CONTENTS

CONTENTS

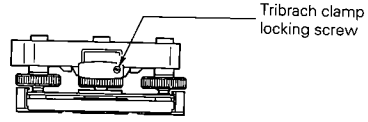
CONTENTS

CONTENTS

<Important>

The battery has not been charged at the factory. Please charge the battery fully before using.

<Important>



When the new NET2B is shipped, the tribrach clamp is fixed with a screw.
Loosen it and leave it loose.
And if the NET2B is again shipped, fix the tribrach clamp with the screw to stop the tribrach becoming detached from the instrument.

The specifications and general appearance of the instrument may be altered at any time and may differ from those appearing in catalogues and this operator's manual.

FEATURES

< NET2B ADVANCED MEASUREMENT FUNCTIONS >

- Resection measurement
- Traverse-style coordinate measurement
- Offset measurement
- REM measurement
- Missing line measurement
- Setting-out measurement

< COORDINATE DATA CAN BE STORED IN AN INTERNAL MEMORY >

- 100 coordinate data can be stored in an internal memory for about a week.
- These coordinate data can be used as instrument station coordinates, backsight station coordinates, known station coordinates (for the resection measurement), and setting-out coordinates.
- These coordinate data can be displayed.

< TILT ANGLE COMPENSATION >

- Dual axis tilt sensor
- The index error of the tilt angle can be eliminated

< COLLIMATION PROGRAM >

- The collimation error between the centre of the telescope reticle and the sighting line can be calculated, and the correction value specified is set. (for angle measurement of high accuracy.)

< DATA OUTPUT >

- The NET2B RS232C-compatible data output connector allows 2-way communication with an external device.

QUICK GUIDE TO THIS MANUAL

- Ensure that the battery is charged before measurement.

Preparation for measurement 1

- Battery mounting ⑰
- Setting up Instrument <Centring ⑱/Levelling ⑲> ● Power on ㉑
- Indexing V & H circles ㉓ ● Focussing & target sighting ㉖
- Display & Reticle illumination ㉘ ● Setting instrument options ㉙

Angle & Distance measurement 2

- Angle <Set H angle to 0 ㉝/Set H circle to a required value ㉟/ H angle right/left ㊲>
- Distance <Measurement mode ㊳/Atmospheric correction ㊶/ Prism constant correction ㊺/Return signal checking ㊽/Measurement ㊾>

Coordinate measurement 3

- Measurement mode ㊷ ● Instrument height & Target height input ㊸
- Instrument station & Backsight station coordinates input ㊻
- Setting the azimuth angle ㊶
- 3-Dimensional coordinate measurement ㊷

Advanced measurement functions 4

- Resection measurement ㊼ ● Traverse-style measurement ㊻
- Offset measurement ㊽ ● REM measurement ㊽
- Missing line measurement ㊿
- Setting-out measurement ㊾

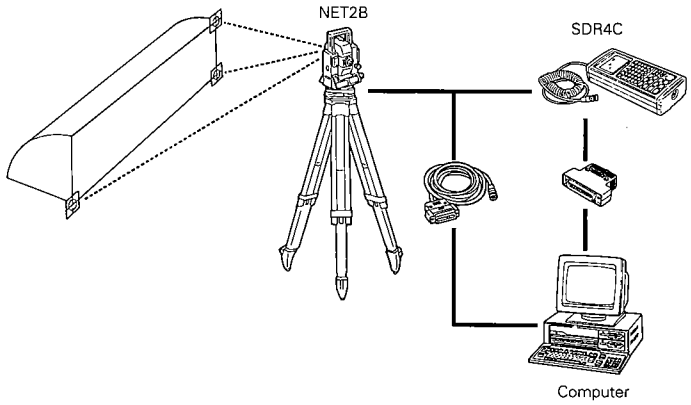
Coordinate data input and using 5

- Coordinate data input/deleting ⑩
- Coordinate data using ⑭
- Coordinate data reviewing ⑰

Troubleshooting... ● Error messages ⑱ 6

3-D MEASUREMENT SYSTEM (MONMOS)

- NET2B can be operated as a 3-D station with the following combination:



- Please refer to "SDR4C User's guide" when using this combination.

INTRODUCTION

1. PRECAUTIONS

- **Never place the NET2B directly on the ground.**
  Avoid damaging the tripod head and centring screw with sand or dust.

- **Do not aim the telescope at the sun.**
  Avoid damaging the LED of the EDM.

- **Protect the NET2B with an umbrella.**
  against direct sunlight, rain and humidity.

- **Never carry the NET2B on the tripod to another site.**

- Handle the NET2B with care. Avoid heavy shocks or vibration.

- When the operator leaves the NET2B, the vinyl cover should be placed on the instrument.

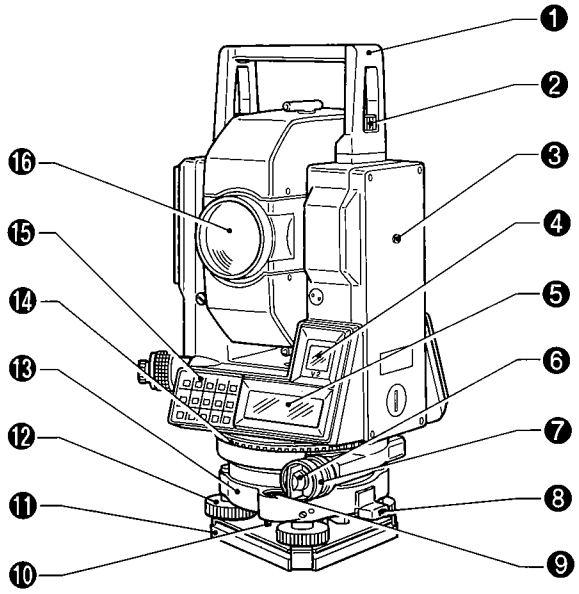
- Always switch the power off before removing the standard battery.

- Remove the standard battery from the NET2B before putting it in the case.

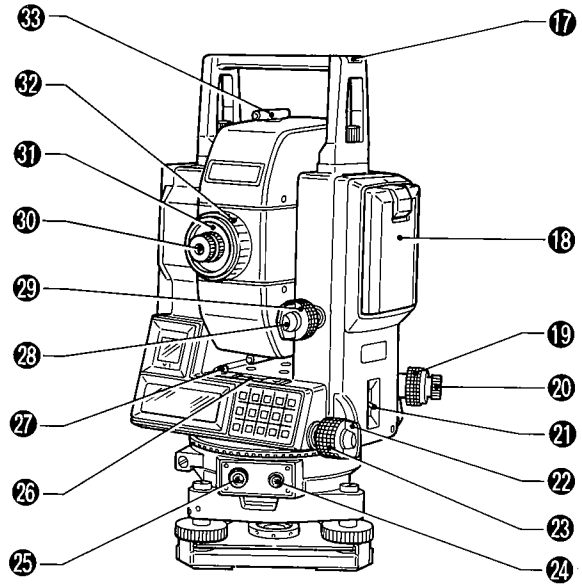
- When the NET2B is placed in the carrying case, follow the layout plan.

- Make sure that the NET2B and the protective lining of the carrying case are dry before closing the case. The case is hermetically sealed and if moisture is trapped inside, damage to the instrument could occur.

2. PARTS OF THE INSTRUMENT



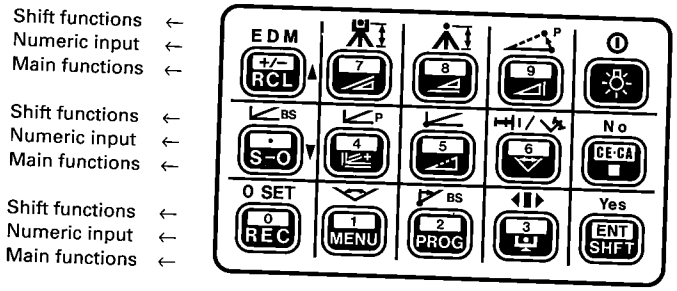
❶ Handle
❷ Handle securing screw
❸ Instrument height mark
❹ Sub display
❺ Main display
❻ Lower clamp
❼ Lower clamp cover
❽ Tribrach clamp
❾ Circular level
❿ Circular level adjusting screws
⓫ Base plate
⓬ Levelling foot screw
⓭ Tribrach
⓮ Horizontal circle positioning ring
⓯ Keyboard
⓰ Objective lens



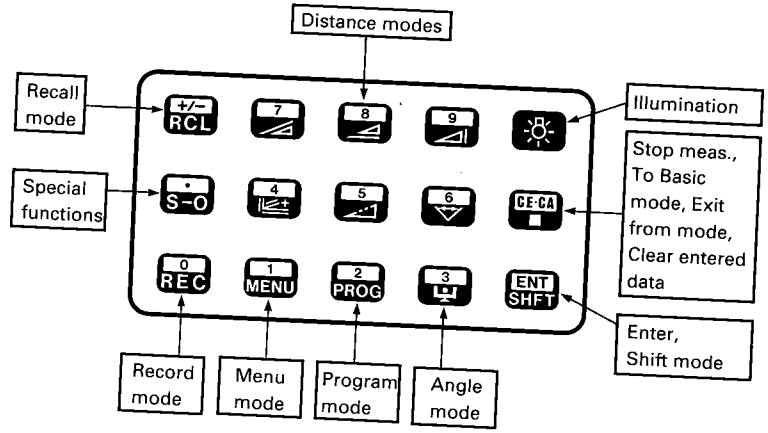
⓱ Tubular compass slot
⓲ Battery BDC25
⓳ Optical plummet focussing ring
⓴ Optical plummet eyepiece
㉑ Power switch
㉒ Horizontal clamp
㉓ Horizontal fine motion screw
㉔ Data output connector
㉕ External power source connector
㉖ Plate level
㉗ Plate level adjusting screw
㉘ Vertical clamp
㉙ Vertical fine motion screw
㉚ Telescope eyepiece
㉛ Telescope reticle adjustment cover
㉜ Telescope focussing ring
㉝ Peep sight

Note: Fine motion screws.
The horizontal and vertical fine motion screws have 2-speed (coarse and fine) motions. The motion is coarse when the screws feel heavy to rotate. The opposite turning direction gives a moveable fine motion "window".

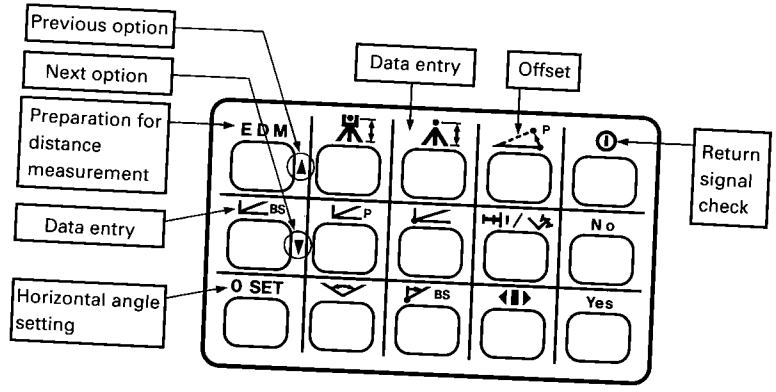
3. KEY FUNCTIONS



<Main functions>



<Shift functions>



○< ENT SHFT +>: Distance mode/Prism constant/ppm

● (Data input mode): Change the sign of the data input value
(Parameter/Input mode): Move to previous option

● **Recall data from the memory**

○< ENT SHFT +>: Input Backsight station coordinates

● (Data input mode): Input "." (Decimal point)
(Parameter/Input mode): Move to next option

● **Setting out measurement (+ mode key)**

○< ENT SHFT +>: Set Horizontal angle to 0/
In Missing line measurement, change the starting point

● (Data input mode): Input "0"

● **Output data to an External device**

○< ENT SHFT +>: Input Instrument height

● (Data input mode): Input "7"

● **Measure Slope distance**

○< ENT SHFT +>: Input coordinates of point to be set out

● (Data input mode): Input "4"

● **Measure 3-Dimensional coordinates**

○< ENT SHFT +>: Set horizontal angle to the required value

● (Data input mode): Input "1"

● **Menu mode: Configuration/Coordinate data settings**

○< ENT SHFT +>: Input target height

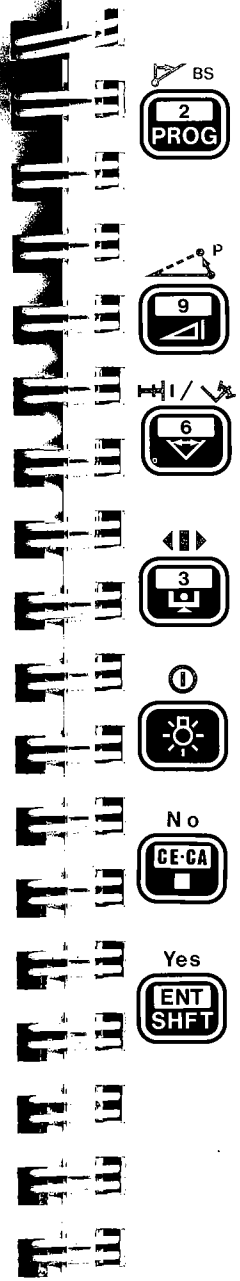
● (Data input mode): Input "8"

● **Measure Horizontal distance**

○< ENT SHFT +>: Input Instrument station coordinates

● (Data input mode): Input "5"

● **Measure remote elevation**



○< ENT SHFT +>: Set Azimuth angle from Instrument station and Backsight station coordinates

● (Data input mode): Input "2"

● **Program mode: Resection/Correction/ Set Instrument station coordinates and azimuth angle**

○< ENT SHFT +>: Offset measurement

● (Data input mode): Input "9"

● **Measure Height difference**

○< ENT SHFT +>: Input distance & horizontal angle setting out data

● (Data input mode): Input "6"

● **Missing line measurement**

○< ENT SHFT +>: Select horizontal angle right or left

● (Data input mode): Input "3"

● **Transfer to Theodolite mode / Display tilt angle (when instrument is in Theodolite mode and: "Tilt correction" parameter is on)**

○< ENT SHFT +>: Return signal check(stop: CE·CA)

● **Display and Reticle illumination ON/OFF**

● Input "No"

● (Data Input mode): Clear input data

● **Stop measurement and transfer to Basic mode/ Exit from mode**

● Input "Yes"

● (Data input mode): Input data into memory

● **Select/Release Shift mode**

4. MODE DIAGRAM

Switch on → H & V circle indexing

Angle display
- Tilt angle display
- Select H angle right/left
- Set H angle to 0

Basic mode

Horizontal angle setting
- Set H angle to a required value
- Set Azimuth angle

Data input
- Instr station coordinates
- BS station coordinates
- S-O Distance & H angle
- S-O coordinates

Preparation for Distance measurement
- Distance mode
- Prism constant
- ppm

Return signal checking

Distance measurement mode
- Slope distance
- Horizontal distance
- Height difference
- Coordinates
- Missing line

Menu mode
- Configuration
- Coord. data settings

Program mode
- Resection
- Correction
- Set Instrument station coordinates & Azimuth angle

Record mode
Output data to External device

Recall mode

Setting out measurement

5. DISPLAY SYMBOLS

<Sub display>

ppm/P.C./MODE

V1

ppm(Atmospheric correction value)
P.C.(Prism constant correction value)

⊥+	:	Tilt angle compensation on
SHFT	:	Shift
SO	:	Setting-out measurement mode
MENU	:	Menu mode
PROG	:	Program mode
REC	:	Record mode
RCL	:	Recall mode
Stn	:	Instrument station coordinates
BS	:	Backsight station coordinates
Pt	:	Coordinate setting-out data

<Main display>

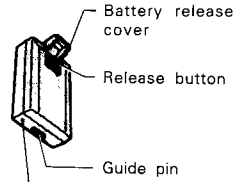
▲▼	:	Select options
ZA	:	Zenith angle (Z 0°)
VA	:	Vertical angle (H 0°) Vertical angle (H 0°±90°)
HAR	:	Horizontal angle right
HAL	:	Horizontal angle left
dHA	:	Horizontal angle from setting-out data
X	:	Tilt angle in sighting direction
Y	:	Tilt angle in horizontal axis direction
S	:	Slope distance
H	:	Horizontal distance
V	:	Height difference
Ht	:	REM value/Instrument height/Target height
D	:	Distance setting-out data/ Offset distance

PREPARATION FOR MEASUREMENT

6. MOUNTING THE BATTERY

- Charge the battery fully before measurement. ☞ P.173

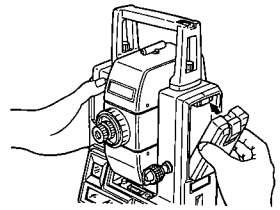
Note: Turn off the power supply switch ㉑ before replacing the battery.



BDC25

< Mounting the battery >

1) Close the battery release button cover.
2) Match the battery guide with the hole in the instrument battery recess.
3) Press the top of the battery until a click is heard.



< Removing the battery >

1) Open the battery release cover.
2) Press the release button downward.
3) Remove the battery.

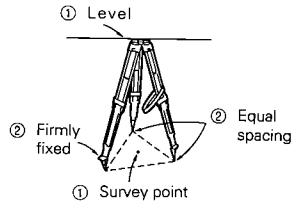
- If the power is to be turned on immediately after replacing the battery, please refer to P. 21.

7. SETTING UP THE INSTRUMENT

- Mount the battery in the instrument before performing this operation, because the instrument will tilt slightly if the battery is mounted after levelling.

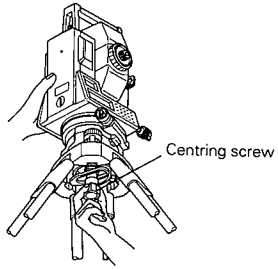
7.1 Centring

Set up the tripod



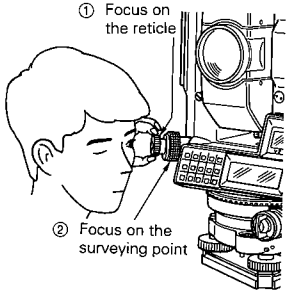
1) Make sure the legs are spaced at equal intervals and the head is approximately level.
2) Set the tripod so that the head is positioned over the surveying point.
3) Make sure the tripod shoes are firmly fixed in the ground.

Install the instrument



4) Place the instrument on the tripod head.
5) Supporting it with one hand, tighten the centring screw on the bottom of the unit to make sure it is secured to the tripod.

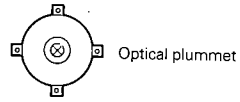
Focus on the surveying point



6) Looking through the optical plummet eyepiece, turn the optical plummet eyepiece ⓴ to focus on the reticle.
7) Turn the optical plummet focussing ring ⓳ to focus on the surveying point.

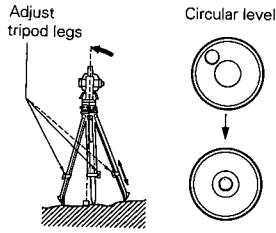
7.2 Levelling

Centre the surveying point in the reticle



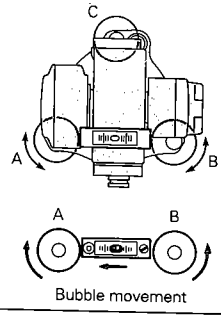
1) Adjust the levelling foot screws ⓬ to centre the surveying point in the optical plummet reticle.

Centre the bubble in the circular level



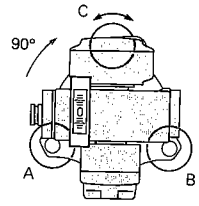
2) Observe the off-centre direction of the bubble in the circular level ❾, and shorten the nearest tripod leg, or extend the leg farthest from that direction to centre the bubble.
3) One more tripod leg must be adjusted to centre the bubble.

Centre the bubble in the plate level



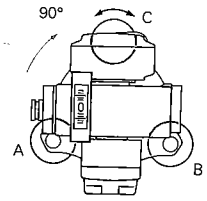
4) Loosen the horizontal clamp ㉒ to turn the upper part of the instrument until the plate level ㉖ is parallel to a line between levelling screws A and B.
5) Centre the air bubble, using levelling screws A and B.
Note : The bubble moves towards a clockwise rotated foot screw.

Turn 90° and centre the bubble



6) Turn the upper part of the instrument through 90°.
The plate level is now perpendicular to a line between levelling screws A and B.
7) Centre the air bubble, using levelling screw C.

Turn another 90° and check bubble position

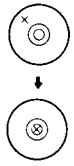


8) Turn the upper part of the instrument a further 90° and check to see if the bubble is in the centre of the plate level ㉖.
If the bubble is off-centre, perform the following:
① Adjust levelling screws A and B in equal and opposite directions, to remove half of the bubble displacement.
② Turn the upper part a further 90°, and use levelling screw C to remove half of the displacement in this direction.
Or try the adjustment described on P.145, under "22.1 Plate level".

Check to see if bubble is in same position in any direction

9) Turn the instrument and check to see if the air bubble is in the same position for any position of the upper part.
If it is not, repeat the levelling procedure.

Focus on the centre of the reticle again



10) Loosen the centring screw slightly.
11) Looking through the optical plummet eyepiece, slide the instrument over the tripod head until the surveying point is exactly centred in the reticle.
12) Retighten the centring screw securely.

Check plate level bubble again

13) Check again to make sure the bubble in the plate level is centred. (If not, repeat the procedures starting from step 4).)

8. POWER ON

- When the power is turned on, a self-check is run to make sure the instrument is operating normally.

Turn on the power

Name NET2B
No. 88132
Ver. 84-xx

Self check ok

or

Memory cleared

Battery level 3

0: less than 20%
1: less than 50%
2: less than 80%
3: less than 100%

Battery is low

1) Turn on the power switch ㉑ after completing sections 6 and 7.

2) The instrument name, instrument number, and software version are displayed for several seconds, an audio tone sounds, and the instrument performs self-diagnostic checks.
On successful completion of the checks, "Self check ok" is displayed for 2 secs.

Note: After power-off for more than 1 week, the previously stored data have been cleared from the short-term memory and "Memory cleared" is displayed.

3) The remaining battery power is then displayed for 3 seconds as a numeric value.
(BDC25, Coarse meas. mode, Single meas., Temperature 25°C.)

If the battery is at the "low" level, the message "Battery is low" will be displayed, and an audio tone sounds. Turn the power off and charge the battery.
If the battery power becomes low during surveying, the same message will be displayed.

ZA	0 SET
HAR	0 SET

4) This display indicates that the instrument is ready for vertical and horizontal circle indexing.

- If the parameter horizontal indexing is set to "Manual", a horizontal angle of 0° is displayed, when the power is turned on.

If this error message is displayed, the instrument tilt sensor is indicating that the instrument is off-level. Relevel the instrument once again, using the plate level bubble.

Out of range
X > ⊥ < Y

- When "Face 1" is displayed for the vertical angle, please refer to P.179 (Appendix 1: Manually indexing the vertical circle).

Instrument parameter No.8 ☞ P.163
Parameter No.8 can change the indexing method. Options are indexing by transitting the telescope or indexing by face left, face right sightings.

[Note: Changing the brightness of the display]

- If the display appears too dim or too bright, the keyboard can be used to adjust the brightness level (6 levels).
  For a brighter display → Press [ENT SHFT] and [+/- RCL] at the same time .
  For a dimmer display → Press [ENT SHFT] and [. S-O] at the same time .

[Note: Power-saving cut-off]

- NET2B switches off automatically 30 minutes after the last key operation.

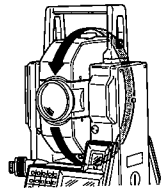
Instrument parameter No.12 ☞ P.163
- Parameter No.12 can be changed so that the NET2B will not switch off automatically after 30 minutes.

9.PREPARATION FOR MEASUREMENT

9.1 Indexing the vertical and horizontal circles

(H and V circle indexing parameters - "Auto")

Vertical circle indexing

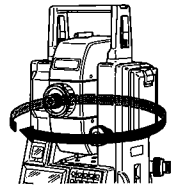


ZA	91° 04' 30"
HAR	0 SET

1) Loosen the vertical clamp ㉘ and transit the telescope completely. (Indexing occurs when the objective lens crosses the horizontal plane in face left.)
2) An audio tone sounds, and the vertical angle (ZA) is displayed.

Vertical indexing has been completed.

Horizontal circle indexing



ZA	91° 04' 30"
HAR	350° 39' 00"

3) Loosen the horizontal clamp ㉒ and rotate the upper part of the instrument completely. (Indexing occurs when the plate level ㉖ passes the 0 mark of the horizontal positioning ring.)
4) The audio tone sounds, and the horizontal angle (HAR) is displayed.
Horizontal indexing has been completed.

Note : Each time the instrument is switched on, the vertical and horizontal indexes must be redetermined.

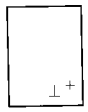
[Note: Horizontal angle back-up]

- The parameter No.9 default setting allows for the memorization of the previous horizontal 0 position at power-off for about 1 week. ("Memory cleared" is displayed after more than 1 week of power off.) H and V circles are each provided with a 0 index. When next switching on the NET2B and indexing the horizontal circle again, the horizontal angle is recovered at the previously-memorized 0 position. This feature is useful when the battery voltage becomes low during measurement or after automatic power-off has occurred.

Instrument parameter No. 9 ☞ P.163

- Parameter No.9 can be used to change the horizontal circle indexing method. Options are indexing by rotating the upper part or indexing and zero setting at power-on.

[Note: Automatic tilt angle compensation]



- When the ⊥+ symbol is shown on the sub-display, the vertical and horizontal angles are automatically compensated for small tilt errors using the 2-axis tilt sensor.

- Read the compensated angle after the displayed angle value becomes steady.
- The formula used for calculation of the compensation value applied to the horizontal angle uses the tilt and vertical angles as shown below:

$$\text{Compensated horizontal angle} = \text{Measured horizontal angle} + \frac{\text{Tilt in angle Y}}{\tan(\text{Vertical angle})}$$

Therefore, when the NET2B is not perfectly levelled, changing the vertical angle by rotating the telescope will cause the displayed (compensated) horizontal angle value to change. (The displayed horizontal angle value will not change during telescope rotation when the instrument is correctly levelled.)

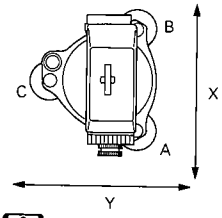
- When the measured vertical angles are within ±1° of the zenith or nadir, tilt compensation is not applied to the horizontal angle. In this situation, the displayed horizontal angle value flashes to show that the tilt compensation is not being applied.

Instrument parameter No.3 ☞ P.163

- Parameter No.3 can be used to switch off and on the automatic tilt angle compensation; for example, the automatic compensation should be switched off if the display is unsteady due to vibration or strong wind.

