

Total Station Nivo Series

Nivo^{2.C}, Nivo^{3.C} and Nivo^{5.C}

Instruction Manual
<Hardware>

Version A 1.0.0
Part Number C241E (1/2)
November 2009

Nikon

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Release Notice

This is the November 2009 (Revision A) release of the *Total Station Nivo Series Instruction Manual*. It applies to software release version 1.0.0 for the Total Station Nivo series.

Manufacturer

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Notices

USA

FCC 15B Class B satisfied.

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 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.



Warning – This equipment has been certified to comply with the limits for a Class B personal computer and peripherals, pursuant to Subpart B of Part 15 of FCC Rules. Only peripherals (computer input/output devices, terminals, printers, etc.) certified to comply with the Class B limits may be attached to this equipment. Operation with non-certified personal computer and/or peripherals is likely to result in interference to radio and TV reception. The connection of a non-shielded equipment interface cable to this equipment will invalidate the FCC Certification of this device and may cause interference levels which exceed the limits established by the FCC for this equipment.

You are cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void your authority to operate the equipment.

European Union

EU EMC Directive satisfied.

Authorized Representative in Europe

Trimble GmbH
Am Prime Parc 11
65479 Raunheim, Germany

Canada

This Class B digital apparatus meets all requirements of the Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment Regulations.
Cet appareil numérique de la Class B respecte toutes les exigences du Règlement sur le matériel brouilleur du Canada.

Taiwan

Battery Recycling Requirements

The product contains a removable battery.
Taiwanese regulations require that waste batteries are recycled.

Notice to Our European Union Customers

For product recycling instructions and more information, please go to:
www.trimble.com/environment/summary.html

Recycling in Europe

To recycle Trimble WEEE,
call: +31 497 53 2430,
and ask for the “WEEE associate,”
or mail a request for recycling instructions to:

Trimble Europe BV
c/o Menlo Worldwide Logistics
Meerheide 45
5521 DZ Eersel, NL

For Bluetooth unit

USA

FCC Part 15 Subpart C/RSS-210, OET bulletin 65 supplement C satisfied



Caution – Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

NOTE: 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 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.

Canada

RSS-210 Low Power Device

Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

European Union countries, Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, Turkey, Swiss

EN300 328v1.7.1, EN50360 satisfied

Hereby, Nikon-Trimble Co., Ltd., declares that this instrument is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC.

Declaration of Conformity available at <http://www.nikon-trimble.com/>

RF exposure compliance

- 1) To comply with FCC/IC RF exposure compliance requirements, a separation distance of at least 20 cm must be maintained between the antenna of this device and all persons.
- 2) This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.



「廢電池請回收」



Safety

In this chapter:

- [Introduction](#)
- [Warnings and Cautions](#)
- [Laser Safety](#)

Introduction

For your safety, read this instruction manual carefully and thoroughly before using the Total Station Nivo series. Although Nikon products are designed for maximum safety, using them incorrectly or disregarding the instructions can cause personal injury or property damage.

You should also read the documentation for any other equipment that you use with a Nivo series instrument.

***Note** – Always keep the manual near the instrument for easy reference.*

Warnings and Cautions

The following conventions are used to indicate safety instructions:



WARNING – Warnings alert you to situations that could cause death or serious injury.



CAUTION – Cautions alert you to situations that could cause injury or property damage.

Always read and follow the instructions carefully.

Warnings

Before using the instrument, read the following warnings and follow the instructions that they provide:



WARNING – Never look at the sun through the telescope. If you do, you may damage or lose your eyesight.



WARNING – Nivo series instruments are not designed to be explosion-proof. Do not use the instrument in coal mines, in areas contaminated with coal dust, or near other flammable substances.



WARNING – Never disassemble, modify, or repair the instrument yourself. If you do, you may receive electric shocks or burns, or the instrument may catch fire. You may also impair the accuracy of the instrument.



WARNING – Use **only** the battery charger and AC adapter that are supplied with the instrument. Do **not** use any other charger or you may cause the battery pack to catch fire or rupture.



WARNING – Do not cover the battery charger and AC adapter while the battery pack is being recharged. The charger must be able to dissipate heat adequately. Coverings such as blankets or clothing can cause the charger to overheat.



WARNING – Avoid recharging the battery pack in humid or dusty places, in direct sunlight, or near heat sources. Do not recharge the battery pack when it is wet. If you do, you may receive electric shocks or burns, or the battery pack may overheat or catch fire.



WARNING – Although the battery pack has an auto-reset circuit breaker, you should take care not to short circuit the contacts. Short circuits can cause the battery pack to catch fire or burn you.



WARNING – Never burn or heat the battery. Doing so may cause the battery to leak or rupture. A leaking or ruptured battery can cause serious injury.



WARNING – Before storing the battery pack or battery charger, cover the contact points with insulation tape. If you do not cover the contact points, the battery pack or charger may short circuit, causing fire, burns, or damage to the instrument.



WARNING – The battery is not itself waterproof. Do not get the battery wet when it is removed from the instrument. If water seeps into the battery, it may cause a fire or burns.

Cautions

Before using the instrument, read the following cautions and follow the instructions that they provide:



CAUTION – Use of controls, adjustments, or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.



CAUTION – The tops of the tripod ferrules are very sharp. When handling or carrying the tripod, take care to avoid injuring yourself on the ferrules.



CAUTION – Before carrying the tripod or the instrument in the carrying case, check the shoulder strap and its clasp. If the strap is damaged or the clasp is not securely fastened, the carrying case may fall, causing personal injury or instrument damage.



CAUTION – Before setting up the tripod, make sure that no-one's hands or feet are underneath it. When the legs of the tripod are being driven into the ground, they could pierce hands or feet.



CAUTION – After mounting the instrument on the tripod, securely fasten the thumb screws on the tripod legs. If the thumb screws are not securely fastened, the tripod may collapse, causing personal injury or instrument damage.



CAUTION – After mounting the instrument on the tripod, securely fasten the clamp screw on the tripod. If the clamp screw is not securely fastened, the instrument may fall off the tripod, causing personal injury or instrument damage.



CAUTION – Securely fasten the tribrach clamp knob. If the knob is not securely fastened, the tribrach may come loose or fall off when you lift the instrument, causing personal injury or instrument damage.



CAUTION – Do not stack objects on the plastic carrying case, or use it as a stool. The plastic carrying case is unstable and its surface is slippery. Stacking or sitting on the plastic carrying case may cause personal injury or instrument damage.



CAUTION – The system in the instrument may stop functioning in order to avoid any errors in measurement when the instrument detects strong electromagnetic wave(s). If this is the case, turn off the instrument and remove the source of the electromagnetic wave(s). Then turn on the instrument to resume the work.

Rechargeable Lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries



WARNING – Do not damage the rechargeable Lithium-ion battery. A damaged battery can cause an explosion or fire, and can result in personal injury and/or property damage.

To prevent injury or damage:

- Do not use or charge the battery if it appears to be damaged. Signs of damage include, but are not limited to, discoloration, warping, and leaking battery fluid.
- Do not expose the battery to fire, high temperature, or direct sunlight.
- Do not immerse the battery in water.
- Do not use or store the battery inside a vehicle during hot weather.
- Do not drop or puncture the battery.
- Do not open the battery or short-circuit its contacts.



WARNING – Avoid contact with the rechargeable Lithium-ion battery if it appears to be leaking. Battery fluid is corrosive, and contact with it can result in personal injury and/or property damage.

To prevent injury or damage:

- If the battery leaks, avoid contact with the battery fluid.
- If battery fluid gets into your eyes, immediately rinse your eyes with clean water and seek medical attention. Do not rub your eyes!
- If battery fluid gets onto your skin or clothing, immediately use clean water to wash off the battery fluid.



WARNING – Charge and use the rechargeable Lithium-ion battery only in strict accordance with the instructions. Charging or using the battery in unauthorized equipment can cause an explosion or fire, and can result in personal injury and/or equipment damage.

To prevent injury or damage:

- Do not charge or use the battery if it appears to be damaged or leaking.
- Charge the Lithium-ion battery only in a product that is specified to charge it. Be sure to follow all instructions that are provided with the battery charger.
- Discontinue charging a battery that gives off extreme heat or a burning odor.
- Use the battery only in equipment that is specified to use it.
- Use the battery only for its intended use and according to the instructions in the product documentation.

Laser Safety

Nivo^{2.C} is a Class 3R Laser Product in accordance with: IEC60825-1, Am2 (2001): “Safety of Laser Products”

Use of the Laser Class 3R equipment can be dangerous.

Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C} is a Class 2 Laser Product in accordance with: IEC60825-1, Am2 (2001): “Safety of Laser Products”

Precautions: To counteract hazards, it is essential for all users to pay careful attention to the safety precautions and control measures specified in the standard IEC60825-1 (2001-08) resp. EN60825-1:1994 + A11:1996 + A2:2001, within the ***hazard distance*** *); particularly on to “User’s Guide”.



