Leica MS50/TS50/TM50

Nova

User Manual
Version 4.0
English

- when it has to be **right**

Leica Geosystems

Introduction

Purchase

Congratulations on the purchase of the Leica MS50/TS50/TM50.

This manual contains important safety directions as well as instructions for setting up the product and operating it. Refer to "1 Safety Directions" for further information.

Read carefully through the User Manual before you switch on the product.

☞

The content of this document is subject to change without prior notice. Ensure that the product is used in accordance with the latest version of this document.

Updated versions are available for download at the following Internet address:

https://myworld.leica-geosystems.com › **myDownloads**.

Product identification

The model and serial number of your product are indicated on the type plate.

Always refer to this information when you need to contact your agency or Leica Geosystems authorised service centre.

Trademarks

- Windows is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and other countries
- *Bluetooth*® is a registered trademark of Bluetooth SIG, Inc.
- SD Logo is a trademark of SD-3C, LLC.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Validity of this manual

This manual applies to all MS50/TS50/TM50 instruments. Where there are differences between the various models they are clearly described.

Available documentation

Name	Description/Format		
MS50/TS50/TM50 Quick Guide	Provides an overview of the product together with technical data and safety directions. Intended as a quick reference guide.	✓	✓
MS50/TS50/TM50 User Manual	All instructions required in order to operate the product to a basic level are contained in the User Manual. Provides an overview of the product together with technical data and safety directions.	-	✓
Name	**Description/Format**		
Nova Series Technical Reference Manual	Overall comprehensive guide to the product and application functions. Included are detailed descriptions of special software/hardware settings and software/hardware functions intended for technical specialists.	-	✓

Refer to the following resources for all MS50/TS50/TM50 documentation/software:

- the Leica USB documentation card
- https://myworld.leica-geosystems.com

Leica Geosystems address book

On the last page of this manual, you can find the address of Leica Geosystems headquarters. For a list of regional contacts, please visit **http://leica-geosystems.com/contact-us/sales_support**.

myWorld@Leica Geosystems (**https://myworld.leica-geosystems.com**) offers a wide range of services, information and training material.

With direct access to myWorld, you are able to access all relevant services whenever it is convenient for you.

Service	Description
myProducts	Add all products that you and your company own and explore your world of Leica Geosystems: View detailed information on your products and update your products with the latest software and keep up-to-date with the latest documentation.
myService	View the current service status and full service history of your products in Leica Geosystems service centres. Access detailed information on the services performed and download your latest calibration certificates and service reports.
mySupport	Create new support requests for your products that will be answered by your local Leica Geosystems Support Team. View the complete history of your support requests and view detailed information on each request in case you want to refer to previous support requests.
myTraining	Enhance your product knowledge with Leica Geosystems Campus - Information, Knowledge, Training. Study the latest online training material on your products and register for seminars or courses in your country.
myTrustedServices	Add your subscriptions and manage users for Leica Geosystems Trusted Services, the secure software services, that assist you to optimise your workflow and increase your efficiency.

Table of Contents

1 Safety Directions

1.1 General Introduction

Description

The following directions enable the person responsible for the product, and the person who actually uses the equipment, to anticipate and avoid operational hazards.

The person responsible for the product must ensure that all users understand these directions and adhere to them.

About warning messages

Warning messages are an essential part of the safety concept of the instrument. They appear wherever hazards or hazardous situations can occur.

Warning messages...

- make the user alert about direct and indirect hazards concerning the use of the product.
- contain general rules of behaviour.

For the users' safety, all safety instructions and safety messages shall be strictly observed and followed! Therefore, the manual must always be available to all persons performing any tasks described here.

DANGER, **WARNING**, **CAUTION** and **NOTICE** are standardised signal words for identifying levels of hazards and risks related to personal injury and property damage. For your safety, it is important to read and fully understand the following table with the different signal words and their definitions! Supplementary safety information symbols may be placed within a warning message as well as supplementary text.

Type	Description
⚠ **DANGER**	Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
⚠ **WARNING**	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation or an unintended use which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
⚠ **CAUTION**	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation or an unintended use which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.
NOTICE	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation or an unintended use which, if not avoided, may result in appreciable material, financial and environmental damage.
☞	Important paragraphs which must be adhered to in practice as they enable the product to be used in a technically correct and efficient manner.

1.2 Definition of Use

Intended use

- Measuring horizontal and vertical angles.
- Measuring distances.
- Recording measurements.
- Capturing and recording images.
- Automatic target search, recognition and tracking.
- Visualising the aiming direction and vertical axis.
- Remote control of product.
- Data communication with external appliances.
- Measuring raw data and computing coordinates using carrier phase and code signal from GNSS satellites (GNSS systems).
- Recording GNSS and point related data.
- Computing with software.

Reasonably foreseeable misuse

- Use of the product without instruction.
- Use outside of the intended use and limits.
- Disabling safety systems.
- Removal of hazard notices.
- Opening the product using tools, for example screwdriver, unless this is permitted for certain functions.
- Modification or conversion of the product.
- Use after misappropriation.
- Use of products with recognisable damage or defects.
- Use with accessories from other manufacturers without the prior explicit approval of Leica Geosystems.
- Inadequate safeguards at the working site.
- Aiming directly into the sun.

1.3 Limits of Use

Environment

Suitable for use in an atmosphere appropriate for permanent human habitation: not suitable for use in aggressive or explosive environments.

⚠WARNING

Working in hazardous areas, or close to electrical installations or similar situations.

Life Risk.

Precautions:

- ▸ Local safety authorities and safety experts must be contacted by the person responsible for the product before working in such conditions.

1.4 Responsibilities

Manufacturer of the product

Leica Geosystems AG, CH-9435 Heerbrugg, hereinafter referred to as Leica Geosystems, is responsible for supplying the product, including the User Manual and original accessories, in a safe condition.

Person responsible for the product

The person responsible for the product has the following duties:

- To understand the safety instructions on the product and the instructions in the User Manual.
- To ensure that it is used in accordance with the instructions.
- To be familiar with local regulations relating to safety and accident prevention.
- To inform Leica Geosystems immediately if the product and the application becomes unsafe.
- To ensure that the national laws, regulations and conditions for the operation of the product are respected.

1.5 Hazards of Use

NOTICE

Dropping, misusing, modifying, storing the product for long periods or transporting the product

Watch out for erroneous measurement results.

Precautions:

- ▸ Periodically carry out test measurements and perform the field adjustments indicated in the User Manual, particularly after the product has been subjected to abnormal use as well as before and after important measurements.

DANGER

Risk of electrocution

Because of the risk of electrocution, it is dangerous to use poles, levelling staffs and extensions in the vicinity of electrical installations such as power cables or electrical railways.

Precautions:

- ▸ Keep at a safe distance from electrical installations. If it is essential to work in this environment, first contact the safety authorities responsible for the electrical installations and follow their instructions.

NOTICE

Remote control of product

With the remote control of products, it is possible that extraneous targets will be picked out and measured.

Precautions:

- ▸ When measuring in remote control mode, always check your results for plausibility.

⚠CAUTION

Pointing product toward the sun

Be careful when pointing the product toward the sun, because the telescope functions as a magnifying glass and can injure your eyes and/or cause damage inside the product.

Precautions:

- Do not point the product directly at the sun.

⚠WARNING

Distraction/loss of attention

During dynamic applications, for example stakeout procedures, there is a danger of accidents occurring if the user does not pay attention to the environmental conditions around, for example obstacles, excavations or traffic.

Precautions:

- The person responsible for the product must make all users fully aware of the existing dangers.

⚠WARNING

Inadequate securing of the working site.

This can lead to dangerous situations, for example in traffic, on building sites and at industrial installations.

Precautions:

- Always ensure that the working site is adequately secured.
- Adhere to the regulations governing safety, accident prevention and road traffic.

⚠CAUTION

Not properly secured accessories.

If the accessories used with the product are not properly secured and the product is subjected to mechanical shock, for example blows or falling, the product may be damaged or people can sustain injury.

Precautions:

- When setting up the product, make sure that the accessories are correctly adapted, fitted, secured, and locked in position.
- Avoid subjecting the product to mechanical stress.

⚠WARNING

Lightning strike

If the product is used with accessories, for example masts, staffs, poles, you may increase the risk of being struck by lightning.

Precautions:

- Do not use the product in a thunderstorm.

⚠WARNING

Inappropriate mechanical influences to batteries

During the transport, shipping or disposal of batteries it is possible for inappropriate mechanical influences to constitute a fire hazard.

Precautions:

- Before shipping the product or disposing it, discharge the batteries by the product until they are flat.
- When transporting or shipping batteries, the person in charge of the product must ensure that the applicable national and international rules and regulations are observed.
- Before transportation or shipping, contact your local passenger or freight transport company.

⚠WARNING

Exposure of batteries to high mechanical stress, high ambient temperatures or immersion into fluids

This can cause leakage, fire or explosion of the batteries.

Precautions:

- Protect the batteries from mechanical influences and high ambient temperatures. Do not drop or immerse batteries into fluids.

⚠WARNING

Short circuit of battery terminals

If battery terminals are short circuited e.g. by coming in contact with jewellery, keys, metallised paper or other metals, the battery can overheat and cause injury or fire, for example by storing or transporting in pockets.

Precautions:

- Make sure that the battery terminals do not come into contact with metallic objects.

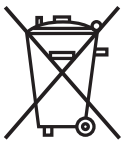
⚠WARNING

Improper disposal

If the product is improperly disposed of, the following can happen:

- If polymer parts are burnt, poisonous gases are produced which may impair health.
- If batteries are damaged or are heated strongly, they can explode and cause poisoning, burning, corrosion or environmental contamination.
- By disposing of the product irresponsibly you may enable unauthorised persons to use it in contravention of the regulations, exposing themselves and third parties to the risk of severe injury and rendering the environment liable to contamination.

Precautions:

▸ 

The product must not be disposed with household waste. Dispose of the product appropriately in accordance with the national regulations in force in your country. Always prevent access to the product by unauthorised personnel.

Product-specific treatment and waste management information can be received from your Leica Geosystems distributor.

⚠WARNING

Improperly repaired equipment

Risk of injuries to users and equipment destruction due to lack of repair knowledge.

Precautions:

▸ Only authorised Leica Geosystems Service Centres are entitled to repair these products.

1.6 Laser Classification

1.6.1 General

General

The following chapters provide instructions and training information about laser safety according to international standard IEC 60825-1 (2014-05) and technical report IEC TR 60825-14 (2004-02). The information enables the person responsible for the product and the person who actually uses the equipment, to anticipate and avoid operational hazards.

☞ According to IEC TR 60825-14 (2004-02), products classified as laser class 1, class 2 and class 3R do not require:

- laser safety officer involvement,
- protective clothes and eyewear,
- special warning signs in the laser working area

if used and operated as defined in this User Manual due to the low eye hazard level.

☞ National laws and local regulations could impose more stringent instructions for the safe use of lasers than IEC 60825-1 (2014-05) and IEC TR 60825-14 (2004-02).

1.6.2 Distancer, Measurements with Reflectors

General

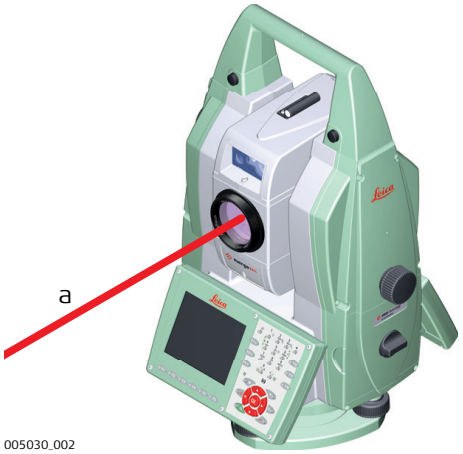
The EDM module built into the product produces a visible laser beam which emerges from the telescope objective.

The laser product described in this section is classified as laser class 1 in accordance with:

- IEC 60825-1 (2014-05): "Safety of laser products"

These products are safe under reasonably foreseeable conditions of operation and are not harmful to the eyes provided that the products are used and maintained in accordance with this User Manual.

Description	Value	
	TS50/TM50	MS50
Wavelength	658nm	
Maximum average radiant power	0.34mW	0.33mW
Pulse duration	800ps	700ps
Pulse repetition frequency (PRF)	100MHz	1.1MHz
Beam divergance	1.5 mrad x 3 mrad	



a Laser beam

1.6.3 Distancer, Measurements without Reflectors

General

The EDM module built into the product produces a visible laser beam which emerges from the telescope objective.

The laser product described in this section is classified as laser class 3R in accordance with:

- IEC 60825-1 (2014-05): "Safety of laser products"

Direct intrabeam viewing may be hazardous (low eye hazard level), in particular for deliberate ocular exposure. The beam may cause dazzle, flash-blindness and after-images, particularly under low ambient light conditions. The risk of injury for laser class 3R products is limited because of:

a) unintentional exposure would rarely reflect worst case conditions of (e.g.) beam alignment with the pupil, worst case accommodation,
b) inherent safety margin in the maximum permissible exposure to laser radiation (MPE)
c) natural aversion behaviour for exposure to bright light for the case of visible radiation.

Description	Value	
	TS50/TM50	MS50
Wavelength	658nm	
Maximum average radiant power	4.8mW	1.7mW
Pulse duration	800ps	1.5ns
Pulse repetition frequency (PRF)	100MHz	2MHz
Beam divergance	0.2 mrad x 0.3 mrad	
NOHD (Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance) @ 0.25s	44 m	21 m

⚠CAUTION

Class 3R laser products

From a safety perspective, class 3R laser products should be treated as potentially hazardous.

Precautions:

- Prevent direct eye exposure to the beam.
- Do not direct the beam at other people.

⚠CAUTION

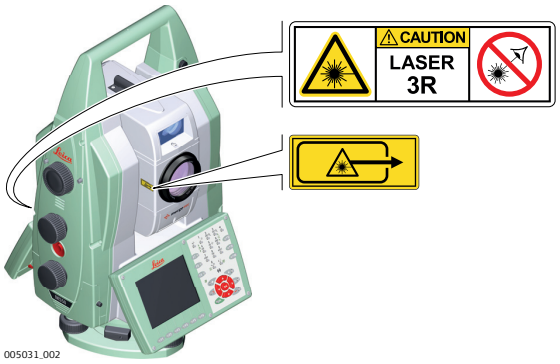
Reflected beams aimed at reflecting surfaces

Potential hazards are not only related to direct beams but also to reflected beams aimed at reflecting surfaces such as prisms, windows, mirrors, metallic surfaces, etc.

Precautions:

- Do not aim at areas that are essentially reflective, such as a mirror, or which could emit unwanted reflections.
- Do not look through or beside the optical sight at prisms or reflecting objects when the laser is switched on, in laser pointer or distance measurement mode. Aiming at prisms is only permitted when looking through the telescope.

Labelling



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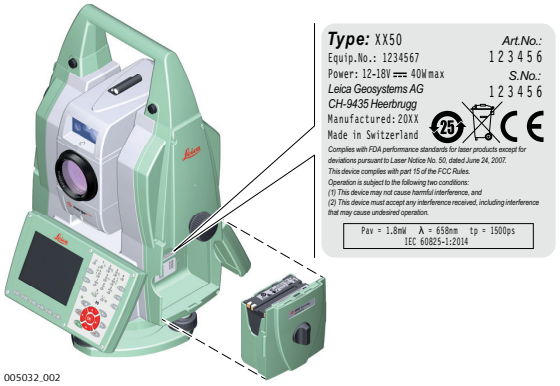

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1.6.4 Red Laser Pointer

General

The laser pointer built into the product produces a visible red laser beam which emerges from the telescope objective.

The laser product described in this section is classified as laser class 3R in accordance with:

- IEC 60825-1 (2014-05): “Safety of laser products”

Direct intrabeam viewing may be hazardous (low eye hazard level), in particular for deliberate ocular exposure. The beam may cause dazzle, flash-blindness and after-images, particularly under low ambient light conditions. The risk of injury for laser class 3R products is limited because of:

a) unintentional exposure would rarely reflect worst case conditions of (e.g.) beam alignment with the pupil, worst case accommodation,
b) inherent safety margin in the maximum permissible exposure to laser radiation (MPE)
c) natural aversion behaviour for exposure to bright light for the case of visible radiation.

Description	Value	
	TS50/TM50	MS50
Wavelength	658nm	
Maximum average radiant power	4.8mW	1.7mW
Pulse duration	800ps	1.5ns
Pulse repetition frequency (PRF)	100MHz	2MHz

Description	Value	
	TS50/TM50	MS50
Beam divergence	0.2 mrad x 0.3 mrad	
NOHD (Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance) @ 0.25s	44 m	21 m

⚠CAUTION

Class 3R laser products

From a safety perspective, class 3R laser products should be treated as potentially hazardous.

Precautions:

- Prevent direct eye exposure to the beam.
- Do not direct the beam at other people.

⚠CAUTION

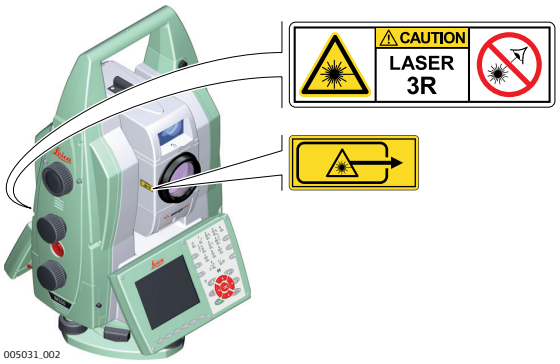
Reflected beams aimed at reflecting surfaces

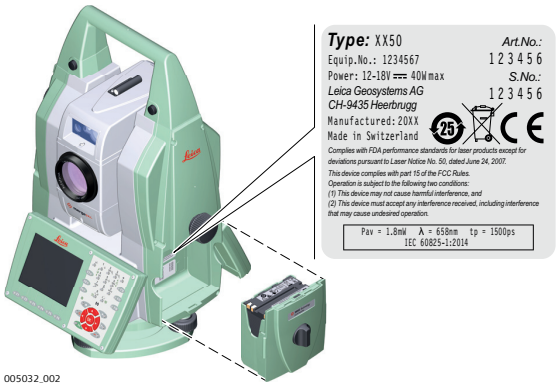
Potential hazards are not only related to direct beams but also to reflected beams aimed at reflecting surfaces such as prisms, windows, mirrors, metallic surfaces, etc.

Precautions:

- Do not aim at areas that are essentially reflective, such as a mirror, or which could emit unwanted reflections.
- Do not look through or beside the optical sight at prisms or reflecting objects when the laser is switched on, in laser pointer or distance measurement mode. Aiming at prisms is only permitted when looking through the telescope.

Labelling





1.6.5 Autofocus Capability of Telescope Camera

General

The models TS50, TM50 I and MS50 of Leica Nova series contain a coaxial telescope camera with autofocus capability.

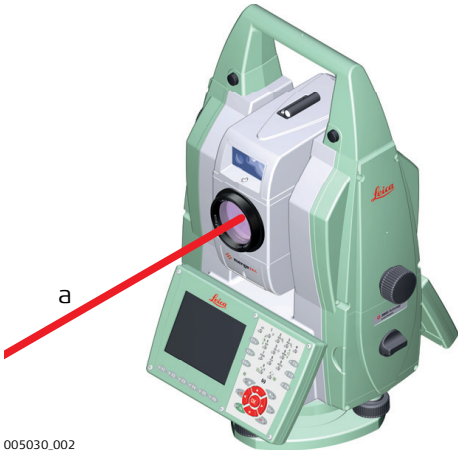
When using the auto focus functions a visible laser beam may emerge from the telescope (depending on the focussing mode).

The laser product described in this section is classified as laser class 1 in accordance with:

- IEC 60825-1 (2014-05): "Safety of laser products"

These products are safe under reasonably foreseeable conditions of operation and are not harmful to the eyes provided that the products are used and maintained in accordance with this User Manual.

Description	Value	
	TS50/TM50 I	MS50
Wavelength	658nm	
Maximum average radiant power	0.37mW	0.1mW
Pulse duration	800ps	1.5ns
Pulse repetition frequency (PRF)	100MHz	Irregular packages max. 670kHz
Beam divergance	0.2 mrad x 0.3 mrad	



a Laser beam

1.6.6 Automatic Target Aiming (ATR)

General

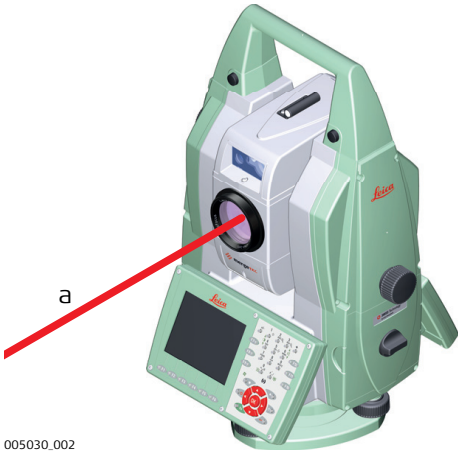
The Automatic Target Aiming built into the product produces an invisible laser beam which emerges from the telescope objective.