[Note: Levelling using the tilt angle display]

- For levelling, the tilt angle X and Y values can be displayed for use as a 2-axis (X,Y) tilt sensor. The tilt angle values are used to automatically correct the vertical and horizontal angles for error due to the non-verticality of the vertical axis. The measurement range is ±3'. The "Tilt correction (Dual axis)" parameter must be set to "Yes".



[3] Tilt angle display

Tilt angle	
X	0° 01' 20"
Y	−0° 00' 40"

X: Levelling foot screws AB
Y: Levelling foot screw C
(in above illustration)

Tilt angle minimum display unit :1"

Out of range			
X	> ⊥	<	Y

[3] To Theodolite mode
[CE·CA] To Basic mode

1) In Theodolite mode, turn the upper part of the instrument until the telescope is parallel to a line between levelling foot screws A and B and tighten the horizontal fine motion screw ㉘.

2) Press [3].

3) The X and Y tilt angles are displayed.

   X : Tilt angle in sighting axis direction
   Y : Tilt angle in horizontal axis direction

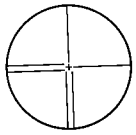
4) Set both tilt angles to 0° by turning the levelling screws A and B for the X direction and C for the Y direction.

- "Out of range" indicates that the tilt angle exceeds the ±3' measurement range.

5) To exit from the tilt angle display, press [3] to return to Theodolite mode or press [CE·CA] to go to Basic mode.

9.2 Focussing and target sighting

Focus on the reticle

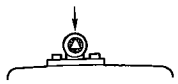


1) Look through the telescope eyepiece ㉛ at a bright and featureless background.

2) Turn the eyepiece clockwise, then counterclockwise little by little until just before the reticle image goes out of focus.
Using this procedure, frequent reticle refocussing is not necessary, since your eye is focussed at infinity.

Sight the target

Line the target with the white arrow in the peep sight



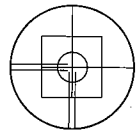
3) Loosen the vertical ㉘ and horizontal ㉒ clamps, and use the peep sight ㉝ to bring the target into the field of view.

4) Tighten both clamps.

5) Turn the focussing ring ㉜ to focus on the target.

6) Turn the vertical ㉙ and horizontal ㉓ fine motion screws to align the target object with the reticle.

The last adjustment of each fine motion screw should be in the clockwise direction.



<Reflective target>

- The relation between the target and the reticle is shown in the illustration at the left.

7) Align the centre of the reflective target to the target first, then sight the reticle of the telescope to the centre of the reflective target.

8) Readjust the focus with the focusing ring ㉜ until there is no parallax between the target image and the reticle.

Note: Observe to the same point of the reticle when the telescope face is changed.

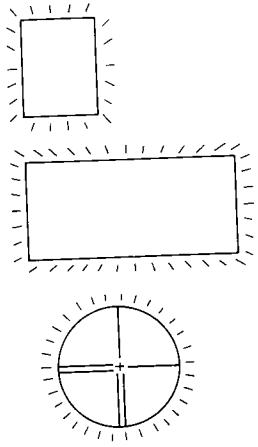
[Note: Parallax]

- This is the relative displacement of the target image with respect to the reticle when the observer's head is moved slightly before the eyepiece.
Parallax will introduce reading errors and must be removed before observations are taken. Parallax can be removed by refocussing.

9.3 Display and reticle illumination

Illuminate the display and reticle

- Press the ☼ to turn the display and reticle illumination on and off.



Instrument parameter No.13 ☞ P.163

- Parameter No.13 can be used to switch ON/OFF the 30-second illumination automatic cut-off facility.

Instrument parameter No.15 ☞ P.163

- Parameter No.15 can be used to change the brightness of the reticle illumination.

9.4 Setting the Instrument options

- Confirm that these parameters, indispensable for measurement, are set according to your required measurement.
- Data storage period : Until next changing (Power-off possible)
- To confirm or change the parameter options, please refer to P.163 "23. CHANGING INSTRUMENT PARAMETERS".

No.	Parameter		Options
3	Tilt correction		Correction YES* / Correction NO
4	Coordinate format		N, E, Z*/E, N, Z
5	Vertical angle format		Zenith angle (zenith 0°) * / Vertical angle (horizontal 0°) / Vertical angle (horizontal 0° ± 90°)
6	Angle resolution		1" (0.2 mgon) * / 5" (1 mgon)
10	C + R correction		No correction * / Yes K = 0.142 Yes K = 0.20 ☞ P. 187
11	1	Distance unit	metres*/mm/feet/inch
	2	Angle unit	Degree* / Gon
	3	Temperature/Pressure units	°C & hPa* / °C & mmHg / °F & hPa/ °F & mmHg/ °F & inchHg

* Factory setting

- For other parameters, please refer to P.163 "23. CHANGING INSTRUMENT PARAMETERS".

MEASUREMENT

10. ANGLE MEASUREMENT

Check! before measurement:

1. NET2B is set up correctly over the surveying point. ☞ P.18
2. The V and H circles have been indexed. ☞ P.23
3. The instrument parameters have been set. ☞ P.29

10.1 Measure the horizontal angle between two points

< Horizontal angle 0 >

- Set the horizontal angle of the target direction.

Horizontal angle 0 set

Theodolite mode

↓

ENT SHFT 0 SET 0 REC : Set H angle to zero

↓

ZA	
HAR	0 00' 00"

e.g. • Measure the angle between two points.

Sight the first target

1) Using the horizontal clamp ㉒ and fine motion screw ㉓.
Sight the first point.

Set the horizontal angle to 0°

ENT SHFT 0 SET 0 REC

2

ZA	92° 36' 40"
HAR	0° 00' 00"

2) In Theodolite mode, press ENT SHFT and 0 SET 0 REC .

The horizontal angle display has been set to "0°".

Sight the second target

ZA	90° 30' 20"
HAR	140° 44' 20"

3) Using the horizontal clamp ㉒ and fine motion screw ㉓.
Sight the second point.

The displayed horizontal angle is the angle between the two points.

10.2 Set Horizontal circle to a required value

• Set the horizontal circle of the target direction to a required value.

Set Horizontal circle to a required value

Theodolite mode or Basic mode

↓

ENT SHFT 1 MENU : For H angle input mode

↓

H	angle
HAR	

↓

Input H angle value ENT SHFT

↓

ZA	
HAR	90° 30' 20"

- Input range : 0° to 359°59'59"
- Least input : 1"

◆ Correct the value : CE-CA (set value to 0)

◆ Exit from the input : CE-CA CE-CA (To Theodolite mode)

e.g. Setting 90° 30' 20"
→ Input value of 90.302

2

e.g. • Set the horizontal angle of reference target R to 60° 00'20".

Sight target R

1) Using the horizontal clamp ㉒ and fine motion screw ㉓. Sight target R.

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to H Angle Input mode

2

[ENT SHFT] [1 MENU]

```
     H  angle
   HAR
```

2) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press [ENT SHFT] [1 MENU].

The display appears as at left, and "HAR" flashes to prompt for the input of the horizontal angle value.

Input the horizontal angle

[6] [0 REC] [. S-O] [0 REC] [0 REC] [2 PROG]

```
     H  angle
   HAR  60.002
```

3) Input "60.002".

[ENT SHFT]

```
ZA    90° 30' 00"
HAR   60° 00' 20"
```

4) Press [ENT SHFT] to finish inputting. The instrument returns to Theodolite mode. Here, the horizontal angle for target R has been set to 60° 00'20".

10.3 Horizontal angle display

< Horizontal angle right/left>

Horizontal angle right/left

Theodolite mode (angle right)

↓

[ENT SHFT] [3] : H angle left

↓

```
ZA
HAL   260° 20' 40"
```

↓

[ENT SHFT] [3] : H angle right

↓

```
ZA
HAR   90° 30' 20"
```

2

11. DISTANCE MEASUREMENT

- The following preparations are required for Distance measurement.

11.1 Measurement mode selection

- Select the measurement mode from the following according to your required measurement.

Measurement mode	Measurement time	Units
Fine Repeat	First 6.5 secs & every 4.7 secs	0.1 mm
Coarse Repeat	First 5.0 secs & every 3.3 secs	1 mm

Measurement mode selection

Theodolite mode or Basic mode

↓

ENT SHFT EDM +/- RCL : For preparation mode

↓

1. Meas mode
2. Prism const.
3. ppm

↓

1 MENU : For selection mode of Distance measurement

↓

1. Fine meas
2. Coarse meas

↓

1 MENU : Select Fine meas

2 PROG : Select Coarse meas

↓

Preparation mode

- Data storage period : Until next changing (Power-off possible)

◆ Exit from the selection : CE·CA CE·CA (to Basic mode)

e.g. • Selecting the Fine measurement option.

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Preparation mode

ENT SHFT EDM +/- RCL

1. Meas mode
2. Prism const.
3. ppm

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press ENT SHFT EDM +/- RCL .

The display appears as at left, showing Preparation mode.

2 **To Selection mode of Distance measurement mode**

1 MENU

1. Fine meas
2. Coarse meas

2) Press 1 MENU .
The display appears as at left, and the previously selected measurement type flashes.

Select Fine measurement

1 MENU

1. Meas mode
2. Prism const.
3. ppm

3) Press 1 MENU .
Fine measurement modes are set, and the instrument returns to Preparation mode.

- To return to the Basic mode after this , press CE·CA .

11.2 Atmospheric correction

- The atmospheric correction is necessary for accurate distance measurement, because the velocity of light in air is affected by the temperature and atmospheric pressure. ☞ P.185, Appendix 3

Note: To obtain the average refractive index of the air throughout the measured light path, you should use the average atmospheric pressure and temperature. Take care when calculating the correction factor in mountainous terrain.
☞ P.185, Appendix 3

- The NET2B is designed so that the correction factor is 0 ppm for a temperature of +15°C (+59°F) and an atmospheric pressure of 1013 hPa (29.9 inch Hg). 2

- By inputting the temperature and pressure values, the correction value is calculated and set into the memory. The formula used is as follows:

$$ppm = 278.96 - \frac{0.2904 \times P\ (hPa)}{1+0.003661 \times T\ (°C)}$$

- To input ppm value, read the correction factor from the table on P.198.

- For precise distance measurement, relative humidity should be taken into account together with atmospheric pressure and ambient temperature. See P.185.

ppm setting mode

- T. input range : –30 to 60°C
  T. least input : 1°C
- P. input range : 500 to1400hPa
  P. least input : 1 hPa
- ppm input range : –499 to 499ppm
  ppm least input : 1ppm
- Data storage period :
  About a week
  (Power-off possible)

- ◆ Retain the displayed value : [ENT SHFT] [ENT SHFT]
- ◆ Correct the value : [CE·CA] (set value to 0)
- ◆ Exit from the input : [CE·CA] [CE·CA]
  (to Basic mode)

Theodolite mode or Basic mode

↓

[ENT SHFT] [EDM +/– RCL] : For Preparation mode

↓

[3] : For ppm setting mode

↓

1. 0 set
2. Temp & Press
3. ppm value

- [1 MENU] : Set 0ppm → Basic mode
- [2 PROG] : Set Temperature & Pressure

T	15°C
P. 1013	hPa

  → Input Temperature [ENT SHFT] → Input Pressure [ENT SHFT] → Basic mode
- [3] : Set ppm value

ppm value	
ppm	0

  → Input ppm value [ENT SHFT] → Basic mode

e.g. • Temperature of 20°C and
Atmospheric pressure of 1010 hPa

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Preparation mode

[ENT SHFT] [EDM +/– RCL]

1. Meas mode
2. Prism const.
3. ppm

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press [ENT SHFT] [EDM +/– RCL] .
The display appears as at left, showing Preparation mode.

To ppm setting mode

[3]

ppm
0.0

← Sub-display

1. 0 set
2. Temp & Press
3. ppm value

2) Press [3] .
The display appears as at left, showing the ppm setting mode.

Select the input of Temperature and (atmospheric) Pressure

[2 PROG]

T	15	°C
P.	1013	hPa

3) Press [2 PROG] .
The previously stored values are displayed.
"T" flashes to prompt for the input of the temperature.

Input Temperature and Pressure

[2 PROG] [0 REC] [ENT SHFT]

```
T.   20     °C
P.   1013   hPa
```

4) Input "20" and press [ENT SHFT].

The temperature "20°C" is input. "P" flashes to prompt for the input of the pressure.

[1 MENU] [0 REC] [1 MENU] [0 REC] [ENT SHFT]

```
T.   20     °C
P.   1010   hPa
```

5) Input "1010" and press [ENT SHFT].
The pressure "1010 hPa" is input, and the instrument returns to Basic mode.

```
6
0.0
```
← Atmospheric correction value

The atmospheric value coefficient is calculated, and is displayed on the first line of the sub-display.

```
Press function
keys to select
operation
```


11.3 Prism constant input

- Each reflective target type has a different prism constant value. Here, we will input the constant correction value for the reflective target being used.
- The prism constant correction values for reflective targets made by Sokkia are referred to p.175.

Prism constant input

Theodolite mode or Basic mode

↓ [ENT SHFT] [EDM +/- RCL] : For Preparation mode

↓ [2 PROG] : Prism constant input mode

↓

```
Prism constant
p.c      0.0   mm
```

↓ Input corrected value [ENT SHFT]

↓ Preparation mode

- Input range : –99.9 to 99.9mm
- Least input :0.1mm
- Data storage period : Until next changing (Power-off possible)

◆ Retain the displayed value : [ENT SHFT] (to Basic mode)
◆ Correct the value : [CE·CA] (set value to 0)
◆ Exit from the input : [CE·CA] [CE·CA] (to Basic mode)

e.g. • Set a prism constant of 27 mm (correction value: –27)

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Preparation mode

ENT SHFT E D M +/– RCL

1. Meas mode
2. Prism const.
3. ppm

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode press ENT SHFT E D M +/– RCL .
The display appears as at left, showing Preparation mode.

2

Prism Constant Setting mode

2 PROG

2) Press 2 PROG .

6
p.c ← Sub-display

Prism constant
p.c 0.0mm

The previously stored correction value is displayed, and "p.c" flashes to prompt for the input of the correction value.

Input the prism constant correction value

+/– RCL 2 PROG 7

3) Input "–27".

Prism constant
p.c – 27

A prism constant correction value of –27 is input.

ENT SHFT

4) Press ENT SHFT .

6
– 27 ← Prism constant correction value

1. Meas mode
2. Prism const.
3. ppm

The correction value is input, and the instrument returns to Preparation mode.
The entered value is displayed on the second line of the sub-display.

CE·CA : To Basic mode

2

• To return to Basic mode after this, press CE·CA .

11.4 Return signal checking

- Especially for long distances, it is useful to check that the returned signal is adequate for measurement.

Note : When the light intensity coming back from the reflective target is very high "*" may be displayed, even for a slight mis-sighting. Therefore make sure that the target centre is sighted correctly.

Return signal checking

2

Sight the centre of the target with Telescope

↓

Theodolite mode or Basic mode

↓

ENT SHFT , ☼ : For Return signal checking mode

↓

Signal
>>>>>>>>>>>>*

↓

CE·CA : Finish Checking mode (to Basic mode)

7 8 9 : Start measurement

- The returned signal strength is displayed and an optional audio tone is output when the returned signal is received.

"> * "
">> * " Measurement possible
"> > > > > > > > > > > > * "
"> > > > > > > > > > > > >*>"
" (Nothing is displayed) ": No signal
→ Sight the target again.
"- - - - - - - - - - - - - - ": Signal is too strong

→ If this display persists even after several attempts at measurement, contact your Sokkia agent.

Instrument parameter No. 14 ☞ P.163
Parameter No. 14 can be used to switch on / off the returned signal audio tone.

11.5 Slope distance / Horizontal distance / Height difference measurement

- The slope distance, the horizontal distance, and the height difference are measured simultaneously with the angle.

Check! before measurement:

1. NET2B is set up correctly over the surveying point. ☞ P.18
2. The V and H circles have been indexed. ☞ P.23
3. The instrument parameters and the units have been set. ☞ P.29
4. The distance measurement mode is selected. ☞ P.38
5. The atmospheric correction is set. ☞ P.41
6. The prism constant correction value is set. ☞ P.45
7. The centre of the target is correctly sighted and the return signal is adequate for measurement. ☞ P.48

2

Start the measurement from Theodolite mode or Basic mode

7 , 8 , 9

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press 7 , 8 or 9 .

S dist

This accesses the Distance measurement mode, and the distance measurement is started. The display appears as at left and flashes. (The illustration at the left shows an example of slope distance measurement.)

S	23.4567m
ZA	81° 12' 30"
HAR	12° 23' 40"

After about 6.5 seconds (Fine measurement mode) , the distance value, the vertical angle and the horizontal angle are displayed.

Stop the measurement

CE·CA : Stop

7 , 8 , 9
: Start next measurement

CE·CA : To Basic mode

3 : To Theodolite mode

2

Signal off

After 2 minutes

S	Signal off
ZA	81° 12' 30"
HAR	12° 23' 40"

2) Press CE·CA . (The display does not change.)

- Press 7 , 8 , or 9 to start the next measurement.
  Press CE·CA to return to the Basic mode,
  or press 3 to go to Theodolite mode.

Note: If "Signal off" is displayed, the return signal strength has become inadequate for measurement. Verify the target sighting. If within 2 minutes the return signal becomes sufficient, the measurement is restarted.

After 2 minutes, the measurement is stopped automatically and the display appears as at left:

In this case, sight the target again and restart the measurement. (The same display appears during measurement if the return signal is too weak. Press CE·CA to stop measurement and sight the target again.)

11.6 Review of measured data

- The distance and angle measured most recently are stored in the memory until the power is turned off. The stored slope distance, horizontal distance and height difference can be displayed in Recall mode as follows.

Data recall

Theodolite mode or Basic mode or when measured data is displayed

↓

+/− RCL : For Recall mode

↓

Recall

↓

7 : Display the stored Slope distance → S / ZA / HAR

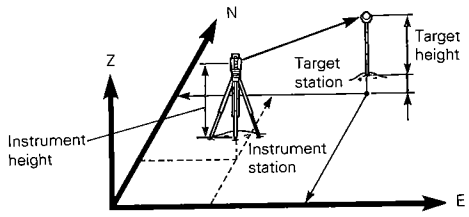
8 : Display the stored Horizontal distance → H / ZA / HAR

9 : Display the stored Height difference → V / ZA / HAR

2

12. COORDINATE MEASUREMENT

- The NET2B calculates the 3-Dimensional coordinates of the prism position. To calculate the Z (Height) coordinate, first enter the instrument and target heights, then the Instrument station coordinates.



- By inputting the Backsight station coordinates, sighting the backsight station and pressing a key on the NET2B keyboard, the horizontal angle can be set to the azimuth value.
- The following preparations are required for Coordinate measurement.

3

12.1 Measurement mode selection
12.2 Instrument height and target height input
12.3 Instrument station coordinates and Backsight station coordinates input
12.4 Setting of azimuth angle from the instrument and backsight station coordinates.

12.1 Measurement mode selection

- Select the measurement mode from the following according to your required measurement.
See P.38 "11.1 Measurement mode selection " for key operation.

Measurement mode	Measurement time	Units
Fine Repeat	First 6.7 secs & every 4.7 secs	0.1 mm
Coarse Repeat	First 5.2 secs & every 3.3 secs	1 mm

12.2 Instrument height and target height input

- As preparation for coordinate measurement, the instrument height (the height difference between the surveying point and the instrument station height mark ❸) and target height (the height difference between the surveying point and the centre of the target) should be input to the NET2B before the measurement.
- The heights of the instrument and the target are measured manually beforehand, using a measuring tape, etc.

Note: The target height should be set to zero when the reflective target is placed directly on the surveying point.

Instrument height & Target height input

- Input range: –999.9999 to 999.9999m
- Least input : 0.0001 m
- Data storage period : About a week (Power-off possible)

- ◆ Retain the displayed value : [ENT SHFT] (to Basic mode)
- ◆ Correct the value : [CE·CA] (set value to 0)
- ◆ Exit from the input : [CE·CA] [CE·CA] (to Basic mode)

3

Theodolite mode or Basic mode

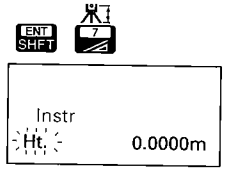
[ENT SHFT] , [7] : For Instr. height setting mode

[ENT SHFT] , [8] : For Target height setting mode

Instr Ht. 0.0000m	Target Ht. 0.0000m
Input Instrument height [ENT SHFT]	Input Target height [ENT SHFT]
Basic mode	Basic mode

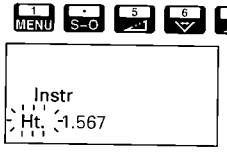
e.g. • Input Instrument height of 1.567 m and Target height of 1.234 m

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Instrument Height Input mode



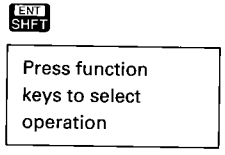
1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press ENT SHFT 7 .
The previously stored value is displayed.
"Ht" flashes to prompt for the input of the instrument height.

Input the instrument height



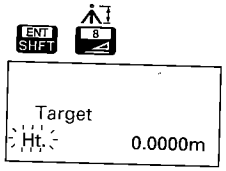
2) Input "1.567".
An instrument height value of 1.567 is input.

Press function keys to select operation



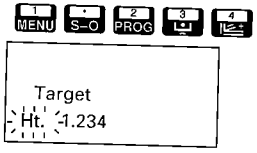
3) Press ENT SHFT .
The instrument turns to Basic mode.

To Target Height Input mode

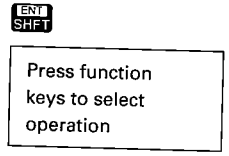


4) Press ENT SHFT 8 .
The previously stored value is displayed.
"Ht." flashes to prompt for the input of the target height.

Input the target height



5) Input "1.234".
A target height value of 1.234 is input.



6) Press ENT SHFT .
The instrument turns to Basic mode.

12.3 Instrument station coordinates and Backsight station coordinates input

- The coordinates of the instrument setting surveying point (instrument station) and those of a point whose coordinates are already known (backsight station) can be input to the NET2B.

- The coordinates of the backsight station are input in order to set the horizontal angle in the X-axis direction to 0°.
  If the azimuth angle is already known, the following steps are carried out:

  1) Input only the coordinates of the instrument station.
  2) Sight the backsight station.
  3) Press [3] to turn Theodolite mode, and set the horizontal angle to the azimuth value.

Then skip the instructions in Section 12.4 and go directly to Section 12.5.

③

Instrument parameter No. 1 ☞ P.163

- Parameter No.1 can be used to recall the coordinate data from coordinate data stored in the memory.
  To recall the instrument station coordinates and backsight station coordinates from coordinate data stored in the memory, please refer to P.114.

Instrument & Backsight station coordinates input

Theodolite mode or Basic mode

[ENT SHFT] , [5] : For Instr. station coordinates input mode

[ENT SHFT] , [BS S–O] : For Backsight station coordinates input mode

N
E
Z

Input N-coordinate value [ENT SHFT]

Input E-coordinate value [ENT SHFT]

Input Z-coordinate value [ENT SHFT]

Basic mode

- Input range :
  –999999.9999 to 999999.9999 (m)
- Least input : 0.0001 (m)
- Data storage period :
  About a week (Power-off possible)

- ◆ Retain the displayed value : [ENT SHFT]
- ◆ Correct the value : [CE·CA] (set value to 0)
- ◆ Exit form the input : [CE·CA] [CE·CA] (to Basic mode)

③

e.g. • Instrument station coordinates are N = 31.1, E = 21.2, and Z = 1.3, and Backsight station coordinates are N = 10.1, E = 20.2, and Z = 3.3

• To recall the instrument station coordinates and backsight station coordinates from coordinate data stored in the memory, please refer to P.114.

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Instrument station coordinate input mode

[ENT SHFT] [5 ∠]

Stn

N	0.0000
E	0.0000
Z	0.0000

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press [ENT SHFT] and [5 ∠].

The previously stored values are displayed.
"N" flashes to prompt for the input of the N coordinate.

Input Instrument station coordinates

[3 ⊔] [1 MENU] [· S–O] [1 MENU] [ENT SHFT]

: Input N coordinate

N	31.1000
E	0.0000
Z	0.0000

2) Input "31.1" and press [ENT SHFT].

The N coordinate is input.
"E" flashes to prompt for the input of the E coordinate.

[2 PROG] [1 MENU] [· S–O] [2 PROG] [ENT SHFT]

: Input E coordinate

N	31.1000
E	21.2000
Z	0.0000

3) Input "21.2" and press [ENT SHFT].

The E coordinate is input.
"Z" flashes to prompt for the input of the Z coordinate.

[1 MENU] [· S–O] [3 ⊔] [ENT SHFT]

: Input Z coordinate

N	31.1000
E	21.2000
Z	1.3000

4) Input "1.3" and press [ENT SHFT].

The Z coordinate is input, and the instrument returns to Basic mode.

To Backsight station coordinate input mode

[ENT SHFT] [BS · S–O]

BS

N	20.2000
E	20.2000
Z	0.0000

5) Basic mode, press [ENT SHFT] [BS · S–O].
The previously stored values are displayed.
"N" flashes to prompt for the input of the N coordinate.

Input Backsight station coordinates

[1 MENU] [0 REC] [· S–O] [1 MENU] [ENT SHFT]

: Input N coordinate value

N	10.1000
E	20.2000
Z	0.0000

6) Input "10.1" and press [ENT SHFT].

The N coordinate is input.
"E" flashes to prompt for the input of the E coordinate.

[ENT SHFT] : Retain displayed E coordinate

N	10.1000
E	20.2000
Z	0.0000

[3] [·S–O] [3] [ENT SHFT]
: Input Z coordinate

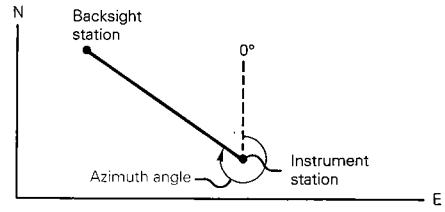
N	10.1000
E	20.2000
Z	3.3000

Press function keys to select operation

7) The displayed value is retained, so simply press [ENT SHFT] .
"Z" flashes to prompt for the input of the Z coordinate.

8) Input "3.3" and press [ENT SHFT] .
The Z coordinate is input, and the instrument returns to Basic mode.

12.4 Setting the azimuth angle from Instrument and Backsight station coordinates



- With the NET2B, the azimuth angle of the backsight can be automatically calculated from the input instrument station and backsight station coordinates. This means the horizontal angle is set to zero in the N direction.