WARNING – Only qualified and trained persons should be assigned to install, adjust and operate the laser equipment.



WARNING – Areas in which these lasers are used should be posted with an appropriate laser warning sign.



WARNING – Precautions should be taken to ensure that persons do not look directly, with or without an optical instrument, into the beam.



WARNING – The laser beam should be terminated at the end of its useful beam path and should in all cases be terminated if the hazardous beam path extends beyond the limit (***hazard distance*** *) of the area in which the presence and activities of personnel are monitored for reasons of protection from laser radiation.



WARNING – Laser beam path should be located well above or below eye level wherever practicable.



WARNING – When the laser product is not used, it should be stored in a location where unauthorized personnel cannot gain access.



WARNING – Do NOT turn the class 3R laser beam to mirror like specular surfaces; for instance, prisms, metal surfaces or windows, even unintentionally. Special precautions should be taken to ensure eliminating such situations.

* The **hazard distance** is the distance from the laser at which beam irradiance or radiant exposure equals the maximum permissible value to which personnel may be exposed without being exposed to health risk.

Nivo^{2.C}

Table 1.1 Specifications for laser emission

Laser pointer Class 3R	
Wave length	630-680 nm
Output power	CW $P_o \leq 4.75$ mW
Distance meter in Reflectorless mode Class 3R	
Wave length	630-680 nm
Output power	$P_p \leq 8.75$ mW $P_o \leq 4.75$ mW
Pulse	1.2 nsec/400 MHz - 1.6 nsec/320 MHz
Distance meter in Prism mode Class 1	
Wave length	630-680 nm
Output power	$P_p \leq 0.037$ mW $P_o \leq 0.02$ mW
Pulse	1.2 nsec/400 MHz - 1.6 nsec/320 MHz
Laser plummet (Option) Class 2	
Wave length	635 nm
Output power	CW $P_o < 1.0$ mW

Table 1.2 Conforming standards

E.U.	EN60825-1/Am.2 : 2001 (IEC60825-1/Am.2 : 2001) : class 3R
USA	FDA21CFR Part 1040 Sec.1040.10 and 1040.11 (except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No.50, dated June 24, 2007)

Nivo^{3.C} and Nivo^{5.C}

Table 1.3 Specifications for laser emission**Laser pointer Class 2****Wave length** 630-680 nm**Output power** CW $P_o \leq 1 \text{ mW}$ **Disatance meter Class 1****Wave length** 850-890 nm**Output power** Pulse $P_o \leq 6.4 \text{ W}$ **Pulse width** $< 5 \text{ ns}$ **Laser plummet (Option) Class 2****Wave length** 635 nm**Output power** CW $P_o < 1.0 \text{ mW}$ **Table 1.4 Conforming standards**

E.U.	EN60825-1/Am.2 : 2001 (IEC60825-1/Am.2 : 2001)
	Laser Pointer: Class 2
	Distance Meter: Class 1
	Laser plummet: Class 2 (Option)
USA	FDA21CFR Part 1040 Sec.1040.10 and 1040.11
	(except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No.50, dated June 24, 2007)

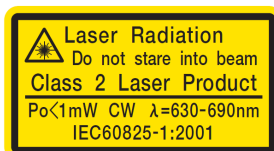
Labels on the instrument

Nivo^{2.C}



[1] Laser pointer and Distance meter

Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C}



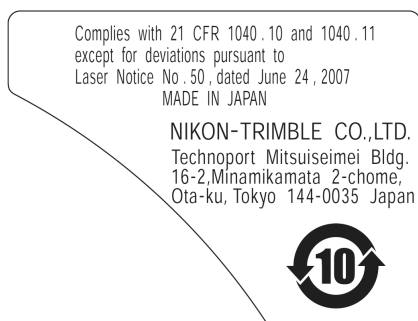
[2] Laser pointer
(Distance meter of Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C} is Laser Class 1 and there is no special label on the instrument.)

Nivo^{2.C}/Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C}

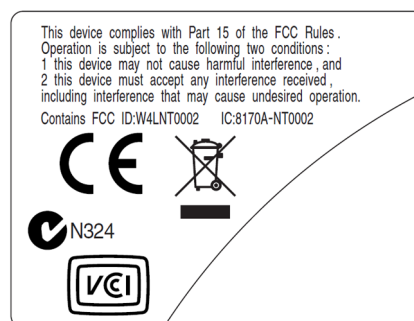


[3] Laser plummet (Option)
(This label is attached when the optional laser plummet is purchased.)

Nivo^{2.C}/Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C}



[4] CFR



[5] FCC

[1] Label for Laser pointer and Distance meter of Nivo^{2.C}



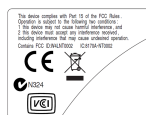
[2] Label for Laser pointer of Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C}



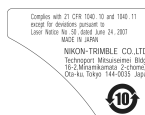
[3] Label for Laser plummet (Option)



[5] Label for FCC



[4] Label for CFR



Contents

	Safety	iii
	Introduction	iv
	Warnings and Cautions	iv
	⚠ Warnings	iv
	⚠ Cautions	v
	Rechargeable Lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries	vi
	Laser Safety.	vii
1	Introduction.	1
	Welcome	2
	Parts of the Instrument	3
	Maintenance	5
2	Preparation	7
	Unpacking and Packing the Instrument	8
	Unpacking	8
	Packing	8
	Charging the Battery Pack	8
	Detaching and Re-Attaching the Battery Pack.	12
	Setting Up the Tripod	13
	Centering	13
	Centering using the optical plummet	13
	Centering using the laser plummet	14
	Centering using a plumb bob	15
	Leveling	15
	Sighting	16
	Setting the Measurement Mode and Preparing the Target	17
	Measurement with a prism	17
	Measurement in Reflectorless mode	18
	Setting Up the Prism Reflector	19
	Adjusting the height of the tribrach adapter	20
	Changing the direction of the prism	20
	Setting the position of the target plate	20
3	Getting Started	21
	Turning the Instrument On and OFF	22
	Turning on the instrument	22
	Turning off the instrument	22
	Basic Operation	23
	Turning on and off the Backlight	23
	Other functions	23
	Auto power off setting	25
	Date/Time settings	26
4	Checking and Adjustment	29
	Adjusting the Electronic Level	30
	Checking and Adjusting the Circular Level.	30
	Checking and Adjusting the Optical/Laser Plummet.	30

	Zero Point Errors of Vertical Scale and Horizontal Angle Corrections	31
	Checking	31
	Adjusting	32
	Checking the Instrument Constant	37
	Checking the Laser Pointer	38
5	Specifications	39
	Main Body	40
	Telescope	40
	Measurement range	40
	Distance precision	41
	Measurement intervals	42
	Angle measurement	42
	Tilt sensor.	42
	Tangent screw	43
	Tribrach.	43
	Level	43
	Optical plummet	43
	Optional laser plummet.	43
	Display and keypad	43
	Connections in the instrument	44
	Battery pack.	44
	Environmental performance	44
	Dimensions	44
	Weight	45
	Environmental protection	45
	Standard Components	46
	External Device Connector	46
6	System Diagrams	49
	System Components	50

Introduction

In this chapter:

- [Welcome](#)
- [Parts of the Instrument](#)
- [Maintenance](#)

Welcome

Thank you for purchasing this Nikon product.

This instruction manual was written for the users of Total Station Nivo series instruments. Before you operate a Nivo series instrument, read this manual carefully. In particular, pay attention to the warnings and cautions that appear in the Safety section at the front of the manual. Before you begin, you should also read the maintenance instructions. For more information, see [Maintenance, page 5](#).

Parts of the Instrument

Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2 show the main parts of the Nivo series instrument.