The laser product described in this section is classified as laser class 1 in accordance with:

- IEC 60825-1 (2014-05): "Safety of laser products"

These products are safe under reasonably foreseeable conditions of operation and are not harmful to the eyes provided that the products are used and maintained in accordance with this User Manual.

Description	Value		
	TM50	TS50	MS50
Wavelength		785 nm	
Maximum average radiant power	3mW	4.4mW	
Pulse duration		≤17ms	
Pulse repetition frequency (PRF)	≤29Hz	≤180Hz	
Beam divergance	11 mrad	25 mrad	



a Laser beam

1.6.7 PowerSearch PS

☞ This is only applicable for MS50 and TS50 I.

General

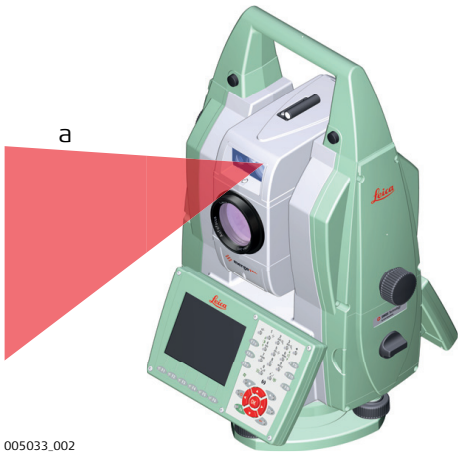
The PowerSearch built into the product produces an invisible laser beam which emerges from the front side of the telescope.

The laser product described in this section is classified as laser class 1 in accordance with:

- IEC 60825-1 (2014-05): “Safety of laser products”

These products are safe under reasonably foreseeable conditions of operation and are not harmful to the eyes provided that the products are used and maintained in accordance with this User Manual.

Description	Value
Wavelength	850 nm
Maximum average radiant power	11 mW
Pulse duration	20 ns, 40 ns
Pulse repetition frequency (PRF)	24.4 kHz
Beam divergance	0.4 mrad x 700 mrad



a Laser beam

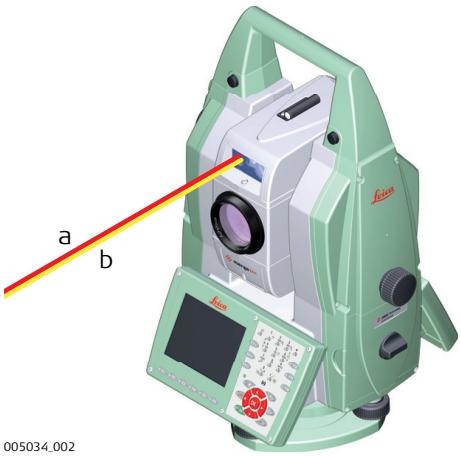
1.6.8 Electronic Guide Light EGL

☞ This is only applicable for MS50 and TS50 I.

General

The Electronic Guide Light built into the product produces a visible LED beam which emerges from the front side of the telescope.

☞ The product described in this section, is excluded from the scope of IEC 60825-1 (2014-05): “Safety of laser products”.
The product described in this section, is classified as exempt group in accordance with IEC 62471 (2006-07) and does not pose any hazard provided that the product is used and maintained in accordance with this user manual.



a LED beam red
b LED beam yellow

1.6.9 Laser Plummet

General

The laser plummet built into the product produces a visible red laser beam which emerges from the bottom of the product.

The laser product described in this section is classified as laser class 2 in accordance with:

- IEC 60825-1 (2014-05): “Safety of laser products”

These products are safe for momentary exposures but can be hazardous for deliberate staring into the beam. The beam may cause dazzle, flash-blindness and after-images, particularly under low ambient light conditions.

Description	Value
Wavelength	640 nm
Maximum average radiant power	0.95 mW
Pulse duration	0.1 ms - cw
Pulse repetition frequency (PRF)	1 kHz
Beam divergance	< 1.5 mrad

⚠CAUTION

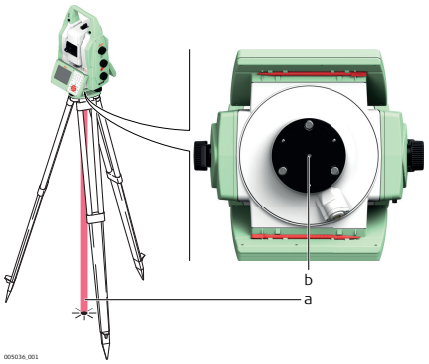
Class 2 laser product

From a safety perspective, class 2 laser products are not inherently safe for the eyes.

Precautions:

- Avoid staring into the beam or viewing it through optical instruments.
- Avoid pointing the beam at other people or at animals.

Labelling



a Laser beam
b Exit for laser beam

1.7 Electromagnetic Compatibility EMC

Description

The term Electromagnetic Compatibility is taken to mean the capability of the product to function smoothly in an environment where electromagnetic radiation and electrostatic discharges are present, and without causing electromagnetic disturbances to other equipment.

⚠WARNING

Electromagnetic radiation

Electromagnetic radiation can cause disturbances in other equipment.

Precautions:

- Although the product meets the strict regulations and standards which are in force in this respect, Leica Geosystems cannot completely exclude the possibility that other equipment may be disturbed.

⚠CAUTION

Use of the product with accessories from other manufacturers. For example field computers, personal computers or other electronic equipment, non-standard cables or external batteries

This may cause disturbances in other equipment.

Precautions:

- Use only the equipment and accessories recommended by Leica Geosystems.
- When combined with the product, they meet the strict requirements stipulated by the guidelines and standards.
- When using computers, two-way radios or other electronic equipment, pay attention to the information about electromagnetic compatibility provided by the manufacturer.

⚠CAUTION

Intense electromagnetic radiation. For example, near radio transmitters, transponders, two-way radios or diesel generators

Although the product meets the strict regulations and standards which are in force in this respect, Leica Geosystems cannot completely exclude the possibility that function of the product may be disturbed in such an electromagnetic environment.

Precautions:

- Check the plausibility of results obtained under these conditions.

⚠CAUTION

Electromagnetic radiation due to improper connection of cables

If the product is operated with connecting cables attached at only one of their two ends, for example external supply cables, interface cables, the permitted level of electromagnetic radiation may be exceeded and the correct functioning of other products may be impaired.

Precautions:

- While the product is in use, connecting cables, for example product to external battery, product to computer, must be connected at both ends.

⚠WARNING

Use of product with radio or digital cellular phone devices

Electromagnetic fields can cause disturbances in other equipment, in installations, in medical devices, for example pacemakers or hearing aids and in aircrafts. Electromagnetic fields can also affect humans and animals.

Precautions:

- Although the product meets the strict regulations and standards which are in force in this respect, Leica Geosystems cannot completely exclude the possibility that other equipment can be disturbed or that humans or animals can be affected.
- Do not operate the product with radio or digital cellular phone devices in the vicinity of filling stations or chemical installations, or in other areas where an explosion hazard exists.
- Do not operate the product with radio or digital cellular phone devices near to medical equipment.
- Do not operate the product with radio or digital cellular phone devices in aircrafts.
- Do not operate the product with radio or digital cellular phone devices for long periods with the product immediately next to your body.

1.8 FCC Statement, Applicable in U.S.

☞ The greyed paragraph below is only applicable for products without radio.

⚠WARNING

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC rules.

These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

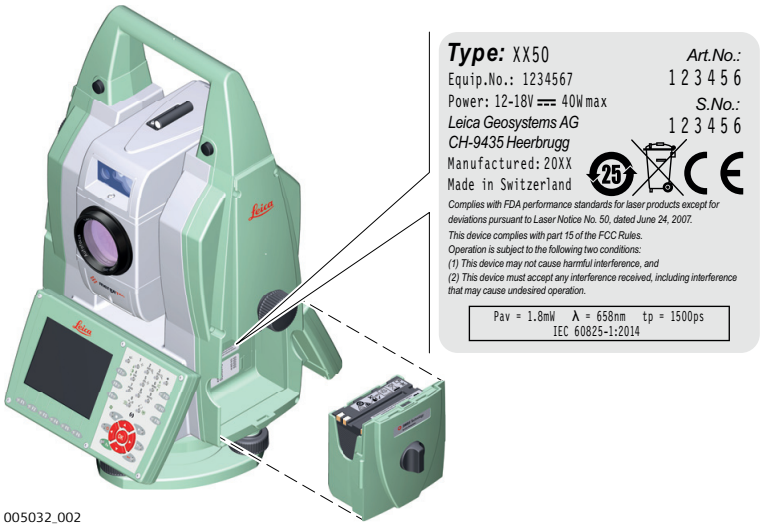
If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

⚠CAUTION

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Leica Geosystems for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Labelling MS50/TS50/ TM50



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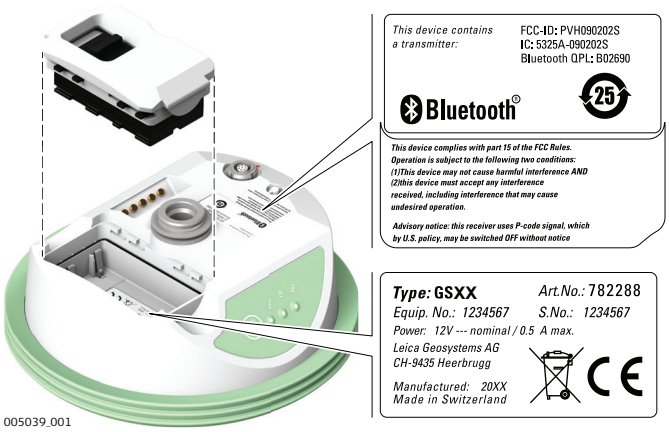
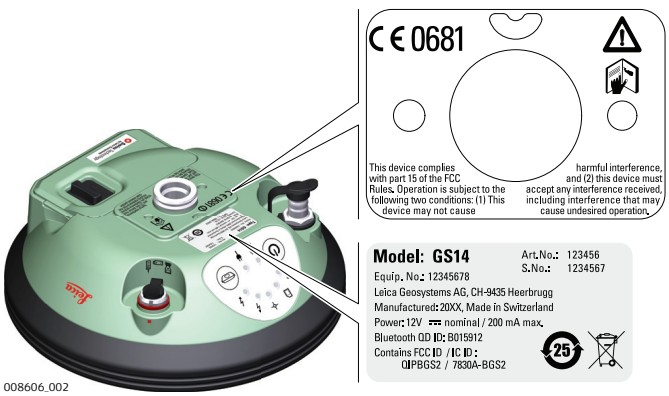
Labelling GS08plus



005039_001

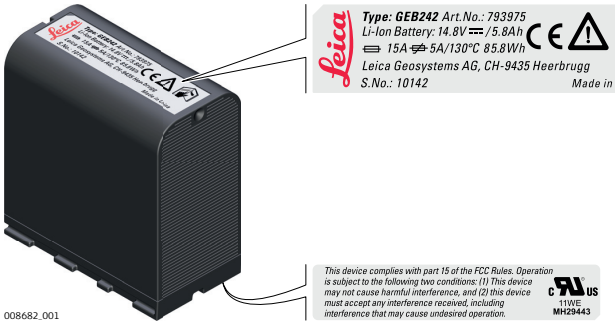
Labelling GS14



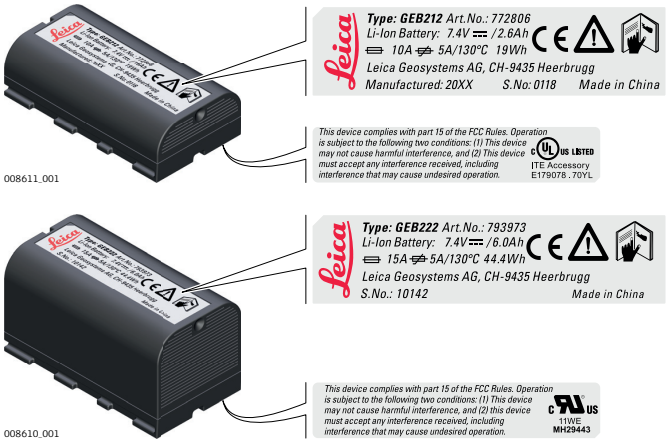
008606_002

Labelling GS15

FCC labelling GEB242

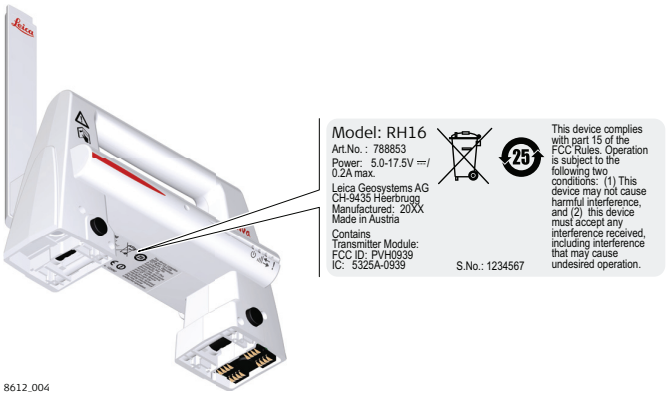


Labelling internal battery GEB212, GEB222



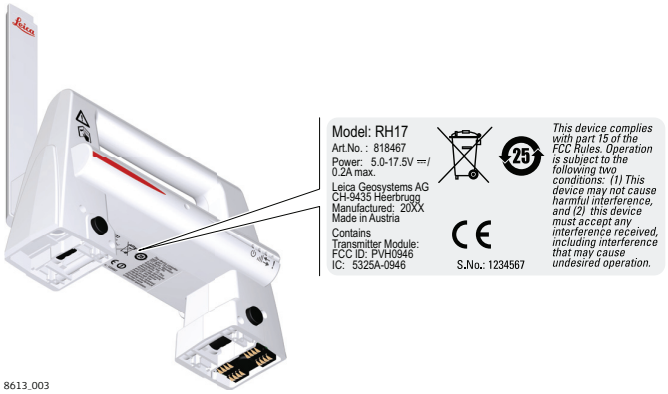
Labelling RadioHandle

RH16



8612_004

RH17



8613_003

2 Description of the System

2.1 System Components

Main components

Component	Description
MS50/TS50/TM50	• an instrument for measuring, calculating and capturing data. • comprised of various models with a range of accuracy classes. • integrated with an add-on GNSS system to form SmartStation. • combined with a CS field controller to conduct remote control surveys. • connected with LGO to view, exchange and manage data.
CS field controller	A multi-purpose field controller enabling the remote control of MS50/TS50/TM50.
LGO/Infinity	An office software consisting of a suite of standard and extended programs for the viewing, exchange and management of data.

Terms and abbreviations

The following terms and abbreviations can be found in this manual:

Term	Description
RCS	**R**emote **C**ontrol **S**urveying
EDM	**E**lectronic **D**istance **M**easurement EDM refers to the laser distancer incorporated into the instrument which enables distance measurement. Two measuring modes are available: • **Prism** mode. This mode refers to the ability to measure distances to prisms. On the TS50/TM50, it incorporates the **LO** mode to measure extended distances to prisms. On the MS50, the **STD** mode is used for the whole distance range including extended distance prisms. • **Any surface** mode. This mode refers to the ability to measure distances without prisms.

Term	Description
PinPoint	PinPoint refers to the Reflectorless EDM technology which enables an increased measuring range with a smaller laser spot size. Two options are available: R1000 and R2000.
EGL	**E**lectronic **G**uide **L**ight An EGL fitted to an instrument assists with prism targeting. It consists of two differently coloured flashing lights located in the instrument telescope housing. The person holding the prism can align themselves into the line-of-sight of the instrument.
ATR	Automated Target Aiming. ATR refers to the instrument sensor which enables the automatic target aiming to a prism.
Autofocus	Instruments equipped with autofocus offer an automatic focussing of the telescope optics.
Automated	Instruments fitted with Target aiming are referred to as **A**utomated. Target aiming refers to the instrument sensor which enables the automatic target aiming to a prism. Three automation modes are available with Target aiming: • Manual: no Target aiming - no automation and no lock. • Automatic: automatic target aiming to a prism. • LOCK: automatic tracking of an already targeted prism.
Telescope camera	The camera is coaxially located in the instruments telescope using the 30x magnification of the telescope optics.
Overview camera	The overview camera is located in the upper part of the telescope housing and has a fixed focus without optical magnification.
PowerSearch	**P**ower**S**earch refers to the instrument sensor which enables the automatic rapid finding of a prism.
SmartStation	A LeicaNovaTPS instrument integrated with an add-on GNSS system, comprising hardware and software components, forms a SmartStation. Components of a SmartStation include a SmartAntenna and a SmartAntenna Adapter. A SmartStation provides an additional instrument setup method for determining instrument station coordinates. The GNSS principles and functionality of a SmartStation derive from the principles and functionality of Leica Viva GNSS instruments.

Term	Description
SmartAntenna	SmartAntenna with integrated Bluetooth is a component of a SmartStation. It can also be used independently on a pole with a CS10/CS15 field controller. Models compatible with a MS50/TS50/TM50 instrument are GS08plus/GS14/GS15. Where there are differences between the various models they are clearly described.
RadioHandle	A component of RCS is the RH16/RH17RadioHandle. It is an instrument carry handle with an integrated radio modem with attached antenna.
Communication side cover	Communication side cover with integrated Bluetooth, SD card slot, USB port, WLAN and integrated RadioHandle is standard for a MS50/TS50/TM50 instrument and a component of a SmartStation. In combination with the RH16/RH17RadioHandle, it is also a component of RCS.

Instrument models

Model	TM50 R1000	TM50 I R1000	TS50 I R1000	MS50 R2000
Angle measurement	✓	✓	✓	✓
Distance measurement to prism	✓	✓	✓	✓
Distance measurement to any surface (reflectorless)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Motorised	✓	✓	✓	✓
Automatic Target Aiming (long range)	✓	✓	-	-
Automatic Target Aiming	-	-	✓	✓
Lock	-	-	✓	✓
PowerSearch (PS)	-	-	✓	✓
Overview camera	-	✓	✓	✓
Telescope camera	-	✓	✓	✓
Scanning	-	-	-	✓
RS232 and USB interface	✓	✓	✓	✓
SD card and USB stick as storage device	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bluetooth	✓	✓	✓	✓
WLAN	✓	✓	✓	✓
Internal Flash Memory (1 GB)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hotshoe interface for RadioHandle	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guide Light (EGL)	-	-	✓	✓
Autofocus	-	✓	✓	✓
Uninterruptible electronic power supply due to internal charging functionality	✓	✓	✓	✓

2.2 System Concept

2.2.1 Software Concept

Description

All instruments use the same software concept.

Software for TS models

Software type	Description
TS firmware (TS_xx.fw)	This important software covers all functions of the instrument. The applications Survey and Setup are integrated into the firmware and cannot be deleted. The English language is integrated into the firmware and cannot be deleted.
Language software (SYS_LANG.sxx)	Numerous languages are available for the TS instruments. This software is also referred to as system language. The English language is the default language. One language is chosen as the active language.
Applications (xx.axx)	Many optional survey-specific applications are available for the TS instruments. Some of the applications are activated freely and require no licence key, and others require purchasing and are only activated with a licence key. Applications requiring an activation run for a 180 days trial period without prior activation.
Customised applications (xx.axx)	Customised software, specific to user requirements, can be developed using the GeoC++ development kit in addition to run Windows CE-based applications if GeoCOM robotics licence is available. Information on the GeoC++ development environment is available on request from a Leica Geosystems representative.

Software upload

☞ Uploading software can take some time. Ensure that the battery is at least 75% full before beginning the upload, and do not remove the battery during the upload process.

Software for	Description
All TS models	The SmartWorx Viva is stored in the flash RAM of the TS instrument.

Software for	Description
	Software update instructions • Download the most recent TS firmware file from https://myworld.leica-geosystems.com. Refer to "Introduction". • Connect the TS instrument to your PC. Refer to "4.7 Connecting to a Personal Computer". • Copy the TS firmware file onto a folder system on the Leica SD card. • Start the TS instrument. In SmartWorx Viva select **User\Tools & other utilities\Load firmware & Apps**. Select **Object to transfer: Firmware**. • A message will appear when the upload is complete.

2.2.2 Power Concept

General

Use the batteries, chargers and accessories recommended by Leica Geosystems to ensure the correct functionality of the instrument.