Setting the azimuth angle

Theodolite mode or Basic mode
↓
Sight Backsight station
↓
[ENT SHFT] [BS 2 PROG] : Calculate Azimuth angle
↓

ZA	
HAR	← Azimuth angle

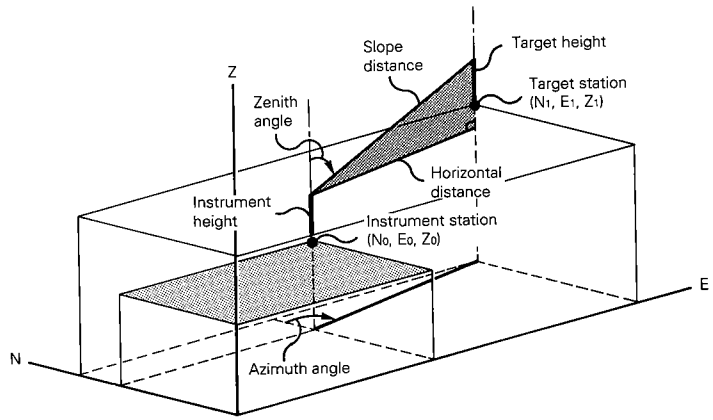
12.5 3- Dimensional coordinate measurement

- The coordinates of the target are calculated using the following formulas and the results are then displayed. It is first necessary to input the Instrument and prism heights, Instrument and Backsight station coordinates and calculate or input the azimuth angle (see previous pages).

$N1 = N_0 + S \times \sin\theta z \times \cos\theta h$
$E1 = E_0 + S \times \sin\theta z \times \sin\theta h$
$Z1 = Z_0 + Mh + S \times \cos\theta z - Ph$

Instrument station coordinates: (N_0, E_0, Z_0)
Slope distance : S
Zenith angle : θz
Azimuth angle : θh
Instrument height : Mh
Target height : Ph

3



Check! before measurement:

1. NET2B is set up correctly over the surveying point. ☞ P.18
2. The V and H circles have been indexed. ☞ P.23
3. The instrument parameters and the units have been set. ☞ P.29
4. The distance measurement mode is selected. ☞ P.38
5. The atmospheric correction is set. ☞ P.41
6. The prism constant correction value is set. ☞ P.45
7. The centre of the target is correctly sighted and the return signal is adequate for measurement. ☞ P.48
8. The instrument height and target height have been input. ☞ P.51
9. The instrument station and the backsight station coordinates have been input. ☞ P.46
10. The azimuth angle is set. ☞ P.59

Sight the target

3

1) Sight the centre of the reflective target correctly. (It is also recommended to check the returned signal by pressing ENT SHFT ☼ ☞ P.48.)

In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, start the coordinate measurement

[4]

N	12.3456
E	34.5678
Z	0.3456

Stop the measurement

[CE·CA] : Stop the measurement

[7] [8] [9] [4]

: Start next measurement

[CE·CA] : To Basic mode

[3] : To Theodolite mode

[+/− RCL] [4] : Review the measured data

2) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press [4].
This accesses Coordinate Measurement mode, and measurement of the 3-Dimensional coordinates is started. The display appears as at left and flashes.

After about 6.7 seconds (Fine measurement mode), the 3-Dimensional coordinates are displayed.

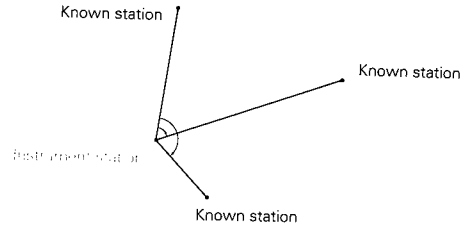
3) Press [CE·CA] (display does not change).

- Press [7], [8], [9] or [4] to start the next measurement.
Pressing [CE·CA] returns to Basic mode, or press [3] to go to Theodolite mode.
- To measure the next target point, check ppm values, the prism constant correction and target height.
- If [+/− RCL] and [4] are pressed, the last measured coordinate data can be displayed. ☞ P.51

ADVANCED MEASUREMENT FUNCTIONS

13. RESECTION MEASUREMENT

- The "Resection measurement" is used to determine the instrument station coordinates by observing 2 or more known stations.



- NET2B can calculate the instrument station coordinates by method of least squares by observing 2 to 5 known stations.
  To calculate the instrument station coordinates;
  when measuring distances, observe at least 2 known stations.
  or
  when unable to measure distances, observe at least 3 known stations.
  However, the greater the number of known stations and the greater the number of measured distances, the more precise the results will be.
- The Z coordinate can be calculated by inputting the Z coordinate of at least 1 known station and measuring the distances of 2 or more points. (The Z coordinate cannot be determined using only angle measurement.) Before the resection measurement, input the instrument height.

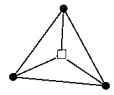
Note : For the Resection measurement of highest accuracy, please adjust the collimation error beforehand.
See P.182 "Appendix 2: For Angle measurement of the highest accuracy, <Adjusting the collimation error by collimation program>".

Instrument parameter No. 1 ☞ P.163

- Parameter No.1 can be used to recall the coordinate data from coordinate data stored in the memory.
  To recall the known station coordinates from coordinate data stored in the memory, please refer to P.114.

- It is best to avoid a situation where the unknown station (Instrument station) lies on the same circle as the known stations (in the case of 3 more known stations). Nullification of calculation will result. The figure below describes the better arrangement.

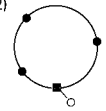
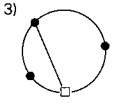
□■ : Unknown station (Instrument station)
○● : Known station



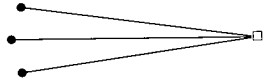
Note : When calculating the instrument station coordinates by only measuring the angles of three known stations, if a station is on the same circle as the known stations, the calculated station coordinate will not be correct.

If this situation is expected, the following action is suggested.

1) If possible move the station to the near centre of the triangle or
2) Observe other known stations which are not on the circle or
3) Measure the distance of one of 3 stations along with the angles.

1) 
2) 
3) 

- If the angle between 2 known stations is narrow, the observing condition is not sufficient to calculate the instrument station coordinates. When the distances between the instrument station and the known stations are long, it is difficult to determine that the angles are narrow thereby avoiding that the instrument station being on the same circle as the known points.



Resection measurement

Input Instr height ☞ P.55
↓
Theodolite mode or Basic mode
↓
[2 PROG] : To Program mode
↓
[1 MENU] : Select Resection measurement
↓

```
Target / Coord.
No.              1
```

↓
Input Known station No. [ENT SHFT]
↓
Input Known station coordinate value [ENT SHFT]
↓

```
Measure dist?
   Yes / No
```

↓
Yes [ENT SHFT] : Measure distance
No [CE·CA] : Not measure distance
↓
Input Target height [ENT SHFT]
↓

```
More point?
   Yes / No
```

↓
No [CE·CA] : No more point
Yes [ENT SHFT] : More point
↓
Ⓐ

- Backsight number input range : 1~99999999
  Least input : 1
- Coordinate input range : -999999.9999 to 999999.9999 (m)
  Least input : 0.0001 (m)
- Instr. station coordinate storage period : About a week (Power-off possible)

- ◆ Retain the displayed value : [ENT SHFT]
- ◆ Correct the value : [CE·CA] (set value to 0)
- ◆ Exit from the input : [CE·CA] [CE·CA] (to Basic mode)

Ⓐ
↓

```
Pt.          1
   measure ?
Yes / No (exit)
```

↓
Sight Target
↓
Yes [ENT SHFT] : Start measurement
↓
The measured data is displayed
↓
Instrument station coordinate is displayed and set
↓
Basic mode

e.g.

- The instrument station coordinates will be determined from the following data:

Instrument height : 1.5m

Known Station A: Point number = 1
N = 20.421, E = 13.7649, Z = 1.1672.
Measure angle and distance
Target height is 1.5 m

Known Station B: Point number = 2
N = 16.0852, E = 24.2626, Z = 2.512.
Measure angle

Known Station C: Point number = 3
N = 8.6299, E = 15.5419, Z = 1.0124.
Measure angle and distance
Target height is 1.5 m

- Input the instrument height to determine the Z coordinate.

- To recall the known station coordinates from coordinate data stored in the memory, please refer to P.114.

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Program mode

[2 PROG] : To Program mode

```
PROG

1. Resection
2. Correction
3. Pt. replace
```

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press [2 PROG].

The display appears as at left, showing Program mode.

Select "Resection"

[1 MENU]

```
Target / Coord.
No.      1000
```

2) Press [1 MENU].
The previously stored value +1 is displayed.
"No." flashes to prompt for the input of the point number.

Input data for Known Station A

[1 MENU] [ENT SHFT] : Input Target No.

```
N        0.000
E        0.000
Z        0.000
```

N = 20.421 [ENT SHFT]
E = 13.7649 [ENT SHFT]
Z = 1.1672 [ENT SHFT]

```
Measure dist?
  Yes / No
```

[Yes ENT SHFT] : Measure distance

```
Target
Ht.      0.0000m
```

[1 MENU] [· S-O] [5] [ENT SHFT]
: Input Target height

```
Target / Coord.
No.          2
```

Input data for Known Point B

[ENT SHFT] : Input Target No.

```
N        0.0000
E        0.0000
Z        0.0000
```

3) Press [1 MENU] [ENT SHFT].
Target number "1" is input.
"N" flashes to prompt for the input of the N coordinate.

4) Input the coordinates for Known Station A.
N = 20.421 [ENT SHFT]
E = 13.7649 [ENT SHFT]
Z = 1.1672 [ENT SHFT]

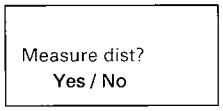
The display then asks whether to measure its distance or not.

5) Press [Yes ENT SHFT].
The display appears as at left.
"Ht" flashes to prompt for the input of the target height.
If measuring angle only, press [No CE·CA].

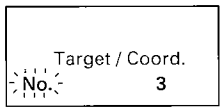
6) Press [1 MENU], [· S-O], [5], [ENT SHFT].
When the data for the first station has been input, "No." flashes to prompt for the input of the point number of the next known station.
(The previously stored value +1 is displayed.)

7) The displayed value is retained, so simply press [ENT SHFT].
The point number "2" is input, and "N" flashes to prompt for the input of the N coordinate.

N = 16.0852 [ENT SHFT]
E = 24.2626 [ENT SHFT]
Z = 2.512 [ENT SHFT]



[No CE·CA] : Not measure distance



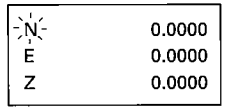
8) Input the coordinates for Known Station B.
N = 16.0852 [ENT SHFT]
E = 24.2626 [ENT SHFT]
Z = 2.512 [ENT SHFT]

The display then asks whether to measure its distance or not.

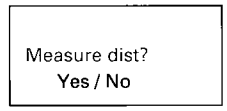
9) Press [No CE·CA].
When the data for the second station has been input, "No." flashes to prompt for the input of the point number of the next known station.
(The previously stored value +1 is displayed.)
If measuring distance,
press [Yes ENT SHFT].

Input data for Known Station C

[ENT SHFT] : Input Target No.



N = 8.6299 [ENT SHFT]
E = 15.5419 [ENT SHFT]
Z = 1.0124 [ENT SHFT]

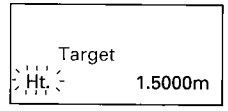


10) The displayed value is retained, so simply press [ENT SHFT].
The point number "3" is input, and "N" flashes to prompt for the N coordinate.

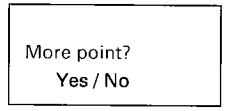
11) Input the coordinates for Known Station C.
N = 8.6299 [ENT SHFT]
E = 15.5419 [ENT SHFT]
Z = 1.0124 [ENT SHFT]

The display then asks whether to measure its distance or not.

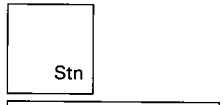
[Yes ENT SHFT] : Measure distance

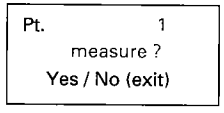


[ENT SHFT] : Retain displayed value



[No CE·CA] : No more stations

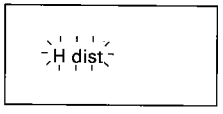




Observe Known Stations A to C

Sight Known Station A

[Yes ENT SHFT] : Measurement start



12) Press [Yes ENT SHFT].
The display appears as at left. "Ht" flashes to prompt for the input of the target height.
(The previously stored target height is displayed.)
If measuring angle only,
press [No CE·CA].

13) Press [ENT SHFT].
When the data for the third station has been input, if the conditions for calculating the instrument station coordinate have been satisfied, the display asks whether you want to observe any further stations. (Observation can be carried out up to 5 stations.)

14) Press [No CE·CA].

The display asks whether you want to observe the first station (Known Station A).

15) Sight the centre of the reflective target of Known Point A correctly.
Press [Yes ENT SHFT].

The horizontal distance measurement is started.

H	8.2057m
ZA	81° 59' 20"
HAR	0° 00' 00"

Pt. 2
measure ?
Yes / No (exit)

Sight Known Station B

Yes ENT SHFT : Measurement start

ZA	78° 41' 20"
HAR	62° 33' 40"

Pt. 3
measure ?
Yes / No (exit)

Sight Known Station C

4 Yes ENT SHFT : Measurement start

-H dist-

H	4.9007m
ZA	78° 28' 00"
HAR	129° 12' 20"

Busy ...

When the measurement has been finished, the measured values are displayed, and the display asks whether you want to observe the second station (Known Station B).

16) Sight the centre of the reflective target of Known Station B correctly, and press Yes ENT SHFT.

The measurement is started. When the measurement has been finished, the measured values are displayed, and the display asks whether you want to observe the third station (Known Station C).

17) Sight the centre of the reflective target of Known Point C accurately, and press Yes ENT SHFT.

The measurement is started. When the measurement has been finished, the measured values are displayed. "Busy" will appear on the display while the instrument station coordinates are being calculated.

N	12.3400
E	12.3400
Z	0.0123

*N	0.0000
*E	0.0000
Z	1.2345

1. Resection
2. Correction
3. Pt. replace

Signal off

H	Timeout
ZA	
HAR	

Pt. 1
Yes / No (exit)

The instrument station coordinates are calculated and displayed.
This value is input as the instrument station coordinate. (Basic mode)

If, for some reason, the instrument station cannot be calculated, the display is as at left. After that the instrument returns to Program mode.
Nullification may be caused by poor layout of the known points, an error in the known station data input, or an inability to measure the distance or angle, etc.
Check the observation conditions and try the procedure again from Step 1).

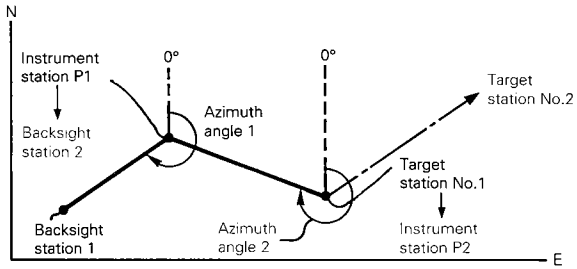
Note: If "Signal off" is displayed, the return signal strength has become inadequate for measurement. Verify the target sighting. If within 2 minutes the return signal becomes sufficient, the measurement is restarted. After 2 minutes, the measurement is stopped automatically and the display appears as at left.
After that the display asks whether to observe the first station or not.

4

14. TRAVERSE-STYLE COORDINATE MEASUREMENT

- The traverse-style coordinate measurement is used to measure the second survey station (No.2) coordinate after moving the instrument to the first survey station (No.1) and setting it up.

- The measured coordinate data is stored in the memory for up to about 1 week after power-off. Even after power-off it is possible to set new instrument station coordinates and the azimuth angle for the instrument by sighting back on the first instrument station and pressing a key on the NET2B keyboard.



Replacing Instrument station coordinates

After Coordinate measurement and Instr. station movement, sight back on the previous Instr. station

↓

Theodolite mode or Basic mode

↓

2 PROG : To Program mode

↓

1. Resection
2. Correction
3. Pt. replace

↓

3 : Replace Instrument station

↓

Stn pt replace?
Yes / No (exit)

↓

Yes ENT SHFT : Verify

↓

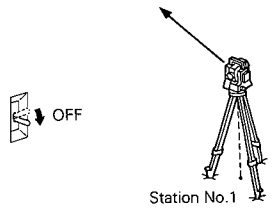
Replaced

↓

New azimuth angle (HAR) is displayed

ZA
HAR

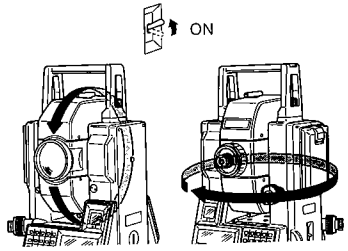
After measuring Station 1, switch off and move the NET2B



1) After measuring the coordinates of Station No.1 (12.1 ~ 12.5), switch the NET2B off.

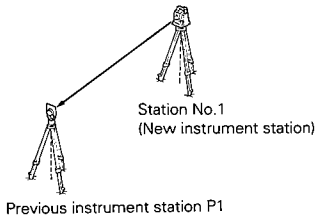
2) Move the instrument to Station No.1 and set it up over the survey point.

Switch on and index V and H circles



3) Switch the NET2B on, and index the vertical and horizontal circles after the self-check.

4) From Station No.1, sight back on the original instrument station P1.



From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Program mode

2 PROG

1. Resection
2. Correction
3. Pt. replace

5) Press 2 PROG .
The display appears as at left, showing Program mode.

Set the instrument station movement in NET2B

3

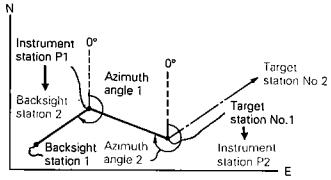
Stn pt replace? Yes / No (exit)

Yes ENT SHFT

Replaced

ZA	81° 12' 30"
HAR	145° 00' 00"

Azimuth angle 2



6) Press 3 .
The display appears as at left and asks whether the new station coordinates are to replace the previously stored ones.

7) Press Yes ENT SHFT .
The display appears as at left after the coordinates of Instrument station P1 have been set as the new Backsight station 2, and the measured coordinates of Station No.1 have been set as the new instrument station P2.

The instrument then calculates. The measured coordinates are displayed and the azimuth angle is set.

- To interrupt the movement, press CE·CA .

8) Measure and input the instrument height of instrument station P2 and the target height of Station No.2. (Refer to P.53 12.2)

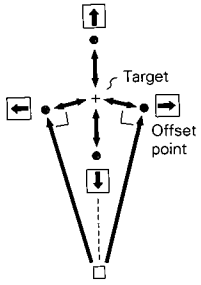
9) Sight the centre of the reflective target of Station No.2 correctly.

10) Press 4 to go to coordinate measurement mode and start 3-Dimensional coordinate measurement.

15. OFFSET MEASUREMENT

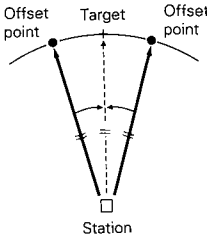
- The Offset measurement is used to measure the distance to point where it is not possible to set a reflective target directly, or where the reflective target cannot be sighted directly, in order to determine the angle.
- NET2B can determine the distance and angle of the target point by setting the reflective target at a point (offset point) at a distance from the point to be measured (target point) and measuring the distance and angle of the offset point.
- There are two methods to determine the distance and angle of the target point.

① The target point is determined by inputting the distance between the target point and the offset point.



- When the offset point is positioned to the left or right of the target point, the offset point and target point should both be approximately 90°.
- When the offset point is in front of or behind the target point, the offset point should be on a line connecting the instrument station point and the target point.

② The target point is determined by sighting the direction of the target point.



- The offset point should be positioned to the right or left of the target point, as close to the target point as possible.

Offset measurement

Sight reflective target of Offset point

↓

Theodolite mode or Basic mode

↓

[7] [8] [9] : Start Distance measurement (Stop the measurement)

↓

[ENT SHFT] , [9 P] : To Offset meas. mode

↓

Offset
1. distance
2. angle

↓

[1 MENU] : Select "Input distance"

↓

▲▼Direction
prism : →
Yes / No(exit)

↓

[· S→O] ↑or [+/− RCL] ↓: Select the direction from offset point to Target

↓

[Yes ENT SHFT] : Set the direction

↓

Offset distance
D 0.0000m

↓

Input H distance between Target and Offset point [ENT SHFT]

↓

The Slope distance, Vertical angle and Horizontal angle between Measuring point and Target are displayed

- Distance Input range : -999.9999 to 999.9999 m
- Least input : 0.0001 m
- Data storage period : About a week (Power-off possible)

◆ Retain the displayed value : [ENT SHFT]
◆ Correct the value : [CE·CA] (set value to 0)
◆ Exit from the input : [CE·CA] [CE·CA] (to Basic mode)

[2 PROG] : Select "Sight target direction"

↓

Sight target pt.
Yes / No (exit)
HAR 0°00'00"

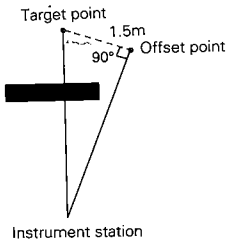
↓

Sight target direction

↓

[Yes ENT SHFT] : Verify

e.g.



- The positions of the target point and the offset point are shown at the left. In this case, determine the slope distance to the target point when the horizontal distance is 1.5m.

Note: The offset point should be positioned so that the line connecting the target point and offset line is at a 90° angle to the line connecting the instrument station and offset point.

Sight the offset point and measure

[7] [8] [9]
: Starts the distance measurement

```
S dist
```

```
S        4.0523m
ZA
HAR
```

1) Set the reflective target at the offset point, sight the centre of it correctly, and in Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press either [7], [8], or [9]. After about 6.5 seconds (Fine measurement mode), the distance value, the vertical angle and the horizontal angle are displayed and stored in the instrument memory.

[CE·CA] : Stop the measurement

2) Press [CE·CA].

To Offset Measurement mode

[ENT SHFT] [9 P]

```
    Offset
1.  distance
2.  angle
```

3) Press [ENT SHFT] and [9 P].
The display appears as at left.
The display asks you to select one of the following options:
   1. Input the horizontal distance between the target point and the offset point.
   2. Sight the direction of the target point.

Select "Input horizontal distance"

[1 MENU]

```
▲▼ Direction
prism :  ↑
Yes / No(exit)
```

4) Press [1 MENU].
The display appears as at left and prompts to select the direction from target point to offset point.

Select the offset point direction

[+/- RCL]▲ or [· S-O]▼
: "→"is displayed

```
▲▼ Direction
prism :  →
Yes / No(exit)
```

5) Press [+/- RCL]▲ or [· S-O]▼ to display "→".

Note:
→ : Offset point is right of target
← : Offset point is left of target
↑ : Offset point is behind target
↓ : Offset point is in front of target

[Yes ENT SHFT]

```
Offset distance
D:        0.0000m
```

When → is displayed, press [Yes ENT SHFT]. "D." flashes to prompt for the input of the horizontal distance between the target point and the offset point.

Input horizontal distance between target point and offset point

[1 MENU] [· S-O] [5 ←:] [ENT SHFT]

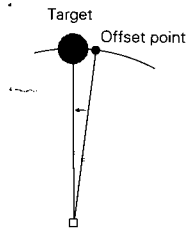
```
S        4.3210m
ZA
HAR
```

6) Input a horizontal distance of 1.5 metres and press [ENT SHFT].
The slope distance from the instrument station to the target point and the vertical and horizontal angles are calculated and the results are displayed.

[+/- RCL] [8] : Display the horizontal distance

- To display the horizontal distance, press [+/- RCL] [8].

e.g.



- The positions of the search point and the offset point are shown at the left. In this case, determine the slope distance to the centre point of a telephone pole.

Note: The offset point should be positioned to the right or left of the target point, as close to the target point as possible.

Sight the offset point and measure

[7] [8] [9]
: Starts the distance measurement

```
 S dist
```

```
S          4.5026m
ZA
HAR
```

1) Set the reflective target at the offset point, sight the centre of it correctly, and in Theodolite mode or Basic mode press either [7], [8] or [9].

After about 6.5 seconds (Fine measurement mode), the distance value, the vertical angle and the horizontal angle are displayed and stored in the instrument memory.

[CE·CA] : Stop the measurement

2) Press [CE·CA].

To Offset Measurement mode

[ENT SHFT] [9P]

```
   Offset
1. distance
2. angle
```

3) Press [ENT SHFT] and [9P].

The display appears as at left.
The display prompts to select one of the following options:

1. Input the horizontal distance between the target point and the offset point.
2. Sight the direction of the target point.

Select "Sight target point direction"

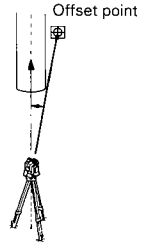
[2 PROG]

```
Sight target pt.
 Yes / No (exit)
HAR      0°00'00"
```

4) Press [2 PROG].

The display appears as at left and prompts to sight the direction the target point.

Sight the search point direction



5) Sight the direction of the target point correctly.

[Yes ENT SHFT]

```
S          4.5026m
ZA
HAR
```

6) When the direction of the centre of the telephone pole has been sighted, press [Yes ENT SHFT].

The slope distance from the instrument station to the target point and the vertical and horizontal angles are calculated and the results are displayed.

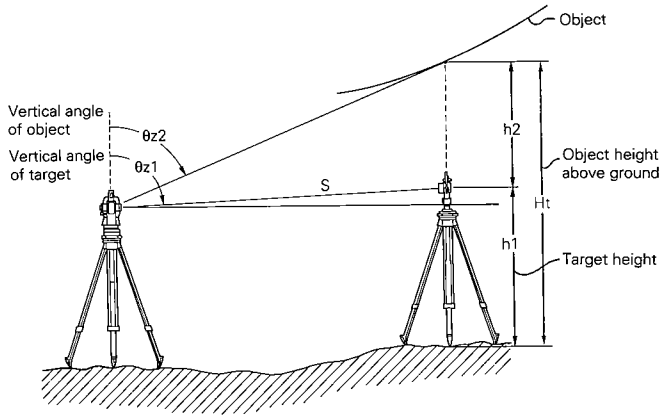
[+/− RCL] [8] : Display the horizontal distance

- To display the horizontal distance, press [+/− RCL] [8].

16. REM MEASUREMENT

- When measuring the height of certain objects such as overhead power cables or bridge supports where the reflective target cannot usually be positioned, the Remote Elevation Measurement function can be used to calculate the height above the ground using a point directly above or below the object.

- The height of the target is calculated using the following formulas.
  $Ht = h1 + h2$
  $h2 = S\sin\theta z1 \times \cot\theta z2 - S\cos\theta z1$



- The measured values are first displayed after 0.8 seconds and then every 0.6 seconds for all measurement modes.