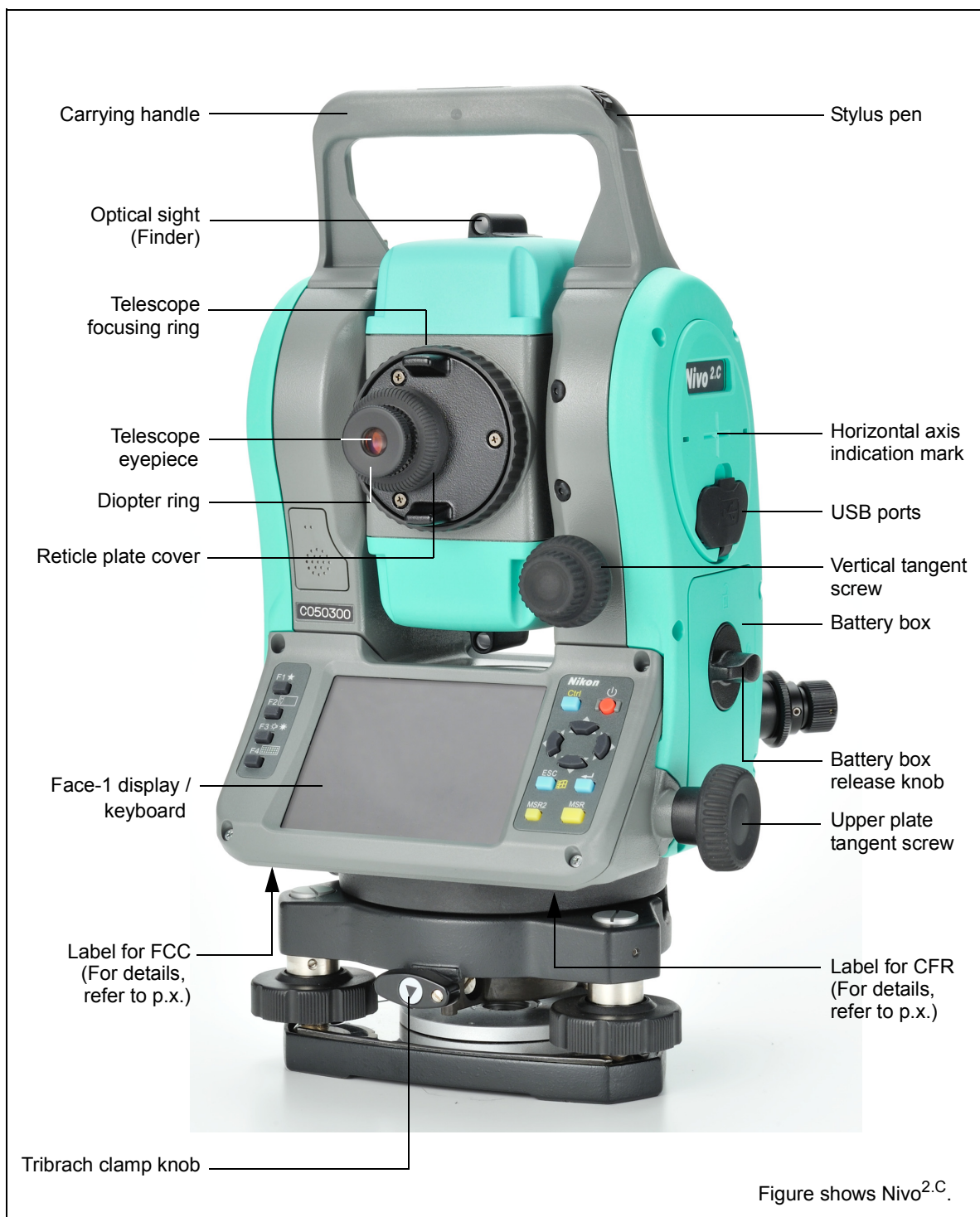


Figure 1.1 Total Station Nivo series – Face-1

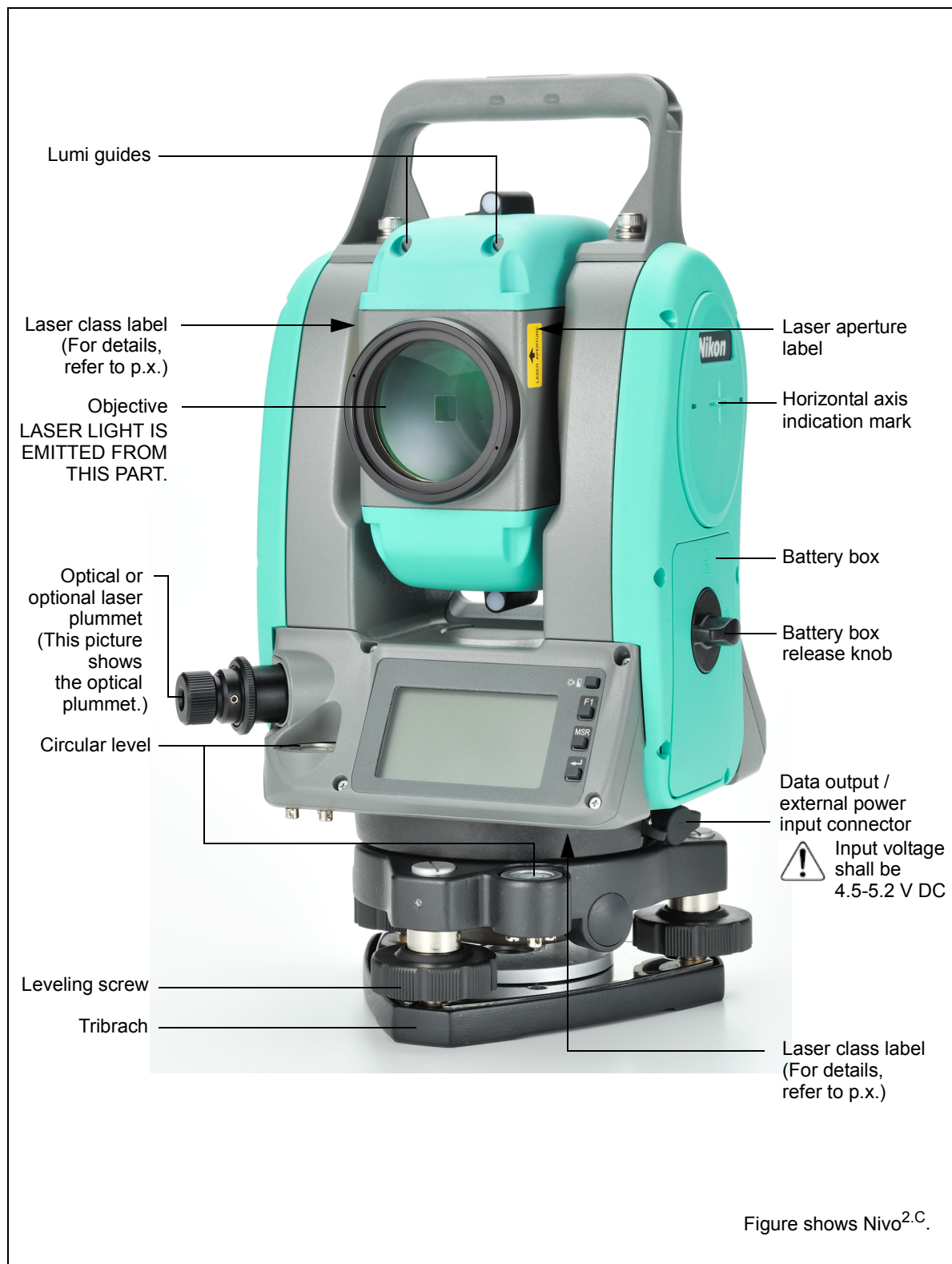


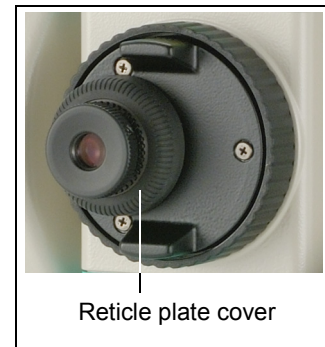
Figure 1.2 Total Station Nivo series – Face-2

Maintenance

Before using the instrument, read and follow the following maintenance instructions:

- Do not leave the instrument in direct sunlight or in a closed vehicle for prolonged periods. Overheating the instrument may reduce its efficiency.
- If the Nivo series instrument has been used in wet conditions, immediately wipe off any moisture and dry the instrument completely before returning the instrument to the carrying case. The instrument contains sensitive electronic assemblies which have been well protected against dust and moisture. However, if dust or moisture gets into the instrument, severe damage could result.
- Sudden changes in temperature may cloud the lenses and drastically reduce the measurable distance, or cause an electrical system failure. If there has been a sudden change in temperature, leave the instrument in a closed carrying case in a warm location until the temperature of the instrument returns to room temperature.
- Do not store the Nivo series instrument in hot or humid locations. In particular, you must store the battery pack in a dry location at a temperature of less than 30 °C (86 °F). High temperature or excessive humidity can cause mold to grow on the lenses. It can also cause the electronic assemblies to deteriorate, and so lead to instrument failure.
- Store the battery pack with the battery discharged.
- When storing the instrument in areas subject to extremely low temperatures, leave the carrying case open.
- When adjusting the leveling screws, stay as close as possible to the center of each screw's range. The center is indicated by a line on the screw.
- If the tribrach will not be used for an extended period, lock down the tribrach clamp knob and tighten its safety screw.
- Do not use organic solvents (such as ether or paint thinner) to clean the non-metallic parts of the instrument (such as the keyboard) or the painted or printed surfaces. Doing so could result in discoloration of the surface, or in peeling of printed characters. Clean these parts only with a soft cloth or a tissue, lightly moistened with water or a mild detergent.
- To clean the optical lenses, lightly wipe them with a soft cloth or a lens tissue that is moistened with alcohol.