Power options

Model	Power supply
All instrument types	Internally by GEB242 battery, OR Externally by GEV219 cable and GEB371 battery. If an external power supply is connected and the internal battery is inserted, then the external power is used for the standard setting. It is possible to configure the main power source to either internal battery or external power supply. If both power sources are available the internal battery serves as an uninterruptible electronic power supply due to internal charging functionality of the internal battery.
SmartAntenna	Internally via GEB212 battery fitted into the antenna.

2.2.3 Data Storage Concept

Description

Data is stored on a memory device. The memory device can be an SD card or internal memory. For data transfer an USB stick can also be used.

Memory device

Type	Description
SD card	All instruments have an SD card slot fitted as standard. An SD card can be inserted and removed. Available capacity: 1 GB and 8 GB.
USB stick	All instruments have a USB port fitted as standard.
Internal memory	All instruments have an internal memory fitted as standard. Available capacity: 1 GB.

☞ While other SD cards can be used, Leica Geosystems recommends to only use Leica SD cards and is not responsible for data loss or any other error that can occur while using a non-Leica card.

☞ Unplugging connecting cables or removing the SD card or USB stick during the measurement can cause loss of data. Only remove the SD card or USB stick or unplug connecting cables when the TS instrument is switched off.

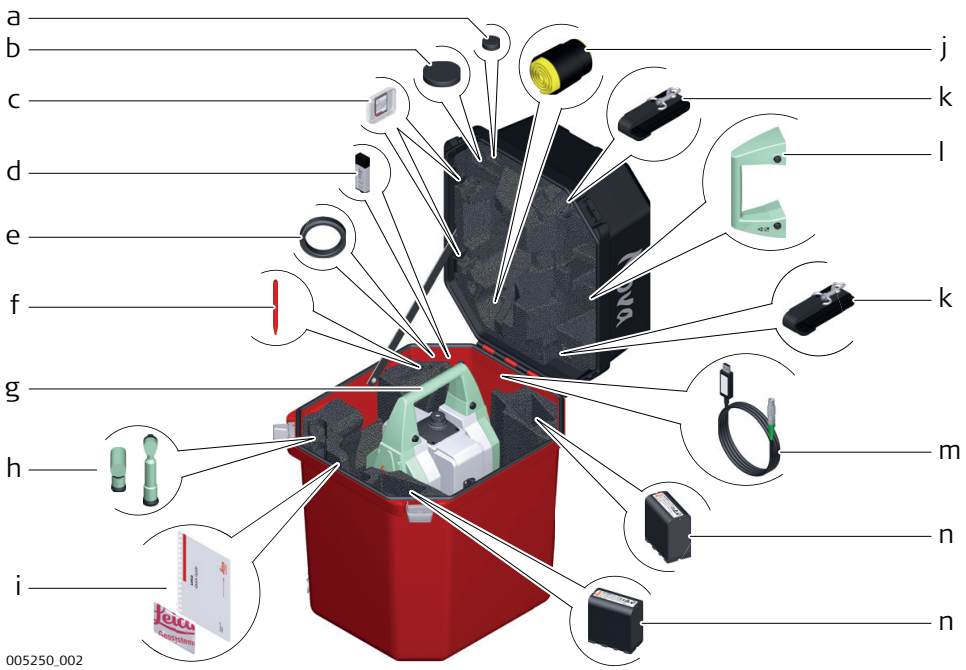
Transfer data

Data can be transferred in various ways.

☞ SD cards can directly be used in an OMNI drive as supplied by Leica Geosystems. Other PC card drives can require an adaptor.

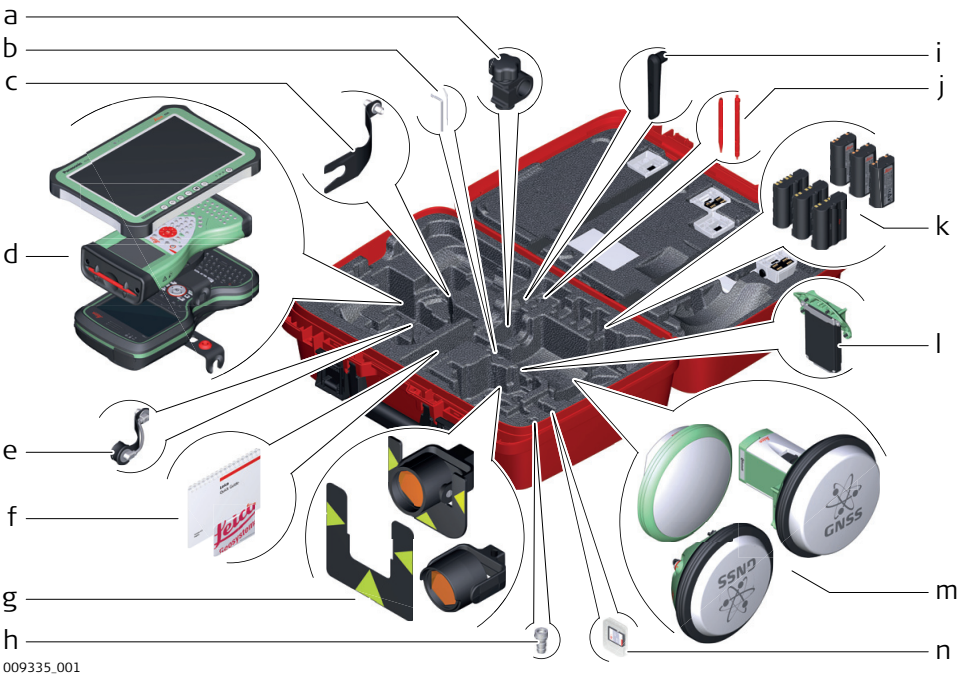
2.3 Container Contents

Container for MS50/ TS50/TM50 and accessories



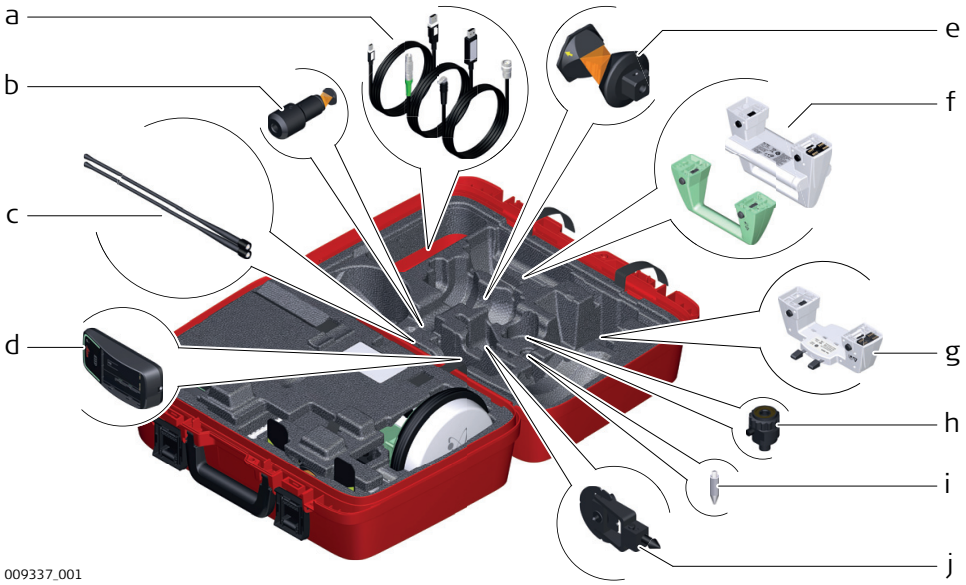
a Cover for eyepiece
b Cover for objective
c SD card and cover
d MS1 industrial 1 GB USB memory stick
e Counterweight for diagonal eyepiece
f Stylus
g Instrument with tribrach and standard handle or RadioHandle
h GFZ3 or GOK6 diagonal eyepiece
i Manuals and USB documentation card
j Protective cover for instrument, sunshade for objective lens and cleaning cloth
k Container straps
l Room for standard handle
m GEV234 Data transfer cable
n GEB242 battery

Container for GS14/ GS15/GS08plus SmartPole/SmartStation and accessories part 1 of 2



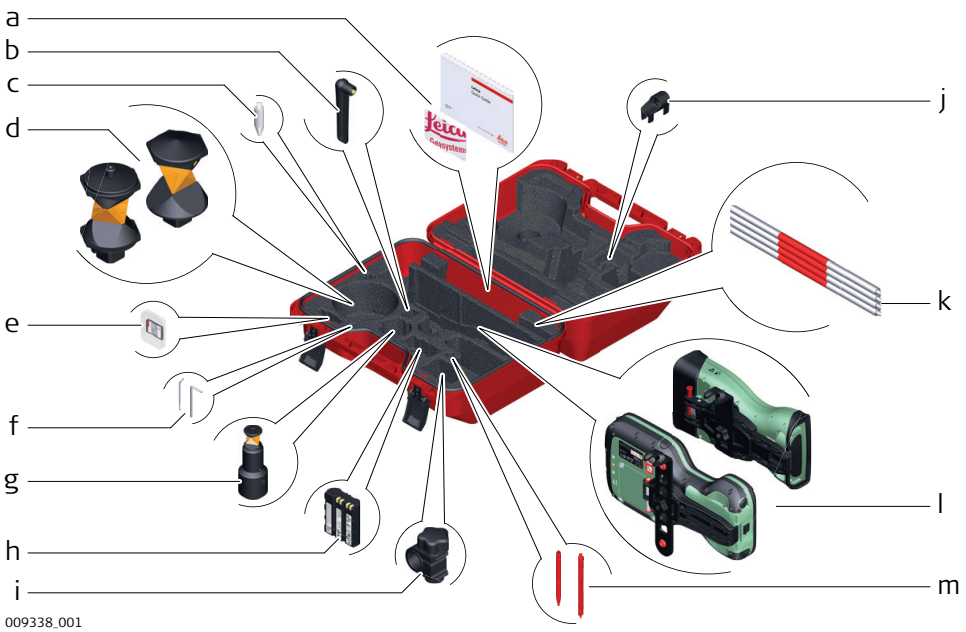
a GHT63 pole holder clamp
b Allen key and adjustment tool
c GAD33 antenna arm
d Field controller with GHT62 holder
e GAD108 antenna arm
f Manuals and USB documentation card
g GPR121 circular prism PRO or GZT4 target plate for GPH1 and GPH1 prism holder with GPR1 circular prism
h GAD109 QN-TNC Adapter
i GAT25 radio antenna
j Stylus
k GEB212 or GEB331 batteries
l SLXX RTK modem
m GS14/GS15/GS08plus antenna
n SD card and cover

Container for GS14/ GS15/GS08plus SmartPole/SmartStation and accessories part 2 of 2



a Cables
b GRZ101 mini prism and GAD103 adapter
c GAT1 or GAT2 radio antennas
d GKL311 charger
e GRZ4 or GRZ122 prism
f Standard handle or RadioHandle
g GAD110 adapter for GS14/GS15/GS08plus antenna
h GAD31 screw to stub adapter
i Mini prism spike
j GMP101 mini prism

Container for TPS Robotic Pole Setup, Small Size

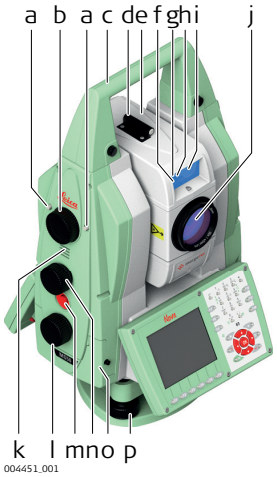


a Manuals and USB documentation card
b GAT25 radio antenna
c Mini prism spike
d GRZ4 or GRZ122 prism
e SD card and cover
f Adjustment tool and allen key
g GRZ101 mini prism and GAD103 adapter
h GEB331 battery
i GHT63 pole holder clamp
j Tip for mini pole
k GLI115 clip-on bubble for GLS115 mini prism pole
l Field controller and GHT66 holder
m Stylus

2.4 Instrument Components

Instrument components part 1 of 2

A MS50/TS50 instrument is shown.

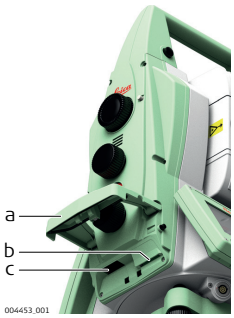


a Autofocus button
b Servofocus drive
c Carry handle
d Optical sight
e Telescope with EDM, ATR and, if available, camera sensors. For MS50/TS50 also EGL and PS.
f EGL, for MS50/TS50
g Overview camera, for MS50/TS50/TM50 I
h PowerSearch, transmitter, for MS50/TS50
i PowerSearch, receiver, for MS50/TS50
j Coaxial optics for angle and distance measurements, telescope camera and exit port for visible laser beam for distance measurement
k Loud speaker
l Horizontal drive
m User defined SmartKey
n Vertical drive
o SD card and USB stick compartment
p Tribrach footscrew

Instrument components part 2 of 2

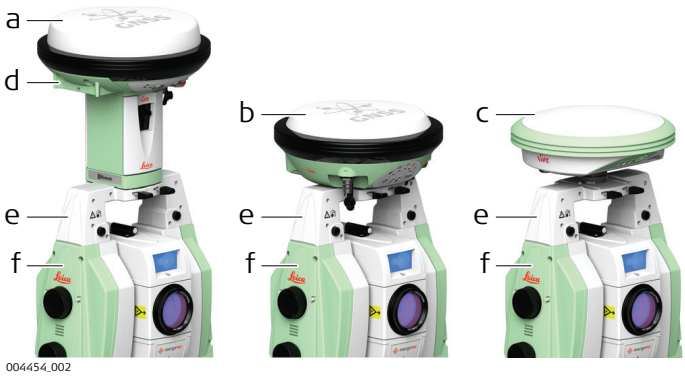
a Interchangeable eyepiece
b Circular level
c Stylus for touch screen
d Battery compartment
e Vertical drive
f Tribrach securing screw
g Screen
h Keyboard; for TM50 second keyboard optional

Communication side cover



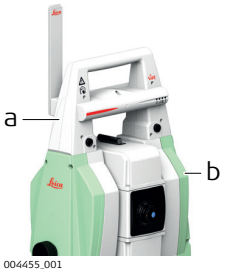
a Compartment lid
b SD card port
c USB host port for USB stick

Instrument components for SmartStation



a GS15 SmartAntenna
b GS14 SmartAntenna
c GS08plus SmartAntenna
d RTK slot-in device
e GAD110 SmartAntenna Adapter
f Communication side cover

Instrument components for RCS

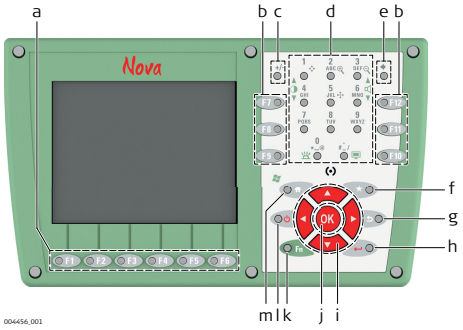


a RadioHandle
b Communication side cover

3 User Interface

3.1 Keyboard

Keyboard MS50/TS50/TM50



a	Function keys **F1** - **F6**	h	ENTER
b	Function keys **F7** - **F12**	i	Arrow keys
c	± key	j	**OK**
d	Alphanumeric keys	k	**Fn**
e	Backspace	l	ON/OFF
f	Favourites	m	Home
g	ESC		

Keys

Key		Function
Function keys **F1**-**F6**		Correspond to six softkeys that appear on the bottom of the screen when the screen is activated.
Function keys **F7**-**F12**		User definable keys to execute chosen commands or access chosen screens.
Alphanumeric keys		To type letters and numbers.
Esc		Leaves the current screen without storing any changes.
Fn		Switches between the first and second level of function keys.
Enter		Selects the highlighted line and leads to the next logical menu / dialog. Starts the edit mode for editable fields. Opens a selectable list.
ON/OFF		If the instrument is already off: Turns on the instrument when held for 2 s. If the instrument is already on: Turns to Power Options menu when held for 2 s.
Favourites		Goes to a favourites menu.
Home		Switches to the SmartWorx Viva Main Menu. Switches to the Windows CE Start Menu when pressing Fn at the same time.

Key		Function
Arrow keys		Move the focus on the screen.
OK		Selects the highlighted line and leads to the next logical menu / dialog. Starts the edit mode for editable fields. Opens a selectable list.

3.2 Operating Principles

Keyboard and touch screen

The user interface is operated either by the keyboard or by the touch screen with supplied stylus. The workflow is the same for keyboard and touch screen entry, the only difference lies in the way information is selected and entered.

Operation by keyboard

Information is selected and entered using the keys.

Operation by touch screen

Information is selected and entered on the screen using the supplied stylus.

Operation	Description
To select an item	Tap on the item.
To start the edit mode in editable fields	Tap on the editable field.
To highlight an item or parts of it for editing	Drag the supplied stylus from the left to the right.
To accept data entered into an editable field and exit the edit mode	Tap on the screen outside of the editable field.
To open a context-sensitive menu	Tap on the item and hold for 2 s.

3.3 Autofocus Capability of Telescope Camera

Functionality

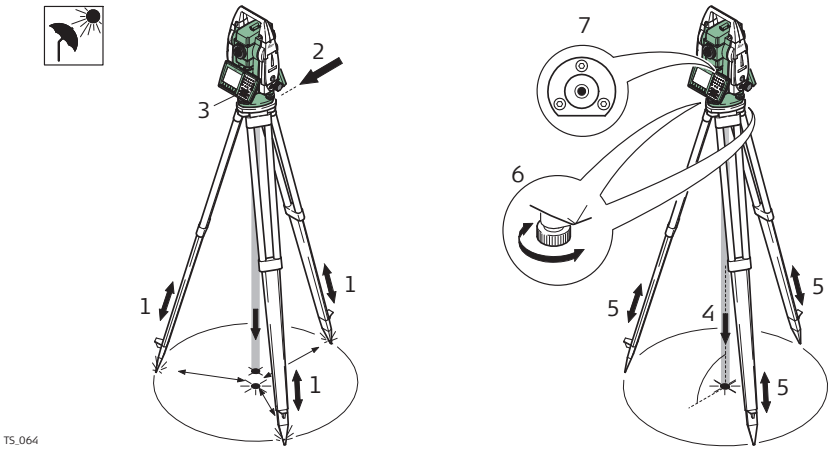
The autofocus button is located on the side cover.

Action	Function
Pressing 1x	A single autofocus is executed. The autofocus is related to the selected EDM mode (prism or non-prism measurements).
Pressing 2x	The refocus is executed. Based on the actual focus lense position, a refocus is performed. A refocus does a small movement of the focussing lense to find the best focus position.
Holding for 2 sec	The continuous autofocus is started. By pressing the button again or by turing the servofocus wheel, the continuous autofocus is stopped.

4 Operation

4.1 Setting Up the TPS Instrument

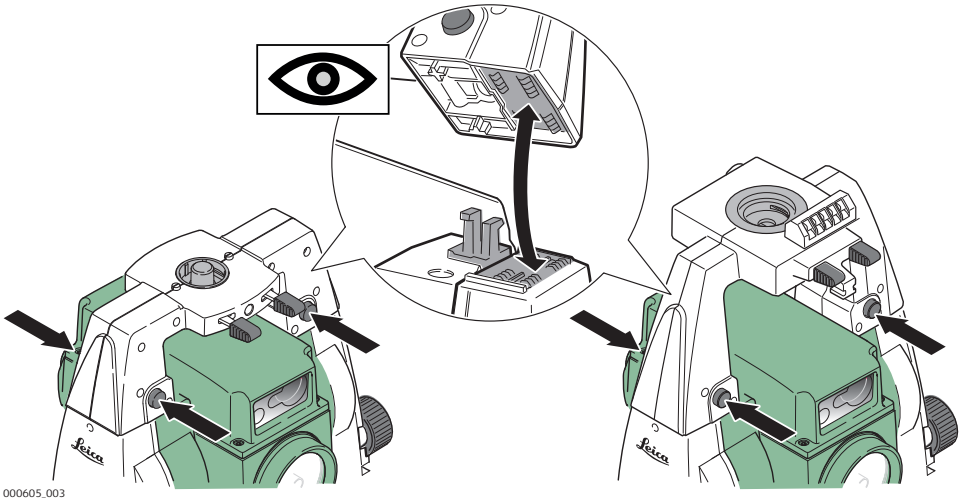
Instrument setup step-by-step



☞ Shield the instrument from direct sunlight and avoid uneven temperatures around the instrument.

1.	Extend the tripod legs to allow for a comfortable working posture. Position the tripod over the marked ground point, centring it as well as possible.
2.	Fasten the tribrach and instrument onto the tripod.
3.	Turn on the instrument by pressing . Select **Main Menu**/**Instrument**/**TPS settings**/**Level bubble & compensator** to activate the laser plummet and electronic level.
4.	Move the tripod legs (1) and use the tribrach footscrews (6) to centre the plummet (4) over the ground point.
5.	Adjust the tripod legs to level the circular level (7).
6.	By using the electronic level, turn the tribrach footscrews (6) to level the instrument precisely.
7.	Centre the instrument precisely over the ground point (4) by shifting the tribrach on the tripod plate (2).
8.	Repeat steps 6. and 7. until the required accuracy is achieved.