Remote elevation measurement

Input the target height (h1) (☞ P.55)
↓
Sight the reflective target above or below the object
↓
Theodolite mode or Basic mode
↓
[7] [8] [9]
: Start Distance measurement (Stop the measurement)
↓
Sight the object
↓
[5] : Start REM
↓
The object height is displayed

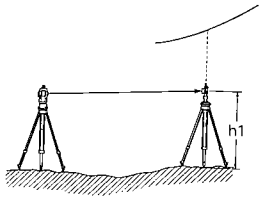
Ht	3.6290m
ZA	77° 11' 10"
HAR	123° 45' 50"

↓
[CE·CA] : Stop measurement

- The maximum vertical angle : ±89° from the horizontal (Measuring value limit (Ht) : ±999.9999m)

e.g. • Measure the height to a suspended cable

Set up the reflective target below the object and input the target height



1) Set up the reflective target directly below the object to be surveyed using an optical nadir or plummet for accurate setting.

2) Measure the target height (h1) with a measuring tape, and input the target height.
☞ P.53

Measure the distance

3) Sight the centre of the reflective target with the NET2B correctly.

4) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode,
press either [7], [8], or [9].
This accesses the Distance Measurement mode, and the measurement is started. The display appears as at left and flashes.
(The illustration at the left shows an example of slope distance measurement.)

[7] [8] [9] : Start the measurement

S dist

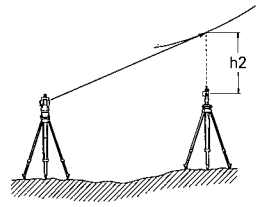
After about 6.5 seconds (Fine measurement mode), the distance value, the vertical angle and the horizontal angle are displayed and stored in the instrument memory.

S	5.0432m
ZA	89° 45' 20"
HAR	123° 45' 50"

[CE·CA] : Stop the measurement

5) Press [CE·CA] to stop the measurement.

Sight the object and start REM measurement



6) Sight the object.

[5] : Start the REM measurement

Ht	3.6290m	h1+h2
ZA	77° 11' 10"	
HAR	123° 45' 50"	

7) Press [5].

The REM measurement is started. After about 0.8 seconds, the height from the ground to the object Ht (h1 + h2) is displayed.

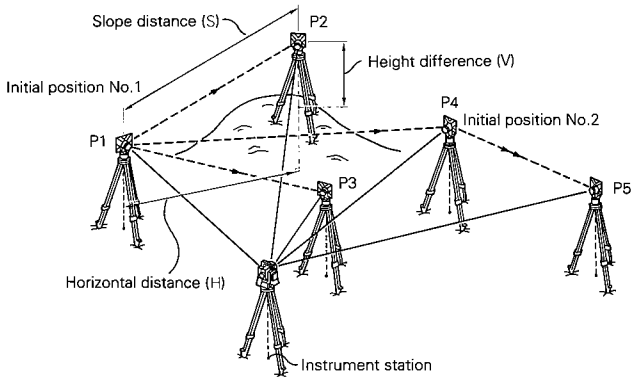
[CE·CA] : Stop the measurement

• Press [CE·CA] to stop the measurement.

17. MISSING LINE MEASUREMENT

- The Missing line measurement is used to measure the slope distance, the horizontal distance, and the height difference between the starting position (P1) and any other points without moving the instrument itself.

- The NET2B can measure the distances to many points continuously. It is also possible to change the starting position to that of the last-measured point. ☞ P.94



17.1 Measurement mode selection

- Select the measurement mode from the following according to your required measurement.
  See P.38 "11.1 Measurement mode selection" for key operation.

Measurement mode	Measurement time	Units
Fine Repeat	First 6.8 secs & every 4.7 secs	0.1 mm
Coarse Repeat	First 5.3 secs & every 3.3 secs	1 mm

17.2 Measuring the distance between two or more points

Missing line measurement

Sight the reflective target on the initial position

⬇

Theodolite mode or Basic mode

⬇

[7] [8] [9]

: Start Distance measurement (Stop the measurement)

⬇

Sight the reflective target on the target station

⬇

[6] : Start Missing line meas.

⬇

Stop distance, Horizontal distance and Height difference between the initial position & the target station is displayed

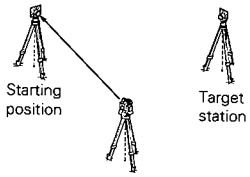
S	m
H	m
V	m

⬇

[CE·CA] : Stop measurement

e.g. • Measure the distances between the starting position and many points consecutively.

Set up the prism on the starting position and start the distance measurement



1) Set up the reflecting prisms on the required number of target points, sight the centre of the reflecting prism on the starting position. In Theodolite mode or Basic mode press either [7], [8] or [9].

[7] [8] [9]
: Starts the distance measurement

This accesses the Distance Measurement mode, and the distance measurement is started. The display appears as at left and flashes. (The illustration at the left shows an example of slope distance measurement.)

```
 S dist
```

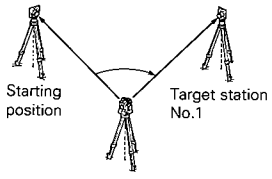
```
 S      3.2100m
 ZA
 HAR
```

After 6.5 seconds (Fine measurement mode), the distance value, the vertical angle and the horizontal angle are displayed and stored in the instrument memory.

[CE·CA] : Stop the measurement

2) Press [CE·CA].

Sight the prism on the target station and start the missing line measurement



3) Sight the centre of the reflecting prism on the target station No.1. If the prism constant and ppm correction for Target Station No.1 are different from those of the starting position, reset these values now.

[6] : Start the missing line measurement

```
 Missing line
```

```
 S      4.5678m    Slope distance
 H      4.4567m    Horizontal distance
 V      1.0123m    Height differ.
```

[CE·CA] : Stop the measurement

Sight Target Station No.2

[6] : Start the missing line measurement

4) Press [6].

This accesses the Distance Measurement mode and the Missing line measurement is started. The display appears as at left and flashes.

After about 6.8 seconds (Fine measurement mode), the slope distance, the Horizontal distance and the height difference are displayed.

5) Press [CE·CA] to stop the measurement.

• After this measurement, to measure the distance between the starting position and Target station No.2 (or between the starting position and Target station No.3), sight the required reflecting prism and press [6] to start the missing line measurement.

17.3 Change of the starting position

- The last measured target station can be changed to become the next starting position.

Change of the initial starting position

Missing line measurement has finished

S	m
H	m
V	m

↓

ENT SHFT 0 SET 0 REC : Change the initial starting position

↓

Point replace?
Yes / No (exit)

↓

Yes ENT SHFT : Verify

↓

Replaced

↓

Basic mode

e.g. • Changing the last measured target station No.4, to become the next starting position

After missing line measurement of the last target station is finished, set the next starting position

S	2.0757m
H	2.0123m
V	1.0123m

1) After the missing line measurement of target station No.4 has been finished, the measured values are displayed.
Press ENT SHFT and 0 SET 0 REC at this point.

ENT SHFT 0 SET 0 REC

Point replace?
Yes / No (exit)

The display appears as at left and asks whether the starting position is to be moved.

2) Press Yes ENT SHFT .

Yes ENT SHFT

Replaced

The data for Target station No.4 is set as the data for the new starting position, and the display appears as at left. The instrument returns to Basic mode.

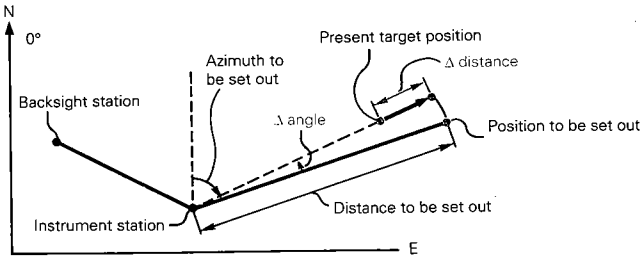
Press function keys to select operation

- To continue missing line measurement from the new starting position to the next target stations, sight each target station and press 6 ▽ .

18. SETTING-OUT MEASUREMENT

- The Setting-out measurement is used to set out the required point.
- In the NET2B, the difference between the previously input data to the instrument (the setting-out data) and the measured value can be displayed by measuring the horizontal angle, distance or coordinates of the sighted point.

  Displayed value = Difference between measured value and setting-out data



18.1 Horizontal angle and distance setting-out measurement

- This measurement is used to set out the point from a certain direction (horizontal angle) and a certain distance away from a reference point (the instrument station).
- It is possible to set out a slope distance, horizontal distance, height difference or remote elevation value after inputting the required value.

Horizontal angle & Distance setting-out data input

Theodolite mode or Basic mode

↓

[ENT SHFT] [6]

: For Distance & H angle setting out data input mode

↓

S-O data	
D	0.0000m
HAR	0° 00' 00"

↓

Input Distance setting out data [ENT SHFT]

↓

Input H angle setting out data [ENT SHFT]

↓

Basic mode

- Distance input range : –999.9999 to 999.9999m Least input : 0.0001m
- Angle input range : 0°00'00" to 359°59'59" Least input :1" Display range : ±180° (difference between target direction and setting out data)
- Data storage period : About a week (Power-off possible)

◆ Retain the displayed value : [ENT SHFT]

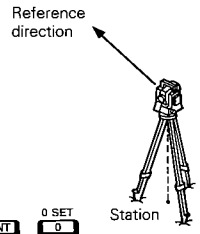
◆ Correct the value : [CE·CA] (set value to 0)

◆ Exit from the input : [CE·CA] [CE·CA] (to Basic mode)

e.g. Setting 123° 45' 50"
→ Input value of 123.455

e.g. • Setting-out a horizontal angle right 90°55'40" from the reference object and
setting-out a horizontal distance of 12.3456 m.

Sight the reference direction from the reference point, and set Horizontal angle to 0°



1) Sight the reference direction from the reference point (the instrument station).

ENT SHFT 0 SET 0 REC

2) In Theodolite mode,
press ENT SHFT 0 SET 0 REC .
The horizontal angle display has been set to 0°.

```
ZA      92° 36' 40"
HAR      0° 00' 00"
```

To Setting-out Data Input mode

ENT SHFT H↕V 6

3) Press ENT SHFT and H↕V 6 .
The previously input values are displayed. "D" flashes to prompt for the input of the distance setting-out data.

```
S-O data
D.          0.0000m
HAR      0° 00' 00"
```

Input distance setting-out data

1 MENU 2 PROG · S-O 3 4 5 6 ENT SHFT

4) Input "12.3456" and press ENT SHFT .

```
S-O data
D.  12.3456
HAR      0° 00' 00"
```

The distance setting-out data is input. "HAR" flashes to prompt for the input of the horizontal angle setting-out data.

Input horizontal angle setting-out data

9 0 REC · S-O 5 5 4

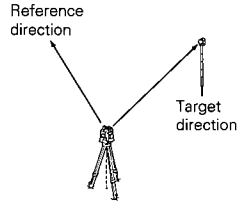
ENT SHFT

```
S-O data
D.      12.3456
HAR     90.554
```

```
Press function
keys to select
operation
```

5) Input "90.554" and press ENT SHFT .
The horizontal angle setting-out data is input, and the display returns to Basic mode.

Set the reflective target and start S-O measurement



6) Set the reflective target at a position about 90°55'40" from the reference direction and about 12.3456 metres from the reference point (the instrument point), and sight the reflective target.

· S-O 3 : Start H angle S-O measurement

```
6
0.0
SO ⊥+
```

7) Press · S-O and 3 .
The setting-out measurement is started, and the horizontal angle "dHA" from the setting-out data is displayed.

```
Setting out
D.        12.3456m
HAR    90° 55' 40"
```

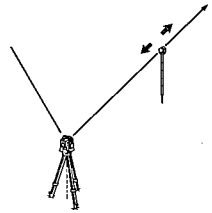
```
dHA     -3° 45' 50"
HAR     94° 41' 30"
```

[S-O] [8] : Start H distance S-O measurement

Setting out	
D.	12.3456m
HAR	90° 55' 40"

-H dist-

H	–4.3621m
ZA	
HAR	90° 55' 40"



– data : from the instrument
+ data : towards the instrument

8) Move the reflective target right or left in the correct direction until the "dHA" becomes 0°00'00". Sighting the moving reflective target again changes the "dHA" without key operation.

9) When "dHA" has become 0°00'00", press [S-O] and then [8]. The setting-out measurement is started, and then the horizontal distance measurement is started.

After about 6.5 seconds (Fine measurement mode), the distance from the setting-out data to the reflecting prism is displayed.

10) Move the reflective target towards or away from the instrument until the horizontal distance becomes 0.0000 m to determine the point. If minus data is displayed, move the target away from the instrument, and if plus data is displayed, move the target towards the instrument. When the Repeat measurement is selected, sighting the moving reflective target again changes the distance without key operation.

- At Step 9), the following setting-out measurements are possible:
  Slope distance, by pressing [S-O] and [7]
  Height difference, by pressing [S-O] and [9]
  REM, by pressing [S-O] and [5] (after slope distance measurement).

18.2 Coordinates setting-out measurement

- This measurement is used to set out the point of a certain coordinate away from the reference point (the instrument station).
- After input of the coordinates for the point to be set out, the NET2B calculates the setting out horizontal angle and horizontal distance and stores the values in the memory. By selecting the horizontal angle and then the horizontal distance setting out functions, the required coordinate location can be set out. The Z-coordinate can also be set out using the setting out coordinate function.

Instrument parameter No. 1 ☞ P.163

- Parameter No.1 can be used to recall the coordinate data from coordinate data stored in the memory.
  To recall the setting-out coordinate data from coordinate data stored in the memory, please refer to P.114.

Coordinate setting-out data input

Theodolite mode or Basic mode
↓
[ENT SHFT] [4 L-P]
: For Coordinate setting out data input mode
↓

N
E
Z

↓
Input N-coordinate setting-out data [ENT SHFT]
↓
Input E-coordinate setting-out data [ENT SHFT]
↓
Input Z-coordinate setting-out data [ENT SHFT]
↓
Basic mode

- Input range : –999999.9999 to 999999.9999 (m)
- Least input : 0.0001 (m)
- Data storage period : About a week (Power-off possible)

◆ Retain the displayed(N,E and Z) value: [ENT SHFT]
◆ Correct the value : [CE-CA] (set value to 0)
◆ Exit from the input : [CE-CA] [CE-CA] (to Basic mode)

e.g. • In this case, the values are as follows:
Instrument station coordinates: N = 20, E = 20, Z = 3
Backsight station coordinates : N = 10, E = 10, Z = 3
Setting out a point : N = 40, E = 30, Z = 4

- The following preparations must be completed before beginning measurement:

12.1 Measurement mode selection
12.2 Instrument height and target height input
12.3 Inputting instrument station and backsight station coordinates
12.4 Setting the azimuth angle

- To set out the Z coordinate, set the reflecting prism on a fixed height object, such as a pole.

- To recall the setting-out coordinate data from coordinate data stored in the memory, please refer to P.114.

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Coordinate Setting-out Data Input mode

[ENT SHFT] [P 4]

1) Press [ENT SHFT] and [P 4].

6	
0.0	
Pt	

N	0.0000
E	0.0000
Z	0.0000

The previously stored values are displayed.
"N" flashes, to prompt for the input of the N coordinate setting-out data.

Input the setting-out data

[4] [0 REC] [ENT SHFT]

N	40.0000
E	0.0000
Z	0.0000

2) Input "40" and press [ENT SHFT].
The N coordinate is input. "E" flashes to prompt for the input of the E coordinate setting-out data.

[3] [0 REC] [ENT SHFT]

N	40.0000
E	30.0000
Z	0.0000

3) Input "30" and press [ENT SHFT].

The Z coordinate is input. "Z" flashes to prompt for the input of the Z coordinate setting-out data.

[4] [ENT SHFT]

N	40.0000
E	30.0000
Z	4.0000

Press function keys to select operation

4) Input "4" and press [ENT SHFT].
The Z coordinate is input, and the instrument returns to Basic mode.

The setting-out horizontal distance and horizontal angle from the instrument station coordinates are calculated and the values are stored in the memory.

Note: Input the instrument station coordinates before inputting the setting-out data. Calculations may not be carried out correctly if the data is input in the reverse order.

Set the reflective target and start H angle S-O measurement.

Sight the reflective target.

[S-O] [3]

Setting out	
D.	1.2345m
HAR	90° 55' 40"

dHA	0° 00' 00"
HAR	

5) Set the reflective target in the appropriate position, and sight its centre.

6) Press [S-O] and [3].
The setting-out measurement is started, and the horizontal angle "dHA" from setting-out data to the sighted direction is displayed.

7) Move the reflective target right or left until the "dHA" value becomes 0°00'00".

Start H distance S-O measurement

[S-O] [8]

Setting out	
D.	1.2345m
HAR	90° 55' 40"

-H dist-

H	2.3456m
ZA	
HAR	0° 00' 00"

8) When "dHA" has become 0°00'00", press [S-O] and then [8].

The setting-out measurement is started, and then the horizontal distance measurement is started.

After about 6.5 seconds (Fine measurement mode), the distance from the setting-out data to the reflective target is displayed.

H	0.0000m
ZA	
HAR	0° 00' 00"

[CE·CA] : Stop the measurement

9) Move the reflective target towards or away from the instrument on the sighting line to determine the point until the horizontal distance becomes 0.0000 m.

10) Press [CE·CA] to stop the measurement.

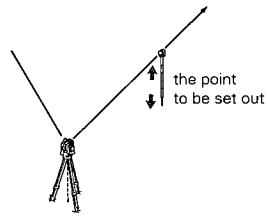
Start coordinates S-O measurement, and determine the height

[S-O] [4]

Setting out	
D.	1.2345m
HAR	90° 55' 40"

-Coordinate-

N	0.0000
E	0.0000
Z	0.2341



11) When "H" has become 0.0000 m, press [S-O] and then [4].

The setting-out measurement is started, and then the coordinate measurement is started.

After about 6.6 seconds (Fine measurement mode), the coordinates from the setting-out data to the reflective target are displayed.
Since the horizontal angle and horizontal distance have already been determined, the N and E coordinates are "0".

12) Move the reflective target up or down until the Z coordinate becomes 0.0000, and determine the height.
The tip of the pole is the point to be set out.

13) Press [CE·CA] to stop the measurement.

USING THE COORDINATE DATA MEMORY FUNCTION

19. COORDINATE DATA MEMORY FUNCTION

- The NET2B can store coordinate data into the memory. The coordinate data can be used as instrument station coordinates, backsight station coordinates, known point coordinates, and setting-out coordinates.

19.1 Coordinate data input / deleting

Coordinate data input

- Up to 100 points of coordinate data can be input
- Coordinate data input range : –999999.9999 to 999999.9999 (m)
  Coordinate data least input : 0.0001 (m)
- Point number input range : 1 to 99999999
- Data storage period : About a week (Power-off possible)

◆ Retain the displayed value : [ENT SHFT]
◆ Correct the value : [CE·CA] (set value to 0)
◆ Exit from the input : [CE·CA] [CE·CA] (to Menu mode)

In Theodolite mode or Basic mode
↓
[1 MENU] : For Menu mode
↓
[2 PROG] : Select "Coord. data"
↓
[1 MENU] : Select Coordinate data "Input"
↓
The space available for input of coordinate data is displayed
↓
Input N-coord. data [ENT SHFT] Input E-coord. data [ENT SHFT] Input Z-coord. data [ENT SHFT]
↓
Input the point number [ENT SHFT]
↓
Yes
[ENT SHFT] : Verify
↓
[CE·CA] [CE·CA] : Input end and back to Menu mode

e.g. • To input the coordinate data,
Point number : 201
N coordinate : 35
E coordinate : 67
Z coordinate : 48

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Menu mode

[1 MENU]

```
1. Config
2. Coord. data
```

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode,
press [1 MENU]
The display appears as at left, showing Menu mode.

Select "Coord. data"

[2 PROG]

```
1. Input
2. Clear
```

2) Press [2 PROG] .

The display asks whether the coordinate data is to be input or deleted.

Select Coordinate data "Input"

[1 MENU]

```
100  pts.  free
```

```
N      0.0000
E      0.0000
Z      0.0000
```

3) Press [1 MENU] .

The available space for coordinate data inputting is displayed.

Then, the display appears as at left and "N" flashes to prompt for the input of the N coordinate data.

Input the coordinate data

N = 35 [ENT SHFT]
E = 67 [ENT SHFT]
Z = 48 [ENT SHFT]

```
Point
No.          1
```

4) Input coordinate data.
N = 35 [ENT SHFT]
E = 67 [ENT SHFT]
Z = 48 [ENT SHFT]

"No." flashes to prompt for the input of the point number.
(The previously input number +1 is dislayed.)

Input the point number

201 [ENT SHFT]

5) Input the point number "201" and press [ENT SHFT] .
Note: Different coordinate data can share the same point number.

```
Data OK ?
Yes/No
```

The display asks whether the coordinate data is to be input into the memory.

[Yes ENT SHFT] : OK

6) Press [Yes ENT SHFT] .
When the inputting is confirmed, the display returns to step 3), so that the next coordinate data can be input.

• To input the next coordinate data, go back to step 4) and input the data.
(Up to 100 points of coordinate data can be input into the memory.)

[CE-CA] [CE-CA]
: To Menu mode

7) Press [CE-CA] [CE-CA] .
The display returns to Menu mode.

- All the coordinate data stored in the memory can be cleared.

Coordinate data deleting

In Theodolite mode or Basic mode

↓

[1 MENU] : For Menu mode

↓

[2 PROG] : Select "Coord. data"

↓

[2 PROG] : Select "Clear"

↓

[Yes ENT SHFT] : Clear the memory of the coordinate data

↓

[1 MENU] : Verify

↓

Menu mode

Note: When the memory has been cleared, all the data in the memory is deleted.

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Menu mode

[1 MENU]

```
1. Config
2. Coord. data
```

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press [1 MENU].
The display appears as at left, showing Menu mode.

Select "Coord. data"

[2 PROG]

```
1. Input
2. Clear
```

2) Press [2 PROG].

The display asks whether the coordinate data is to be input or deleted.

Select "Clear"

[2 PROG]

```
Clear OK ?
Yes/No(exit)
```

3) Press [2 PROG].

The display asks whether the memory is to be cleared of the coordiante data.

Clear the memory of the coordinate data

[Yes ENT SHFT]

```
Start ?
Yes=>press "1"
Exit=>press "No"
```

4) Press [Yes ENT SHFT].

The display asks whether you want to start clearing the memory or not.

[1 MENU]

```
1. Config
2. Coord. data
```

5) Press [1 MENU].

All the data stored in the memory has been deleted and the instrument returns to Menu mode.

19.2 Coordinate data stored in the memory input to Instrument

- The coordinate data stored in the memory can be used as follows:
  - Instrument station coordinates
  - Backsight station coordinates
  - Known point coordinates for Resection measurement
  - Setting-out coordinates

- Before using the data from the instrument, the following parameter should be set to "Memory".
  To change the paramenter, please refer to P.163 "23. CHANGING INSTRUMENT PARAMETERS".

No.	Parameter	Options
1	Coordinate data from	Keyboard/Memory

e.g.

<Input instrument station coordinates by using the coordinate data in the memory>

- To input the coordinate data stored in the memory, Point No.401, as the instrument station coordinates

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Instrument station coordinates input mode

[ENT SHFT] [5 →1]

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode,
press [ENT SHFT] [5 →1].
The display appears as at left, showing Coordinate data input mode.

"No." flashes to prompt for the input of the point number.

Stn	point
No.	201

Input the point number

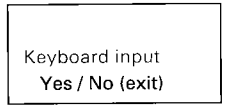
401 [ENT SHFT]

2) Input the point number "401" and press [ENT SHFT].
The coordinate data for 401 is displayed and is input as the instrument station coordinates.
(Basic mode)

N	9.8765
E	4.3210
Z	1.4567

▲▼N	9.8765
E	4.3210
Z	1.4567

Note: If more than one stored coordinate data record has the same point number, the display flashes to prompt for the selection of the required coordinate data.
Press [·/S-O], or [+/-/RCL], to display the coordinates to be recalled.
And then press [ENT SHFT] to recall the displayed coordinates.



Note: When the coordinate data is not found, the display appears as at left and asks whether you will input the coordinate data from keyboard or input the point number again.

Press Yes ENT SHFT to input the Instrument station coordinates from keyboard.

Press No CE·CA to input the point number again.

CE·CA : To Basic mode

- Press CE·CA to return to Basic mode.

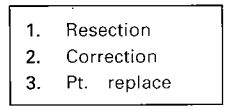
e.g.

<Input Known station coordinates for Resection measurement by using the coordinate data in the memory>

- To input the following coordinate data stored in the memory as the known station coordinates for Resection measurement:
  - Known station A: Point No.=501, Measure angle & distance, Target height = 1.5m
  - Known station B: Point No.=503, Measure angle
  - Known station C: Point No.=507, Measure angle & distance, Target height = 1.5m

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Program mode

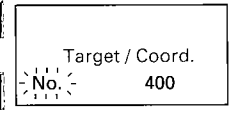
2 PROG



1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press 2 PROG .
The display appears as at left, showing Program mode.

Select Resection measurement

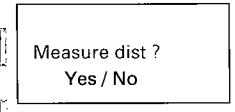
1 MENU



2) Press 1 MENU .
"No." flashes to prompt for the input of the point number.

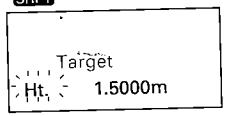
Input the data of Known station A

501 ENT SHFT



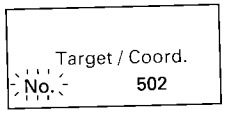
3) Input the point number "501" and press ENT SHFT .
The display asks whether to measure the distance or not.

Yes ENT SHFT : Measure distance



4) Press Yes ENT SHFT .
The previously stored target height is displayed.
"Ht." flashes to prompt for the input of the target height.
If measuring angle only,
press No CE·CA .

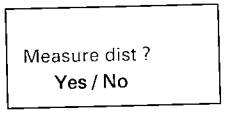
ENT SHFT : Retain displayed value



5) Press ENT SHFT .
When the data for the first station has been input, "No." flashes to prompt for the input of the point number of the next known station. (The previously stored value +1 is displayed.)

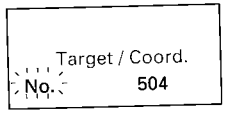
Input the data of Known station B

503 ENT SHFT



6) Input the point number "503" and press ENT SHFT .
The display asks whether to measure the distance or not.

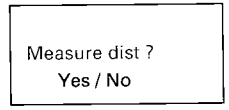
No CE·CA : Distance not measured (Measure only angle)



7) Press No CE·CA .
When the data for the second station has been input, "No." flashes to prompt for the input of the point number of the next known station. (The previously stored value +1 is displayed.)
If measuring distance,
press Yes ENT SHFT .

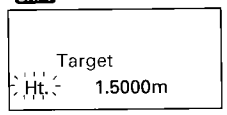
Input the data of Known station C

507 ENT SHFT



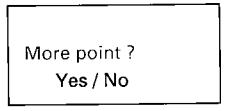
8) Input the point number "507" and press ENT SHFT .
The display asks whether to measure the distance or not.