- The reticle plate cover has been correctly mounted. Do not release it or subject it to excessive force to make it watertight.
- Before attaching the battery pack, check that the contact surfaces on the battery and instrument are clean.
- Securely press the cap that covers the data output/external power input connector terminal. The instrument is not watertight if the cap is not attached securely, or when the data output/external power input connector is used.
- The carrying case is designed to be watertight, but you should not leave it exposed to rain for an extended period. If exposure to rain is unavoidable, make sure that the carrying case is placed with the Nikon nameplate facing upward.
- The battery pack contains a Lithium-ion battery. When disposing of the battery pack, follow the laws or rules of your municipal waste system.
- The instrument can be damaged by static electricity from the human body discharged through the data output/external power input connector. Before handling the instrument, touch any other conductive material once to remove static electricity.
- Be careful not to pinch your finger between the telescope and trunnion of the instrument.



Preparation

In this chapter:

- [Unpacking and Packing the Instrument](#)
- [Charging the Battery Pack](#)
- [Detaching and Re-Attaching the Battery Pack](#)
- [Setting Up the Tripod](#)
- [Centering](#)
- [Leveling](#)
- [Sighting](#)
- [Setting the Measurement Mode and Preparing the Target](#)
- [Measurement in Reflectorless mode](#)
- [Setting Up the Prism Reflector](#)

Unpacking and Packing the Instrument

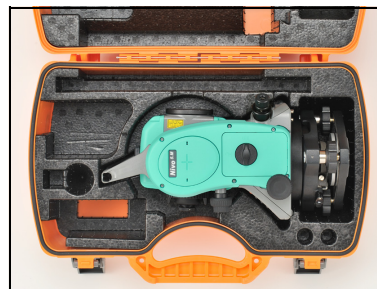
Note – Handle the Nivo series instrument gently to protect it from shocks and excessive vibration.

Unpacking

To unpack the instrument, grip the carrying handle and gently remove the instrument from the carrying case.

Packing

To pack the instrument back into the carrying case, please refer to the figure on the right.



Charging the Battery Pack

Before charging the battery pack, read the warnings (also listed in the Safety section at the front of this manual) and the following notes.



WARNING – Do not damage the rechargeable Lithium-ion battery. A damaged battery can cause an explosion or fire, and can result in personal injury and/or property damage.

To prevent injury or damage:

- Do not use or charge the battery if it appears to be damaged. Signs of damage include, but are not limited to, discoloration, warping, and leaking battery fluid.
 - Do not expose the battery to fire, high temperature, or direct sunlight.
 - Do not immerse the battery in water.
 - Do not use or store the battery inside a vehicle during hot weather.
 - Do not drop or puncture the battery.
 - Do not open the battery or short-circuit its contacts.
-



WARNING – Avoid contact with the rechargeable Lithium-ion battery if it appears to be leaking. Battery fluid is corrosive, and contact with it can result in personal injury and/or property damage.

To prevent injury or damage:

- If the battery leaks, avoid contact with the battery fluid.
 - If battery fluid gets into your eyes, immediately rinse your eyes with clean water and seek medical attention. Do not rub your eyes!
 - If battery fluid gets onto your skin or clothing, immediately use clean water to wash off the battery fluid.
-



WARNING – Charge and use the rechargeable Lithium-ion battery only in strict accordance with the instructions. Charging or using the battery in unauthorized equipment can cause an explosion or fire, and can result in personal injury and/or equipment damage.

To prevent injury or damage:

- Do not charge or use the battery if it appears to be damaged or leaking.
- Charge the Lithium-ion battery only in a product that is specified to charge it. Be sure to follow all instructions that are provided with the battery charger.
- Discontinue charging a battery that gives off extreme heat or a burning odor.
- Use the battery only in equipment that is specified to use it.
- Use the battery only for its intended use and according to the instructions in the product documentation.



WARNING – To charge the battery pack, use only the battery charger and AC adapter that are supplied with the instrument. Do NOT use any other charger or you may cause the battery pack to catch fire or rupture. The enclosed battery pack cannot be used with other chargers.



WARNING – Do not cover the battery charger and AC adapter while the battery pack is being recharged. The charger must be able to dissipate heat adequately. Coverings such as blankets or clothing can cause the charger to overheat.



WARNING – Avoid recharging the battery pack in humid or dusty places, in direct sunlight, or near heat sources. Do not recharge the battery pack when it is wet. If you do, you may receive electric shocks or burns, or the battery pack may overheat or catch fire.



WARNING – Although the battery pack has an auto-reset circuit breaker, you should take care not to short circuit the contacts. Short circuits can cause the battery pack to catch fire or burn you.



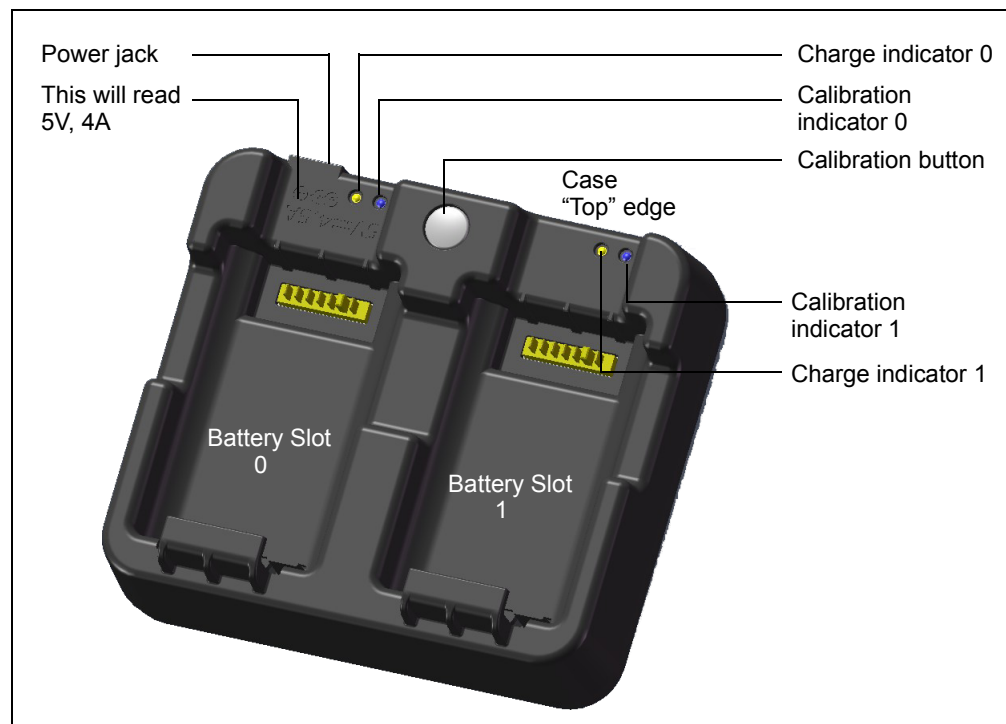
WARNING – Never burn or heat the battery. Doing so may cause the battery to leak or rupture. A leaking or ruptured battery can cause serious injury.



WARNING – Before storing the battery pack or battery charger, cover the contact points with insulation tape. If you do not cover the contact points, the battery pack or charger may short circuit, causing fire, burns, or damage to the instrument.



WARNING – The battery is not itself waterproof. Do not get the battery wet when it is removed from the instrument. If water seeps into the battery, it may cause a fire or burns.



Applying Power

- Plug in the charger to the supplied AC adapter to turn the unit on. The power input must be 5 V with at least 4 A of current capability. Each battery may take up to 2 A while charging.

Charging a battery

- Simply slide a battery into either battery slot to begin charging. The adjacent charge indicator will illuminate yellow when charging is in progress. The charge indicator will change to green when charging is complete.
- Charger slots are completely independent so a battery may be inserted regardless of the state of the other battery slot.
- Charging may take 2-4 hours if the battery was normally discharged.
- Charging may take up to 5 hours with a completely drained battery which has been stored for several months without use.
- By design Li-Ion batteries should not be charged above 40 °C-45 °C so a blinking charge light may mean the batteries are too hot for charging. Charging will resume after the batteries cool down. The charging time will be longer due to the batteries cool down when charging batteries above 40 °C-45 °C.

- If the charge indicator(s) are blinking and the batteries feel cool, it may indicate a problem with the battery or the charger. If the charge light is still blinking after trying several batteries which are not warm, there is a problem with the unit or the batteries themselves.