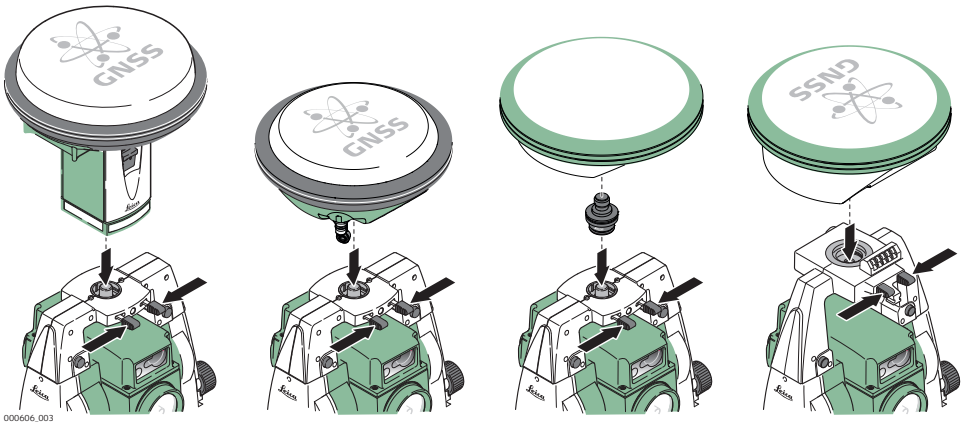
SmartStation setup step-by-step



1. Place the GAD110 adapter for the GS15/GS14/GS08plus antenna onto the instrument by simultaneously pressing and holding-in the four push buttons.

   For GS08plus: In addition to the GAD110 adapter, the GAD113 adapter is required.

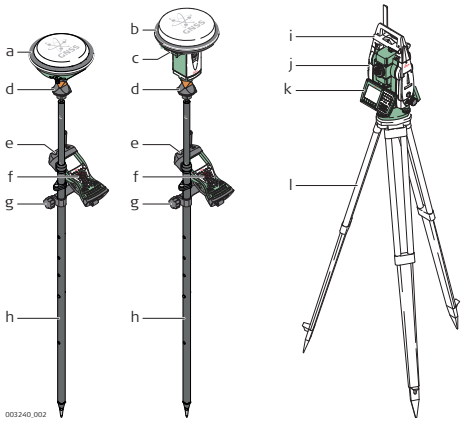
☞ Ensure that the interface connection on the underside of the adapter is on the same side as the Communication side cover.



2. Place the GS15/GS14/GS08plus antenna onto the adapter by simultaneously pressing and holding-in the two press clips.

4.3 Setting Up SmartPole

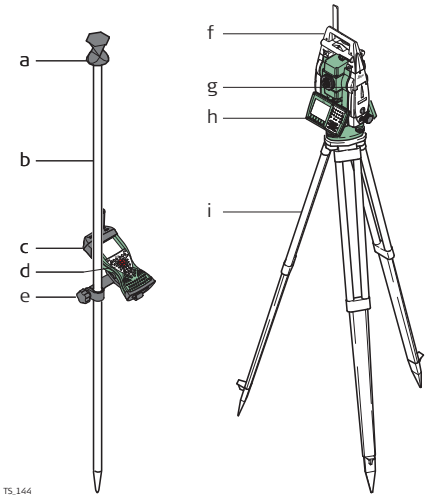
SmartPole setup using GS15/GS14



a GS14 instrument
b GS15 instrument
c RTK slot-in device
d GRZ122 360° prism
e CTR16 radio cap
f Field controller
g GHT62 holder and GHT63 clamp
h GLS31 pole with snap-lock positions
i RadioHandle
j Communication side cover, integrated
k Instrument
l Tripod

4.4 Setting up for Remote Control (with the RadioHandle)

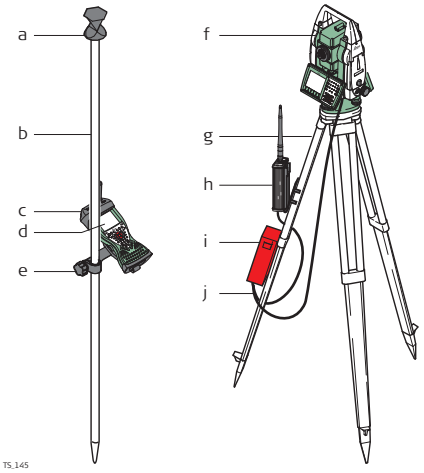
Setup for remote control with RadioHandle



a 360° prism
b Prism pole
c CTR16 radio cap
d Field controller
e GHT62 holder and GHT63 clamp
f RadioHandle
g Communication side cover
h Instrument
i Tripod

4.5 Setting up for Remote Control (with the TCPS29/30)

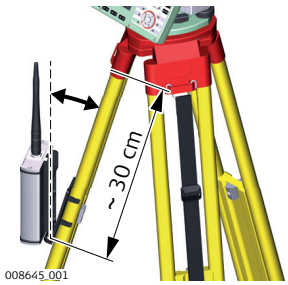
Setup for remote control with TCPS29/30



a 360° prism
b Prism pole
c CTR16 radio cap
d CS15 field controller
e GHT62 holder and GHT63 clamp
f Instrument
g Tripod
h TCPS29/30
i External battery
j Y-cable

Mounting base radio to tripod step-by-step

1. The GHT43 tripod adapter is used to mount the TCPS29/30 to all Leica standard tripods, and to optimise the radio transmission performance. Attach the TCPS29/30 to the adapter and then attach the adapter to the tripod leg.
2. Adjust the angle of TCPS29/30 until it is vertical.
3. Adjust the location of the adapter on the tripod leg so that there are no metallic objects in the horizontal plane around the antenna.
   ☞ Metallic objects near the antenna disturb radio transmissions.
4. ☞ To achieve the best performance from the TCPS29/30, mount it in a vertical position on the tripod leg, approximately 30cm from the top.

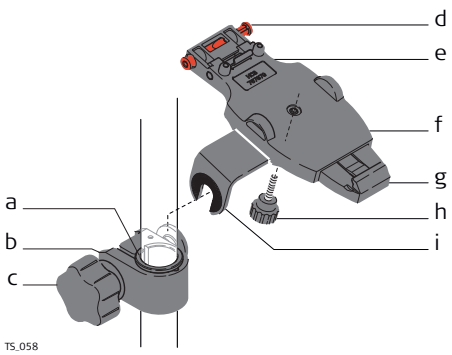


☞ If the adapter is no longer able to retain its angle position, the adjustment bolt at the hinge can be tightened slightly.

4.6 Fixing the Field Controller to a Holder and Pole

Components of the GHT62 holder

The GHT62 holder consists of some components, as shown in the diagram.



GHT63 clamp

- a Plastic sleeve
- b Pole clamp
- c Clamp bolt

GHT62 holder

- d Locking pin
- e Top clip
- f Mounting plate (extendable)
- g Bottom clip
- h Tightening screw
- i Mounting arm

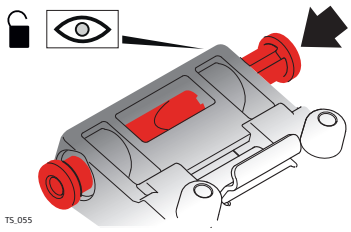
Fixing the field controller and GHT62 to a pole step-by-step

☞ If you use the CS15 field controller, extend the mounting plate of the holder first.

☞ For an aluminium pole, fit the plastic sleeve to the pole clamp.

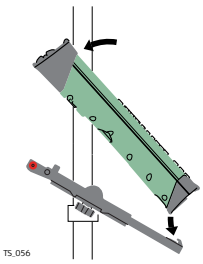
1. Insert the pole into the clamp hole.
2. Attach the holder to the clamp using the clamp bolt.
3. Adjust the angle and the height of the holder on the pole to a comfortable position.
4. Tighten the clamp with the clamp bolt.

5. Before the field controller is placed onto the mounting plate, ensure that the locking pin is put into the unlocked position. To unlock the locking pin, push the locking pin to the left.

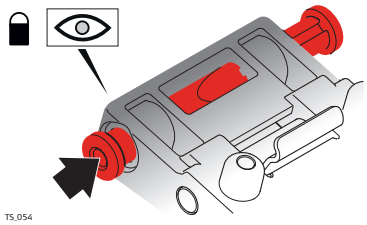


6. Hold the field controller above the holder and lower the end of the field controller into the mounting plate.

7. Apply slight pressure in a downward direction and then lower the top part of the field controller until the unit is clicked into the holder. The guides of the mounting plate aid in this action.



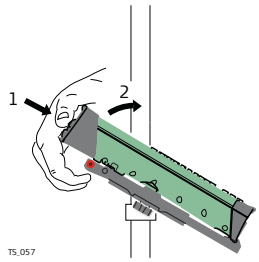
8. After the field controller is placed onto the mounting plate, ensure that the locking pin is put into the locked position. To lock the locking pin, push the locking pin to the right.



Detaching the field controller from a pole step-by-step

1. Unlock the locking pin by pushing the locking pin to the left of the mounting plate.
2. Place palm over the top of the field controller until fingers grip the bar of the holder underneath.
3. Push from the top of the field controller toward the bar of the holder.

4. While in this position, lift the top of the field controller from the holder.



4.7 Connecting to a Personal Computer

☞ Microsoft ActiveSync (for PCs with Windows XP operating system) or Windows Mobile Device Center (for PCs with Windows Vista or Windows 7/Windows 8 operating system) is the synchronisation software for Windows mobile-based pocket PCs. Microsoft ActiveSync or Windows Mobile Device Center enables a PC and a Windows mobile-based pocket PC to communicate.

Install LeicaViva USB drivers

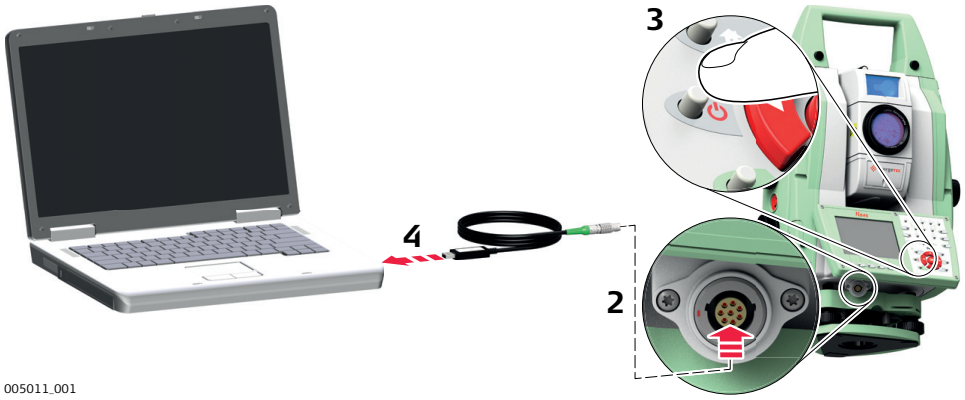
1. Start the PC.
2. Insert the LeicaViva Series USB card.
3. Run the **SetupViva&GR_USB_XX.exe** to install the drivers necessary for LeicaViva devices. Depending on the version (32bit or 64bit) of the operating system on your PC, you have to select between the three setup files following:
   - SetupViva&GR_USB_32bit.exe
   - SetupViva&GR_USB_64bit.exe
   - SetupViva&GR_USB_64bit_itanium.exe

   ☞ The setup has to be run only once for all LeicaViva devices.
4. The **Welcome to InstallShield Wizard for Leica Viva & GR USB drivers** window appears.

   ☞ Ensure that all LeicaViva devices are disconnected from your PC before you continue!
5. **Next>**.
6. The **Ready to Install the Program** window appears.
7. **Install**. The drivers will be installed on your PC.

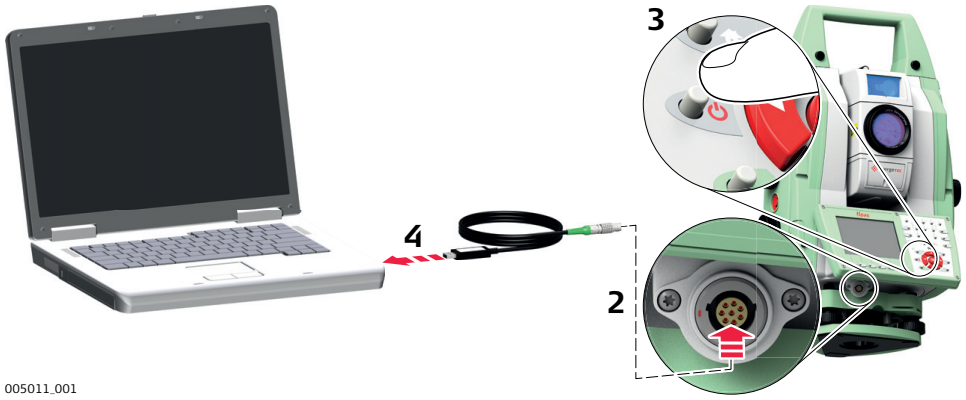
   ☞ For PCs with Windows Vista or Windows 7/Windows 8 operating system: If not already installed, Windows Mobile Device Center will be installed additionally.
8. The **InstallShield Wizard Completed** window appears.
9. Check **I have read the instructions** and click **Finish** to exit the wizard.

Connect USB cable to computer for the first time step-by-step



1.	Start the computer.
2.	Plug the GEV234 or GEV261 cable into the lemo-port on the instrument.
3.	Turn on the TPS instrument.
4.	Plug the GEV234 or GEV261 cable into the USB port of the computer. The **Found New Hardware Wizard** starts up automatically.
5.	Check **Yes, this time only**. **Next>**.
6.	Check **Install the software automatically (Recommended)**. **Next>**. The software for **Remote NDIS based LGS TS Device** will be installed on your computer
7.	**Finish**.
8.	The **Found New Hardware Wizard** starts up automatically a second time.
9.	Check **Yes, this time only**. **Next>**.
10.	Check **Install the software automatically (Recommended)**. **Next>**. The software for **LGS TS USB Device** will be installed on your computer.
11.	**Finish**.
	For PCs with Windows XP operating system:
12.	Run the ActiveSync installation program if not already installed.
13.	Allow USB connections inside the **Connection Settings** window of ActiveSync.
	For PCs with Windows Vista or Windows 7/Windows 8 operating system:
14.	Windows Mobile Device Center starts up automatically. If does not start automatically, start Windows Mobile Device Center.

Connect to computer via USB cable step-by-step



1.	Start the PC.
2.	Plug the GEV234 or GEV261 cable into TS instrument.
3.	Turn on the TS instrument.
4.	Plug the GEV234 or GEV261 cable into the USB port of the computer. For PCs with Windows XP operating system: ☞ ActiveSync starts up automatically. If does not start automatically, start ActiveSync. If not already installed, run the ActiveSync installation program.
5.	Allow USB connections inside the **Connection Settings** window of ActiveSync.
6.	Click **Explore** in ActiveSync. ☞ The folders on the TS instrument are displayed under **Mobile Devices**. The folders of the data storage device can be found in either of the following folders: • **Leica Geosystems\SmartWorx Viva** • **SD Card** • **USB memory device**
	For PCs with Windows Vista or Windows 7/Windows 8 operating system: ☞ Windows Mobile Device Center starts up automatically. If does not start automatically, start Windows Mobile Device Center.

4.8 Power Functions

Turning TS instrument on

Press and hold power key ( ) for 2 s.

☞ TS Instrument must have a power supply.

Turning TS instrument off

Press and hold power key ( ) for 5 s.

☞ TS instrument must be on.

☞ For instruments setup in permanent installations with external power sources, for example monitoring, ensure external power remains available until the instrument has successfully completed the power down process.

Power Options menu

Press and hold power key ( ) for 2 s to open **Power Options** menu.

☞ Instrument must be on.

Option	Description
Turn off	Turn TS instrument off.
Stand-by	Put TS instrument into stand-by mode. ☞ In stand-by mode, the TS instrument shuts down and reduces power consumption. Rebooting from stand-by mode is quicker than a cold start after turning off.
Lock keyboard	Locks the keyboard. Option turns to **Unlock keyboard**.
Turn off touch screen	Disables touch screen. Option turns to **Turn on touch screen**.
Reset...	Performs one of the following options: • **Restart** (restarts Windows CE) • **Reset Windows CE** (resets Windows CE and communication settings to factory defaults) • **Reset installed software** (resets settings of all installed software) • **Reset Windows CE and installed software** (resets Windows CE and settings of all installed software)

4.9 Batteries

4.9.1 Operating Principles

First-time use/ charging batteries

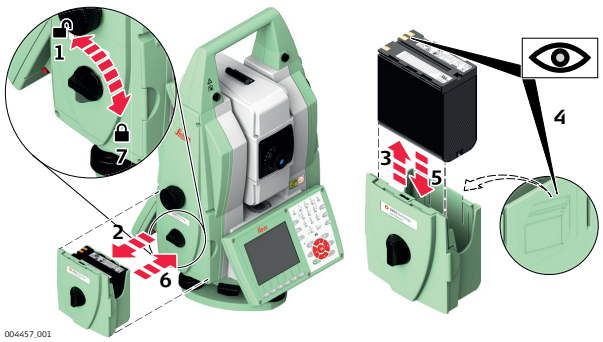
- The battery must be charged before using it for the first time because it is delivered with an energy content as low as possible.
- The permissible temperature range for charging is from 0 °C to +40 °C/ +32 °F to +104 °F. For optimal charging, we recommend charging the batteries at a low ambient temperature of +10 °C to +20 °C/+50 °F to +68 °F if possible.
- It is normal for the battery to become warm during charging. Using the chargers recommended by Leica Geosystems, it is not possible to charge the battery once the temperature is too high.
- For new batteries or batteries that have been stored for a long time (> three months), it is effectual to make only one charge/discharge cycle.
- For Li-Ion batteries, a single discharging and charging cycle is sufficient. We recommend carrying out the process when the battery capacity indicated on the charger or on a Leica Geosystems product deviates significantly from the actual battery capacity available.

Operation/ discharging

- The batteries can be operated from −20 °C to +55 °C/−4 °F to +131 °F.
- Low operating temperatures reduce the capacity that can be drawn; high operating temperatures reduce the service life of the battery.

4.9.2 Battery for the TS Instrument

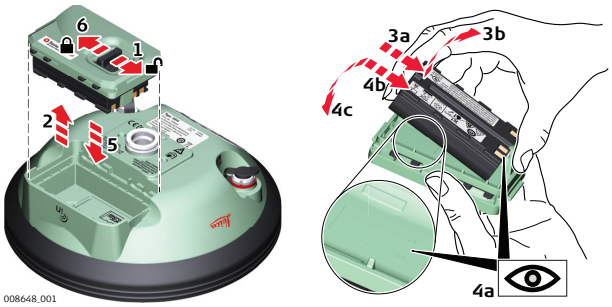
Change battery step-by-step



1.	Face the instrument so that the vertical drive screw is on the left. The battery compartment is below the vertical drive. Turn the knob to the vertical position, opening the lid of the battery compartment.
2.	Pull out the battery housing.
3.	Pull the battery from the battery housing.
4.	A pictogram of the battery is displayed at the backside of the battery housing. This pictogram is a visual aid to assist in placing the battery correctly.
5.	Place the battery into the battery housing, ensuring that the contacts are facing outward. Click the battery into position.
6.	Place the battery housing into the battery compartment. Push the battery housing in until it fits completely into the battery compartment.
7.	Turn the knob to lock the battery compartment. Ensure that the knob is returned to its original horizontal position.

4.9.3 Battery for SmartAntenna

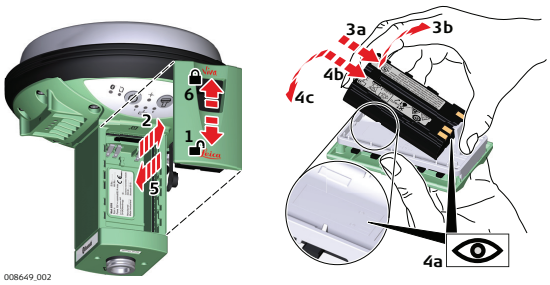
Change battery step-by-step (GS14)



☞	The battery is inserted in the bottom part of the instrument.
1.	Push the slide fastener of the battery compartment in the direction of the arrow with the open-lock symbol.
2.	Remove the cover from the battery compartment.
3.	To remove the battery, push the battery slightly upwards and at the same time pull out the bottom part of the battery. This releases the battery from its fixed position.