Yes ENT SHFT : Measure distance



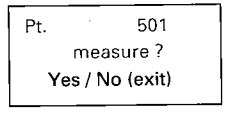
9) Press Yes ENT SHFT .
The previously stored target height is displayed.
"Ht." flashes to prompt for the input of the target height.
If measuring angle only,
press No CE·CA .

ENT SHFT : Retain displayed value



10) Press ENT SHFT .
When the data for the third station has been input, "No." flashes to prompt for the input of the point number of the next known station. (The previously stored value +1 is displayed.)

No CE·CA : No more station



11) Press No CE·CA .
The display asks whether you want to observe the first station (Known station A) or not.

• See P.73 from 15) to continue the resection measurement.

e.g.: **<Input Coordinate setting-out data by using the coordinate data in the memory>**

- To input the coordinate data in the memory, Point No. 701, as the Coordinate setting-out data
- The following preparations must be completed before beginning measurement:
  - 12.1 Measurement mode selection ☞ P.52
  - 12.2 Instrument height and Target height input ☞ P.53
  - 12.3 Instrument station coordinates and Backsight station coordinates input ☞ P.56
  - 12.4 Setting the azimuth angle from the instrument and backsight station coordinates ☞ P.61

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Coordinate setting-out data input

[ENT SHFT] [P 4]

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press [ENT SHFT] [P 4].

```
SO  point
No.          1000
```

"No." flashes to prompt for the input of the point number.

Input the point number

701 [ENT SHFT]

2) Input the point number "701" and press [ENT SHFT].

```
N        20.0000
E        50.0000
Z         0.0000
```

The coordinate data for 701 is displayed and is input as the instrument station coordinates.

- See P.99 from 5) to continue the coordinate setting-out measurement.

19.3 Reviewing the coordinate data stored in the memory

- The NET2B can display the coordinate data stored in the memory.

Reviewing coordinate data stored in the memory

In Theodolite mode or Basic mode

↓

[+/- RCL] [0 REC] : For Recall mode

↓

[· S-O]↑ or [+/- RCL]↓: Display the required point number (possible to scroll)

↓

Yes [ENT SHFT] : Select the point number

↓

Review the data

- Use [· S-O]↑ or [+/- RCL]↓ to display the required coordinate data.
- Press [ENT SHFT] to display the next point's coordinate data (possible to scroll)

↓

[CE·CA] [CE·CA] : To Basic mode

e.g. • To review the coordinate data for point number 1008

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Recall mode

[+/- RCL] [0 REC]

```
Recall
```

```
▲▼ Coord. data
     No. 1
     Yes / No (exit)
```

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press [+/- RCL] [0 REC].

The display appears as at left, showing Recall mode.

After, the display prompts for the selection of the point number.

Select "No.1008"

[· S-O]↓ or [+/- RCL]↑

: Display "No.1008"

```
▲▼ Coord. data
     No. 1008
     Yes / No (exit)
```

2) Press [· S-O]↓ or [+/- RCL]↑ to display "No.1008". (possible to scroll)
When the last point number is displayed, the message "<END>" is displayed at the next line.

```
▲▼ Coord. data
     <END>
     Yes / No (exit)
```

[Yes ENT SHFT]

: Display the coordinate data

```
▲▼ No. 1008
   N    789.0123
   E     45.6789
```

[· S-O]↓ [+/- RCL]↑

```
▲▼ N    789.0123
   E     45.6789
   Z      0.4567
```

3) Press [Yes ENT SHFT].

The stored data is displayed.

- Press [· S-O]↓ to display the Z coordinate data.
  Press [+/- RCL]↑ to display the point number.
- Press [ENT SHFT] to display the next point data. (possible to scroll)
- Press [CE·CA] [CE·CA] to return to Basic mode.

OUTPUT THE DATA TO AN EXTERNAL DEVICE

20. DATA OUTPUT AN EXTERNAL DEVICE

☞ P.125

20. DATA OUTPUT TO AN EXTERNAL DEVICE

- Key operations allow the NET2B to output measured data via the data output connector to an external device using an interface cable. (For more information, see the NET2B 2-way communication manual.)

- The contents of data which can be output are as follows.
  When measurement data is output, the target number, target code, target height, distance unit, angle unit, vertical indexing, horizontal indexing, and atmospheric correction value can be output, along with the following data.

S, V, H	→	Slope distance, vertical angle, horizontal angle
S, V, H (offset)	→	Offset point direction and distance from target (only if input through offset measurement) Slope distance, vertical angle, horizontal angle
V, H, Tilt	→	Vertical angle, horizontal angle, X direction tilt angle, Y direction tilt angle
N, E, Z	→	N coordinate (E coordinate), E coordinate (N coordinate), Z coordinate
N, E, Z+S, V, H	→	N coordinate (E coordinate), E coordinate (N coordinate), Z coordinate Slope distance, vertical angle, horizontal angle
Note	→	Note
Station data	→	Date, instrument station number, code, instrument height, temperature, atmospheric pressure, curvature and refraction correction ON/OFF, prism constant correction, automatic tilt angle correction ON/OFF, instrument station N coordinate (E coordinate), E coordinate (N coordinate), Z coordinate
Instr ID	→	Instrument name, instrument number, software version number

20.1 Changing the Instrument options

- Confirm that following parameters are set according to your required measurement and the data output to an external device condition.
- To confirm or change the parameter options, see P.163 "23. CHANGING INSTRUMENT PARAMETERS".

No.	Parameter		Options	
2	Recording	1. Set code	*1. Input	2. Non-input & skip
		2. Set target height	*1. Input	2. Non-input & skip
3	Tilt correction		*1. Applied	2. Not applied
5	V angle format		*1. Zenith 2. Horizontal 0°—360° (0—400gon) 3. Horizontal ±90° (±100gon)	
6	Angle resolution		*1. 1" (0.2mgon)	2. 5" (1mgon)
7	RS-232C format	1. Baud rate	*1.1200 baud	2. 2400 baud
		2. Checksum	*1. No	2. Yes
		3. Parity bit	*1. No	2. Yes (even)
8	V indexing		*1. Auto	2. Manual
9	H indexing		*1. Auto	2. Manual
10	C+R correction		*1. No 2. Yes K=0.142	3. Yes K=0.20
11	Units	1. Distance	*1. metres 3: mm	2. feet 4. inch
		2. Angle	*1. Degrees	2. Gon
		3. Temperature & pressure	*1. °C & hPa	2. °C & mmHg
			3. Next	1. °F & hPa 2. °F & mmHg 3. °F & inchHg

* Factory settings

20.2 Instrument data output

- With the NET2B, the following items can be output to an external device as instrument data:
  - Instrument name
  - Instrument number
  - Software version number

From Theodolite or Basic mode to Record mode

[0 REC]

External device

▲▼ Select
S,V,H
Yes / No (exit)

1) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press [0 REC].
The display shows Record mode. And the display prompts for selection of the data format.

Display "Instr ID"

[S-O]↓ or [+/- RCL]↑

▲▼ Select
Instr ID
Yes / No (exit)

2) Press [S-O]↓ or [+/- RCL]↑ to display "Instr ID".

Output Instrument data

[Yes ENT SHFT]

Data send...

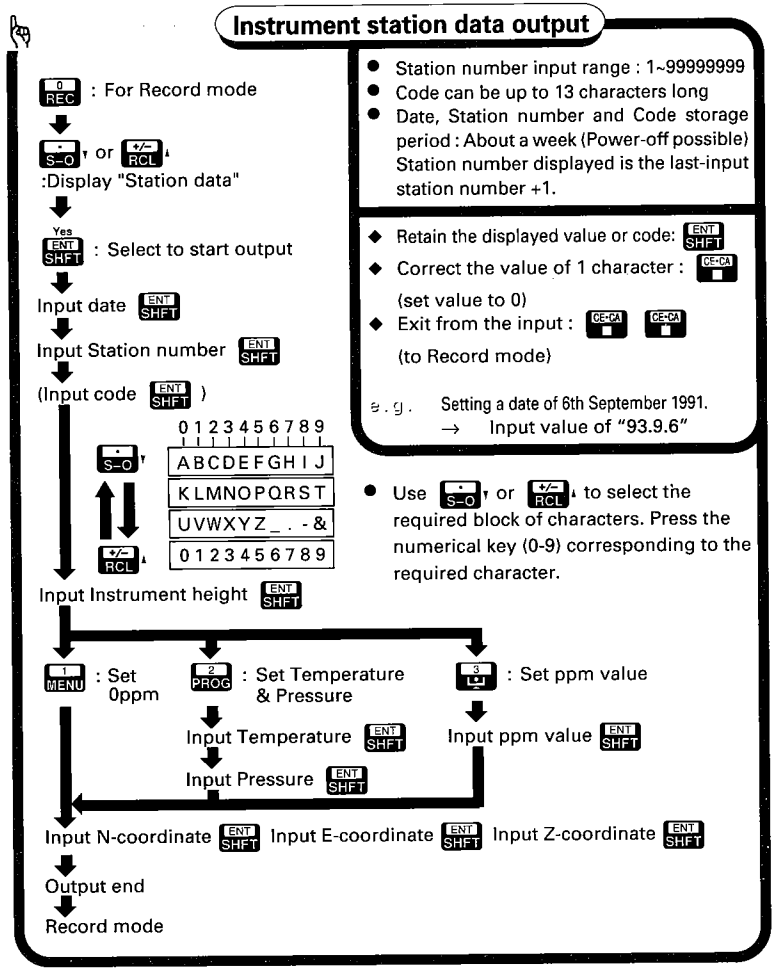
Record end

▲▼ Select
S,V,H
Yes / No (exit)

3) Press [Yes ENT SHFT].
Output of the instrument data is started.
When output of the instrument data has been finished, the message "Record end" is displayed, and the display returns to the Record mode.

20.3 Instrument station data output

- The NET2B can output the following items as instrument station data;
  Date, instrument station number, instrument station code, instrument height, temperature, atmospheric pressure, instrument station coordinates, curvature and refraction correction, prism constant, and automatic tilt angle correction.



e.g. • To output the following instrument station data:
Date: October 4, 1993
Instrument station number: No.100
Code: "HOME"
Instrument height: 1.45m
Temperature: 25°C
Atmospheric pressure: 980 hPa
Instrument station coordinates:
N = 30, E = 30, Z = 10

In Record mode, display "Station data"

S-O or +/- RCL

```
▲
▼  Select
   Station data
   Yes / No (exit)
```

1) In Record mode, press S-O or +/- RCL to display "Station data".

Select the "Station data"

Yes ENT SHFT

```
Date  yy. mm. dd
      93. 8.  1 0
```

2) Press Yes ENT SHFT .
The previously input date is displayed.

Input the date

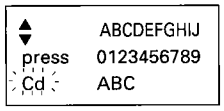
93.10.4 ENT SHFT

```
Stn  point
No.            1
```

3) Input "93.10.4" and press ENT SHFT .
The date "93.10.4" is input, and "No." flashes to prompt for the input of the station number.

Input the station number

100 [ENT SHFT]



4) Input "100" and press [ENT SHFT].
"100" is input for the station number. "Cd" flashes to prompt for the input of the instrument station code.

Note: If the parameter of the code setting is set to Non-input, this procedure is omitted. Instead, go directly to step 6).

Input the code

[CE·CA] : Single-character delete

[7] : Input "H"

[S–O]↑ : Display K to T

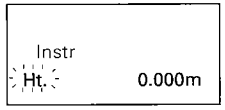
[4] : Input "O"

[2 PROG] : Input "M"

[+/– RCL]↓ : Display A to J

[4] : Input "E"

[ENT SHFT] : Input finished



5) Input the code.

Press [CE·CA] to delete one character to the left.

Press [7] to input "H".

Press [S–O]↑ to display "K ~ T".

Press [4] to input "0".

Press [2 PROG] to input "M".

Press [+/– RCL]↓ to display "A ~ J".

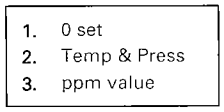
Press [4] to input "E".

Press [ENT SHFT].

The code "HOME" is input, and "Ht" flashes to prompt for the input of the instrument height.

Input the instrument height

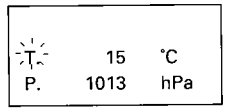
1.45 [ENT SHFT]



6) Input "1.45" and press [ENT SHFT].
An instrument height value of "1.45" is input, and the display turns to the ppm setting mode.

Select the temperature and pressure input

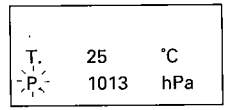
[2 PROG]



7) Press [2 PROG].
The previously stored values are displayed.
"T" flashes to prompt for the input of the temperature.

Input the temperature and pressure

[2 PROG] [5 ·:1] [ENT SHFT]



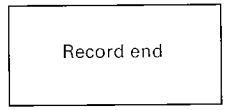
8) Input "25" and press [ENT SHFT].
A temperature 25°C is input.
"P" flashes to prompt for the input of the pressure.

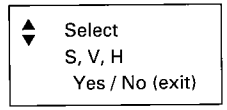
[9] [8] [0 REC] [ENT SHFT]

9) Input "980" and press [ENT SHFT].
A pressure "980 hPa" is input.
"N" flashes to prompt for the input of instrument station coordinates.

Input the instrument station coordinates

N = 30 [ENT SHFT]
E = 30 [ENT SHFT]
Z = 10 [ENT SHFT]





10) Input the instrument station coordinates.
N = 30 [ENT SHFT]
E = 30 [ENT SHFT]
Z = 10 [ENT SHFT]

Output of the station data is started. When the data has been output, the message "Record end" is displayed and the display returns to Record mode.

20.4 Measured data output

- The NET2B can output the following items as measured data: Target number, target code, target height, distance unit, angle unit, vertical indexing, horizontal indexing, atmospheric correction measured data.
- The distance is measured in accordance with the selected distance measurement mode, but the measurement is done only once (single measurement).

Check! before recording the data:

S, V, H	→ Check No.1, 2, 3, 6 below.
S, V, H (offset)	→ Check No. 1, 2, 3, 6 below.
V, H, Tilt	→ Check No.1 below.
N, E, Z	→ Check No.1, 2, 4, 5, 6 below.
N, E, Z + S, V, H	→ Check No.1, 2, 4, 5, 6 below.

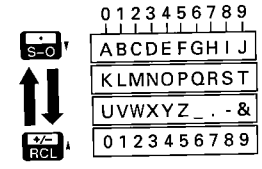
1. The instrument parameters have been set. ☞ P.29
2. The instrument station data has been output or else atmospheric correction has been set. ☞ P.128 ☞ P.41
3. The correct prism constant has been set. ☞ P.45
4. The instrument station data has been output or else the instrument height, atmospheric correction and instrument station coordinates have been set. ☞ P.128 ☞ P.53 41,56
5. The azimuth angle has been set. ☞ P.61
6. The centre of the target is being sighted and the return signal is adequate for measurement. ☞ P.48

Measured data output

- Target number input range : 1 to 99999999
- Code can be up to 13 characters long
- Target number, Code and Target height storage period : About a week (Power-off possible)
  Target number displayed is the last-Input station number +1.

◆ Retain the displayed value or code: [ENT SHFT]
◆ Correct the value of 1 character : [CE·CA] (set value to 0)
◆ Exit from the input : [CE·CA] [CE·CA] (to Record mode)

[0 REC] : For Record mode
↓
Sight the target
↓
[· S–O]▼ or [+/– RCL]▲
:Display "Measured data"
↓
Yes [ENT SHFT] : Select to start output
↓
(Input Target height [ENT SHFT])
↓
The NET2B measures and displays one set of the target point data in the selected format.
↓
Input Target number [ENT SHFT]
↓
(Input code [ENT SHFT])
↓
Output end
↓
Record mode



- In Offset measurement, the NET2B measures and displays the offset point data.
  Select Distance inputting or Target sighting.
  Select the direction of offset point from the Target and input the distance between the offset point and Target, or sight the target.
- Use [· S–O]▼ or [+/– RCL]▲ to select the required block of characters. Press the numerical key (0-9) corresponding to the required character.

e.g. • To output the following offset measurement data
Target number : No. 2001
Code : "TREE1".
Target height : 1.23 m
Horizontal distance from target point to offset point : 1.8 m
Direction of prism from target : Front

In Record mode, display "S, V, H (offset)"

S-O or +/- RCL

```
▲▼ Select
   S, V, H (offset)
   Yes / No (exit)
```

1) In Record mode, press S-O or +/- RCL to display "S, V, H (offset)".

Select "S, V, H (offset)"

Yes ENT SHFT

```
Target
Ht.
```

2) Press Yes ENT SHFT.
The previously stored values are displayed. "Ht" flashes to prompt for the input of the target height.

Note: If the target height setting parameter is set to "Non-input", this procedure is omitted. Instead, go directly to step 4).

Sight reflective target for offset point and input target height

1.23 ENT SHFT

```
S dist
```

3) Sight the reflective target for the offset point.
Input "1.23" and press ENT SHFT.
A target height value of 1.23 m is input, and the Distance mode is accessed. Distance measurement is started. The display appears as at left and flashes.
After about 6 seconds (Fine measurement mode), the distance value, the vertical angle and horizontal angle are displayed.

```
S
ZA
HAR
```

The display prompts you to select one of the following options:
1. Input of the horizontal distance from the target point to the offset point.
2. Sight the direction of the target point.

```
   Offset
1. distance
2. angle
```

Select "distance"

1 MENU

```
▲▼ Direction
   prism : →
   Yes / No(exit)
```

4) Press 1 MENU.
The display appears as at left and prompts for the selection of the direction from the target point to the reflective target.

Select offset point direction

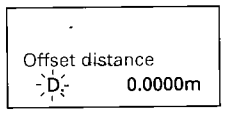
+/- RCL or S-O
: Display "↓"

```
▲▼ Direction
   prism : ↓
   Yes / No(exit)
```

5) Press +/- RCL or S-O to display "↓".

Note:
→ : Offset point is right of target
← : Offset point is left of target
↑ : Offset point is behind target
↓ : Offset point is in front of target

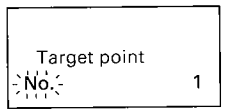
Yes ENT SHFT



When "↓" appears, press Yes ENT SHFT .
"D" flashes to prompt for the input of the horizontal distance between the target point and offset point.

Input the horizontal distance from the target point to the offset point

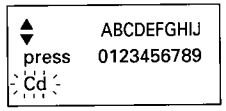
1.8 ENT SHFT



6) Input horizontal distance of "1.8" and press ENT SHFT .

Input the target point number

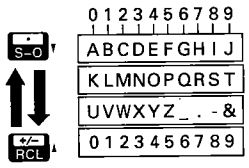
2001 ENT SHFT



7) Input a target number of "2001" and press ENT SHFT .
A target number value of "2001" is input. "Cd" flashes to prompt for the input of the target point code.

Note: If the parameter of the code setting is set to "Non-input", this procedure is omitted.

Input the target point code

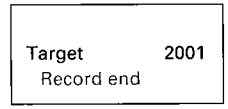


8) If the displayed code is the required one, press ENT SHFT and go to step 9).
Press CE·CA to delete one character to the left.

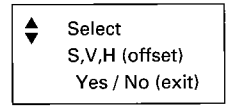
S-O : Display K to T — Press S-O to display "K to T".
9 : Input "T" — Press 9 to input "T".
7 : Input "R" — Press 7 to input "R".
+/- RCL : Display A to J — Press +/- RCL to display "A to J".
4 4 : Input "EE" — Press 4 4 to input "EE".
+/- RCL : Display 0 to 9 — Press +/- RCL to display "0 to 9".
1 MENU : Input "1" — Press 1 MENU to input "1".
ENT SHFT : Input finished — And press ENT SHFT .

When the code has been input, the output is started.

9) When the target number is displayed, the output is finished.



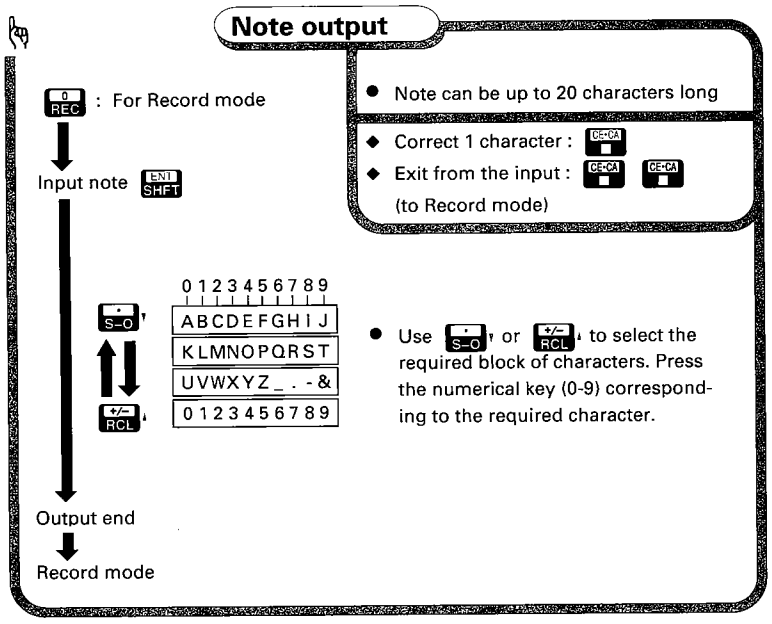
The display then returns to Record mode.



Note: If the display returns to Record mode following a display like that at the left, there is an error in the output. Please check to see if there are any abnormalities in cables or external device, or if there is a problem with the program.
If the display returns to Record mode following a display like that at the left, there is an error in the measurement. Try levelling the instrument again, or sight the reflective target once again and start over from step 1).

20.5 Note output

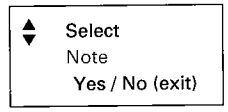
- The NET2B can output notes.



e.g. • To output "CLOUDY" as a note

In Record mode, display "Note"

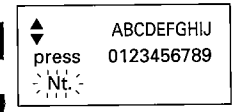
S–O or +/– RCL



1) In Record mode, press +/– RCL or S–O to display "Note".

Select the "Note"

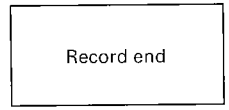
Yes ENT SHFT

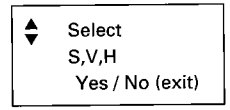


2) Press Yes ENT SHFT .
"Nt." flashes to prompt for the input of the note.

Input the note

CLOUDY ENT SHFT





3) Input "CLOUDY" and press ENT SHFT .
When the note has been output, the display returns to Record mode.

TROUBLESHOOTING

21. ERROR MESSAGES

- If the following error messages are shown during measurement, see the table below.
- If the same error message is repeated or if other messages are shown, please contact your Sokkia agent.

Display	Meaning	Action
Bad cond.	Target sight is bad.	Sight the target again. Measure again after confirming the returned signal using the signal checking mode.
Battery is low	Battery voltage is too low.	Charge the battery or replace it with a charged one.
Confirm 0 set	Reset is not performed.	Index the V and H circles again.
Data error	An error has occurred during outputting.	Level the NET2B again or sight the reflective target.
	Error when measuring the initial slope distance during either REM or horizontal distance between two points measurement.	Sight the reflective targe to perform slope distance measurement again.
Memory cleared	After 1 week, data stored in the short term memory has been cleared.	
Memory is full	There is no area to input coordinate data in the memory.	
No data	There is no data for the specified point number.	

Display	Meaning	Action
Out of range	During REM, the vertical angle is more than ±89° or the measured distance is more than 999.9999m.	Press CE·CA to stop measuring.
Out of range X > ⊥ <Y	Tilt sensor range error. Tilt angle exceeds ±3'.	Level the NET2B again.
Record error	External device does not reply with ACK/NAK. (when "recording" parameter is set to "out".)	Check to see if there are any abnormalities in cables or external equipment, or if there is a problem with the program.
Signal off	At start of measurement, the returned signal was totally absent or disturbed.	Sight the target again. Measure again after confirming the returned signal using the signal checking mode.
Tilt error	While setting the azimuth angle, tilt angle exceeds ±3'.	Level the NET2B again.
Tilt Out of range	During distance measurement, tilt angle exceeds ±3'.	Level the NET2B again.
Time out	No measured distance data is received within 2 minutes of starting the measurements, or the measured distance data cannot be obtained for a total of one minute.	Sight the target again. Measure again after confirming the returned signal using the signal checking mode.
E 100	Error when measuring a horizontal angle*.	Index the horizontal circle again.
E 101	Error when measuring a vertical angle*.	Index the vertical circle again.

* If the NET2B telescope or upper part is rotated faster than four revolutions per second, the error indication "E 100" or "E 101 is displayed.

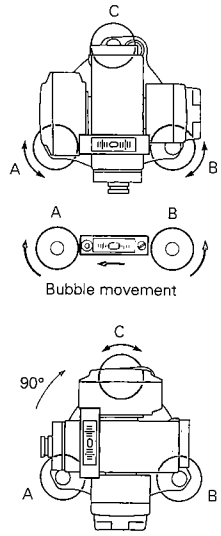
22. CHECKS AND ADJUSTMENTS

- Periodically, checks and adjustments should be performed before and after measurement. In addition, the instrument should be checked after long storage, transportation or when damage to the instrument is suspected to have occurred due to a strong shock.
- The checks should be performed in the following order.

22.1 Plate level

- The glass tube of the plate level is sensitive to temperature changes or shock.

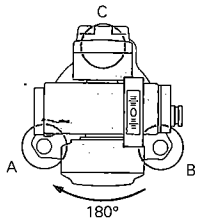
Check



1) Turn the upper part of the instrument until the plate level is parallel to a line between levelling foot screws A and B.
   Centre the plate level bubble using levelling screws A and B.

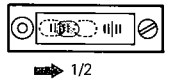
Note: The bubble moves towards a clockwise rotated foot screw.

2) Loosen the horizontal clamp ㉒ and turn the upper part 90°.
   The plate level is perpendicular to a line between levelling screws A and B.
   Centre the plate level bubble using levelling screw C.

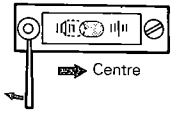


Adjustment

4) Use levelling screws



5) Use adjusting pin



3) Turn the upper part through 180° and check the bubble position.
If the bubble is still centred, no adjustment is necessary.
If the bubble is off-centre, adjust as follows:

4) Correct half of the bubble displacement using levelling screw C.

5) Correct the remaining half of the displacement by adjusting the screw ㉗ with the adjusting pin.

Note : The bubble moves away from a clockwise rotation of the adjusting screw.

6) Repeat the procedures from 1) to 5) until the bubble remains centred for any position of the upper part.

If the bubble can not be centred, please contact your Sokkia agent.