Conditioning / calibrating a battery

- Battery calibration is necessary about once every 6 months or more often if desired. Calibration insures the reported battery charge remaining is accurate.
- Hold down the calibration button on the unit and then insert a battery while holding the calibration button to begin a battery calibration. Only the battery which was inserted while the button was depressed will begin calibration. During a battery calibration the battery will be charged, discharged completely, and then recharged before finishing. Calibration should complete in roughly 17 hours and the charger vents should not be covered during a calibration cycle.
- The blue calibration indicator light(s) will blink slowly (on 1.5 sec, off 2 sec) while a calibration is in progress and the charge light(s) may be on or off during the calibration cycle.
- When a calibration cycle is completed, the calibration light will stop blinking remain on until the corresponding battery is removed.
- The bottom case temperature may continue to climb up to approximately 43 °C before temperature regulation is enabled to keep the case from getting warmer. As the battery voltage drops, the case will cool down and the automatic temperature limiting will no longer be necessary which minimizes the time it takes to discharge a battery.
- If the case temperature continues to get too hot internally even after temperature regulation is enabled, there is a secondary failsafe which will abort the calibration completely. If an abort occurs, the calibration light(s) will blink rapidly and battery charging will be re-enabled.

Detaching and Re-Attaching the Battery Pack

Detaching the battery pack

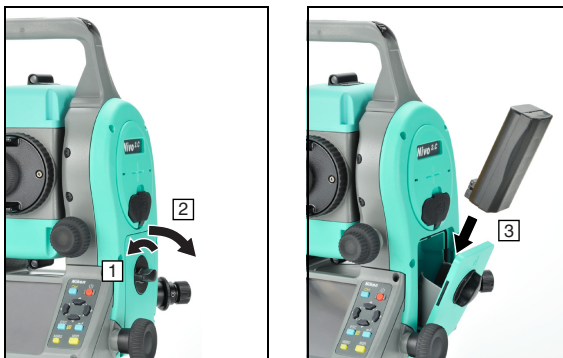


CAUTION – Avoid touching the contacts on the battery pack.

1. If the instrument is turned on, press **[PWR]** to turn it off.
2. Turn the battery box release knob counterclockwise, open the battery box cover and remove the battery pack from the battery box.

Inserting the battery pack

Before inserting the battery pack, clear any dust or other foreign particles from the battery contacts.



1. Turn the battery box release knob counterclockwise and open the battery box cover.
2. Put the battery pack into the battery box. Insert the battery pack with the connectors bottom first, facing inside.
3. Close the battery box cover and turn the knob clockwise until the secure click sound is heard.



CAUTION – If the battery box cover is not closed, this could adversely affect the watertightness of the instrument.

Setting Up the Tripod



CAUTION – The tops of the tripod ferrules are very sharp. When handling or carrying the tripod, take care to avoid injuring yourself on the ferrules.

1. Open the tripod legs enough to for the instrument to be stable.
2. Locate the tripod directly over the station point. To check the tripod's position, look through the center hole in the tripod head.
3. Firmly press the tripod ferrules into the ground.
4. Level the top surface of the tripod head.
5. Securely fasten the thumb screws on the tripod legs.
6. Place the instrument on the tripod head.
7. Insert the tripod mounting screw into the center hole of the base plate of the instrument.
8. Tighten the tripod mounting screw.

Note – Do not carry the instrument while it is attached to a tripod.


Centering

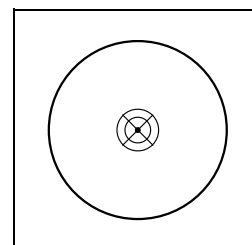
When you center the instrument, you align its central axis precisely over the station point. To center the instrument, you can either use the optical plummet or a plumb bob.

Centering using the optical plummet

Note – If you require high accuracy, check and adjust the optical plummet before you center the instrument. For detailed instructions, see [Checking and Adjusting the Circular Level, page 30](#).

To center the instrument using the optical plummet:

1. Set up the instrument on the tripod. For detailed instructions, see [Setting Up the Tripod, page 13](#).
2. While looking through the optical plummet, align the reticle with the station point. To do this, turn the leveling screws until the center mark  of the reticle is directly over the image of the station point.
3. While supporting the tripod head with one hand, loosen the tripod leg clamps and adjust the lengths of the legs until the air bubble is in the center of the circular level.
4. Tighten the tripod leg clamps.



5. Use the electronic level to level the instrument. For detailed instructions, see [Leveling, page 15](#).
6. Look through the optical plummet to check that the image of the station point is still in the center of the reticle mark.
7. If the station point is off center, do one of the following:
 - If the station point is slightly off center, loosen the tripod mounting screw and then center the instrument on the tripod. Use only direct movement to center the instrument. Do not rotate it.

When the instrument is centered, tighten the mounting screw.
 - If the displacement of the station point is major, repeat this procedure from Step 2.

Centering using the laser plummet

Note – Do NOT look into the laser directly.

Note – If you require high accuracy, check and adjust the laser plummet before you center the instrument. For detailed instructions, see [Checking and Adjusting the Circular Level, page 30](#).

1. Set up the instrument on the tripod. For detailed instructions, see [Setting Up the Tripod, page 13](#).
2. Turn on the laser plummet.
3. Align the laser pointer to the station point. To do this, turn the leveling screws until the laser pointer is over the station point.
4. While supporting the tripod head with one hand, loosen the tripod leg clamps and adjust the lengths of the legs until the air bubble is the center of the circular level.
5. Tighten the tripod leg clamps.
6. Use the electronic level to level the instrument. For detailed instructions, see [Leveling, page 15](#).
7. Check the laser pointer is over the station point.
8. If the station point is off center, do one of the following:
 - If the station point is slightly off center, loosen the tripod mounting screw and then center the instrument on the tripod. Use only direct movement to center the instrument. Do not rotate it.
 - When the instrument is centered, tighten the mounting screw.
 - If the displacement of the station point is major, repeat this procedure from Step 2

Centering using a plumb bob

1. Set up the instrument on the tripod. For detailed instructions, see [Setting Up the Tripod, page 13](#).
2. Hang the plumb line on the hook of the tripod mounting screw.
3. Adjust the length of the plumb line so that the tip of the plumb bob is at the height of the station point.
4. Loosen the tripod mounting screw slightly.
5. Using both hands to support the outer side of the tribrach, carefully slide the instrument about on the tripod head until the tip of the plumb bob is positioned over the exact center of the station point.

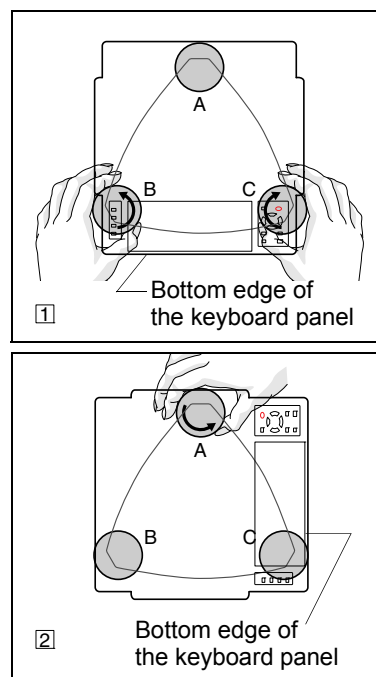
Note – To confirm that the instrument is precisely aligned, check its position from two directions at right angles to each other.

Leveling

When you level the instrument, you make the vertical axis of the instrument exactly vertical. To level the instrument, use the electronic level. In the leveling work, always set the instrument in face 1 direction (please refer to the Fig.1.1 in page 3).

To level the instrument:

1. Move the bubble into the circle drawn on the circular level and then turn on the power.
2. Rotate the alidade until the bottom edge of the keyboard panel is parallel to the two of the leveling screws (B and C).
3. Use leveling screws B and C to move the bubble into the center of the electronic level.
4. Rotate the alidade approximately 90°.
5. Use leveling screw A to move the bubble into the center of the electronic level.
6. Repeat Step 1 through Step 5 to center the bubble in both positions.
7. Rotate the alidade 180°.
8. If the bubble in the electronic level remains centered, the instrument is level. If the bubble moves off center, adjust the electronic level. For detailed instructions, see [Adjusting the Electronic Level, page 30](#).

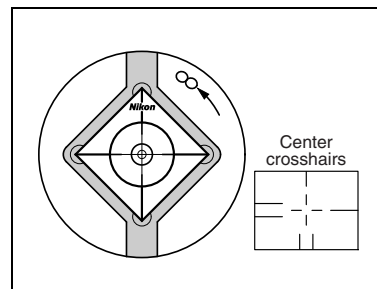


Sighting

When you sight the instrument, you aim the telescope at the target, bring the target image into focus, and align the image with the center crosshairs of the reticle.