4.	To insert the battery, slide the battery into the cover of the battery compartment with the battery contacts facing upwards. Push the battery downwards so that it locks into position.
5.	Insert the cover of the battery compartment into the compartment.
6.	Push the slide fastener in the direction of the arrow with the close-lock symbol.

Change battery step-by-step (GS15)



☞	The batteries are inserted in the bottom part of the instrument.
1.	Push the slide fastener of one of the battery compartments in the direction of the arrow with the open-lock symbol.
2.	Remove the cover from the battery compartment.
3.	With the battery contacts facing upwards, slide the battery into the cover of the battery compartment.
4.	Push the battery upwards so that it locks into position.
5.	Insert the cover of the battery compartment into the compartment.
6.	Push the slide fastener in the direction of the arrow with the close-lock symbol.

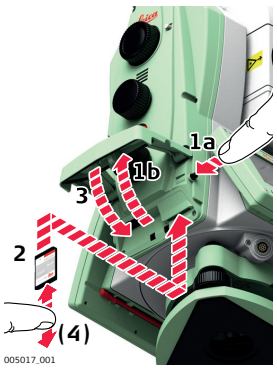
4.10 Working with the Memory Device

☞
- Keep the card dry.
- Use it only within the specified temperature range.
- Do not bend the card.
- Protect the card from direct impacts.

☞ Failure to follow these instructions could result in data loss and/or permanent damage to the card.

Insert and remove an SD card step-by-step

☞	The SD card is inserted into a slot inside the Communication side cover of the instrument.
1.	Press the button on the side of the Communication side cover to unlock the communication compartment.
☞	The lid opens automatically.
2.	Slide the SD card firmly into the SD slot until it clicks into position.
☞	The card must be held with the contacts at the top and facing toward the instrument.



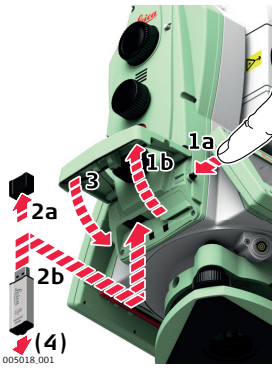
☞ Do not force the card into the slot.

3. Close the lid by pushing the door down. Push the door on the marked part in the middle of the door.

4. To remove the SD card, open the lid of the communication compartment and gently press on the top of the card to release it from the slot.

Insert and remove a USB stick step-by-step

☞ The USB stick is inserted into the USB host port inside the Communication side cover of the instrument.



1. Press the button on the side of the Communication side cover to unlock the communication compartment.

☞ The lid opens automatically.

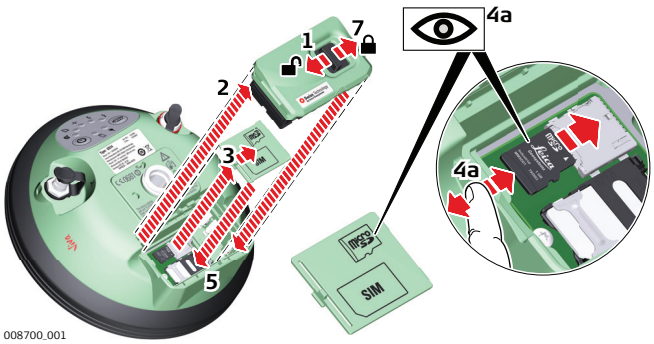
2. Slide the USB stick with the Leica logo facing you firmly into the USB host port until it clicks into position.

☞ Do not force the USB stick into the port.

3. Close the lid by pushing the door down. Push the door on the marked part in the middle of the door.

4. To remove the USB stick, open the lid of the compartment and slide the USB stick out of the port.

Insert a microSD card into GS14 step-by-step



☞ Removing the microSD card while the GS14 is turned on can cause loss of data. Only remove the microSD card or unplug connecting cables when the GS14 is switched off.

☞ The microSD card is inserted into a slot inside the battery compartment of the instrument.

1. Push the slide fastener of the battery compartment in the direction of the arrow with the open-lock symbol.

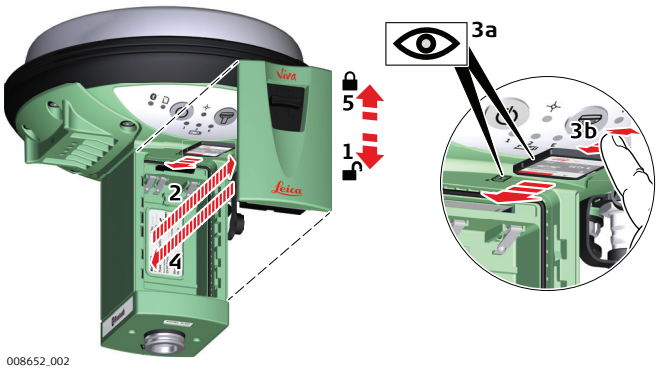
2. Remove the cover from the battery compartment.

3. Press the latch of the SIM/microSD card cover and remove the cover.

4. Slide the microSD card with the logo facing upwards firmly into the slot until it clicks into position.

5.	Insert the SIM/microSD card cover to cover slot.
6.	Insert the cover over the battery compartment.
7.	Push the slide fastener in the direction of the arrow with the close-lock symbol.

Insert and remove an SD card into GS15 step-by-step



☞	The SD card is inserted into a slot inside the battery compartment 1 of the instrument.
1.	Push the slide fastener of battery compartment 1 in the direction of the arrow with the open-lock symbol.
2.	Remove the cover from battery compartment 1.
3.	Slide the card firmly into the slot until it clicks into position.
☞	Do not force the card into the slot. The card should be held with the contacts upwards and facing the slot.
☞	To remove the card, push the slide fastener of battery compartment 1 in the direction of the arrow with the open-lock symbol and remove the cover. Gently press on the top of the card to release it from the slot. Remove the SD card.
4.	Insert the cover into battery compartment 1.
5.	Push the slide fastener in the direction of the arrow with the close-lock symbol.

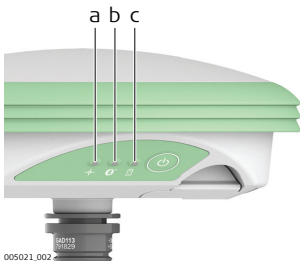
4.11 LED Indicators

LED indicators

Description

The GS08plus instrument has **L**ight **E**mitting **D**iode indicators. They indicate the basic instrument status.

Diagram



a	Tracking LED (TRK)
b	Bluetooth LED (BT)
c	Power LED (PWR)

Description of the LEDs

IF the	is	THEN
TRK LED	off	No satellites are tracked.
	flashing green	Less than four satellites are tracked, a position is not yet available.
	green	Enough satellites are tracked to compute a position.
	red	GS08plus instrument is initialising.
BT LED	green	Bluetooth is in data mode and ready for connecting.
	purple	Bluetooth is connecting.
	blue	Bluetooth has connected.
	flashing blue	Data is being transferred.
GS08plus PWR LED	off	Power is off.
	green	Power is 100% - 20%.
	red	Power is 20% - 5%.
	flashing red	Power is low (< 5%). The remaining time for which enough power is available depends on the type of survey, the temperature and the age of the battery.

LED indicators

Description

The GS14 GNSS instrument has **L**ight **E**mitting **D**iode indicators. They indicate the basic instrument status.

Diagram

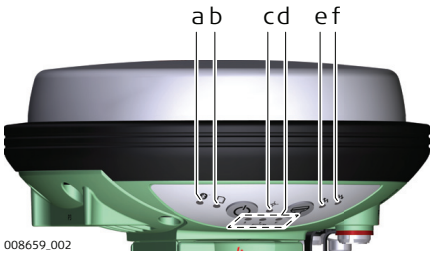
a Bluetooth LED
b Storage LED
c Power LEDs
d Position LED
e RTK Base LED
f RTK Rover LED

LED indicators on GS15

Description

The GS15 has **L**ight **E**mitting **D**iode indicators. They indicate the basic instrument status.

Diagram



a Bluetooth LED
b Storage LED
c Position LED
d Power LEDs
e RTK Base LED
f RTK Rover LED

Description of the LEDs

IF the	is	THEN
Bluetooth LED	green	Bluetooth is in data mode and ready for connecting.
	purple	Bluetooth is connecting.
	blue	Bluetooth has connected.
Storage LED	off	no SD card is inserted or GS15 is switched off.
	green	SD card is inserted but no raw data is being logged.
	flashing green	raw data is being logged.
	flashing yellow	raw data is being logged but only 10% memory left.
	flashing red	raw data is being logged but only 5% memory left.
	red	SD card is full, no raw data is being logged.
	fast flashing red	no SD card is inserted but GS15 is configured to log raw data.
Position LED	off	no satellites are tracked or GS15 is switched off.
	flashing yellow	less than four satellites are tracked, a position is not yet available.
	yellow	a navigated position is available.
	flashing green	a code-only position is available.
	green	a fixed RTK position is available.
Power LED (active battery[*1])	off	battery is not connected, flat or GS15 is switched off.
	green	power is 40% - 100%.
	yellow	power is 20% - 40%. The remaining time for which enough power is available depends on the type of survey, the temperature and the age of the battery.
	red	power is 5% - 20%.

IF the	is	THEN
	fast flashing red	power is low (< 5%).
Power LED (passive battery*2)	off	battery is not connected, flat or the GS15 is switched off.
	flashing green	power is 40% - 100%. LED is green for 1 s every 10 s.
	flashing yellow	power is 20% - 40%. LED is yellow for 1 s every 10 s.
	flashing red	power is less than 20%. LED is red for 1 s every 10 s.
RTK Rover LED	off	GS15 is in RTK base mode or GS15 is switched off.
	green	GS15 is in rover mode. No RTK data is being received at the interface of the communication device.
	flashing green	GS15 is in rover mode. RTK data is being received at the interface of the communication device.
RTK Base LED	off	GS15 is in RTK rover mode or GS15 is switched off.
	green	GS15 is in RTK base mode. No RTK data is being passed to the RX/TX interface of the communication device.
	flashing green	GS15 is in RTK base mode. Data is being passed to the RX/TX interface of the communication device.

*1 The battery, which currently powers the GS15GNSS instrument.

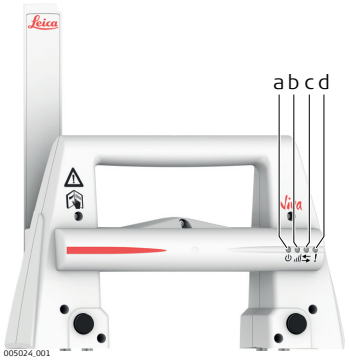
*2 Other batteries, which are inserted or connected but are not currently power the GS15GNSS instrument.

LED indicators on RadioHandle

Description

The RadioHandle has **L**ight **E**mitting **D**iode indicators. They indicate the basic RadioHandle status.

Diagram of the LED Indicators



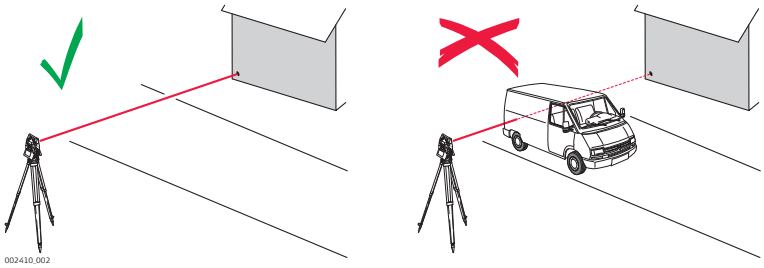
a Power LED
b Link LED
c Data Transfer LED
d Mode LED

Description of the LED Indicators

IF the	is	THEN
Power LED	off	power is off.
	green	power is on.
Link LED	off	no radio link to field controller.
	red	radio link to field controller.
Data Transfer LED	off	no data transfer to/from field controller.
	green or green flashing	data transfer to/from field controller.
Mode LED	off	data mode.
	red	configuration mode.

4.12 Guidelines for Correct Results

Distance measurement



When measurements are being made using the red laser EDM, the results can be influenced by objects passing between the EDM and the intended target surface. This occurs because reflectorless measurements are made to the first surface returning sufficient energy to allow the measurement to take place. For example, if the intended target surface is the surface of a building, but a vehicle passes between the EDM and the target surface as the measurement is triggered, the measurement may be made to the side of the vehicle. The result is the distance to the vehicle, not to the surface of the building.

If using the long range measurement mode (> 1000 m, > 3300 ft) to prisms, and an object passes within 30 m of the EDM as the measurement is triggered, the distance measurement may be similarly effected due to the strength of the laser signal.

☞ Very short distances can also be measured reflectorless in **Prism** mode to well reflecting natural targets. The distances are corrected with the additive constant defined for the active reflector.

⚠WARNING

Due to laser safety regulations and measuring accuracy, using the Long Range Reflectorless EDM is only allowed to prisms that are more than 1000m (3300ft) away.

☞ Accurate measurements to prisms should be made in **Prism** mode.

☞ When a distance measurement is triggered, the EDM measures to the object which is in the beam path at that moment. If a temporary obstruction, for example a passing vehicle, heavy rain, fog or snow is between the instrument and the point to be measured, the EDM may measure to the obstruction.

☞ Do not measure with two instruments to the same target simultaneously to avoid getting mixed return signals.

ATR/lock

Instruments equipped with an ATR sensor permit automatic angle and distance measurements to prisms. The prism is sighted with the optical sight. After initiating a distance measurement, the instrument sights the prism centre automatically. Vertical and horizontal angles and the distance are measured to the centre of the prism. The lock mode enables the instrument to follow a moving prism.

☞ As with all other instrument errors, the collimation error of the automatic aiming must be redetermined periodically. Refer to "5 Check & Adjust" about checking and adjusting instruments.

☞ When a measurement is triggered while the prism is still moving, distance and angle measurements may not be made for the same position and coordinates may vary.

☞ If the prism location is changed too quickly, the target may be lost. Make sure that the speed does not exceed the figure given in the technical data.

Motorised positioning

Unstable instrument setup conditions or small vibrations of the instrument resulting from heavy traffic or construction activities in the vicinity of the instrument may lead to an abandonment of the instrument's positioning before the final position is reached. Ensure that the instrument setup is stable, especially if steep sightings are necessary. If an incomplete positioning is indicated check the position deviation and repeat the according positioning command.

---

5 Check & Adjust

5.1 Overview

Description

Leica Geosystems instruments are manufactured, assembled and adjusted to the best possible quality. Quick temperature changes, shock or stress can cause deviations and decrease the instrument accuracy. It is therefore recommended to check and adjust the instrument from time to time. This check and adjust can be done in the field by running through specific measurement procedures. The procedures are guided and must be followed carefully and precisely as described in the following chapters. Some other instrument errors and mechanical parts can be adjusted mechanically.

Electronic adjustment

The following instrument errors can be checked and adjusted electronically:

l, t	Compensator longitudinal and transversal index errors
i	Vertical index error, related to the standing axis
c	Horizontal collimation error, also called line of sight error
a	Tilting axis error
ATR	ATR zero point error for Hz and V - option
Telescope camera	Telescope camera zero point error, relation between principal point of telescope camera and crosshair in telescope in Hz and V - option

If the compensator and the horizontal corrections are activated in the instrument configuration, every angle measured in the daily work is corrected automatically . Check whether the tilt correction and the horizontal correction are turned on.

The results are displayed as errors but used with the opposite sign as corrections when applied to measurements.

View current adjustment errors

To view the adjustment errors currently used, select **Main Menu**: **User\Check & Adjust** to open the **Check & Adjust Wizard**. Select the option **View the current values**.

Mechanical adjustment

The following instrument parts can be adjusted mechanically:

- Circular level on instrument and tribrach
- Optical plummet - option on tribrach
- Allen screws on tripod

Precise measurements

To get precise measurements in the daily work, it is important:

- To check and adjust the instrument from time to time.
- To take high precision measurements during the check and adjust procedures.
- To measure targets in two faces. Some of the instrument errors are eliminated by averaging the angles from both faces.

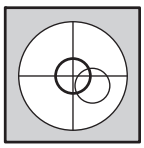
☞ During the manufacturing process, the instrument errors are carefully determined and set to zero. As mentioned above, these errors can change and it is highly recommended to redetermine them in the following situations:

- Before the first use
- Before every high precision survey
- After rough or long transportation
- After long working periods
- After long storage periods
- If the temperature difference between current environment and the temperature at the last calibration is more than 20°C

Summary of errors to be adjusted electronically

Instrument error	Effects Hz	Effects V	Elimination with two face measurement	Automatically corrected with proper adjustment
c - Line of sight error	✓	-	✓	✓
a - Tilting axis error	✓	-	✓	✓
l - Compensator index error	-	✓	✓	✓
t - Compensator index error	✓	-	✓	✓
i - Vertical index error	-	✓	✓	✓
ATR Collimation error	✓	✓	-	✓
Co-axial camera collimation error	✓	✓	✓	✓

5.2 Preparation

☞ 

Before determining the instrument errors, the instrument has to be levelled using the electronic level.
The tribrach, the tripod and the underground should be stable and secure from vibrations or other disturbances.

☞ 

The instrument should be protected from direct sunlight to avoid thermal warming.
It is also recommended to avoid strong heat shimmer and air turbulence. The best conditions are early in the morning or with overcast sky.

☞ Before starting to work, the instrument has to become acclimatised to the ambient temperature. Approximately two minutes per °C of temperature difference from storage to working environment, but at least 15 min, should be taken into account.

☞ Even after adjustment of the ATR, the crosshairs may not be positioned exactly on the centre of the prism after an ATR measurement has been completed. This outcome is a normal effect. To speed up the ATR measurement, the telescope is normally not positioned exactly on the centre of the prism. These small deviations/ATR offsets, are calculated individually for each measurement

and corrected electronically. This means that the horizontal and vertical angles are corrected twice: first by the determined ATR errors for Hz and V, and then by the individual small deviations of the current aiming.

Next step

IF the task is to	THEN
adjust a combination of instrument errors	Refer to "5.3 Combined Adjustment (l, t, i, c, ATR and tele camera)".
adjust the tilting axis	Refer to "5.4 Tilting Axis Adjustment (a)".
adjust the circular level	Refer to "5.5 Adjusting the Circular Level of the Instrument and Tribrach".
adjust the laser/optical plummet	Refer to "5.7 Inspecting the Laser Plummet of the Instrument".
adjust the tripod	Refer to "5.8 Servicing the Tripod".

5.3 Combined Adjustment (l, t, i, c, ATR and tele camera)

Description

The combined adjustment procedure determines the following instrument errors in one process:

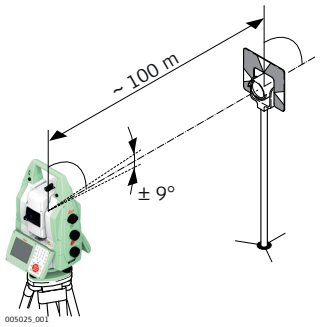
l, t	Compensator longitudinal and transversal index errors
i	Vertical index error, related to the standing axis
c	Horizontal collimation error, also called line of sight error
ATR Hz	ATR zero point error for horizontal angle - option
ATR V	ATR zero point error for vertical angle - option
Telescope camera Hz	Telescope camera zero point error for horizontal angle - option
Telescope camera V	Telescope camera zero point error for vertical angle - option

Combined adjustment procedure step-by-step

The following table explains the most common settings.

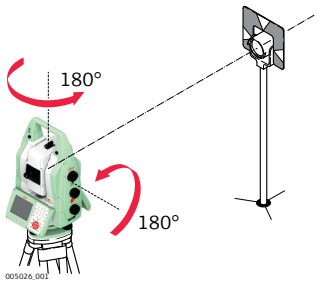
1.	**Main Menu**: **User\Check & Adjust**
2.	**Check & Adjust Wizard** Select the option: **Check & adjust the compensator, index error, line of sight error, automatic target aiming & telescope camera**
3.	**Next**
4.	**Face I measurement** If **Calibrate the automatic target aiming** is checked and an ATR is available, the adjustment will include the determination of the ATR Hz and V adjustment errors. ☞ Use a clean Leica standard prism as the target. Do not use a 360° prism. If **Calibrate the telescope camera** is checked and a telescope camera is available, the adjustment includes the determination of the telescope camera zero point. ☞ Use a clean Leica standard prism as the target. Do not use a 360° prism.

5.



Aim the telescope accurately at a target at about 100 m distance.
The target must be positioned within ±9°/±10 gon of the horizontal plane.
The procedure can be started in any face.

6. **Meas** to measure and to continue to the next screen.
If **Calibrate the telescope camera** has been checked, aim at the same target accurately with the telescope camera using the view finder and the digital crosshair on the display. **Meas** to measure and to continue to the next screen.



☞ The fine pointing has to be performed manually in both faces.