22.2 Circular level

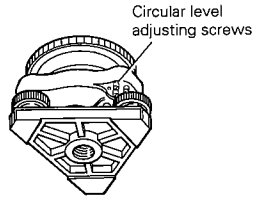
Check

1) Perform the plate level adjustment or level the instrument carefully using the plate level.

2) Check the position of the circular level bubble.

If the bubble is off-centre, adjust as follows:

Adjustment



3) Verify the off-centre direction of the bubble.

4) Loosen the adjusting screw farthest from that direction to centre the bubble.

5) Adjust all 3 adjusting screws until the tightening tension of each screw is the same, and the bubble is centred.

Note : Over-tightening the adjusting screws may damage the circular level. Unequal tightening of the screws may mean that the bubble will go out of adjustment.

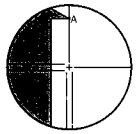
If the bubble can not be centred, please contact your Sokkia agent.

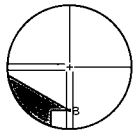
22.3 Reticle

- This adjustment is very delicate. If you have any difficulties, please contact your Sokkia agent.

Perpendicularity of the reticle to the horizontal axis

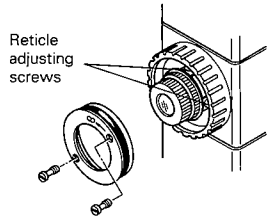
Check



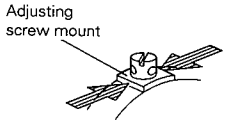


1) Level the NET2B carefully. Select and sight a clear target on the upper part A of the reticle line.
2) Turn the telescope vertical fine motion screw ㉙ until the target is on the lower part of the reticle B. If the target is still positioned centrally within the reticle lines, no adjustment is necessary. If the target is off-centre, adjust as follows:

Adjustment

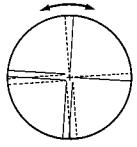


3) Remove the telescope reticle cover ㉛.
4) Slightly loosen one vertical and one horizontal adjusting screw by a certain amount using the adjusting pin.
5) Place a small piece of plastic or wood against one side of the top adjusting screw mount as a buffer.



6) Look through the eyepiece and gently tap the piece of plastic or wood to rotate the reticle slightly.
7) Retighten the two adjusting screws loosened in step 4) by the same amount.

Note: Over-tightening the adjusting screws may damage the reticle. Unequal tightening of the adjusting screws may mean that the reticle will go out of adjustment.

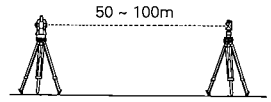


8) Check the reticle perpendicularity again using procedures 1) and 2) above and repeat the adjustment if necessary. Replace the reticle cover.

Note: After this adjustment, perform the check and adjustment of the reticle position as follows:

Vertical and horizontal reticle line positions

Check



ZA	90°	30'	10"
HAR	18°	34'	00"

ZA	269°	30'	00"
HAR	198°	34'	10"

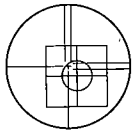
1) Set up a clear target 50 - 100m from the NET2B. Level the instrument carefully, switch on, and index the vertical and horizontal circles.
2) Sight the target on face left. Read the vertical and horizontal angles.
   e.g. HAR 18°34'00".....a1
   ZA 90°30'10".....b1
3) Now sight the target on face right. Read the vertical and horizontal angles.
   e.g. HAR 198°34'10"....a2
   ZA 269°30'00"....b2
4) Calculate a2 - a1 = 180°00'10". The difference should be within 180° ± 20".
5) Calculate b1+ b2 = 360°00'10". The sum should be within 360° ± 20".
   If a difference of more than ± 20" still remains after repeating these procedures several times, adjust as follows:

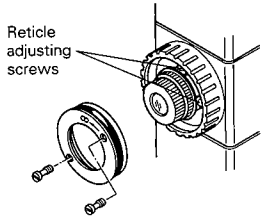
Note: Moving the reticle line effects the distance measurement. Do not move the reticle more than 20".

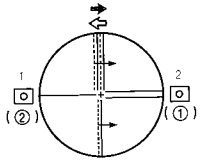
Adjustment

e.g. a1 = 18° 34′ 00"
b1 = 90° 30′ 10"
a2 = 198° 34′ 20"
b2 = 269° 30′ 10"

ZA	296° 30′ 00"
HAR	198° 34′ 10"







6) Calculate Horizontal angle A and Vertical angle B,

A = (a2+a1)/2+90°=198°34′10"

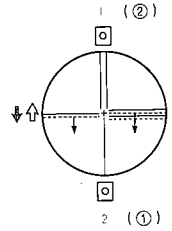
B = (b2–b1)/2+180° = 269°30′00"

7) While still sighting the target on face right, use the horizontal and vertical fine motion screws to adjust the displayed horizontal and vertical angles to the above values.

8) Look through the telescope. The reticle is now slightly shifted from the target.

9) Unscrew the two fixing screws and remove the telescope reticle cover ㉛.

10) To move the vertical reticle line towards the target centre, use the adjusting pin to adjust the left and right adjusting screws as follows:
Slightly loosen the top and bottom adjusting screws by the same amount.
To move the reticle to the **right** (left), first very slightly loosen the **left** (right) adjusting screw, then tighten the **right** (left) adjusting screw by this same amount.
[( ) for opposite direction]



Finally tighten the top and bottom adjusting screws as before.

Check the reticle position and repeat the procedure until the reticle comes close to the target centre.

11) To move the horizontal reticle line towards the target centre, adjust the top and bottom adjusting screws as follows:

Slightly loosen the right and left adjusting screws by the same amount.

To move the reticle down (up), first slightly loosen the top (bottom) adjusting screw, then tighten the bottom (top) adjusting screw by this same amount.

Finally tighten the right and left adjusting screws as before.

Check the reticle position and repeat the procedure until the reticle comes close to the target centre.

12) Replace the reticle cover.

Note: Over-tightening the adjusting screws may damage the reticle. Unequal tightening of the adjusting screws may mean that the reticle will go out of adjustment.

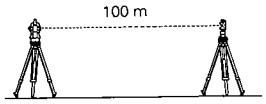
After this adjustment, please adjust the collimation error referring to P.182 "Appendix 2:<Adjusting the collimation error by collimation program>".

22.4 Coincidence of distance measuring axis with reticle

- After the reticle check, verify that the distance measuring axis is matched with the reticle.

Note: Do not adjust the reticle in this step.

Check



1) Set up a clear prism 50 - 100m from the NET2B on flat ground.

2) In Theodolite mode, sight the reflective target centre and read the vertical angle.

   c = 89°50'40"

3) Press [CE·CA] to go to Basic mode.

4) Press [ENT SHFT] , [☼] to go to signal checking mode.

   ">>>>>>>>>>>>*" is displayed.

5) With the vertical fine motion screw ㉙, elevate the telescope slowly until the "*" symbol disappears.

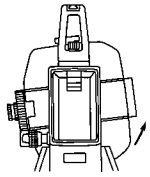
ZA 89° 50' 40" HAR

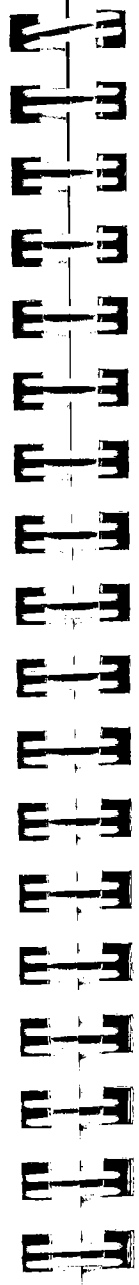
[CE·CA] : To Basic mode

Press function keys to select operation

[ENT SHFT] [☼] : To signal checking mode

Signal >>>>>>>>>>>*





Signal

[CE·CA] : Finish checking

Press function keys to select operation

[3] : To Theodolite mode

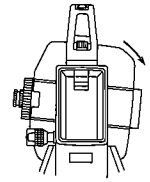
ZA 89° 47' 00" HAR

[CE·CA] : To Basic mode

Press function keys to select operation

[ENT SHFT] [☼] : To signal checking mode

Signal >>>>>>>>>>>*



6) Press [CE·CA] at this position ("*" not displayed) to return to Basic mode, then press [3] to go to Theodolite mode and read the vertical angle.

   a = 89°47'00"

7) Press [CE·CA] again to return to Basic mode, then press [ENT SHFT] , [☼] to go to the return signal checking mode.

8) Lower the telescope slowly with the vertical fine motion screw until the "*" symbol disappears.

Signal

CE·CA : Finish checking

Press function keys to select operation

3 : To Theodolite mode

ZA 89° 54' 20"
HAR

la–cl≧2'30"
lb–cl≧2'30"

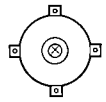
9) Press CE·CA at this position ("∗" not displayed) to return to Basic mode, then press 3 to go to Theodolite mode and read the vertical angle.

b = 89°54'20"

10) There is no problem if the difference of a and b against c is more than 2'30". The right and left directions require the same check. If any of the differences are less than 2'30", please contact your Sokkia agent.

22.5 Optical plummet

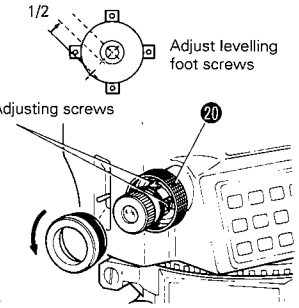
Check



1) Level the NET2B and exactly centre a surveying point in the reticle of the optical plummet.

2) Turn the upper part 180°.
If the surveying point is still centred, no adjustment is necessary.
If the surveying point is off-centre, adjust as follows:

Adjustment

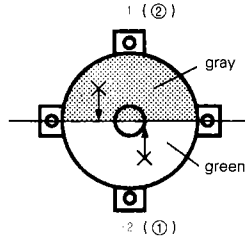


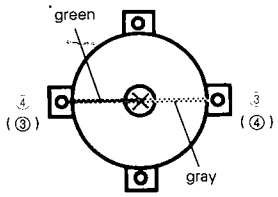
3) Correct half the deviation with the levelling foot screws ⑲.

4) Unscrew the optical plummet focussing ring ⑳.

5) Adjust the remaining half of the displacement with the 4 adjusting screws to centre the reticle exactly on the surveying point.
When surveying point is seen as a green (gray) area:
① Loosen the upper (lower) screw slightly.

② Tighten the lower (upper) screw by the same amount.





Next, if the surveying point is seen to be on the green line (gray line):

③ Loosen the right (left) screw slightly.
④ Tighten the left (right) screw by the same amount.

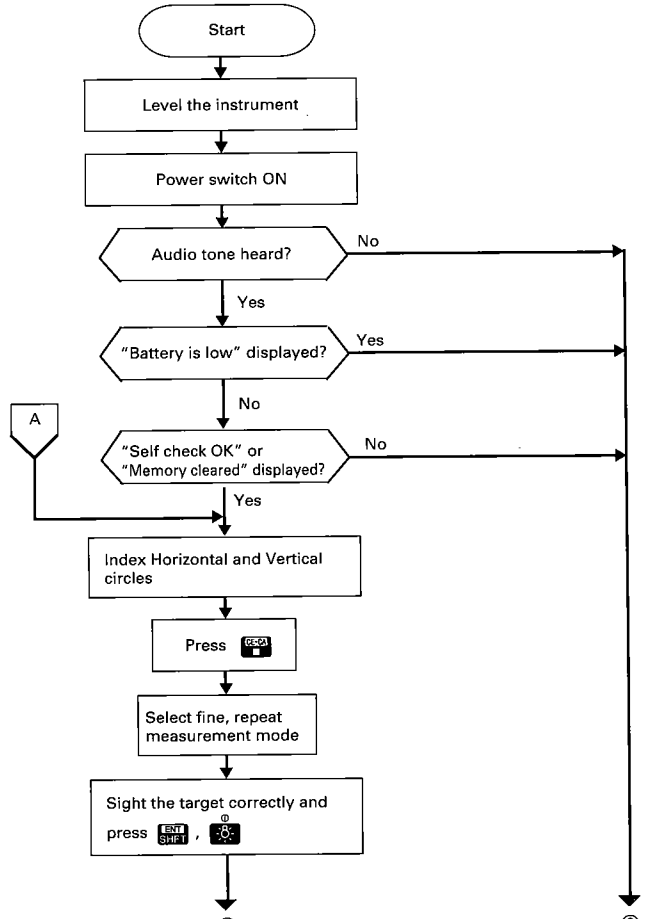
Note : Over-tightening the adjusting screws may mean that the reticle will go out of adjustment.

6) Check the adjustment by rotating the upper part of the instrument. The survey point should remain centred in the reticle. If necessary, repeat the adjustment.

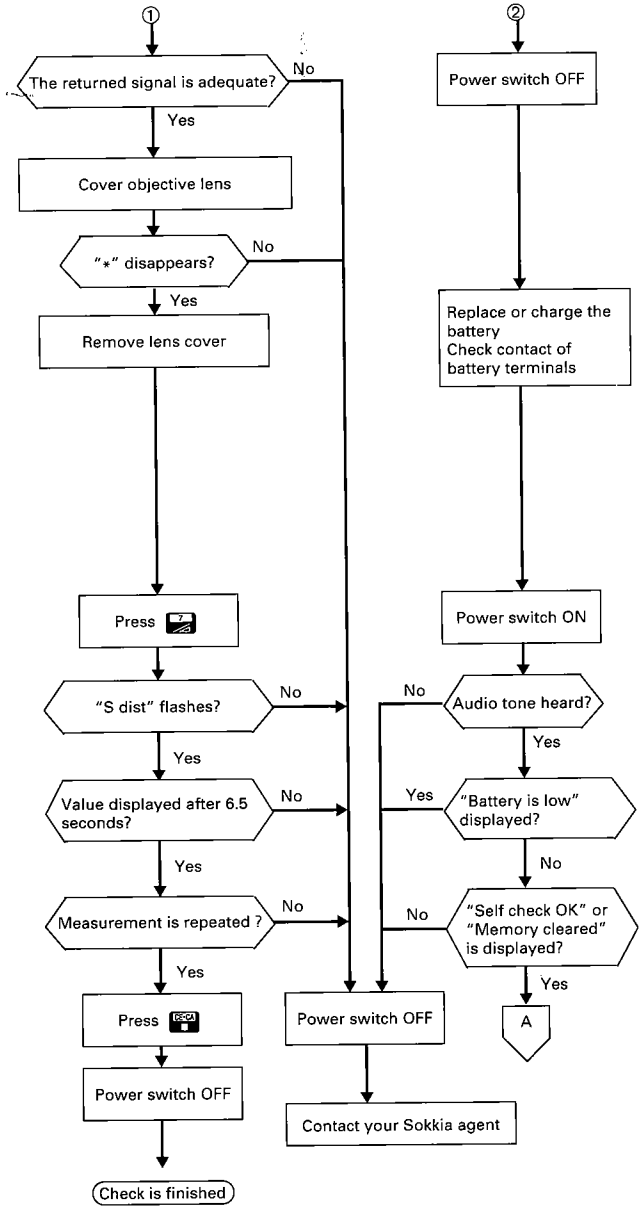
7) Reattach the optical plummet focussing ring.

22.6 Distance measurement check flow chart

- If error codes EXXX are displayed, please contact your Sokkia agent.



----- Continued on the next page -----



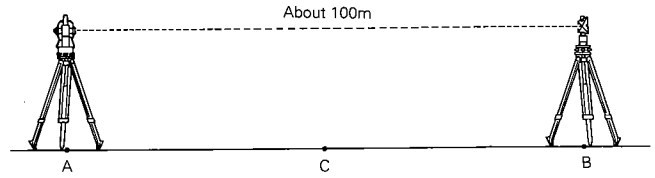
22.7 Additive distance constant

- The additive distance constant K of the NET2B is adjusted to 0 before delivery. However, it may change over time and so should be determined periodically and then used to correct distances measured.

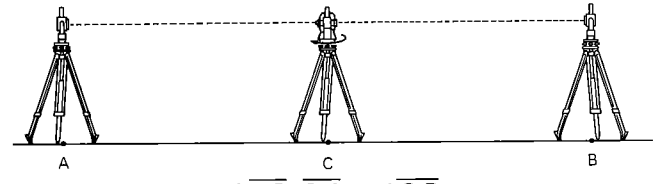
Check

1) Select points A and B on flat ground about 100 m (328ft) apart, and C in the middle.

Note: Ensure that the target height is the same as the instrument height of the NET2B objective lens centre. If the ground is not flat, use an automatic level to set the correct instrument heights of all points.



2) Set up the NET2B at A, the target at B and measure (fine measurement) the distance A-B 10 times.
3) Shift the NET2B to C, and measure (fine measurement) the distance C-A and C- B 10 times each.



4) Calculate the averages of $\overline{A\text{-}B}$, $\overline{C\text{-}A}$ and $\overline{C\text{-}B}$.
5) Compute the additive distance K using the formula:

$$K = \overline{A\text{-}B} - (\overline{C\text{-}A} + \overline{C\text{-}B})$$

Obtain the K value several times. If all K values are greater than ±1mm, please contact your Sokkia agent.

Note: Errors in setting up the instrument and sighting the target will affect the determination of the additive distance constant, therefore perform these procedures as carefully as possible.

MEASUREMENT OPTIONS SELECTION

23. CHANGING INSTRUMENT PARAMETERS

- The instrument parameter settings can be changed by key operations to match the required measurement.
- The selected options are stored in the memory until they are changed.
  The factory set options are reset when the "Configuration default set" is initialized.

No.	Parameter		Options	
1	Coordinate data from		1.	Keyboard
			2.	Memory
2	Recording	1. Set code	1.	Input
			2.	Non-input
		2. Set target height	1.	Input
			2.	Non-input
3	Tilt correction		1.	Tilt correction applied
			2.	Correction not applied
4	Coordinate format		1.	N, E, Z
			2.	E, N, Z
5	V angle format		1.	Zenith
			2.	Horizontal 0° –360° (0 – 400gon)
			3.	Horizontal ±90° (±100gon)
6	Angle resolution		1.	1" (0.2mgon)
			2.	5" (1mgon)
7	RS-232C format	1. Baud rate	1.	1200 baud
			2.	2400 baud
		2. Checksum	1.	No
			2.	Yes
		3. Parity bit	1.	No
			2.	Yes (even)
8	V indexing		1.	Auto
			2.	Manual
9	H indexing		1.	Auto
			2.	Manual

No.	Parameter		Option		
10	C + R correction		*1.	No	
			2.	Yes K=0.142	
			3.	Yes K=0.20	
11	Units	1. Distance	*1.	metre	
			2.	mm	
			3.	feet	
			4.	inch	
		2. Angle	*1.	Degree	
			2.	Gon	
		3. Temperature & pressure	*1.	°C & hPa	
			2.	°C & mmHg	
			3.	Next	1. °F & hPa
					2. °F & mmHg
					3. °F & inchHg
12	Auto power off		*1.	30 minutes timeout	
			2.	Power On/Off with switch	
13	Backlight control		*1.	On/Off by key operation	
			2.	30 seconds timeout	
14	Audio for return signal		*1.	Audio tone	
			2.	No audio tone	
15	Reticle illumination		*1.	Strong reticle illumination	
			2.	Weak reticle illumination	
16	Configuration default set		Initialize : Yes / No		

*Parameter options set at the time the instrument left the factory.

From Theodolite mode or Basic mode to Menu mode

[1 MENU]

1. Config
2. Coord. data

- In Theodolite mode or Basic mode, press [1 MENU]. The display turns to Menu mode.

To Parameter setting mode

[1 MENU] : Select configuration setting

▲▼ Coordinate data from Keyboard

- Press [1 MENU]. The first parameter "Coordinate data from" is displayed.

Change options: [ENT SHFT]
- Select option 1: [1 MENU]
- Select option 2: [2 PROG]
- Select option 3: [3]
- Retain the previous selection: [CE·CA]

Next parameter: [· S–O]↑

Previous parameter: [+/– RCL]↓

To Menu mode: [CE·CA]

No. 1 Coordinate data from

▲▼ Coordinate data from Keyboard

[ENT SHFT]

1. Keyboard
2. Memory

[1 MENU] : Enter from keyboard

[2 PROG] : Read from Memory

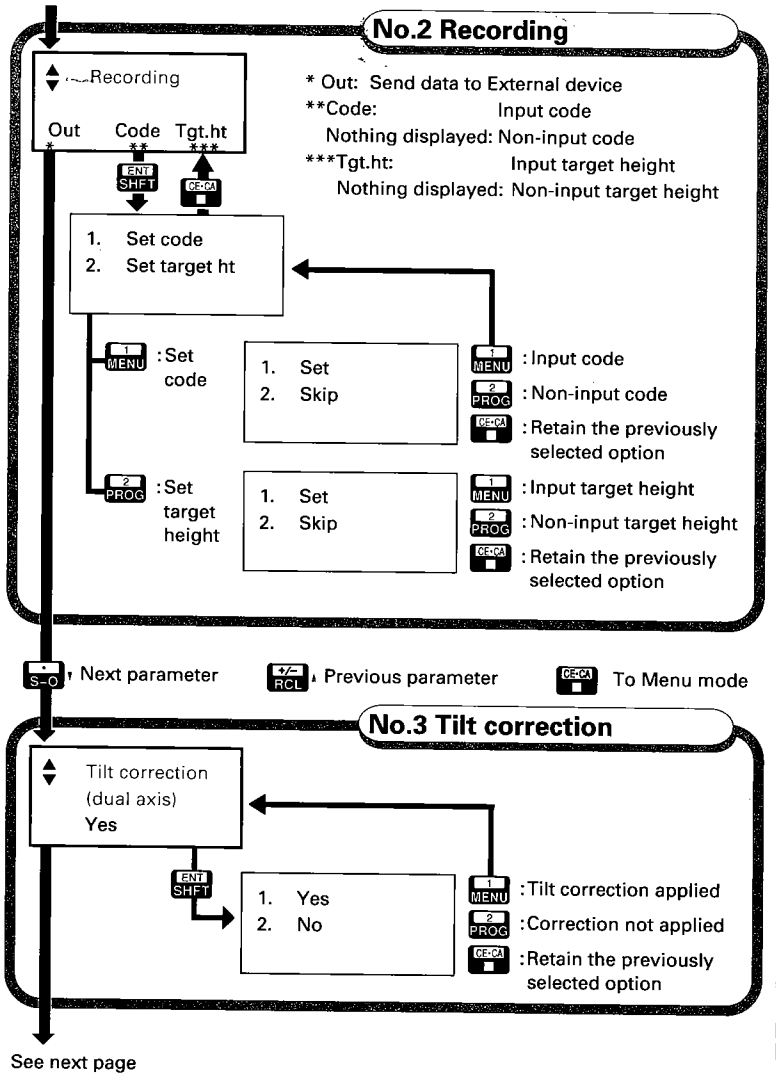
[CE·CA] : Retain the previously selected option

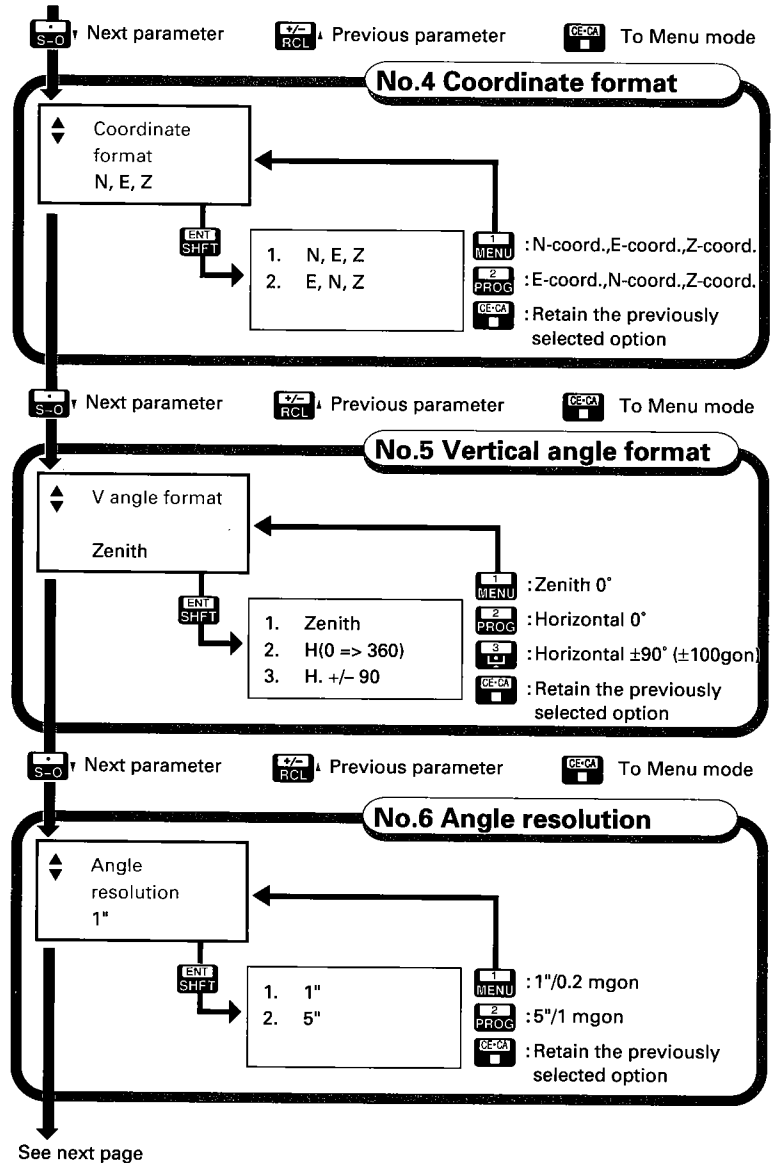
[· S–O]↑ Next parameter

[+/– RCL]↓ Previous parameter

[CE·CA] To Menu mode

See next page


No.2 Recording
Recording
Out Code Tgt.ht
* Out: Send data to External device
**Code: Input code
Nothing displayed: Non-input code
***Tgt.ht: Input target height
Nothing displayed: Non-input target height
ENT SHFT
CE·CA
1. Set code
2. Set target ht
1 MENU :Set code
2 PROG :Set target height
1. Set
2. Skip
1. Set
2. Skip
1 MENU :Input code
2 PROG :Non-input code
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
1 MENU :Input target height
2 PROG :Non-input target height
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
S-O Next parameter
+/- RCL Previous parameter
CE·CA To Menu mode
No.3 Tilt correction
Tilt correction (dual axis) Yes
ENT SHFT
1. Yes
2. No
1 MENU :Tilt correction applied
2 PROG :Correction not applied
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
See next page