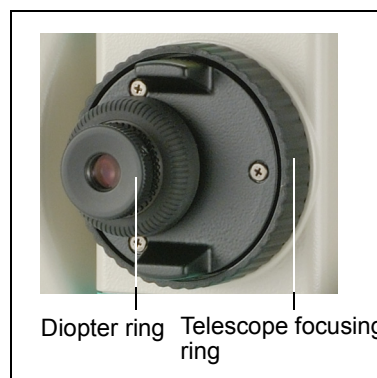
To sight the instrument:

1. Adjust the diopter:
 - a. Aim the telescope at a blank area, such as the sky or a piece of paper.



WARNING – Never look at the sun through the telescope. If you do, you may damage or lose your eyesight.

- b. Looking through the eyepiece, rotate the diopter ring until the reticle crosshairs are in sharp focus.
2. Eliminate parallax:
 - a. Aim the telescope at the target image.
 - b. Rotate the focusing ring until the target image is in sharp focus on the reticle crosshairs.
 - c. Move your eye vertically and laterally to check whether the target image moves relative to the reticle crosshairs.



If the target image does not move, there is no parallax.

- d. If the target image does move, rotate the telescope focusing ring. Then repeat from Step c.
3. Rotate the tangent screw:
 - The final turn of the tangent screw should be in a **clockwise** directions, to align the target accurately on the center crosshairs.

Setting the Measurement Mode and Preparing the Target

The Nivo series has two measurement modes: Prism mode (**Prism**) and Reflectorless mode (**N-Prism**). These modes can be changed at any time by holding down the **[MSR1]** or **[MSR2]** key for one second.

To set the measurement mode depending on the target you want to measure, see the following table.

Target	Target setting
Prism, reflector sheet	Prism (Prism mode)
Other (reflective materials)	N-Prism (Reflectorless mode)

In some cases, you can measure another target that is not appropriate to the set measurement mode.

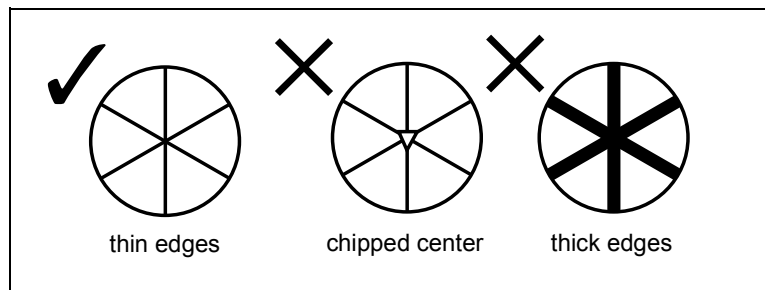
Note – The Nivo^{2.C} is Laser Class 3R in the Reflectorless mode and Laser pointer function, and Laser Class 1 in the Prism mode.

Don't sight the Prism when the Laser Pointer is on.

Note – Nivo^{3.C} and Nivo^{5.C} are Laser Class 1 in the Prism and Reflectorless mode, and Laser Class 2 in Laser pointer function.

Measurement with a prism

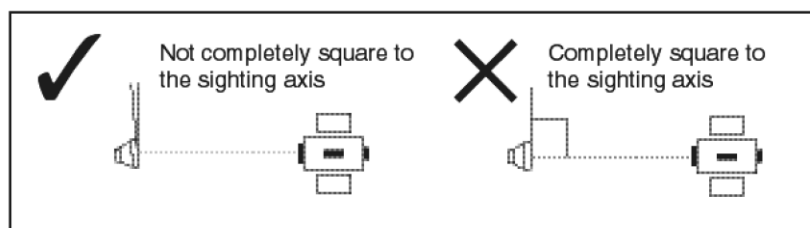
Do not use a prism with scratches, a dirty surface, or a chipped center. Prisms with thin edges are recommended.



As the Nivo series is extremely sensitive, multiple reflections on the prism surface can sometimes cause a significant loss in accuracy.

To maintain the accuracy of your measurements:

- When measuring a short distance, incline the prism slightly so that the EDM can ignore unnecessary reflections on the prism surface, as shown below.



Hold the prism securely in place and do not move while taking measurements.

In Prism mode, in order to avoid false measurements on objects other than the prism or reflector-sheet, targets that are less reflective than the prism or reflector sheet are not measured. Even if you start a measurement, measured values are not displayed. To measure less reflective objects, use the N-prism (reflectorless) mode

Measurement in Reflectorless mode

The intensity of the reflection from the target determines the distance the Nivo series can measure in this mode. The color and condition of the target surface also affect the measurable distance, even if the targeted objects are the same. Some less-reflective targets may not be measured.

The following table describes some examples of targets and approximate measureable distances.

Target	You can measure approximately...
Traffic signs, reflectors	500 meters (1640 feet)
Paper (white), veneer (new)	300 meters (990 feet)
wall (brightly painted), brick	100 to 200 meters (330 to 660 feet)

Measurable distances may be shorter or measurement intervals may be longer in the following cases:

- the angle of the laser against the target is small
- the surface of the target is wet

In direct sunlight, the measurable distance may be shorter. In this case, try to throw a shadow on the target.

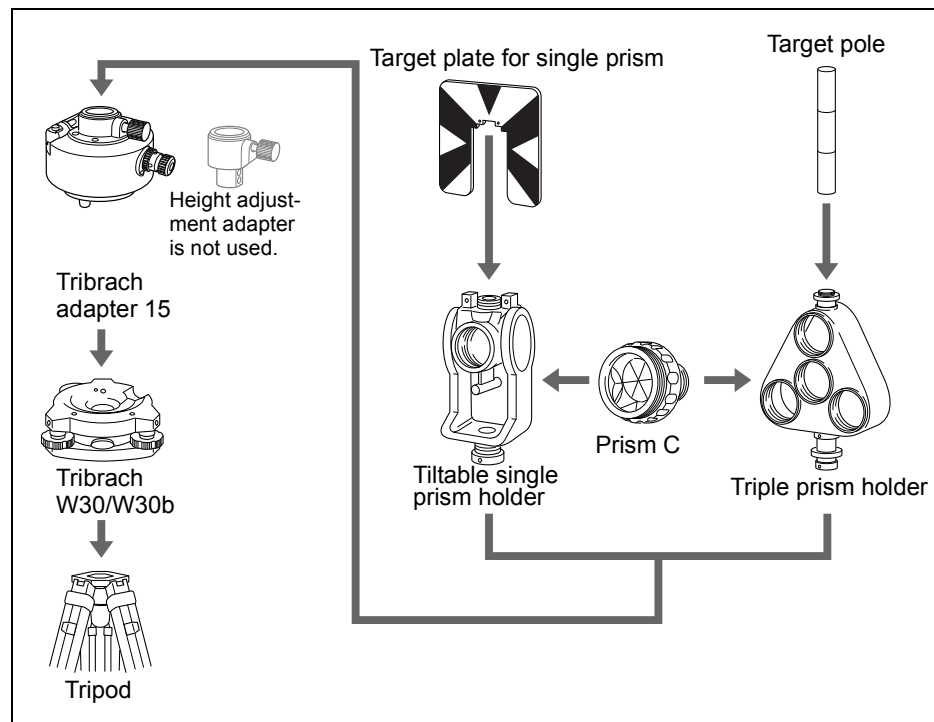
Targets with completely flat surfaces, such as mirrors, cannot be measured unless the beam and the target are perpendicular to each other.

Make sure there are no obstacles between the instrument and the target when taking measurements.

When you need to take measurements across a road or a place where vehicles or other objects are frequently moving, take several measurements to a target for the best result.

Setting Up the Prism Reflector

1. Assemble the prism reflector as shown below.



2. Adjust the height of the tribrach adaptor (see [page 20](#)).
3. If necessary, change the direction of the prism (see [page 20](#)).
4. If you are using a single prism holder, set the position of the target plate (see [page 20](#)).

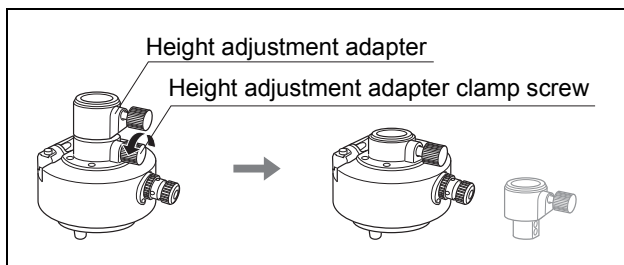
Detailed instructions for Step 2 through Step 4 are provided on the following pages.

Note – Nivo series must be used with the Tribrach W30 or W30b.

Adjusting the height of the tribrach adapter

The tribrach adapter has a height adjustment adapter. To use the prism reflector with a Nivo series instrument, remove the height adjustment adapter as shown in the Figure below.

The height adjustment adapter will be used with other Nikon Total Stations.