7. **Face II measurement**

Meas to measure the same target in the other face.
If **Calibrate the telescope camera** has been checked, aim at the same target accurately with the telescope camera using the view finder and the digital crosshair on the display. **Meas** measure to the target and to calculate the instrument errors.

☞ If one or more errors are bigger than the predefined limits, the procedure must be repeated. All measurements of the current run are rejected and none of them is averaged with the results from previous runs.

8. Adjustment Status

No. of measurements: Shows the number of runs completed. One run consists of a measurement in face I and face II.

σ **I Comp**: and similar lines show the standard deviations of the determined adjustment errors. The standard deviations can be calculated from the second run onwards.

☞ Measure at least two runs.

9. **Next** to continue with the check & adjust procedure.

10. Select **Add another calibration loop** if more runs have to be added. **Next** and continue with step 4.

OR

Select **Finish the calibration & store the results** to finish the calibration process. **Next** to view the adjustment results.

11. Select **Finish** to accept the results. No more runs can be added later.

OR

Select **Redo** to decline all measurements and to repeat all calibration runs.

OR

Back returns to the previous screen.

Next step

IF the results are	THEN
to be stored	If the Use status is set to Yes, **Next** overwrites the old adjustment errors with the new ones.
to be determined again	**Redo** rejects all new determined adjustment errors and repeats the whole procedure. Refer to paragraph "Combined adjustment procedure step-by-step".

5.4 Tilting Axis Adjustment (a)

Description

This adjustment procedure determines the following instrument error:

Instrument error	Description
a	Tilting-axis error

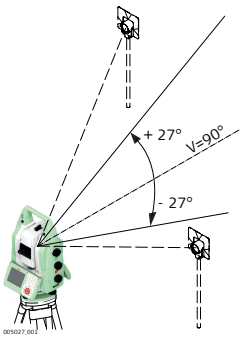
Determination of tilting axis error step-by-step

The following table explains the most common settings.

☞ Determine the horizontal collimation error (c) before starting this procedure.

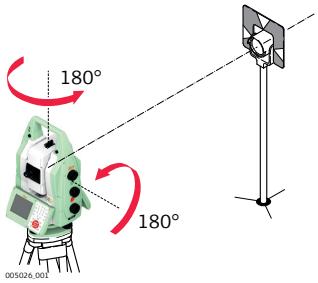
1. **Main Menu**: **User\Check & Adjust**
2. **Check & Adjust Wizard**

   Select the option: **Check & adjust the tilting axis**
3. **Face I measurement**



Aim the telescope accurately at a target at about 100 m distance or less if not possible. The target must be positioned at least 27°/ 30 gon above or beneath the horizontal plane.
The procedure can be started in any telescope face.

4. **Meas** to measure and to continue to the next screen.



☞ The fine pointing must be performed manually in both faces.

5. **Face II measurement**

   Meas to measure the same target in the other face and to calculate the tilting axis error.

☞ If the error is bigger than the predefined limit, the procedure must be repeated. The tilting axis measurements of the current run are then rejected and not averaged with the results from previous runs.

6. Adjustment Status

   No. of measurements: Shows the number of runs completed. One run consists of a measurement in face I and face II.

   σ **a T-axis**: shows the standard deviation of the determined tilting axis error. The standard deviation can be calculated from the second run onwards.

☞ Measure at least two runs.

7. **Next** to continue with the check & adjust procedure.
8. Select **Add another calibration loop** if more runs have to be added. **Next** and continue with step 3.

   OR

   Select **Finish the calibration & store the results** to finish the calibration process. No more runs can be added later. **Next** to view the adjustment results.

9. Select **Finish** to accept the results. No more runs can be added later.

   OR

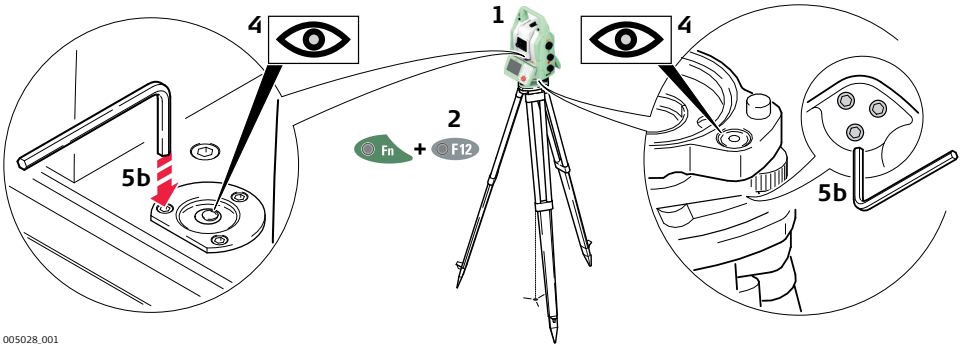
   Select **Redo** to decline all measurements and to repeat all calibration runs.

Next step

IF the results are	THEN
to be stored	**Next** overwrites the old tilting axis error with the new one.
to be determined again	**Redo** rejects the new determined tilting axis error and repeats the whole procedure. Refer to paragraph "Tilting Axis Adjustment (a)".

5.5 Adjusting the Circular Level of the Instrument and Tribrach

Adjusting the circular level step-by-step

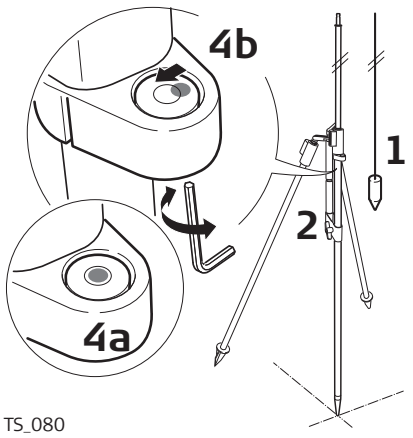


1.	Place and secure the instrument into the tribrach and onto a tripod.
2.	Using the tribrach footscrews, level the instrument with the electronic level.
3.	Select **Instrument\TPS settings\Level bubble & compensator** to access the **Level Bubble & Compensator** screen.
4.	Check the position of the circular level on the instrument and tribrach.
5.	a If both circular levels are centred, no adjustments are necessary b If one or both circular levels are not centred, adjust as follows: **Instrument**: If it extends beyond the circle, use the supplied allen key to centre it with the adjustment screws. Turn the instrument by 200 gon (180°). Repeat the adjustment procedure if the circular level does not stay centred. **Tribrach**: If it extends beyond the circle, use the supplied allen key to centre it with the adjustment screws.
☞	After the adjustments, all adjusting screws must have the same tightening tension and no adjusting screw should be loose.

5.6 Adjusting the Circular Level of the Prism Pole

Adjusting the circular level step-by-step

1.	Suspend a plumb line.
2.	Use a pole bipod, to align the prism pole parallel to the plumb line.
3.	Check the position of the circular level on the prism pole.
4.	a If the circular level is centred, no adjustment is necessary. b If the circular level is not centred, use an allen key to centre it with the adjustment screws.

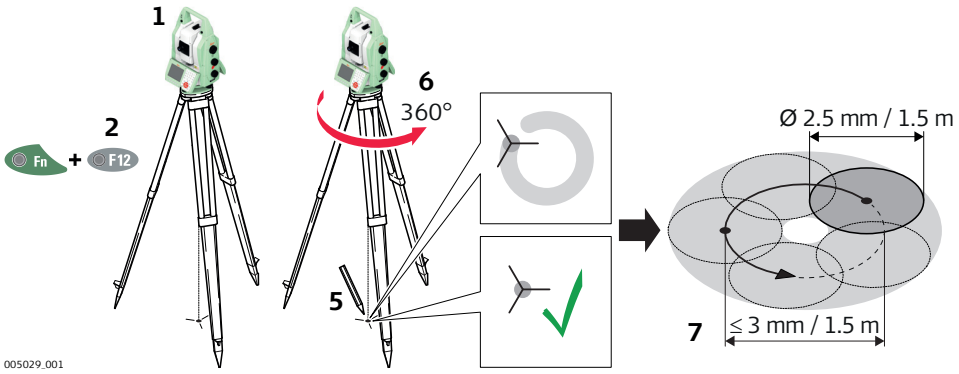


☞ After the adjustments, all adjusting screws must have the same tightening tension and no adjusting screw should be loose.

5.7 Inspecting the Laser Plummet of the Instrument

☞ The laser plummet is located in the vertical axis of the instrument. Under normal conditions of use, the laser plummet does not need adjusting. If an adjustment is necessary due to external influences, return the instrument to any Leica Geosystems authorised service workshop.

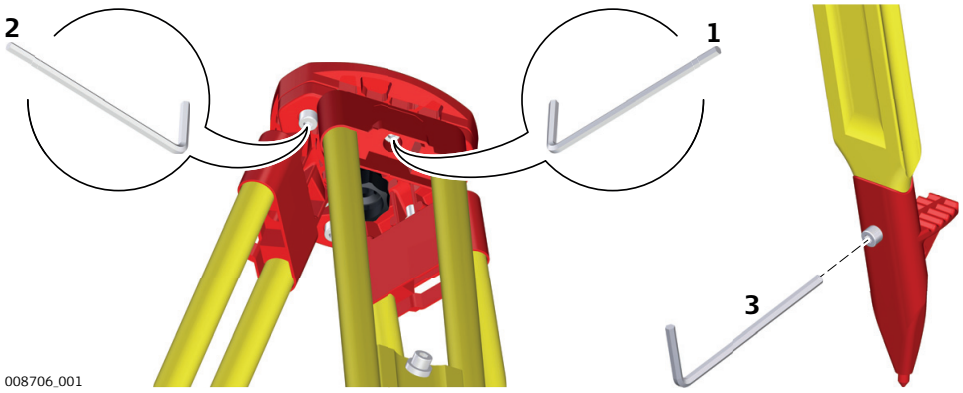
Inspecting the laser plummet step-by-step



The following table explains the most common settings.

1.	Place and secure the instrument into the tribrach and onto a tripod.
2.	Using the tribrach footscrews, level the instrument with the electronic level.
3.	Select **Instrument\TPS settings\Level bubble & compensator** to access the **Level Bubble & Compensator** screen.
4.	The laser plummet is switched on when the **Level Bubble & Compensator** screen is entered. Adjust the laser plummet intensity. Inspection of the laser plummet should be carried out on a bright, smooth and horizontal surface, like a sheet of paper.
5.	Mark the centre of the red dot on the ground.
6.	Turn the instrument through 360° slowly, carefully observing the movement of the red laser dot.
☞	The maximum diameter of the circular movement described by the centre of the laser point must not exceed 3 mm at a distance of 1.5 m.
7.	If the centre of the laser dot describes a perceptible circular movement, or moves more than 3 mm away from the point which was first marked, an adjustment may be required. Inform your nearest Leica Geosystems authorised service workshop. Depending on brightness and surface, the diameter of the laser dot can vary. At 1.5 m, it is about 2.5 mm.

Servicing the tripod step-by-step



The following table explains the most common settings.

☞ The connections between metal and timber components must always be firm and tight.

1.	Tighten the leg cap screws moderately, with the supplied allen key.
2.	Tighten the articulated joints on the tripod head enough to keep the tripod legs open when lifting the tripod off the ground.
3.	Tighten the allen screws of the tripod legs.

6 Care and Transport

6.1 Transport

Transport in the field

When transporting the equipment in the field, always make sure that you

- either carry the product in its original container,
- or carry the tripod with its legs splayed across your shoulder, keeping the attached product upright.

Transport in a road vehicle

Never carry the product loose in a road vehicle, as it can be affected by shock and vibration. Always carry the product in its container and secure it.

For products for which no container is available use the original packaging or its equivalent.

Shipping

When transporting the product by rail, air or sea, always use the complete original Leica Geosystems packaging, container and cardboard box, or its equivalent, to protect against shock and vibration.

Shipping, transport of batteries

When transporting or shipping batteries, the person responsible for the product must ensure that the applicable national and international rules and regulations are observed. Before transportation or shipping, contact your local passenger or freight transport company.

Field adjustment

Exposing the product to high mechanical forces, for example through frequent transport or rough handling, or storing the product for a long time may cause deviations and a decrease in the measurement accuracy. Periodically carry out test measurements and perform the field adjustments indicated in the User Manual before using the product.

6.2 Storage

Product

Respect the temperature limits when storing the equipment, particularly in summer if the equipment is inside a vehicle. Refer to "7 Technical Data" for information about temperature limits.

Li-Ion batteries

- Refer to "7 Technical Data" for information about storage temperature range.
- Remove batteries from the product and the charger before storing.
- After storage recharge batteries before using.
- Protect batteries from damp and wetness. Wet or damp batteries must be dried before storing or use.
- A storage temperature range of 0 °C to +30 °C / +32 °F to +86 °F in a dry environment is recommended to minimize self-discharging of the battery.
- At the recommended storage temperature range, batteries containing a 40% to 50% charge can be stored for up to one year. After this storage period the batteries must be recharged.

6.3 Cleaning and Drying

Product and accessories

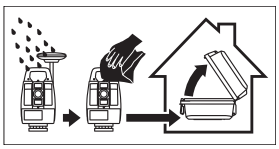
- Blow dust off lenses and prisms.
- Never touch the glass with your fingers.
- Use only a clean, soft, lint-free cloth for cleaning. If necessary, moisten the cloth with water or pure alcohol. Do not use other liquids; these may attack the polymer components.

Fogging of prisms

Prisms that are cooler than the ambient temperature tend to fog. It is not enough simply to wipe them. Keep them for some time inside your jacket or in the vehicle to allow them to adjust to the ambient temperature.

Damp products

Dry the product, the transport container, the foam inserts and the accessories at a temperature not greater than 40°C /104°F and clean them. Remove the battery cover and dry the battery compartment. Do not repack until everything is completely dry. Always close the transport container when using in the field.



Cables and plugs

Keep plugs clean and dry. Blow away any dirt lodged in the plugs of the connecting cables.

6.4 Maintenance

☞ An inspection of the product must be done in a Leica Geosystems authorised service workshop. Leica Geosystems recommends an inspection of the product every 12 months.

As MS50/TS50/TM50 instruments are equipped with a self-surveillance system designed for maximum motor performance and long maintenance cycles Leica Geosystems recommends inspection of the product whenever indicated in the message line of the user interface.

7 Technical Data

7.1 Angle Measurement

Accuracy

Type	std. dev. Hz, V, ISO 17123-3		Display least count	
	["]	[mgon]	["]	[mgon]
TM50 R1000/ TM50 I R1000	0.5	0.15	0.1	0.01
	1	0.30	0.1	0.01
TS50 I R1000	0.5	0.15	0.1	0.01
MS50 R2000	1	0.30	0.1	0.01

Characteristics

Absolute, continuous, diametric.

7.2 Distance Measurement with Reflectors

Range

For TS50/TM50 - R1000:

Reflector	Range A		Range B		Range C	
	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]
Standard prism (GPR1, GPH1P)	1800	6000	3000	10000	3500	12000
360° prism (GRZ4, GRZ122)	800	2600	1500	5000	2000	7000
360° Mini prism (GRZ101)	450	1500	800	2600	1000	3300
Mini prism (GMP101)	800	2600	1200	4000	2000	7000
Reflector tape (GZM31) 60 mm x 60 mm	150	500	250	800	250	800
Machine Automation power prism (MPR122)	800	2600	1500	5000	2000	7000

☞ For Machine Control purposes only!

Shortest measuring distance: 1.5 m

For MS50 - R2000:

Reflector	Range A		Range B		Range C	
	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]
Standard prism (GPR1, GPH1P)	2200	7300	7500	24600	>10000	>32800
360° prism (GRZ4, GRZ122)	1200	3900	2250	7500	3000	10500
360° Mini prism (GRZ101)	670	2250	1200	3900	1500	4950

Reflector	Range A		Range B		Range C	
	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]
Mini prism (GMP101)	1200	3900	1800	6000	3000	10500
Reflector tape (GZM31) 60 mm x 60 mm	220	750	375	1200	370	1200
Machine Automation power prism (MPR122)	1200	3900	2250	7500	3000	10500

☞ For Machine Control purposes only!

Shortest measuring distance: 1.5 m

Atmospheric conditions

Range	Description
A	Strong haze, visibility 5km; or strong sunlight, severe heat shimmer
B	Light haze, visibility about 20km; or moderate sunlight, slight heat shimmer
C	Overcast, no haze, visibility about 40km; no heat shimmer

☞ Measurements can be made to reflector tapes over the entire range without external ancillary optics.

Accuracy

Accuracy refers to measurements to standard prisms.

For TS50/TM50 - R1000:

EDM measuring mode	std. dev. ISO 17123-4, standard prism	std. dev. ISO 17123-4, tape**	Measurement time, typical [s]
Precise	0.6 mm + 1 ppm*	1 mm + 1 ppm	7
Standard	1 mm + 1 ppm	1 mm + 1 ppm	2.4
Fast	2 mm + 1 ppm	3 mm + 1 ppm	2.0
Continuous	3 mm + 1 ppm	3 mm + 1 ppm	< 0.15
Averaging	1 mm + 1 ppm	1 mm + 1 ppm	-
Continuous+	3 mm + 1 ppm	3 mm + 1 ppm	< 0.15

Beam interruptions, severe heat shimmer and moving objects within the beam path can result in deviations of the specified accuracy.

* Atmospheric conditions type C, range up to 1000 m, GPH1P reflector

** Target aligned to instrument

For MS50 - R2000:

EDMmeasuring mode	std. dev. ISO 17123-4, standard prism	std. dev. ISO 17123-4, tape*	Measurement time, typical [s]
Standard	1 mm + 1.5 ppm	1 mm + 1.5 ppm	1.5
Fast	2 mm + 1.5 ppm	3 mm + 1.5 ppm	1.0
Continuous	2 mm + 1.5 ppm	3 mm + 1.5 ppm	›0.05**
Averaging	1 mm + 1.5 ppm	1 mm + 1.5 ppm	-
Continuous+	2 mm + 1.5 ppm	3 mm + 1.5 ppm	›0.05**

Beam interruptions, severe heat shimmer and moving objects within the beam path can result in deviations of the specified accuracy.

* Target aligned to instrument

** Auto point application increases the measurement time

Characteristics

Type	Description
Type	Coaxial, visible red laser
Carrier wave	658 nm
Measuring system	R1000: System Analyzer Basis 100 MHz - 150 MHz R2000: Wave Form Digitizer

7.3 Distance Measurement without Reflectors

Range

R1000

Kodak Gray Card	Range D		Range E		Range F	
	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]
White side, 90 % reflective	800	2630	1000	3280	›1000	›3280
Grey side, 18 % reflective	400	1320	500	1640	›500	›1640

R2000

Kodak Gray Card	Range D		Range E		Range F	
	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]
White side, 90 % reflective	1500	4920	2000	6560	›2000	›6560
Grey side, 18 % reflective	750	2460	1000	3280	›1000	›3280

Range of measurement:

R1000: 1.5 m - 1200 m

R2000: 1.5 m - 2400 m
Distance measurements below 1.5 m are not possible.

Atmospheric conditions

Range	Description
D	Object in strong sunlight, severe heat shimmer
E	Object in shade, or overcast

Range	Description
F	Underground, night and twilight

Accuracy

For TS50/TM50 - R1000:

Standard measuring	std. dev. ISO 17123-4	Measure time, typical [s]	Measure time, maximum [s]
0 m - 500 m	2 mm + 2 ppm	3	12
>500 m	4 mm + 2 ppm	6	12

Object in shade, sky overcast. Beam interruptions, severe heat shimmer and moving objects within the beam path can result in deviations of the specified accuracy. The display resolution is 0.1 mm.

For MS50 - R2000:

Standard measuring	std. dev. ISO 17123-4	Measure time, typical [s]	Measure time, maximum [s]
0 m - 500 m	2 mm + 2 ppm	1.5	12
>500 m	4 mm + 2 ppm	4	12

Object in shade, sky overcast. Beam interruptions, severe heat shimmer and moving objects within the beam path can result in deviations of the specified accuracy. The display resolution is 0.1 mm.

* Auto point application increases the measurement time

Characteristics

Type	Description
Type	Coaxial, visible red laser
Carrier wave	658 nm
Measuring system	R1000: System Analyzer Basis 100 MHz - 150 MHz R2000: Wave Form Digitizer

Laser dot size

Distance [m]	Laser dot size, approximately [mm]
at 30	7 x 10
at 50	8 x 20
at 100	16 x 25

7.4 Distance Measurement - Long Range (LO mode)

Availability

Only available for TS50/TM50.