S-O Next parameter
+/- RCL Previous parameter
CE·CA To Menu mode
No.4 Coordinate format
Coordinate format N, E, Z
ENT SHFT
1. N, E, Z
2. E, N, Z
1 MENU :N-coord.,E-coord.,Z-coord.
2 PROG :E-coord.,N-coord.,Z-coord.
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
S-O Next parameter
+/- RCL Previous parameter
CE·CA To Menu mode
No.5 Vertical angle format
V angle format Zenith
ENT SHFT
1. Zenith
2. H(0 => 360)
3. H. +/- 90
1 MENU :Zenith 0°
2 PROG :Horizontal 0°
3 :Horizontal ±90° (±100gon)
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
S-O Next parameter
+/- RCL Previous parameter
CE·CA To Menu mode
No.6 Angle resolution
Angle resolution 1"
ENT SHFT
1. 1"
2. 5"
1 MENU :1"/0.2 mgon
2 PROG :5"/1 mgon
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
See next page

S-O: Next parameter +/- RCL: Previous parameter CE·CA: To Menu mode

No.7 RS-232C communication format

RS232C format

1200 Csum

* ** ***

* 1200: 1200 baud
2400: 2400 baud

** Nothing displayed: Checksum not output
Csum: Checksum output

*** Nothing displayed: No parity bit output
Parity: Even parity bit output

ENT SHFT / CE·CA

1. Baud rate
2. Checksum
3. Parity bit

1 MENU : Baud rate

1. 1200 baud
2. 2400 baud

1 MENU : 1200 baud
2 PROG : 2400 baud
CE·CA : Retain the previously selected option

2 PROG : Checksum

1. No
2. Yes

1 MENU : Checksum not output
2 PROG : Checksum output
CE·CA : Retain the previously selected option

3 : Parity bit

1. No
2. Yes (even)

1 MENU : No parity bit
2 PROG : Even parity bit output
CE·CA : Retain the previously selected option

S-O: Next parameter +/- RCL: Previous parameter CE·CA: To Menu mode

See next page

No.8 Vertical circle indexing

V indexing

Auto

ENT SHFT

1. Auto
2. Manual

1 MENU : Transit telescope to index circle
2 PROG : Index by F.L./F.R sighting
CE·CA : Retain the previously selected option

S-O: Next parameter +/- RCL: Previous parameter CE·CA: To Menu mode

No. 9 Horizontal circle indexing

H indexing

Auto

ENT SHFT

1. Auto
2. Manual

1 MENU : Rotate upper part to index circle
2 PROG : Index and 0 set at power on
CE·CA : Retain the previously selected option

S-O: Next parameter +/- RCL: Previous parameter CE·CA: To Menu mode

No.10 Curvature & Refraction correction

C+R correction

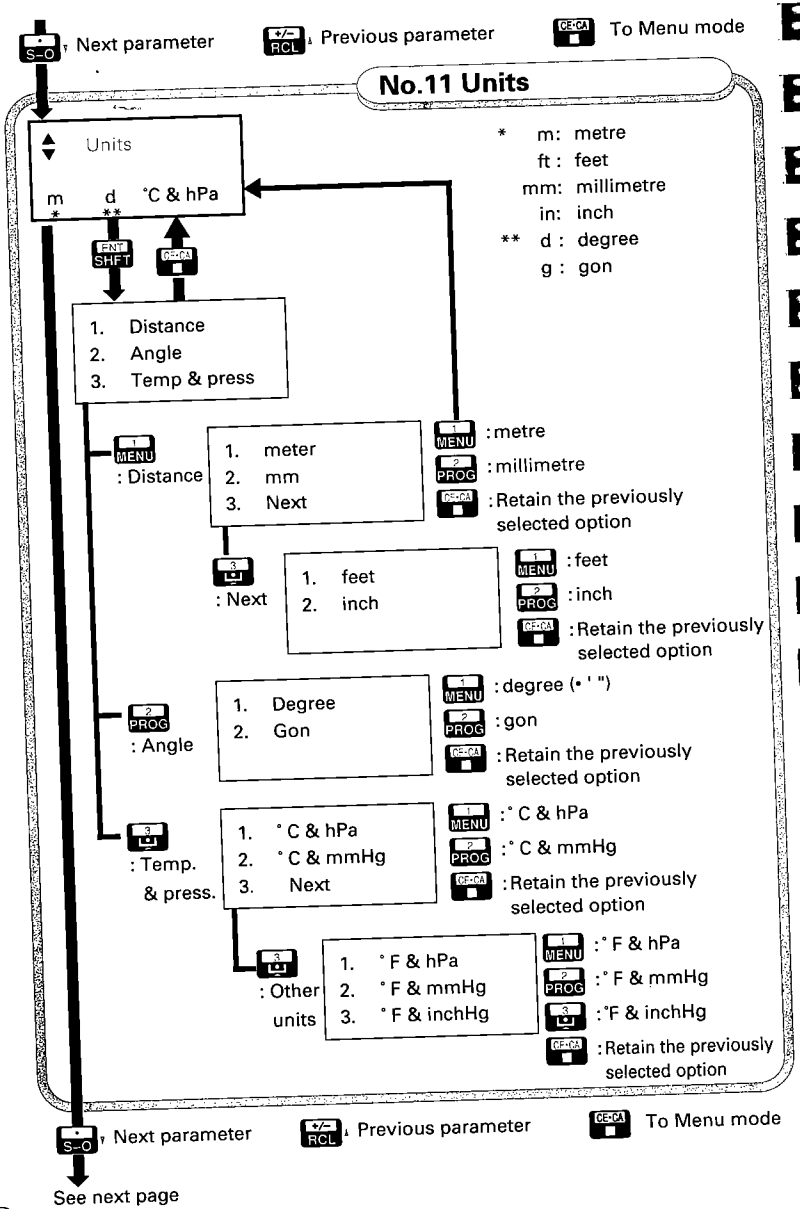
No

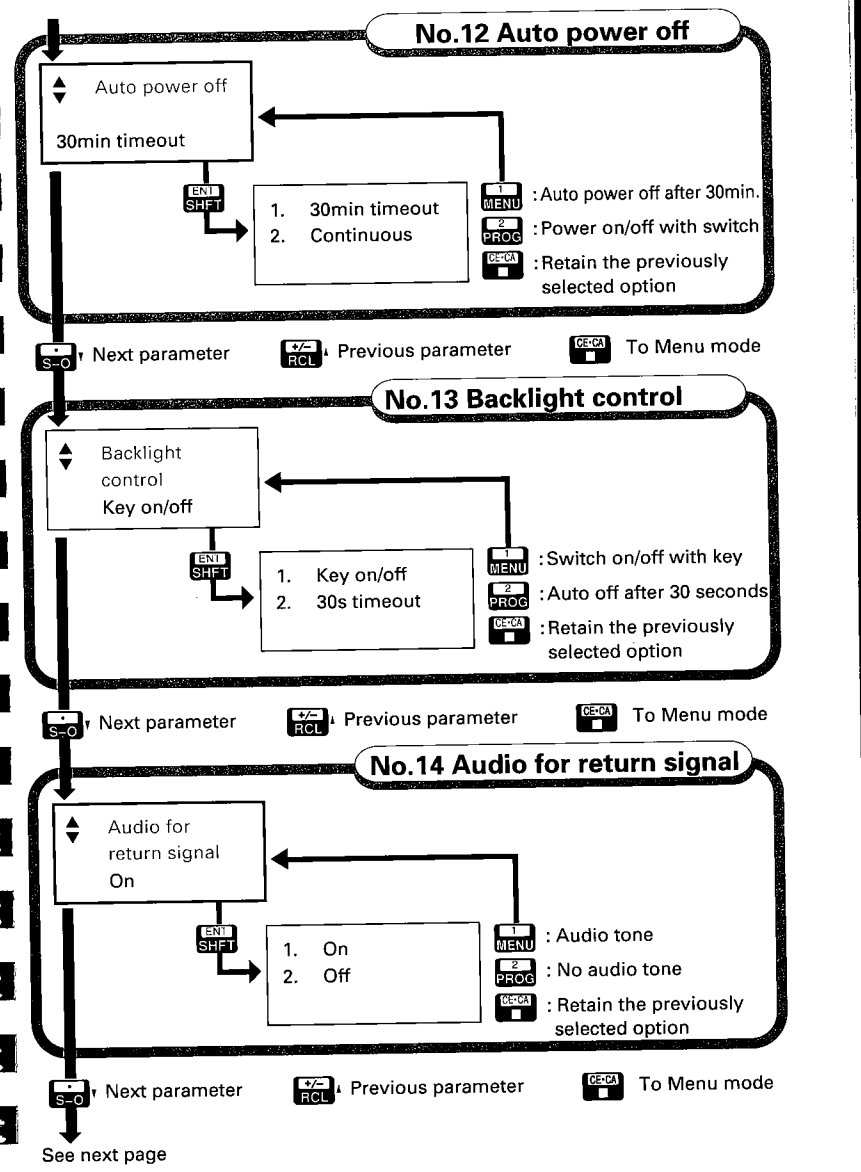
ENT SHFT

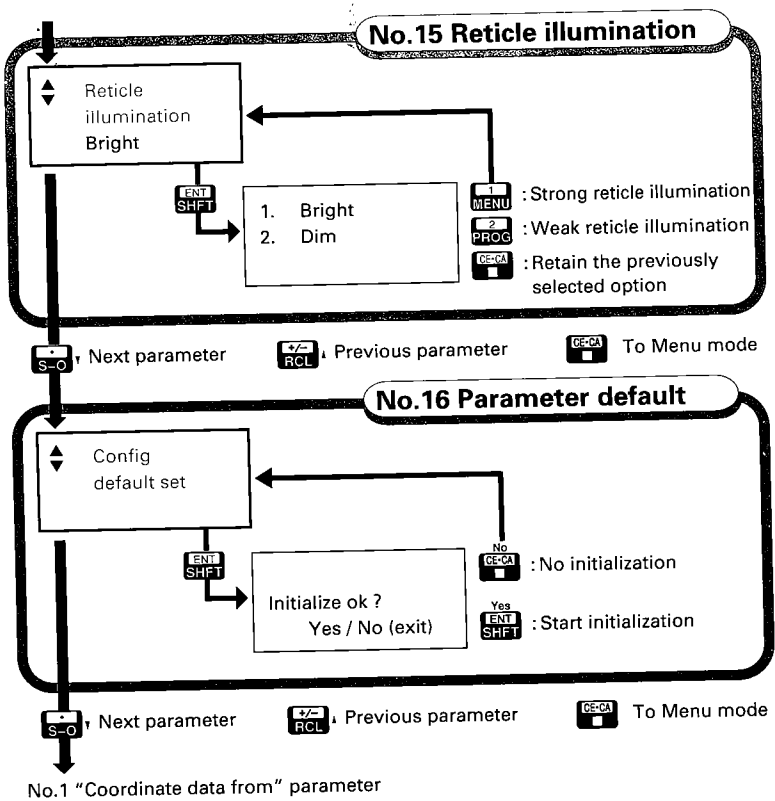
1. No
2. Yes K=0.142
3. Yes K=0.20

1 MENU : No C+R correction applied
2 PROG : C+R correction K=0.142
3 : C+R correction K=0.20
CE·CA : Retain the previously selected option

See next page

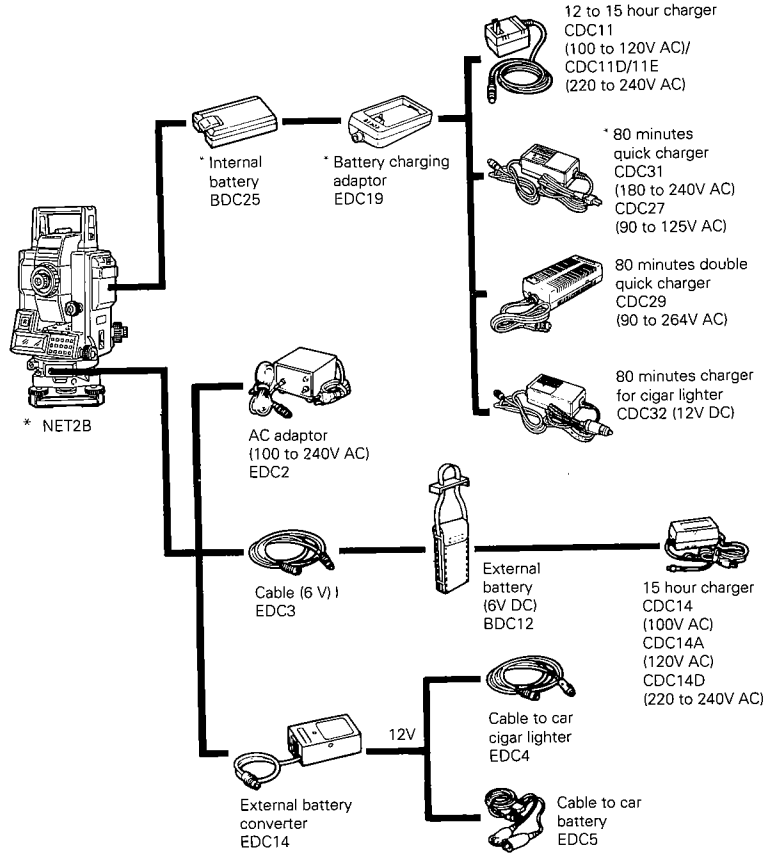

S-O Next parameter
+/- RCL Previous parameter
CE·CA To Menu mode
No.11 Units
Units
m d °C & hPa
* **
* m: metre
ft : feet
mm: millimetre
in: inch
** d : degree
g : gon
ENT SHFT
1. Distance
2. Angle
3. Temp & press
1 MENU : Distance
1. meter
2. mm
3. Next
1 MENU :metre
2 PROG :millimetre
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
3 : Next
1. feet
2. inch
1 MENU :feet
2 PROG :inch
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
2 PROG : Angle
1. Degree
2. Gon
1 MENU :degree (• ' ")
2 PROG :gon
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
3 : Temp. & press.
1. °C & hPa
2. °C & mmHg
3. Next
1 MENU :°C & hPa
2 PROG :°C & mmHg
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
3 : Other units
1. °F & hPa
2. °F & mmHg
3. °F & inchHg
1 MENU :°F & hPa
2 PROG :°F & mmHg
3 :°F & inchHg
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
S-O Next parameter
+/- RCL Previous parameter
CE·CA To Menu mode
See next page


No.12 Auto power off
Auto power off
30min timeout
ENT SHFT
1. 30min timeout
2. Continuous
1 MENU :Auto power off after 30min.
2 PROG :Power on/off with switch
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
S-O Next parameter
+/- RCL Previous parameter
CE·CA To Menu mode
No.13 Backlight control
Backlight control
Key on/off
ENT SHFT
1. Key on/off
2. 30s timeout
1 MENU :Switch on/off with key
2 PROG :Auto off after 30 seconds
CE·CA :Retain the previously selected option
S-O Next parameter
+/- RCL Previous parameter
CE·CA To Menu mode
No.14 Audio for return signal
Audio for return signal
On
ENT SHFT
1. On
2. Off
1 MENU : Audio tone
2 PROG : No audio tone
CE·CA : Retain the previously selected option
S-O Next parameter
+/- RCL Previous parameter
CE·CA To Menu mode
See next page



24. POWER SUPPLIES

- The NET2B can be operated with the following combinations.



* Standard equipment. Items not marked with * are optional accessories.

Note: When using any external power supply, it is recommended that the BDC25 battery be left in place to balance the weight on the axes.

Use the NET2B only with the combinations shown here.

1) Precautions for battery use and storage

- Charge the battery at least once a month to maintain its quality if it is not used for a long time. If the battery has not been charged for more than a month, charge it fully without regard to remaining battery power before using.
- Battery operating life is shortened at extreme temperatures.
- Store the battery in a place where the temperature is between 0°C and 40°C.

2) Precautions for battery charging using the standard charger

To charge the battery, use only the recommended charger.

- Charge the battery at a temperature between 10°C and 40°C.
- Do not charge the battery for longer than the specified time.
- When charging the battery, first mount it in the adapter and connect to the battery charger, then connect the charger to the power supply. Check that the charging light is on. If not, switch the power supply off and on and check that the light comes on.
- The battery charger normally becomes warm while charging.

3) Precautions for the use of external power supplies

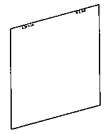
- When using a car battery, make sure that the polarity is correct.
- Ensure that the car cigarette lighter has 12V output and that the negative terminal is grounded.
- Before using EDC2, set the voltage selector to the correct voltage.
- EDC14 has a breaker switch. Normally the red mark appears on the breaker. If not, set the red mark in place.

25. TARGET SYSTEM

- There are many kinds of targets to match the measurement purpose.
  *:MONMOS (3-D measurement System) standard equipment.
- Face the target towards the NET2B correctly.

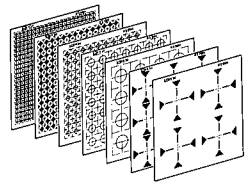
Reflecting targets, sheet type (Prism constant correction value = 0

1) Plain



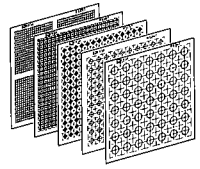
RS00*

2) Standard
0.5mm



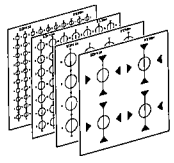
Measuring range
RS10N* : 2 to 40m
RS15N : 2 to 45m
RS20N* : 2 to 50m
RS30N* : 2 to 70m
RS50N* : 2 to 80m
RS70N : 2 to 90m
RS90N* : 2 to 100m

3) Thin Reticle
0.3mm



RS05T : 2 to 20m
RS10T : 2 to 40m
RS15T : 2 to 45m
RS20T : 2 to 50m
RS30T : 2 to 70m

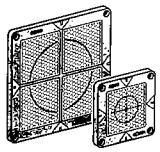
4) Half
0.5mm



RS20H : 2 to 30m
RS30H : 2 to 50m
RS50H : 2 to 70m
RS90H : 2 to 80m

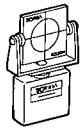
Reflecting Targets, plastic type (Prism constant correction value = 0)

• For over 100m

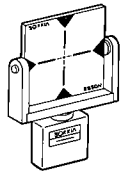


RC50 : 50m~
RC100 : 100m~

Rotary Targets (Prism constant correction value = 0)

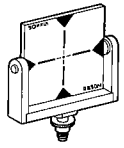


RT50M *



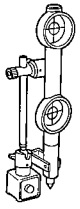
RT90M

RT30G10
RT50G10

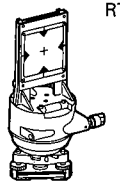


RT90G10

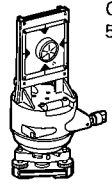
2-Point Targets — High-precision Target — High-precision Reflecting prism



2RT310A



RT1A



CPS12 :
50 to 1000m

(Prism constant correction value = 0)

(Prism constant correction value = –27)

APPENDICES

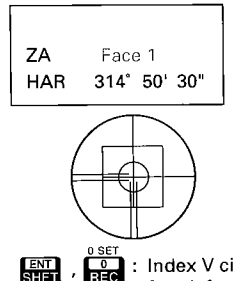
Appendix 1: MANUALLY INDEXING THE VERTICAL CIRCLE

- Like all theodolites, the NET2B will have a small vertical index error. For angle measurement of the highest accuracy, the vertical index error can be removed as follows:

1) In parameter setting mode, select the "V indexing" parameter and set to "2. Manual".

2) In Basic mode, press [3 L1] after step 1), or switch off and on again. "ZA Face 1" is displayed.

3) In face left (Face 1), accurately sight a clear target at a horizontal distance of about 30 m.

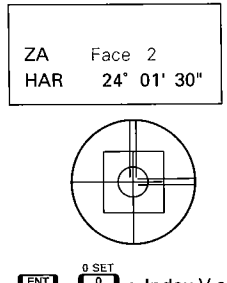


[ENT SHFT] , [0 SET 0 REC] : Index V circle in face left

Press [ENT SHFT] , [0 SET 0 REC] .

"ZA Face 2" is displayed.

4) Loosen the horizontal clamp ㉒ and rotate the upper part of the NET2B through 180°. In face right (Face 2), accurately sight the same target.



[ENT SHFT] , [0 SET 0 REC] : Index V circle in face right

Press [ENT SHFT] , [0 SET 0 REC] .

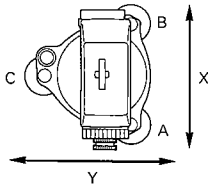
- The vertical circle has been indexed.

Note: If the power switch is turned off, the vertical circle should be indexed again.

Appendix 2: FOR ANGLE MEASUREMENT OF THE HIGHEST ACCURACY

<Adjusting the tilt zero point error>

- The tilt zero point error can be adjusted by the following procedures.
  (The "Tilt correction" parameter should be set to "Yes".)
- The range of the tilt sensor is ±3'.
- Tilt offset data storage period: Until the next adjustment is made (Power-off possible)



ENT SHFT 0 SET 0 REC : Set H angle to zero

ZA	89° 12' 30"
HAR	0° 00' 00"

2 PROG : For Program mode

1. Resection
2. Correction
3. Pt. replace

1) Level the NET2B with the plate level ㉖.
   Tighten the vertical clamp ㉘ with the telescope approximately horizontal.

2) Use the horizontal clamp ㉒ to turn the upper part of the NET2B until the telescope is parallel to a line between levelling screws A and B.

3) In Theodolite mode,
   press ENT SHFT , 0 SET 0 REC .
   The horizontal angle is set to 0°.

4) Press 2 PROG
   for Program mode.

2 PROG : For Correction mode

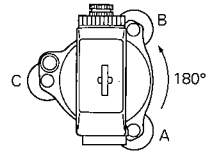
Select
1. Collimation
2. Tilt offset

2 PROG : For Tilt offset mode

Tilt angle	
X	0° 00' 10"
Y	-0° 00' 10"

ENT SHFT 0 SET 0 REC : Memorize tilt angle

Tilt angle
Face 2
HAR 0° 00' 00"



Tilt angle
Face 2
HAR 180° 00' 00"

ENT SHFT 0 SET 0 REC : Memorize tilt angle and store the tilt offset data

1. Resection
2. Correction
3. Pt. replace

5) Press 2 PROG
   for Correction mode.

6) Press 2 PROG
   for Tilt offset mode.
   Minimum display unit : 1"

7) Wait for a few seconds until the tilt angle reading is steady.
   Then press ENT SHFT , 0 SET 0 REC .
   (X and Y tilt angles will be memorized.)

8) Turn the upper part of the NET2B through 180°.

9) Wait for a few seconds until the tilt angle reading is steady,
   then press ENT SHFT , 0 SET 0 REC .
   The tilt zero point error has been adjusted and the display has returned to Program mode.

- Press CE·CA to go to Basic mode.
- If there is no response when the key is pressed, the range in which adjustment is possible has been exceeded. Please contact your Sokkia agent and request adjustment.

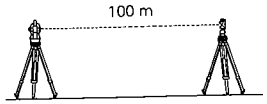
<Adjusting the collimation error by Collimation program>

- The displayed angles are corrected automatically by the stored collimation errors.
  These collimation error values can be adjusted and stored by following the relevant procedures.
  The observation can be carried out up to 5 times, so if an accurate sighting can be made, increasing the number of times the observation is carried out will result in a more precise determination of the collimation error values.

- If angle measurements are to be made in only one position (e.g. Resection measurement), it is advisable to adjust the correction values accurately.

- Collimation error values storage period:
  Until next adjustment (Power-off possible)

Note: Sight the target **carefully** to determine the collimation error accurately.
Ensure that the target height is the same as the instrument height. If the ground is not flat, use an automatic level to set the correct instrument height of all points.



2 PROG : For Program mode

```
1. Resection
2. Correction
3. Pt. replace
```

2 PROG : For Correction mode

```
Select
1. Collimation
2. Tilt offset
```

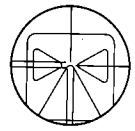
1) Set up a clear target at a horizontal distance of a bit longer than 100m from NET2B.

2) In Theodolite mode or Basic mode,
press 2 PROG
for Program mode.

3) Press 2 PROG
for Correction mode.

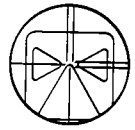
1 MENU : For Collimation mode

```
Pt.          face 1
   Yes / No (exit)
HAR   359° 59' 55"
```



Yes ENT SHFT : Memorize H & V angle in face left

```
Pt.          face 2
   Yes / No (exit)
HAR   359° 59' 55"
```



Yes ENT SHFT : Memorize H & V angle in face right

```
Observe end?
Yes / No (repeat)
```

Yes ENT SHFT : To end observation and calculate the collimation error value

```
Vcoll   0° 00' 15"
Hcoll   0° 00' 05"
```

```
New value set?
   Yes / No (exit)
```

4) Press 1 MENU
for Collimation mode.

A display prompts for the vertical angle and horizontal angle for the telescope face 1 to be stored in the memory.

5) In face left (face 1), sight the target correctly and
press Yes ENT SHFT .

A display prompts for the vertical angle and horizontal angle for the telescope face 2 to be stored in the memory.

6) In face right (face 2), sight the same target correctly, and press Yes ENT SHFT .

The display asks whether the observation is ended or not. (Observation can be carried out up to 5 times.)

7) To end the observation process, press Yes ENT SHFT .

The collimation error value is calculated and displayed.

Following that, the display asks whether a new collimation error value is to be set.

No CE·CA : To continue the observation

Pt. face 1-2 Yes/No (exit) HAR 179° 59' 55"

Yes ENT SHFT : Set the new collimation error

1. Resection 2. Correction 3. Pt. replace

Vcoll *0° 00' 15" Hcoll *0° 00' 05"

Re-observe ? Yes / No (exit)

Yes ENT SHFT : Re-observe

Pt. face 1 Yes / No (exit) HAR 179° 59' 55"

or

No CE·CA : End

1. Resection 2. Correction 3. Pt. replace

- To continue the observation, press No CE·CA .

  Repeat the procedures from step 5).

8) To set a new collimation error value, press Yes ENT SHFT .
   The collimation error has been adjusted and the display has returned to Program mode.

- Press CE·CA to go to Basic mode.
- If the range in which adjustment is possible has been exceeded, an asterisk (*) is displayed, and a confirmation message is displayed, the display asks whether you begin observation once again, from the beginning.

  To redo the observation, press Yes ENT SHFT . The procedure reverts to Step 5).

  To end the observation process, press No CE·CA . The display returns to Program mode.

  If an asterisk is still displayed after repeated attempts at observation, the allowable adjustment range has been exceeded. Please contact your Sokkia agent and request adjustment.

Appendix 3: FOR DISTANCE MEASUREMENT OF THE HIGHEST ACCURACY

1) Atmospheric correction

- The NET2B uses a beam of infrared light to measure the distance. The velocity of this light in the atmosphere varies according to the temperature and pressure.
  The distance will be changed by 1 ppm by:
  – a variation in temperature of 1°C
  – a variation in pressure of 3.6 hPa
  (A 1 ppm change means a 1mm difference for every 1km of measured distance).
  To obtain distance measurement, of the highest accuracy, the temperature and pressure must be carefully measured by accurate equipment.