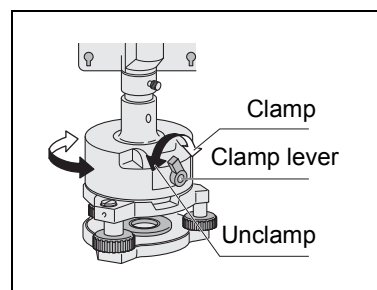


Changing the direction of the prism

The prism mounted on the tribrach adapter can be rotated to face in any direction.

To change the direction of the prism:

1. Release the rotation clamp. To do this, turn the clamp lever counterclockwise.
2. Turn the upper plate of the tribrach adapter until the prism is facing in the required direction.
3. Fasten the rotation clamp. To do this, turn the clamp lever clockwise.

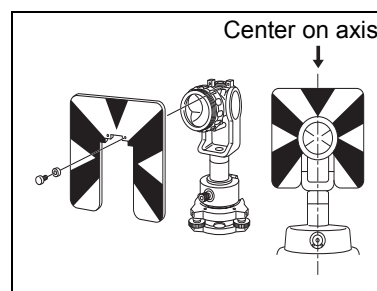


Setting the position of the target plate

If using a single prism, make sure that the target plate is aligned with the tribrach adapter and the prism.

To set the position of the target plate:

1. Use the two set screws supplied to attach the target plate to the single prism holder.
2. Move the target plate within the screw holes until the apex of the wedge pattern is aligned with the vertical axis of the prism and the tribrach adapter.



Getting Started

In this chapter:

- [Turning the Instrument On and OFF](#)
- [Basic Operation](#)

Turning the Instrument On and OFF

Turning on the instrument

Press [Power] key to turn on the instrument, and the application program will start up.

Refer to the operation manual for how to use the application program.



Note – Check the batteries are correctly inserted into the slot if the application program doesn't start up even after pressing [power].

Turning off the instrument

Press [Power] key, and the “Power Key!” window shown on the right appears.

Tap [Standby] button on the window to turn off the instrument.

Tap [OK] button, and the window disappears. The display returns to the screen shown before pressing [Power] key.



Note – Standby

“Standby” is the function which stops the program running and turns off the instrument.

Pressing [Power] key again returns to the screen displayed before the instrument is turned off.

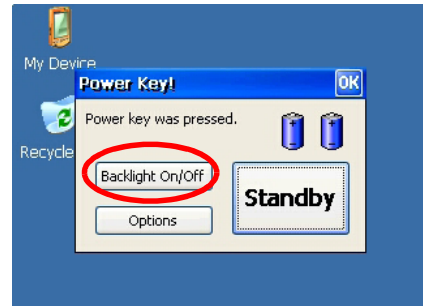
Basic Operation

Turning on and off the Backlight

Press [Power] key, and the “Power Key!” window shown on the right appears.

Tapping [Backlight On/Off] button on the window switches on/off the back light.

Tap [OK] button, and the window disappears. The display returns to the screen shown before pressing [Power] key.

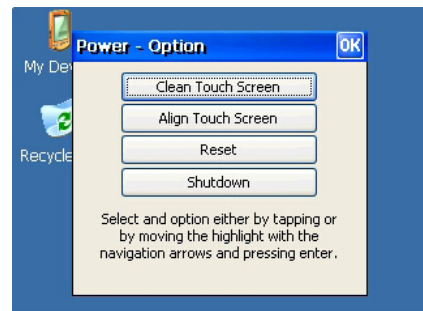


Other functions

Press [Power] key, and the “Power Key!” window shown on the right appears.

Press [Options] button on the window to display option menu.

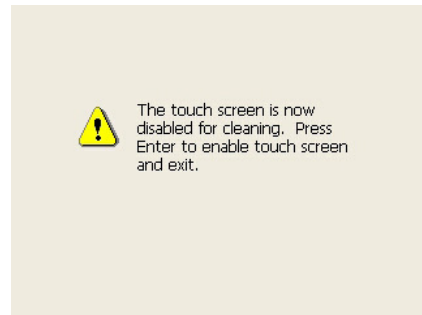
Tap [OK] button, and the window disappears. The display returns to the screen shown before pressing [Power] key.



Cleaning of touch screen

Tapping the menu button [Clean Touch Screen] disables the touch screen. Use this menu button for cleaning the touch panel.

Press \leftarrow (Enter) key, and the display returns to the screen shown before pressing [Power] key.



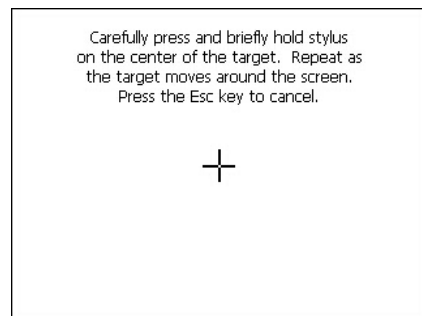
Adjustment of touch screen

Tapping the menu button [Adjust Touch Screen] shows the touch panel adjustment window.

By following the instruction in this window, a gap between the actual tapping point and button on the window will be corrected.

Press [+] (plus) sign on the screen by stylus pen over 1 second. The [+] (plus) sign will move to a corner of the screen when you remove the stylus pen. Pressing \leftarrow (Enter) key after you press [+] (plus) sign on center and four corners completes the adjustment of touch screen.

Press [ESC] key to cancel the adjustment.



Reset

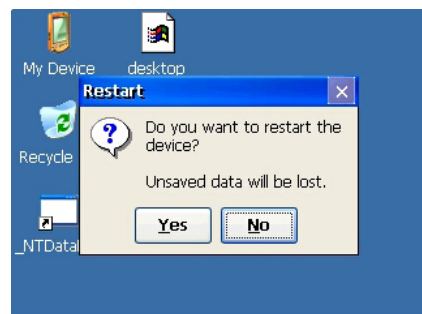
Tap the menu button [Reset], and the window shown on the right is displayed.

[Reset] stops the program in process and initializes the Total Station. Use this menu when the application program does not run normally because of an unexpected reason.

Tap [Yes] button to execute Reset.

Tap [No] button to cancel Reset and return to the screen shown before pressing [Power] key.

Note – Once the Reset is executed, data that are not stored in the application program will be lost.

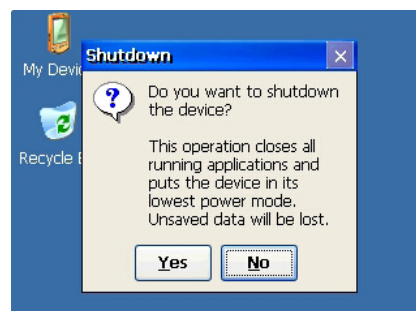


Shut down

Tap the menu button [Shutdown], and the warning window shown on the right is displayed.

Tap [Yes] button to execute Shut down.

Tap [No] button to cancel Shut down and return to the screen shown before pressing [Power] key.



Note – Executing Shut down completely turns off the Total Station.

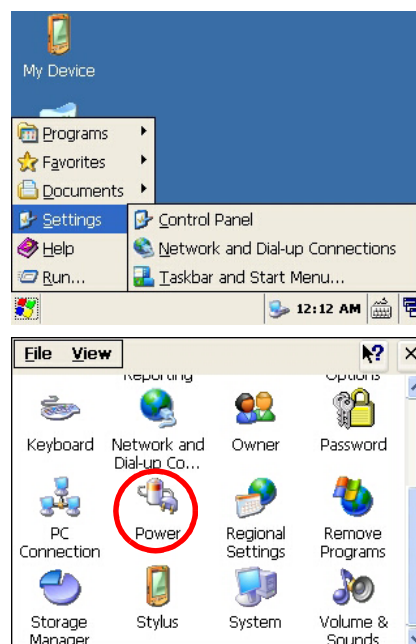
Note – Executing Shut down ends the application program and the data that are not stored in the program will be lost.

Auto power off setting

Auto power off function saves the consumption of electricity by switching the Total Station to the standby mode when it is not operated for a certain time.

Tap [Windows] button to display the menu.

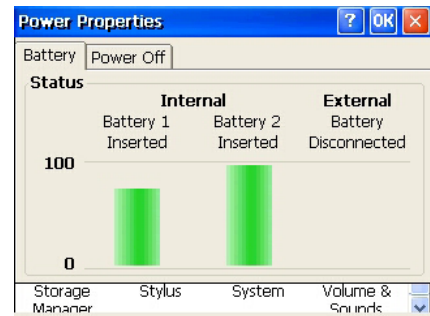
Select [Settings] to display the sub-menu.
Choose [Control Panel].



Double click [Power] icon.

The latest battery status is displayed.

Choose [Power Off] tab.



Time setting window is displayed.