Range

Reflector	Range A		Range B		Range C	
	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]
Standard prism (GPR1, GPH1P)	2200	7300	7500	24600	>10000	>32800
Range of measurement:	1000 m to 12000 m					
Display unambiguous:	up to 12000 m					

Atmospheric conditions

Range	Description
A	Strong haze, visibility 5km; or strong sunlight, severe heat shimmer
B	Light haze, visibility about 20km; or moderate sunlight, slight heat shimmer
C	Overcast, no haze, visibility about 40km; no heat shimmer

Accuracy

Standard measuring	Standard deviation ISO 17123-4	Measure time, typical [s]	Measure time, maximum [s]
Long Range	3 mm + 1 ppm	2.5	12

Beam interruptions, severe heat shimmer and moving objects within the beam path can result in deviations of the specified accuracy. The display resolution is 0.1 mm.

Characteristics

Type	Description
Principle	Phase measurement
Type	Coaxial, visible red laser
Carrier wave	658nm
Measuring system	System Analyzer Basis 100MHz - 150MHz

7.5 Automatic Target Aiming ATR

Range ATR/LOCK

For MS50/TS50:

Prism	Range ATR mode		Range Lock mode	
	[m]	[ft]	[m]	[ft]
Standard prism (GPR1)	1000	3300	800	2600
360° prism (GRZ4, GRZ122)	800	2600	600	2000
360° Mini prism (GRZ101)	350	1150	200	660
Mini prism (GMP101)	500	1600	400	1300
Reflector tape (GZM31) 60 mm x 60 mm	45	150	not qualified	
Machine Automation power prism (MPR122)	600	2000	500	1600

☞ For Machine Control purposes only!

☞ The maximum range can be restricted by poorer conditions, for example rain.

Shortest measuring distance: 360° prism ATR: 1.5 m

Shortest measuring distance: 360° prism LOCK: 5 m

For TM50:

Prism	Range ATR mode up to*	
	[m]	[ft]
Standard prism (GPR1)	3000	9900
360° prism (GRZ4, GRZ122)	1500	5000
360° Mini prism (GRZ101)	700	2310
Mini prism (GMP101)	1000	3300
Reflector tape (GZM31) 60 mm x 60 mm	45	150
Machine Automation power prism (MPR122)	1200	3960

☞ For Machine Control purposes only!

☞ The maximum range can be restricted by poorer conditions, for example rain.

* Atmospheric conditions type C, target aligned to instrument

Shortest measuring distance: 360° prism ATR: 1.5 m

ATR accuracy with the GPR1 prism

ATR angle accuracy Hz, V

(std. dev. ISO 17123-3, atmospheric conditions type C):

Type	Value
TS50/TM50, 0.5"	0.5 " (0.15 mgon)
MS50/TS50/TM50, 1"	1 " (0.3 mgon)

System Accuracy

Several factors can influence the system's accuracy for determining the location of a prism:

- Internal ATR accuracy
- Angular accuracy of the instrument
- Type and centring accuracy of the prism
- Selected EDM measuring program
- External measuring conditions

Therefore, the overall pointing accuracy of the determined point location can be lower than the given angular accuracy and the ATR accuracy.

The following paragraphs provide a short overview of these influencing factors and their possible intensities.

Angular accuracy

The accuracy of angular measurements depends on the instrument type. The angular accuracy for total stations is typically in the range from 0.5″ to 5″. The resulting error depends on the measurement distance.

Angular accuracy	Possible deviation* at 100 m distance
1″	~0.5 mm
3″	~1.5 mm

* Orthogonal to the line of sight.

☞ Refer to the data sheet of the respective instrument model for information about the angular accuracy.

EDM accuracy

The distance measurement accuracy consists of two parts: a fixed value and a distance-dependent value (ppm-value).

Example: "Single measurements: 1 mm + 1.5 ppm"

The EDM accuracies for prism and reflectorless measurements can differ. Additionally, the accuracies can differ depending on the used technologies.

☞ Refer to the appropriate data sheet for information about the EDM accuracy.

ATR accuracy

Automatic target aiming accuracies, like those of the ATR, are in general the same as the stated angular accuracy. Therefore these accuracies are also distance-dependent parameters.

External impacts, like heat shimmer, rain (prism surface covered by rain drops), fog, dust, strong background lights, dirty targets, alignment of the targets etc. can have a significant influence on the automated target. In addition the selected EDM mode affects the ATR performance. Under good environmental conditions and with a clean, properly aligned target the accuracy of the automated target aiming is equivalent to the manual target aiming (presumed valid calibration values).

Type and centring accuracy of the prism

The prism centring accuracy depends mainly on the used prism type, for example:

Prism type		Centring accuracy
Leica GPR1	Circular prism	1.0 mm
Leica GPH1P	Precision circular prism	0.3 mm
Leica GRZ122	360° prism	2.0 mm
Leica GRZ4	360° prism	5.0 mm

☞ Refer to the white paper "Leica Surveying Reflectors" for information about the different centring accuracies.

Additional influencing factors

When determining absolute coordinates, the following parameters can also affect the resulting accuracy:

- Environmental conditions: temperature, air pressure and humidity
- Typical instrument errors, such as horizontal collimation error or index error.
- Proper functioning of laser plummet or optical plummet
- Correct horizontal levelling
- Setup of the target
- Quality of additional equipment, such as tribrach or tripod.

Maximum speed in lock mode

Type	Value
Maximum tangential speed	9 m/s at 20 m; 45 m/s at 100 m
Maximum radial speed with **Measure mode**: **Continuous**	5 m/s

Searching

Type	Value
Typical search time in field of view	1.5 s
Field of view	For MS50/TS50: 1°25′/1.55 gon For TM50: 0°28′/0.52 gon
Definable search windows	Yes

Characteristics

Type	Description
Principle	Digital image processing
Type	Infrared laser

7.6 Scanning

Availability

Available for MS50 R2000 and on CS when connected to MS50 R2000.

Range

The following ranges refer to optimal measurement conditions (object in shade, sky overcast, static target object).

Mode	Kodak Grey Card (Albedo 90%)	Range, up to	
		[m]	[ft]
1000 Hz	White side, 90% Albedo	300	980
250 Hz		400	1310
62 Hz		500	1640
>1 Hz		1000	3280
Shortest measuring distance:	1.5 m		

Accuracy

Range noise* (1 sigma; Kodak Grey Card (Albedo 90%)):

Distance	1000 Hz	250 Hz	62 Hz	1 Hz
10 m	0.6 mm	0.5 mm	0.4 mm	0.4 mm
25 m	0.8 mm	0.6 mm	0.5 mm	0.5 mm
50 m	1.0 mm	0.8 mm	0.6 mm	0.6 mm

Distance	1000 Hz	250 Hz	62 Hz	1 Hz
100 m	2.0 mm	1.0 mm	0.8 mm	0.8 mm
200 m	6.0 mm	3.0 mm	2.0 mm	1.8 mm

Object in shade, sky overcast. Beam interruptions, severe heat shimmer and moving objects within the beam path can result in deviations of the specified range noise and accuracy.

* Range noise describes the standard deviation of the scan points residuals to the modelled surface:
- Plane surface target
- Perpendicular orientation of the plane target to the measurement direction
- Modelled plane best fitted into the point cloud

The absolute position accuracy of a modelled surface is similar to an RL single measurement:

Standard measuring	Standard deviation ISO 17123-4
0 m - 500 m	2 mm + 2 ppm
>500 m	4 mm + 2 ppm

7.7 PowerSearch PS

Range

Reflector	Range	
	[m]	[ft]
Standard prism (GPR1)	300	1000
360° prism (GRZ4, GRZ122)	300*	1000*
360° mini prism (GRZ101)	Not recommended	
Mini prism (GMP101)	100	330

Measurements at the vertical limits of the fan or under unfavourable atmospheric conditions may reduce the maximum range. (*optimally aligned to the instrument)

Shortest measuring distance: 1.5 m

Searching

Type	Value
Typical search time	5 - 10 s
Rotating speed	up to 100 gon/s
Default search area	Hz: 400 gon, V: 40 gon
Definable search windows	Yes

Characteristics

Type	Description
Principle	Digital signal processing

Type	Description
Type	Infrared laser

7.8 Overview Camera

Overview camera

Type	Value
Sensor	5 Mpixel CMOS sensor
Focal length	21mm
Field of view	15.5° x 11.7° (19.4° diagonal)
Frame rate	≤20 frames per second
Focus	2 m (6.6 ft) to infinity at zoom level 1 x 7.5 m (24.6 ft) to infinity at zoom level 4 x
Image storage	JPEG up to 5 Mpixel (2560 x 1920)
Zoom	4-step (1x, 2x, 4x, 8x)
Whitebalance	Automatic and user configurable
Brightness	Automatic and user configurable

7.9 Telescope Camera

Telescope camera

Type	Value
Sensor	5 Mpixel CMOS sensor
Focal length	At ∞ 231 mm
Field of view	1.5° diagonal
Frame rate	≤20 frames per second
Focus	Servofocus: Manual motorised focus, available for all variants instrument types Autofocus: Automatic focusing, available for instruments with imaging functionality
Time to focus	Typical 2 s
Focus range	1.7 m to infinity
Image storage	JPEG up to 5 Mpixel (2560 x 1920)
Zoom, digital	4-step (1x, 2x, 4x, 8x)
Whitebalance	Automatic and user configurable
Brightness	Automatic and user configurable

7.10 SmartStation

7.10.1 SmartStation Accuracy

☞ Measurement precision and accuracy in position and accuracy in height are dependent upon various factors including the number of satellites tracked, constellation geometry, observation time, ephemeris accuracy, ionospheric disturbance, multipath and resolved ambiguities. Figures quoted assume normal to favourable conditions.

Times required are dependent upon various factors including number of satellites, geometry, ionospheric conditions, multipath and so on. GPS and GLO-

NASS can increase performance and accuracy by up to 30 % relative to GPS only. A full Galileo and GPS L5 constellation will further increase measurement performance and accuracy.

Accuracy

Type	Position accuracy
Horizontal	10 mm + 1 ppm
Vertical	20 mm + 1 ppm

When used within reference station networks the position accuracy is in accordance with the accuracy specifications provided by the reference station network.

Initialisation

Type	Description
Method	Real-time (RTK)
Reliability of initialisation	Better than 99.99 %
Time of initialisation	Typically 8 s, with 5 or more satellites on L1 and L2
Range	Up to 50 km, assuming reliable data-link is available

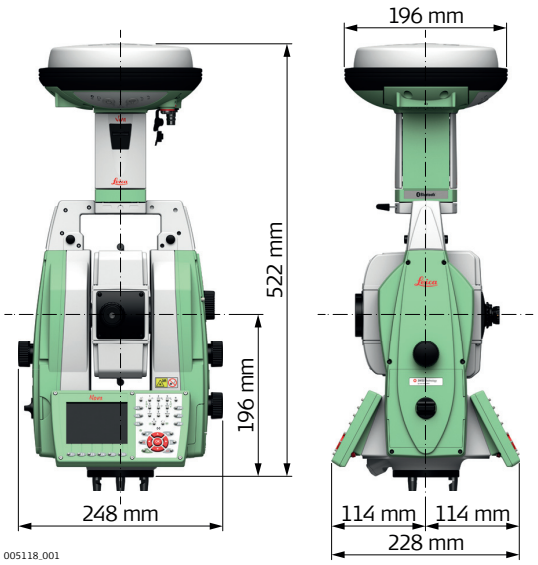
RTK Data Formats

Formats for data reception: Leica proprietary GPS / Glonass and GNSS real-time data formats, CMR, CMR +, RTCM V2.1 / 2.2 / 2.3 / 3.1 / 3.2

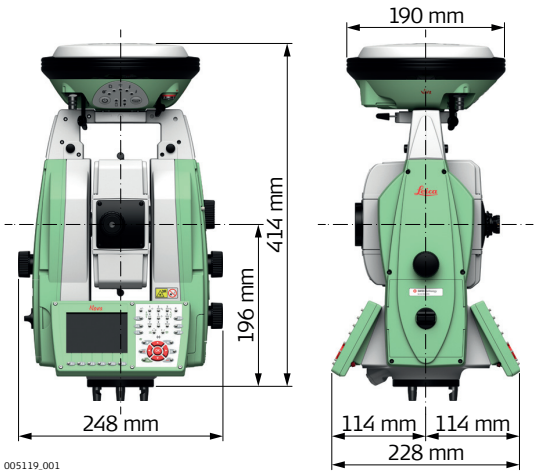
7.10.2 SmartStation Dimensions

SmartStation dimensions

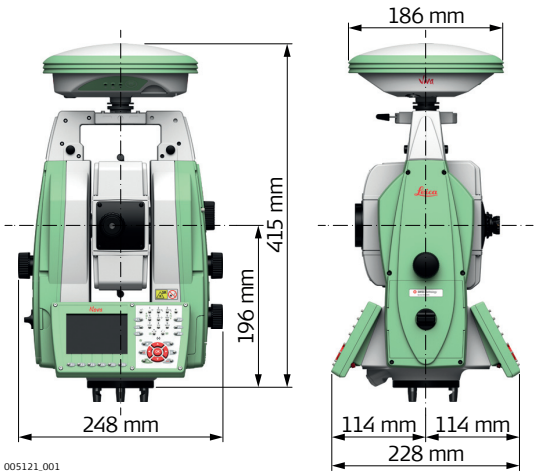
With GS15



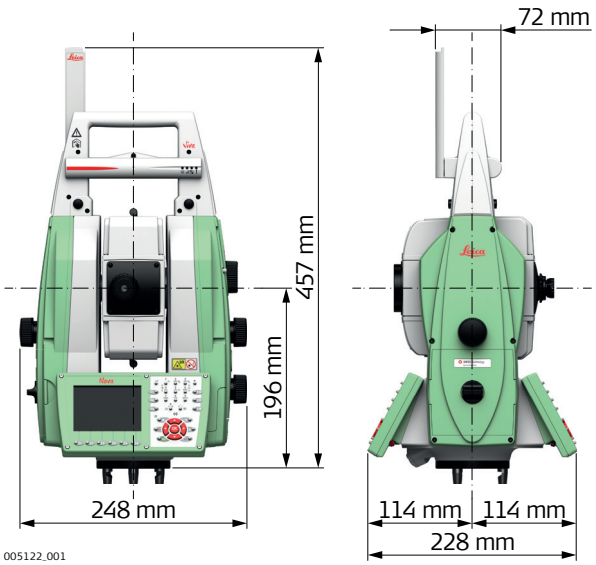
With GS14



With GS08plus



With RH16/RH17



7.10.3 SmartAntenna Technical Data

Description and use

The SmartAntenna is selected for use based upon the application. The table gives a description and the intended use of the SmartAntenna.

Type	Description	Use
GS14/GS15	GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, Bei-Dou SmartTrack antenna with built-in groundplane.	With CS field controller or MS50/TS50/TM50.
GS08plus	L1, L2 GPS, GLONASS Smart-Track antenna.	With CS field controller or MS50/TS50/TM50.

Dimensions

Type	Height [m]	Diameter [m]
GS08plus	0.071	0.186
GS14	0.090	0.190
GS15	0.198	0.196

Connector

- 8 pin LEMO-1 socket to connect antenna cable (only applicable when SmartAntenna is used independently on a pole with CS field controller).
- Special clip-on interface for connecting SmartAntenna to SmartAntenna Adapter on the instrument.

Mounting

5/8" Whitworth

Weight

1.1 kg including internal battery GEB212

Power

Type	Value
Power consumption	1.8 W typically, 270 mA

Type	Value
External supply voltage	Nominal 12 V DC (⎓, GEV197 SmartAntenna to PC for data transfer and to external power supply), voltage range 10.5-28 V DC

Internal Battery

Type	Description
Type	Li-Ion
Voltage	7.4 V
Capacity	GEB212: 2.6 Ah
Typical operating time	GEB212: 6.5 h

Electrical data

Type	GS08plus	GS14	GS15
Frequency			
GPS L1 1575.42 MHz	✓	✓	✓
GPS L2 1227.60 MHz	✓	✓	✓
GPS L5 1176.45 MHz	-	-	✓
GLONASS L1 1602.5625-1611.5 MHz	✓	✓	✓
GLONASS L2 1246.4375-1254.3 MHz	✓	✓	✓
Galileo E1 1575.42 MHz	-	-	✓
Galileo E5a 1176.45 MHz	-	-	✓
Galileo E5b 1207.14 MHz	-	-	✓
Galileo AltBOC 1191.795 MHz	-	-	✓
Gain (typically)	37 dBi	27 dBi	27 dBi
Noise Figure (typically)	< 3 dBi	< 2 dBi	< 2 dBi

☞ Galileo AltBOC covers bandwidth of Galileo E5a and E5b.

Environmental specifications

Temperature

Operating temperature [°C]	Storage temperature [°C]
-40 to +65 Bluetooth: -30 to +65	-40 to +80

Protection against water, dust and sand

Protection	
GS08plus/GS15	**GS14**
IP67 (IEC 60529) Dusttight Protected against water jets	IP68 (IEC 60529) Dusttight Protected against continuous immersion in water

Protection	
GS08plus/GS15	**GS14**
Waterproof to 1 m temporary immersion	Tested for 2 hours in 1.40 m depth

Humidity

Protection
Up to 100 % The effects of condensation are to be effectively counteracted by periodically drying out the antenna.

7.11 Conformity to National Regulations

7.11.1 MS50/TS50

Conformity to national regulations

- FCC Part 15 (applicable in US)
- Hereby, Leica Geosystems AG, declares that the product MS50/TS50 is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC and other applicable European Directives. The declaration of conformity may be consulted at http://www.leica-geosystems.com/ce.

CE Class 1 equipment according European Directive 1999/5/EC (R&TTE) can be placed on the market and be put into service without restrictions in any EU Member state.

- The conformity for countries with other national regulations not covered by the FCC part 15 or European directive 1999/5/EC has to be approved prior to use and operation.
- Japanese Radio Law and Japanese Telecommunications Business Law Compliance.
  - This device is granted pursuant to the Japanese Radio Law (電波法) and the Japanese Telecommunications Business Law (電気通信事業法).
  - This device should not be modified (otherwise the granted designation number will become invalid).

Frequency band

Type	Frequency band [MHz]
Bluetooth	2402 - 2480
WLAN	2400 - 2483, channel 1-11 only

Output power

Type	Output power [mW]
Bluetooth	2.5
WLAN (802.11b)	50
WLAN (802.11g)	32

Antenna

Type	Antenna	Gain [dBi]	Connector	Frequency band [MHz]
Bluetooth	Integrated antenna	-	-	-

Type	Antenna	Gain [dBi]	Connector	Frequency band [MHz]
WLAN	Integrated antenna	-	-	-

7.11.2 TM50

Conformity to national regulations

- FCC Part 15 (applicable in US)
- Hereby, Leica Geosystems AG declares that the radio equipment type TM50 is in compliance with Directive 2014/53/EU and other applicable European Directives.
  The full text of the EU declaration of conformity is available at the following Internet address: http://www.leica-geosystems.com/ce.

  CE Class 1 equipment according to European Directive 2014/53/EU (RED) can be placed on the market and be put into service without restrictions in any EEA member state.
- The conformity for countries with other national regulations not covered by the FCC part 15 or European Directive 2014/53/EU has to be approved prior to use and operation.
- Japanese Radio Law and Japanese Telecommunications Business Law Compliance.
  - This device is granted pursuant to the Japanese Radio Law (電波法) and the Japanese Telecommunications Business Law (電気通信事業法).
  - This device should not be modified (otherwise the granted designation number will become invalid).

Frequency band

Type	Frequency band [MHz]
Bluetooth	2402 - 2480
WLAN	2400 - 2483, channel 1-11 only

Output power

Type	Output power [mW]
Bluetooth	2.5
WLAN (802.11b)	50
WLAN (802.11g)	32

Antenna

Type	Antenna	Gain [dBi]	Connector	Frequency band [MHz]
Bluetooth	Integrated antenna	-	-	-
WLAN	Integrated antenna	-	-	-

7.11.3 RadioHandle

Conformity to national regulations for RH17

- FCC Part 15 (applicable in US)
- The conformity for countries with other national regulations not covered by the FCC part 15 or European Directive 2014/53/EU has to be approved prior to use and operation.
- Japanese Radio Law and Japanese Telecommunications Business Law Compliance.
  - This device is granted pursuant to the Japanese Radio Law (電波法) and the Japanese Telecommunications Business Law (電気通信事業法).
  - This device should not be modified (otherwise the granted designation number will become invalid).

Frequency band

Type	Frequency Band [MHz]
RH16	Limited to 2402 - 2480
RH17	Limited to 2402 - 2480

Output power

Value
< 100 mW (e. i. r. p.)

Antenna

Type	λ/2 dipole antenna
Gain [dBi]	2
Connector	Special customized SMB

7.11.4 GS08plus

Conformity to national regulations

- FCC Part 15 (applicable in US)
- Hereby, Leica Geosystems AG, declares that the product GS08plus is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC and other applicable European Directives. The declaration of conformity can be consulted at http://www.leica-geosystems.com/ce.