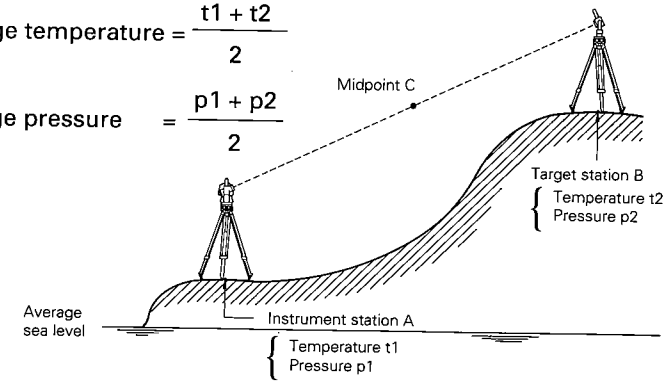
- The ppm correction should be applied when the calculated ppm value is over ±5ppm or if the slope distance is more than 200m.

2) Average temperature and pressure between 2 points in different atmospheric conditions:

- In flat terrain: measure the temperature and pressure at the midpoint of the line as there is little variation in the values.
- In mountainous terrain: midpoint values should be used. If those values cannot be measured, take the temperature and pressure at the instrument and target stations, then calculate the average values.

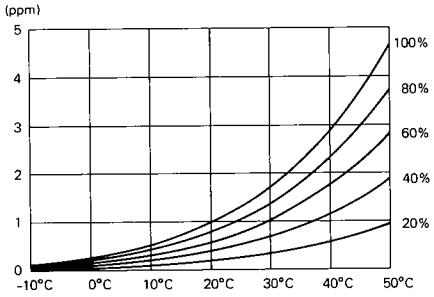
$$\text{Average temperature} = \frac{t1 + t2}{2}$$

$$\text{Average pressure} = \frac{p1 + p2}{2}$$



3) Influence of relative humidity

- The influence of humidity is very small.
  It is mainly of importance in very hot and humid conditions.
  The graph below is for atmospheric pressure of 1013hPa.



(1013mbar)

$$\text{Correction factor (ppm)} = \frac{0.045 \times e\ (\text{hPa})}{1 + 0.003661 \times t\ (^\circ\text{C})}$$

e: Partial water vapour pressure
t: Temperature

- If you take the influence of relative humidity into account, please set the Correction factor (ppm) by the following method.

① Input the temperature and pressure values. The correction factor A is calculated and displayed on the sub display.
② Measure the relative humidity and read the correction factor B from above table.
For pressure between 500hPa and 1400hPa, if instead of the formula, the graph above is used to look up the correction factor, a difference of less than 0.1ppm will be present.
③ Calculate A plus B. (C)
④ Input C in ppm mode.
(Refer to P.41"11.2 Atmospheric correction")
⑤ Measure the distance. The displayed distance is corrected by the correction factor C.

e.g. Temperature: 30°C, Pressure: 1020hPa
Relative humidity: 80%
Measured distance corrected by only the correction factor A: 300m
A=12 (sub display), B=1.4 (above table)

$$D = \frac{1 + (12\ \text{ppm} + 1.4\text{ppm}) \times 10^{-6}}{1 + 12\ \text{ppm} \times 10^{-6}} \times 300\text{m}$$

$$= 300.0004\ \text{m}$$

Appendix 4: EARTH-CURVATURE AND REFRACTION CORRECTION

- When measuring the Horizontal distance and Height difference, the earth-curvature and refraction correction can be selected by the parameter "C & R correction". The Atmospheric refraction constant K can be set to either 0.142 or 0.20.

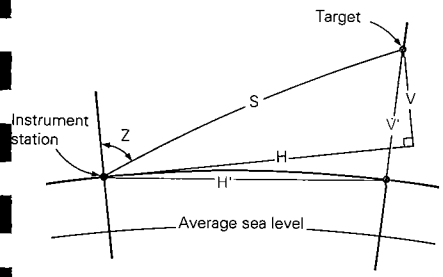
<No correction>

Horizontal distance: $H = S \times \sin Z$
Height difference: $V = S \times \cos Z$

<Applied correction>

Horizontal distance: $H' = S \times \sin Z - \frac{1 - \frac{K}{2}}{R} \times S^2 \times \sin Z \times \cos Z$

Height difference: $V' = S \times \cos Z + \frac{1 - K}{2R} \times S^2 \times \sin^2 Z$



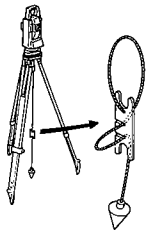
S: Slope distance (atmospheric corrected value)
Z: Vertical angle (0° at zenith)
K: Atmospheric refraction constant
R: Radius of the earth (6.372×10^6 m)

e.g. Correction value at Z=70° (K=0.142)

S (m)	50	100	500
H'–H (m)	– 0.0001	– 0.0005	– 0.0117
V'–V (m)	0.0001	0.0006	0.0149

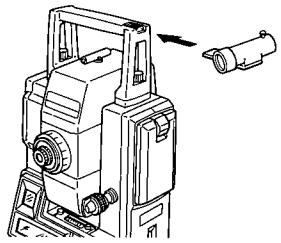
Note: The horizontal distance is the distance measured at the height of the surveying point above sea level. If required, reduce this distance to the average sea level and apply the local projection correction.

Appendix 5: STANDARD ACCESSORIES



1) Plumb bob

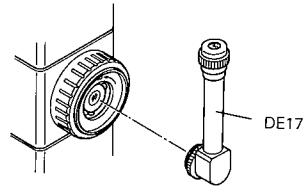
If the weather is calm, or for initial tripod centring, the plumb bob can be used for centring. To use, unwind the plumb bob and attach it to the hook inside the centring screw. Use the cord grip piece to adjust the cord length.



2) Tubular compass CP7 (accuracy ±1°)

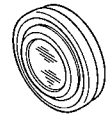
To mount the CP7, slide it into the tubular compass slot ⑰. To use, loosen the clamping screw to free the compass needle. Turn the instrument in the face left position until the compass needle bisects the index lines. The telescope is now aligned with magnetic north. After use, tighten the clamp and remove the compass from the slot. Replace it in the specified position in the carrying case.

Appendix 6: OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES



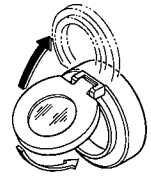
1) Diagonal eyepiece DE17

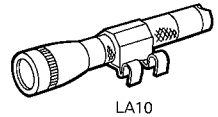
The diagonal eyepiece is convenient for near-vertical observations and in places where space around the instrument is limited. Remove the handle and the telescope eyepiece by unscrewing the mounting ring, and screw in the diagonal eyepiece.


OF2

2) Solar filter OF2/OF2A

For observations made facing the sun, and where glare is present. The OF2 and OF2A (flip-up) filters are mounted on the objective lens.


OF2A

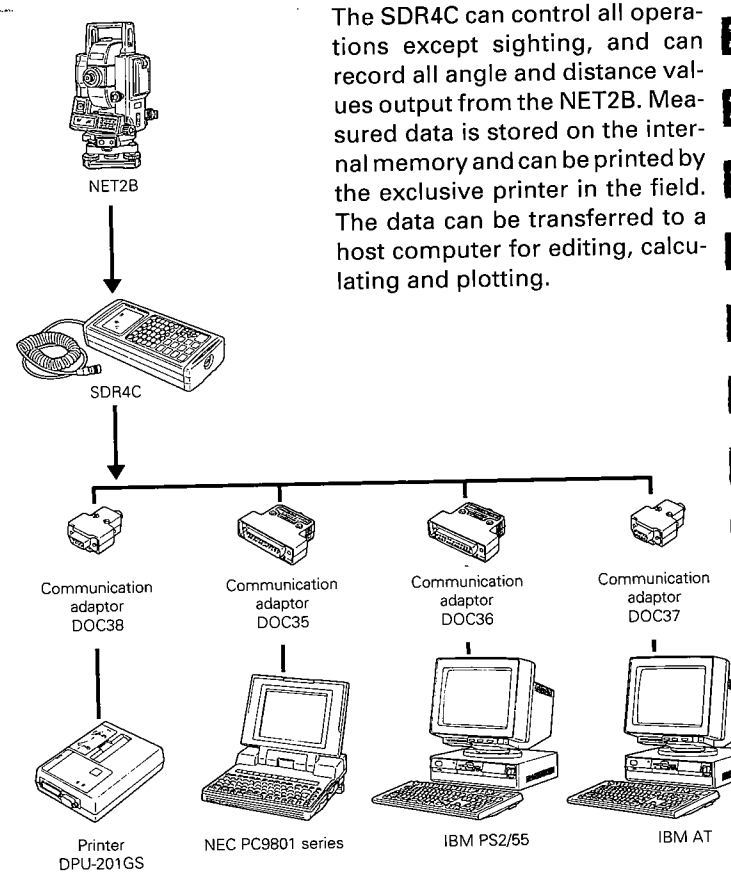

LA10

3) Reflective target illumination unit LA10

Mount this unit on the peep sight ㉘ to illuminate the target for sighting under low-lighting conditions.

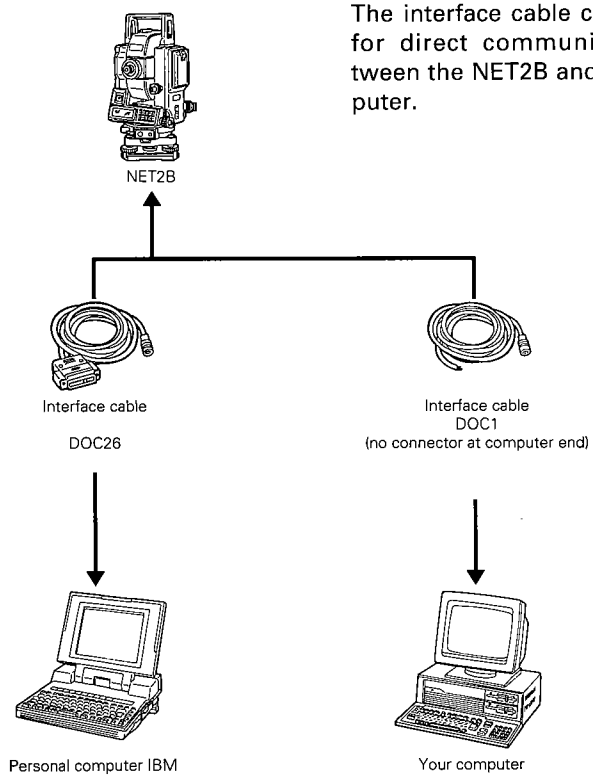
4) Control terminal SDR4C

The SDR4C can control all operations except sighting, and can record all angle and distance values output from the NET2B. Measured data is stored on the internal memory and can be printed by the exclusive printer in the field. The data can be transferred to a host computer for editing, calculating and plotting.



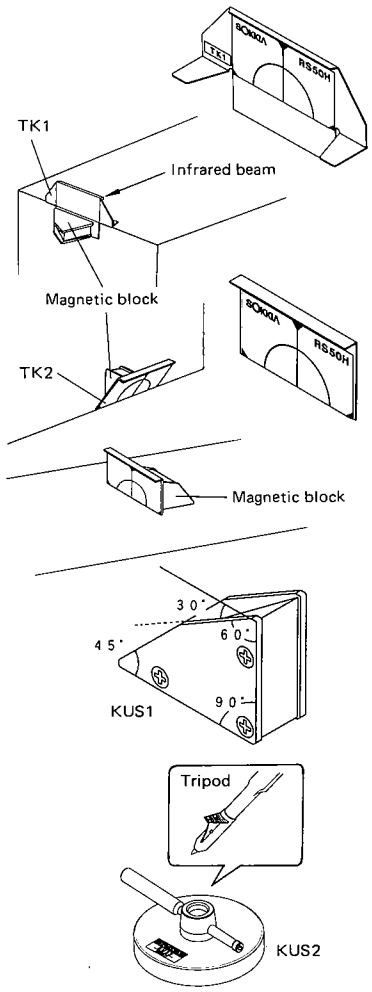
5) Interface cables

The interface cable can be used for direct communication between the NET2B and your computer.



6) Application programs

The 3-D measurement analysis software "LinkNET2" for the personal computer and the application program for various measurement are prepared.



7) Magnetic Target Set MTS1

This set supports the measurements especially inshipbuilding and bridge construction.

- **Rotary target RT50M**
- **Rotary target RT90M**

- **Corner half target plate TK1**
  The half target RS50H is attached to the face of the TK1. The TK1 is placed in the corner of the measured objects by using the KUS1.

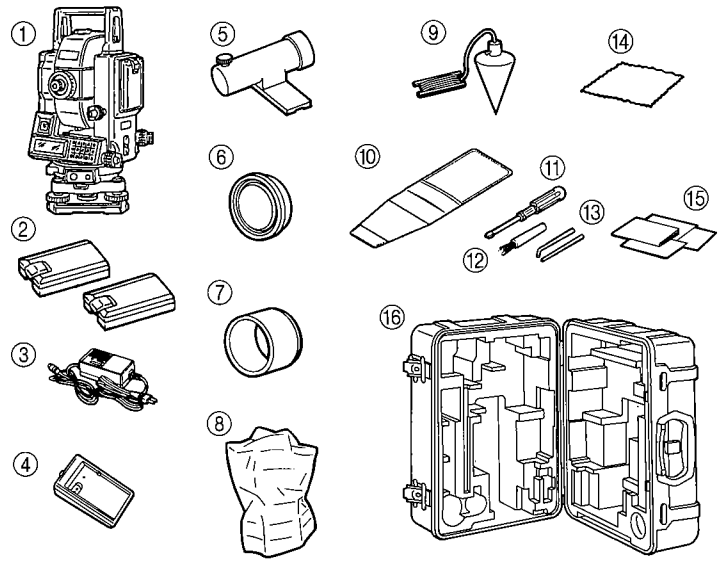
- **Half target plate TK2**
  The half target RS50H is attached to the face of the TK2. The TK2 is placed on the face of the measured objects by using the KUS1.

- **Magnetic block set KUS1**
  Used the fasten the TK1 or TK2. Shaped at various angles and magnetized on every side, KUS1 makes the target face the instrument almost perpendicular in all conditions.

- **Tripod stopper KUS2**
  The tripod can be set up even on the iron plate thanks to the KUS2 as it is fixed to the plate by the use of a magnetic base.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

- Please verify that all equipment is included.



①	NET2B main unit 1	⑨	Plumb bob 1
②	Internal battery, BDC25 2	⑩	Tool pouch 1
③	Battery charger, CDC27/CDC31 1	⑪	Screwdriver 1
④	Battery charging adaptor, EDC19 1	⑫	Lens brush 1
⑤	Tubular compass, CP7 1	⑬	Adjusting pin 2
⑥	Lens cap 1	⑭	Cleaning cloth 1
⑦	Lens hood 1	⑮	Operator's manual 1
⑧	Vinyl cover 1		Atmospheric correction chart 1
		⑯	Carrying case 1

MAINTENANCE

1) Wipe off moisture completely if the instrument gets wet during survey work.

2) Always clean the instrument before returning it to the case.

   The lens requires special care. Dust it off with the lens brush first, to remove minute particles. Then, after providing a little condensation by breathing on the lens, wipe it with a soft clean cloth or lens tissue.

3) Do not wipe the displays ❹, ❺ and keyboard ⓯ or carrying case with an organic solvent.

4) Store the NET2B in a dry room where the temperature remains fairly constant.

5) If the battery is discharged excessively, its life may be shortened. Store it in a charged state.

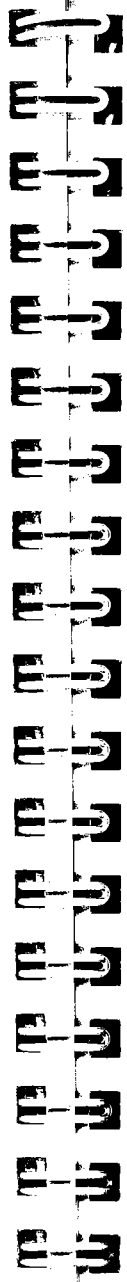
6) Check the tripod for loose fit and loose screws.

7) If any trouble is found on the rotatable portion, screws (⓬, ⓳, ⓴, ㉒, ㉓, ㉘, ㉙) or optical parts (e.g. lens), contact your Sokkia agent.

8) When the instrument is not used for a long time, check it at least once every 3 months.

9) When removing the NET2B from the carrying case, never pull it out by force. The empty carrying case should then be closed to protect it from moisture.

10) Check the NET2B for proper adjustment periodically to maintain the instrument accuracy.



SPECIFICATIONS

Telescope

Length:	175mm
Aperture:	49mm
Magnification:	30X
Resolving power:	Erect
Image:	3"
Field of view:	1°30' (26m/1000m)
Minimum focus:	2m (6.6 ft)
Reticle illumination:	Bright or dim settings (Selectable with parameter)

Angle measurement

Horizontal and Vertical circles type :	Incremental with 0 index
Display range:	0° 00′ 00″ to 359° 59′ 59″ (0.0000 to 399.9998gon)
Minimum display:	1″ (0.2mgon)/5″ (1mgon) (Selectable with parameter)
Angle units:	Degree/Gon (Selectable with parameter)
Accuracy:	Standard deviation of mean of measurement taken in positions I and II (DIN18723) 2″ (0.6mgon)
Measuring time:	Less than 0.5sec, repeated measurement
Automatic compensator:	Selectable ON/OFF with parameter
Type:	Liquid, 2-axis tilt sensor
Minimum display:	1″ (0.2mgon)
Range of compensation:	±3'
Measuring mode:	
Horizontal angle:	Right/Left (Selectable with keyboard)
Vertical angle:	Zenith 0° (0gon)/Horizontal 0° (0gon)/ Horizontal 0±90° (0gon ±100gon) (Selectable with parameter)

Distance measurement

Measuring range:
(Slight haze, visibility about 20km, sunny periods, weak scintillation)
Reflecting target RS90: 2 to 100m
High-precision reflecting prism CPS12: 50 to 1000m

Minimum display:
Fine measurement : 0.1mm
Coarse measurement : 1mm

Maximum slope distance: 999.9999m (3280.833ft)

Distance units: metre/mm/feet/inch (Selectable with parameter)

Accuracy:
(unit : mm. Fine measurement)
Using RS series: ±(0.8+1ppmxD)mm
Using CPS12: ±(2+2ppmxD)mm

Measuring time: (When "C+R correction" is not being applied.)

	Fine measurement	Coarse measurement
Slope distance	6.5 + every 4.7s	5.0 + every 3.3s
Horizontal distance	6.6 + every 4.7s	5.1 + every 3.3s
Height difference		
Coordinates	6.7 + every 4.7s	5.2 + every 3.3s
REM	0.8 + every 0.6s	
Horizontal distance between 2 points	6.8 + every 4.7s	5.3 + every 3.3s

Signal source: Infrared LED
Light intensity control: Automatic
Atmospheric correction
Temperature input range: –30 to 60°C (in 1°C steps)/ –22 to 140° F (in 1° F steps) (Selectable with parameter)
Pressure input range: 500 to 1400hPa (in 1hPa steps)/ 375 to 1050mmHg (in 1mmHg steps)/ 14.8 to 41.3inchHg (in 0.1inchHg steps) (Selectable with parameter)
ppm input range: –499 to 499ppm (in 1ppm steps)
Prism constant correction: –99.9 to 99.9mm (in 0.1mm steps)
Earth-curvature and refraction correction: ON (K=0.142 / K=0.20) / OFF (Selectable with parameter)

Power supply

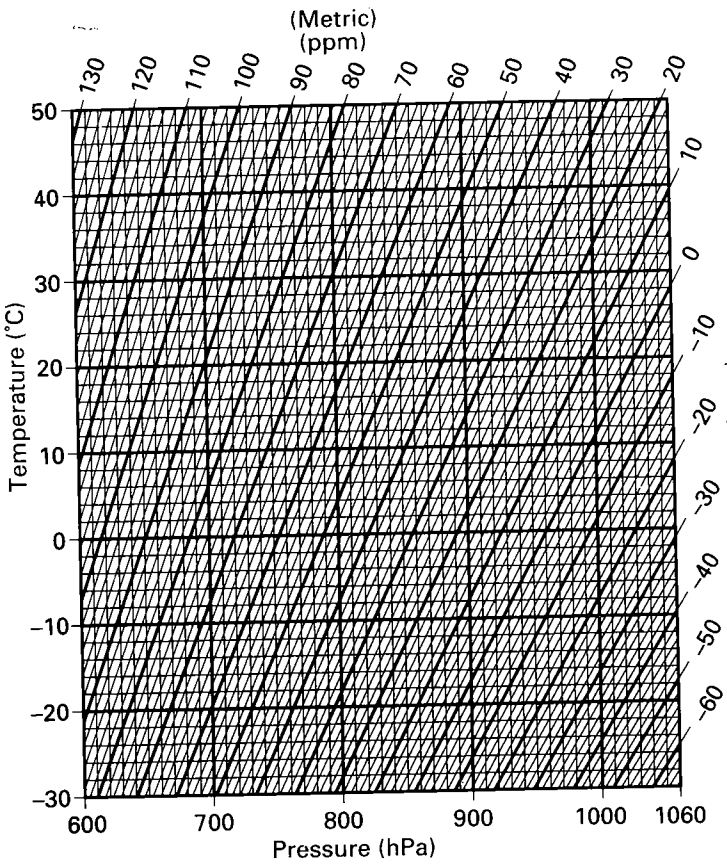
Power source: Ni-Cd rechargeable battery, BDC25 (6V)
Working duration to 25°C: Distance & Angle measurement: about 1 hour and 20minutes
Using optional battery BDC12: about 4 hours
Charging time: CDC27 / CDC31: about 80minutes
CDC11 / CDC11D / CDC11E: about 15hours

General

Display: 2LCD dot matrix displays on each face
Main display: 16 characters × 3 lines
Sub display: 4 characters × 3 lines

Sensitivity of levels:
Plate level: 20" /2mm
Circular level: 10'/2mm
Optical plummet:
Image: Erect
Magnification: 7x
Minimum focus: 0.5m
Self-diagnostic function: Provided
Power saving cut off: 30minutes after operation/ ON/OFF with switch (Selectable with parameter)
Data recording: 100 coordinate data can be stored in an internal memory
Data input/output: Asynchronous serial, RS–232C compatible
Operating temperature: –10°C to 40°C
Size: 236mm (9.3inch) from tribrach bottom, 193mm (7.6inch) from tribrach dish 168(W) × 175(D) × 371 (H)mm (Without handle: H=330mm)
Weight: 7.4Kg (with internal battery)

ATMOSPHERIC CORRECTION CHART



- This chart shows the correction every 2 ppm, while the atmospheric correction can be input to the NET2B for every ppm.

To convert a pressure in mmHg to one in mbar, divide by 0.75
To convert a pressure in inchHg to one in mbar, multiply by 33.87.
hPa=mbar = mmHg ÷ 0.75 = 33.87 x inchHg

To convert a temperature in°F to one in°C,
compute using the following formula:
°C = 0.56 x (°F – 32)

SOKKIA CORPORATION 9111 Barton, P.O. Box 2934, Overland Park, Kansas 66201, U.S.A., Phone 913-492-4900 Fax 913-492-0188
SOKKIA CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA CORPORATION 9111 Barton, Overland Park, Kansas 66201, **U.S.A.** Phone 913-492-0555, Fax 913-492-0531
SOKKIA INC. 820 Denison Street, Unit 1, Markham, Ontario, **Canada** L3R 3K5, Phone 416-475-1450 Fax 416-475-1453
SOKKIA PTY. LTD. Rydalmere Metro Centre, Unit 29, 38-46 South St., Rydalmere NSW 2116, **Australia**, Phone 02-638-0055 Fax 02-638-3933
SOKKIA NEW ZEALAND 20 Constellation Drive, Mairangi Bay, Auckland 10, C.P.O. Box 4464, Auckland, **New Zealand**, Phone 09-479-3064 Fax 09-479-3066
SOKKIA B.V. Businesspark De Vaart, Damsluisweg 1, 1332 EA Almere, P.O. Box 1292, 1300 BG Almere, **The Netherlands**, Phone 036-53-22-880 Fax 036-53-26-241
SOKKIA LTD. Electra Way, Crewe Business Park, Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 1ZT, **United Kingdom**, Phone 0270-250525 Fax 0270-250533
SOKKIA GmbH An der Wachsfabrik 25, 50996 Köln (Rodenkirchen), **Germany**, Phone 02236-64058 Fax 02236-62675
BLINKEN A/S Postboks 122, Østkilen 4, N-1620 Gressvik, **Norway**, Phone 69-32-90-11 Fax 69-32-61-21
SOKKIA SPOL S.R.O. Pacovska 31, 140 00 Praha 4, **Czech Republic**, Phone 2-43-62-64 Fax 2-43-14-31
SOKKIA S.A. 12, Avenue Gabriel Peri, 78360 Montesson, **France**, Phone 1-30-53-09-73 Fax 1-39-76-63-15
SOKKIA S.R.L. Via Bologna 50, 10152 Torino, **Italy**, Phone 011-248-0080 Fax 011-248-2702
SOKKIA N.V. Sphere Businesspark, Doornveld 1-1A, B-1731 Zellik (Brussels), **Belgium**, Phone 02-466-82-30 Fax 02-466-83-00
SOKKIA VERTRIEBSGESELLSCHAFT m.b.H. Fichtnergasse 10a, A-1130 Wien, **Austria**, Phone 1-876-33-54 Fax 1-876-33-54-9
SOKKIA KOREA CO.,LTD. Rm. 401, Kwan Seo Bldg, 561-20 Sinsa-Dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul, **Republic of Korea**, Phone 02-514-0491 Fax 02-514-0495
SOKKIA SINGAPORE PTE. LTD. 401 Commonwealth Drive, #06-01 Haw Par Technocentre, **Singapore** 0314, Phone 479-3966 Fax 479-4966
SOKKIA (M) SDN.BHD. No. 88 Jalan SS24/2 Taman Megah, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, **Malaysia**, Phone 03-7764240, Fax 03-7774069
SOKKIA HONG KONG CO.LTD. Rm 1406 Shatin Galleria, 18-24 Shan Mei Street, Fo Tan, New Territories, **Hong Kong**, Phone 852-6910280 Fax 852-6930543
SOKKIA GULF P.O.Box 4801, Dubai, **U.A.E.**, Phone 9714-690965 Fax 9714-694487
SOKKIA CO,LTD. SHANGHAI REP. OFFICE No.170 Nanjing W. Road, Shanghai, **People's Republic of China**, Phone/Fax 3183220