  CE Class 1 equipment according European Directive 1999/5/EC (R&TTE) can be placed on the market and be put into service without restrictions in any EEA member state.
- The conformity for countries with other national regulations not covered by the FCC part 15 or European directive 1999/5/EC has to be approved prior to use and operation.
- Japanese Radio Law and Japanese Telecommunications Business Law Compliance.
  - This device is granted pursuant to the Japanese Radio Law (電波法) and the Japanese Telecommunications Business Law (電気通信事業法).
  - This device should not be modified (otherwise the granted designation number will become invalid).

Frequency band

Type	Frequency band [MHz]
GS08plus	1227.60 1575.42 1246.4375 - 1254.3 1602.4375 - 1611.5
Bluetooth	2402 - 2480

Output power

Type	Output power [mW]
GNSS	Receive only
Bluetooth	5 (Class 1)

Antenna

Type	Antenna
GNSS	Internal GNSS antenna element (receive only)
Bluetooth	Type: Internal Microstrip antenna Gain: 1.0 dBi

7.11.5 GS14

Conformity to national regulations

- FCC Part 15 (applicable in US)
- Hereby, Leica Geosystems AG declares that the radio equipment type TM50 is in compliance with Directive 2014/53/EU and other applicable European Directives.
  The full text of the EU declaration of conformity is available at the following Internet address: http://www.leica-geosystems.com/ce.
- This Class 2 equipment may be operated in: AT, BE, BG, CA, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RU, RO, SE, SI, SK, US.

  Class 2 equipment according to European Directive 2014/53/EU (RED) for which following EEA Member States apply restrictions on the placing on the market or on the putting into service or require authorisation for use:
  - *France*
  - *Italy*
  - Norway (if used in the geographical area within a radius of 20 km from the centre of Ny-Ålesund)
- The conformity for countries with other national regulations not covered by the FCC part 15 or European Directive 2014/53/EU has to be approved prior to use and operation.
- Japanese Radio Law and Japanese Telecommunications Business Law Compliance.
  - This device is granted pursuant to the Japanese Radio Law (電波法) and the Japanese Telecommunications Business Law (電気通信事業法).
  - This device should not be modified (otherwise the granted designation number will become invalid).

Frequency band

Type	Frequency band [MHz]
GS14	1227.60 1246.4375 - 1254.3 1575.42 1602.5625 - 1611.5
GS14, Bluetooth	2402 - 2480
GS14, Radio	403 - 473
GS16, Radio	902 - 928
GS14, 2G GSM	Quad-Band EGSM 850 / 900 / 1800 / 1900
GS14, 3.75G GSM/UMTS	Quad-Band GSM & Penta-Band UMTS 800 / 850 / 900 / 1900 / 2100
GS14,3.75G GSM/UMTS/ CDMA	Quad-Band GSM & Penta-Band UMTS & Tri-Band CDMA 800 / 1900

Output power

Type	Output power [mW]
GNSS	Receive only
Bluetooth	5
Radio	1000
2G GSM EGSM850/900	2000
2G GSM GSM1800/1900	1000
2G GSM	GPRS multi-slot class 10 (max. 2/8 TX)
3.75G GSM	E(dge)GPRS multi-slot class 12 (max. 4/8 TX)
3.75G UMTS 800/850/900/1900/2100	250
CDMA BC0 & BC10 (800)/BC1 (1900)	250

Antenna

Type	Antenna	Gain [dBi]
GNSS	Internal GNSS antenna element (receive only)	-
Bluetooth	Internal Microstrip antenna	2 max.
UHF	External antenna	-
GSM/UMTS/ CDMA	Integrated antenna	0 max. @ 800 / 850 / 900 3 max. @ 1800 / 1900 / 2100

7.11.6 GS15

Conformity to national regulations

- FCC Part 15, 22 and 24 (applicable in US)
- Hereby, Leica Geosystems AG, declares that the product GS15 is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC. The declaration of conformity can be consulted at http://www.leica-geosystems.com/ce.

CE Class 1 equipment according European Directive 1999/5/EC (R&TTE) can be placed on the market and be put into service without restrictions in any EEA member state.

- The conformity for countries with other national regulations not covered by the FCC part 15, 22 and 24 or European directive 1999/5/EC has to be approved prior to use and operation.
- Japanese Radio Law and Japanese Telecommunications Business Law Compliance.
  - This device is granted pursuant to the Japanese Radio Law (電波法) and the Japanese Telecommunications Business Law (電気通信事業法).
  - This device should not be modified (otherwise the granted designation number will become invalid).

Frequency band

Type	Frequency band [MHz]
GS15	1176.45 1191.795 1207.14 1227.60 1246.4375 - 1254.3 1561.098 1575.42 1602.4375 - 1611.5
Bluetooth	2402 - 2480

Output power

Type	Output power [mW]
GNSS	Receive only
Bluetooth	5 (Class 1)

Antenna

Type	Antenna	Gain [dBi]	Connector	Frequency band [MHz]
GNSS	Internal GNSS antenna element (receive only)	-	-	-
Bluetooth	Internal Microstrip antenna	1.5	-	-

7.11.7 Dangerous Goods Regulations

Dangerous Goods Regulations

Many products of Leica Geosystems are powered by Lithium batteries.

Lithium batteries can be dangerous under certain conditions and can pose a safety hazard. In certain conditions, Lithium batteries can overheat and ignite.

☞ When carrying or shipping your Leica product with Lithium batteries onboard a commercial aircraft, you must do so in accordance with the **IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations**.

☞ Leica Geosystems has developed **Guidelines** on "How to carry Leica products" and "How to ship Leica products" with Lithium batteries. Before any transportation of a Leica product, we ask you to consult these guidelines on our web page (http://www.leica-geosystems.com/dgr) to ensure that you are in accordance with the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations and that the Leica products can be transported correctly.

☞ Damaged or defective batteries are prohibited from being carried or transported onboard any aircraft. Therefore, ensure that the condition of any battery is safe for transportation.

7.12 General Technical Data of the Product

Telescope

Type	Value
Magnification	30x
Clear objective diameter	40mm
Focusing	1.7m/5.6ft to infinity
Field of view	1°30'/1.66gon. 2.7m at 100m

Compensator

Type	Setting accuracy		Setting range	
	["]	[mgon]	[‘]	[gon]
All types	0.5	0.15	4	0.07

Level

Type	Value
Compensation	Centralised quadruple axis compensation
Circular level sensitivity	6'/2mm
Electronic level resolution	2"

Control unit

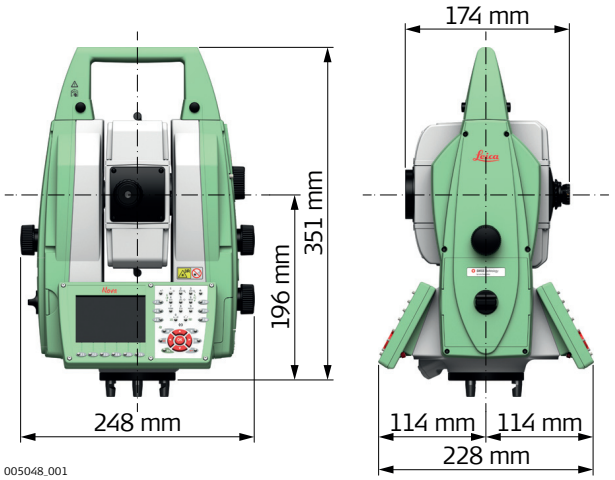
Type	Description
Display	VGA (640 x 480 pixels), colour, graphics capable LCD, illumination, touch screen
Keyboard	34 keys including 12 function keys, 12 alphanumeric keys and a user defined SmartKey, illumination
Angle Display	360°'", 360° decimal, 400 gon, 6400 mil, V %
Distance Display	m, ft int, ft us, ft int inch, ft us inch
Position	TM50 face I only, TS50/MS50 both faces
Touch screen	Toughened film on glass

Instrument Ports

Name	Description
Serial/USB	• 8 pin LEMO-1 for power, communication, data transfer. • This port is located at the base of the instrument.

Name	Description
Handle	• Hotshoe connection for RadioHandle with Remote Mode and SmartAntenna Adapter with SmartStation. • This port is located on top of the Communication side cover.
BT	• Bluetooth module for communication. • This port is housed within the Communication side cover.
WLAN	• WLAN module for communication. • This port is housed within the Communication side cover.

Instrument dimensions



Weight

Type	Value
Instrument	7.25 kg
Tribrach	0.8 kg
Internal battery	0.43 kg

Recording

Data can be recorded onto an SD card or into internal memory.

Type	Capacity [MB]	Number of measurements per MB
SD card	• 1024 • 8192	1750
Internal memory	• 1000	1750

Laser plummet

Type	Value
Type	Visible red laser class 2
Location	In standing axis of instrument
Accuracy	Deviation from plumbline: 1.5mm at 1.5m instrument height
Diameter of laser point	2.5mm at 1.5m instrument height

Operation

Type	Description
Three endless drives	For one and two hand manual operation

Type	Description
User defined Smartkey	Fast precision triggerkey for manual high precision measurements

Motorisation

Type	Description
Maximum acceleration	400 gon/s^2
Maximum rotating speed	200 gon/s
Time for change face	Typically 2.9 s

Power

Type	Description
External supply voltage	Nominal voltage 12.8 V DC Range 12 V-18 V
Standby power consumption	Typically 0.3 W
Operating power consumption	Typically 8 W (max. 40 W)

Internal battery

Type	Battery	Voltage	Capacity
GEB242	Li-Ion	14.8 V	5.8 Ah

External battery

Type	Battery	Voltage	Capacity
GEB371	Li-Ion	13 V	16.8 Ah

Environmental specifications

Temperature

Type	Operating temperature [°C]	Storage temperature [°C]
All types	-20 to +50	-40 to +70
Leica SD cards, all sizes	-40 to +80	-40 to +80
Battery internal	-20 to +55	-40 to +70
Bluetooth	-30 to +60	-40 to +80

Protection against water, dust and sand

Type	Protection
All types	IP65 (IEC 60529)

Humidity

Type	Protection
All types	Max 95 % non condensing The effects of condensation are to be effectively counteracted by periodically drying out the instrument.

Reflectors

Type	Additive Constant [mm]	ATR	PS
Standard prism (GPR1)	0.0	yes	yes
Mini prism (GMP101)	+17.5	yes	yes
360° prism (GRZ4 / GRZ122)	+23.1	yes	yes
360° Mini prism (GRZ101)	+30.0	yes	not recommended
Reflector tape S, M, L	+34.4	yes	no
Reflectorless	+34.4	no	no
Machine Automation power prism, MPR122	+28.1	yes	yes

☞ For Machine Control purposes only!

There are no special prisms required for ATR or for PS.

Electronic Guide Light EGL

Type	Description
Working range	5 m to 150 m (15 ft to 500 ft)
Position accuracy	5 cm at 100 m (1.97" at 330 ft)

Automatic corrections

The following automatic corrections are made:

- Line of sight error
- Tilting axis error
- Earth curvature
- Circle eccentricity
- Compensator index error
- Vertical index error
- Standing axis tilt
- Refraction
- ATR zero point error
- Telescope camera zero point error

7.13 Scale Correction

Use of scale correction

By entering a scale correction, reductions proportional to distance can be taken into account.

- Atmospheric correction.
- Reduction to mean sea level.
- Projection distortion.

Atmospheric correction ΔD1

The slope distance displayed is correct if the scale correction in ppm, mm/km, which has been entered corresponds to the atmospheric conditions prevailing at the time of the measurement.

The atmospheric correction includes:

- Adjustments for air pressure
- Air temperature
- Relative humidity

For highest precision distance measurements, the atmospheric correction should be determined with an accuracy of 1 ppm. The following parameters must be redetermined:

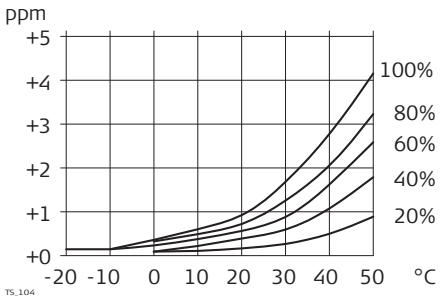
- Air temperature to 1 °C
- Air pressure to 3 mbar
- Relative humidity to 20 %

Air humidity

The air humidity influences the distance measurement if the climate is extremely hot and damp.

For high precision measurements, the relative humidity must be measured and entered along with the air pressure and the temperature.

Air humidity correction



pp Air humidity correction
m [mm/km]
% Relative humidity [%]
C° Air temperature [°C]

Index n

Type	Index n	Carrier wave [nm]
MS50 with R2000 (Wave Form Digitiser)	1.0002863	658
TS50/TM50 with R1000 Combined EDM (Phase Shift / System Analyser)		

The index n is calculated from the formula of Barrel and Sears, and is valid for:

Air pressure p:	1013.25 mbar
Air temperature t:	12 °C
Relative air humidity h:	60 %

Formulas

Formula for visible red laser

$$\Delta D_1 = 286.338 - \left[\frac{0.29535 \cdot p}{(1 + \alpha \cdot t)} - \frac{4.126 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot h}{(1 + \alpha \cdot t)} \cdot 10^{x} \right]$$

002419_002

ΔD_1 Atmospheric correction [ppm]
p Air pressure [mbar]
t Air temperature [°C]
h Relative humidity [%]
α $\frac{1}{273.15}$
x $(7.5 * t/(237.3 + t)) + 0.7857$

If the basic value of 60 % relative humidity as used by the EDM is retained, the maximum possible error in the calculated atmospheric correction is 2 ppm, 2 mm/km.

Reduction to mean sea level ΔD_2

The values for ΔD_2 are always negative and are derived from the following formula:

$$\Delta D_2 = -\frac{H}{R} \cdot 10^6$$

TS_106

ΔD_2	Reduction to mean sea level [ppm]
H	Height of EDM above sea level [m]
R	6.378 * 10^6 m

Projection distortion ΔD_3

The magnitude of the projection distortion is in accordance with the projection system used in a particular country, for which official tables are generally available. The following formula is valid for cylindrical projections such as that of Gauss-Krüger:

$$\Delta D_3 = \frac{X^2}{2R^2} \cdot 10^6$$

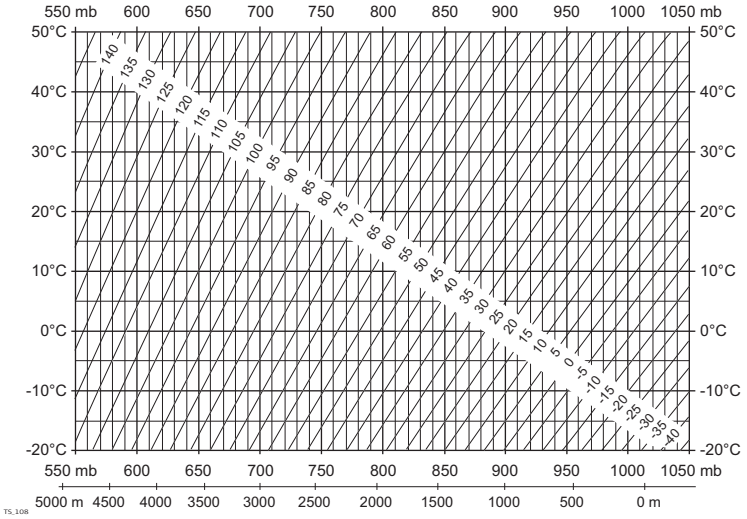
TS_107

ΔD_3	Projection distortion [ppm]
X	Easting, distance from projection zero line with the scale factor 1 [km]
R	6.378 * 10^6 m

In countries where the scale factor is not unity, this formula cannot be directly applied.

Atmospheric corrections °C

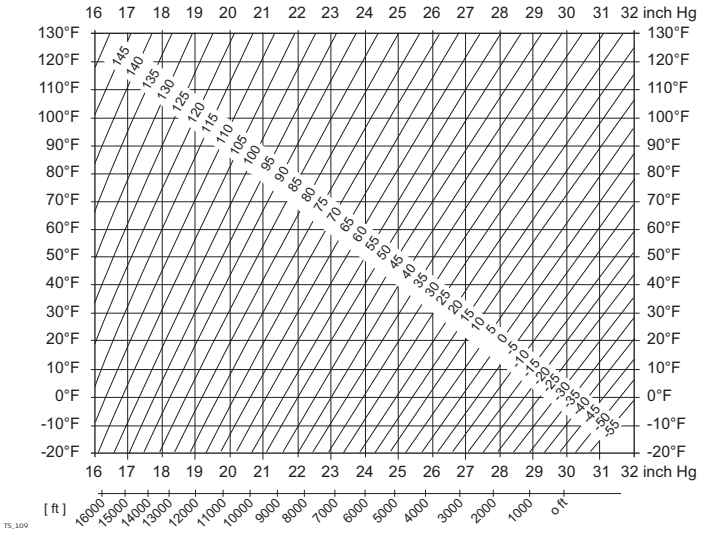
Atmospheric corrections in ppm with temperature [°C], air pressure [mb] and height [m] at 60% relative humidity.



TS_108

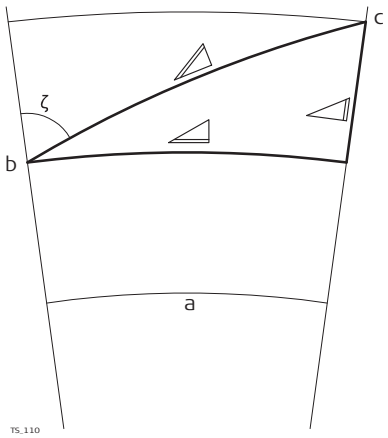
Atmospheric corrections °F

Atmospheric corrections in ppm with temperature [°F], air pressure [inch Hg] and height [ft] at 60% relative humidity.



7.14 Reduction Formulas

Formulas



a Mean Sea Level
b Instrument
c Reflector
◿ Slope distance
◿ Horizontal distance
◿ Height difference

The instrument calculates the slope distance, horizontal distance, height difference in accordance with the following formulas:

$$◿ = D_0 \cdot (1 + ppm \cdot 10^{-6}) + AC$$

002425_002

◿ Displayed slope distance [m]
D_0 Uncorrected distance [m]
ppm Atmospheric scale correction [mm/km]
AC Additive constant of the reflector [m]

$$◿ = Y - A \cdot X \cdot Y$$

TS_112

$$◿ = X + B \cdot Y^2$$

TS_113

◿	Horizontal distance [m]
◿	Height difference [m]
Y	◿ * |sinζ|
X	◿ * cosζ
ζ	Vertical circle reading
A	(1 - k / 2) / R = 1.47 * 10^{-7} [m^{-1}]
B	(1 - k) / (2 * R) = 6.83 * 10^{-8} [m^{-1}]
k	0.13 (mean refraction coefficient)
R	6.378 * 10^{6} m (radius of the earth)

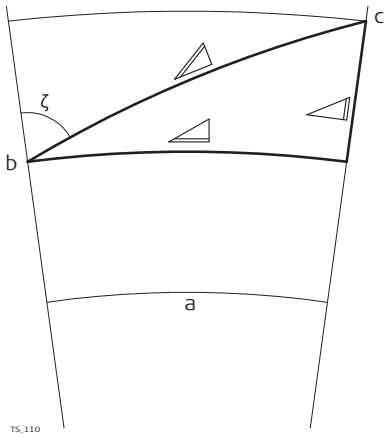
Earth curvature (1/R) and mean refraction coefficient (k) are automatically taken into account when calculating the horizontal distance and height difference. The calculated horizontal distance relates to the station height and not to the reflector height.

Reflector types

The reduction formulas are valid for measurements to all reflector types:

- To prisms
- To reflector tape
- Reflectorless measurements

Formulas



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002425_002

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TS_112

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TS_113

$\measuredangle$	Horizontal distance [m]
$\measuredangle$	Height difference [m]
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Distance measuring program Averaging

In the distance measuring program Averaging, the following values are displayed:

D	Slope distance as arithmetic mean of all measurements
s	Standard deviation of a single measurement
n	Number of measurements

These values are calculated as follows:

$$\bar{D} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} D_i$$

TS_114

$\bar{D}$	Slope distance as arithmetic mean of all measurements
$\sum$	Sum
D_i	Single slope distance measurement
n	Number of measurements

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (D_i - \bar{D})^2}{n - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} D_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} D_i \right)^2}{n - 1}}$$

TS_115

s	Standard deviation of a single slope distance measurement
$\sum$	Sum
$\bar{D}$	Slope distance as arithmetic mean of all measurements
D_i	Single slope distance measurement
n	Number of distance measurements

The standard deviation $s_{\bar{D}}$ of the arithmetic mean of the distance can be calculated as follows:

$$s_{\bar{D}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

TS_116

$s_{\bar{D}}$	Standard deviation of the arithmetic mean of the distance
s	Standard deviation of a single measurement
n	Number of measurements

8 Software Licence Agreement

Software Licence Agreement

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