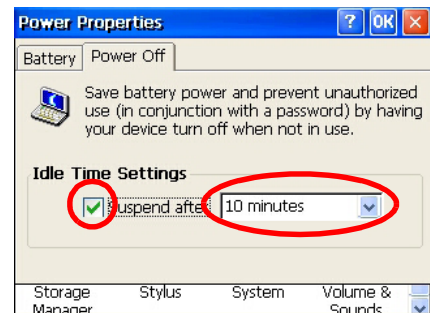
Check the check box of [Suspend after] in the “Idle Time Settings” field.

Select time from the pull down menu.

Selectable time is 5/10/30 minutes.

The suspend mode check box will be cleared if time is not selected from the pull down menu.

Tap [OK] button to complete the setting.



Note – Suspend mode and standby mode are the same status.

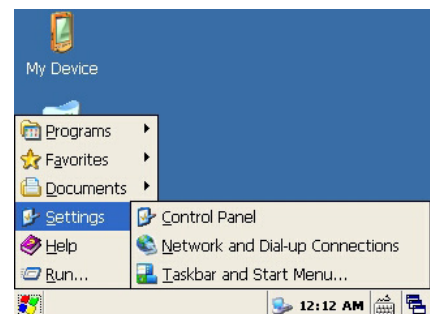
Date/Time settings

This function allows date and time setting of the Total Station

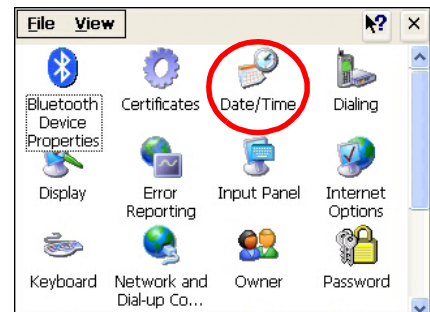
Tap [Windows] button to display the menu.

Select [Settings] to display the sub menu.

Choose [Control Panel].



Double click [Date/Time] icon.

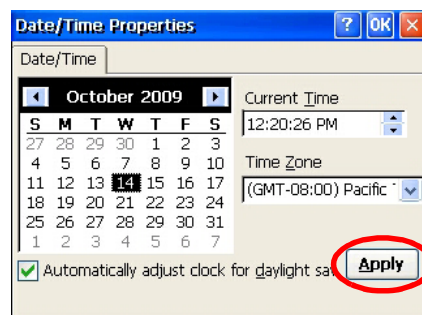


Current set date and time are displayed.

Set date, time and time zone.

Tap [Apply] button to fix the set values.

Tap [OK] button to complete the setting process.



Checking and Adjustment

In this chapter:

- [Adjusting the Electronic Level](#)
- [Checking and Adjusting the Circular Level](#)
- [Checking and Adjusting the Optical/Laser Plummet](#)
- [Zero Point Errors of Vertical Scale and Horizontal Angle Corrections](#)
- [Checking the Instrument Constant](#)
- [Checking the Laser Pointer](#)

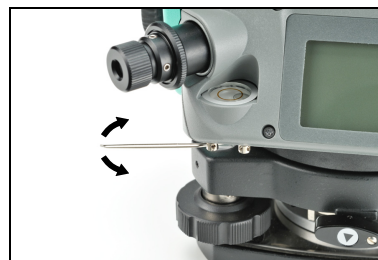
Adjusting the Electronic Level

Adjustment of the electronic level is done by Zero point errors of vertical scale and horizontal angle corrections. For detailed instruction, please see [page 31](#).

Checking and Adjusting the Circular Level

Once you have checked and adjusted the electronic level, check the circular level.

If the bubble is not in the center of the level, use the adjusting pin to rotate the three adjustment screws of either circular level on the instrument main body or tribrach until the bubble is centered.



Checking and Adjusting the Optical/Laser Plummet

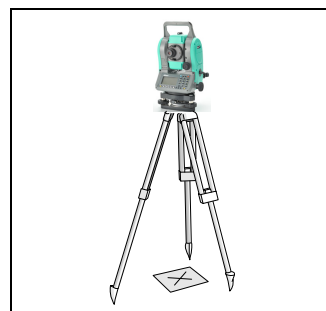
The optical axis of the plummet must be aligned with the vertical axis of the instrument.

To check and adjust the optical/laser plummet:

1. Place the instrument on the tripod. You do not have to level the instrument.
2. Place a thick sheet of paper marked with an X on the ground below the instrument.

While you are looking through the optical plummet, adjust the leveling screws until the image of the X is in the center of the reticle mark ☉.

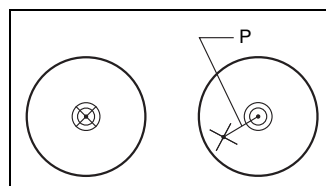
For laser plummet, adjust the laser pointer to the X.



3. Rotate the alidade 180°.

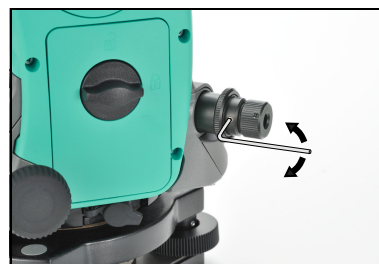
If the marked image is in the same position in the center of the reticle mark, no adjustment is required.

For laser plummet, if the laser pointer is on the X, no adjustment is required.



4. If the image or laser pointer is not in the same position, adjust the optical or laser plummet:

- a. Use the supplied hexagonal wrench to turn the adjustment screws until the image of the X is in Position P. Position P is the center point of the line connecting the X and the center of the reticle mark \odot .



- b. Repeat from [Step 2](#).
For laser plummet adjustment, a cap needs to be removed.

Zero Point Errors of Vertical Scale and Horizontal Angle Corrections

Checking

1. Set up the instrument on the tripod.
2. Follow the leveling procedures described in [Leveling, page 15](#).
3. Flip the telescope to the Face-1 position.
4. Sight a target that is within 45° of the horizontal plane.
5. Read the vertical angle from the VA1 field in the Basic Measurement Screen (BMS).
6. Rotate the instrument 180° and flip the telescope to the Face-2 position.
7. Read the vertical angle from the VA2 field.
8. Add the two vertical angles together, $VA1 + VA2$.
 - No adjustment is required if the zero reference for vertical angles (VA zero setting) is set to Zenith, and $VA1 + VA2$ equals 360° .
 - No adjustment is required if the zero reference for vertical angles (VA zero setting) is set to Horizon, and $VA1 + VA2$ is either 180° or 540° .
 - An adjustment is required if $VA1 + VA2$ is not one of the values listed above.

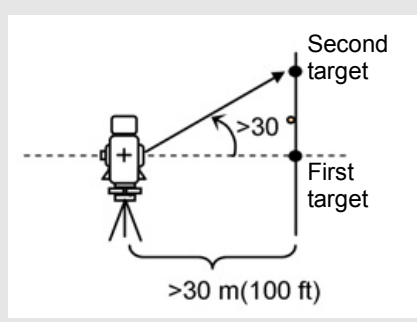
Note – The difference between the vertical angle reading the relevant angle (either 360° for Zenith, or 180° or 540° for Horizon) is called the **altitude constant**.

Adjusting

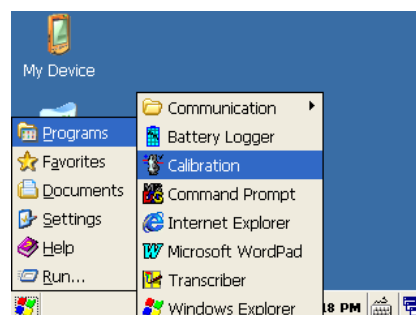
There are two steps in the calibration program. Usually you only complete the first step that is described below, because the trunnion axis is finely adjusted mechanically.

To make a major adjustment to the trunnion axis error compensation, however, you can complete the second step that is described below and make three sets of observations.

To set the parameters for trunnion axis error compensation, establish two targets at a horizontal distance of at least 30 m from the instrument. The first target should be placed on the horizontal plane and the second should be more than 30° above the horizontal plane. Before you set the trunnion axis compensation value, you must complete three sets of F1/F2 observations to these two points. Even if you complete the second step, the instrument cannot store a trunnion axis error compensation of more than $30''$. If the error is more than $30''$, the instrument needs a mechanical check.



To enter the calibration program, tap [Windows] button to display the menu. Select [Program] to show the sub-menu. Choose [Calibration].

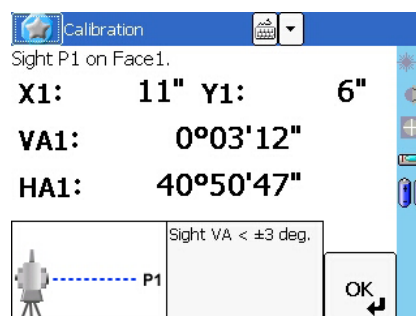


First step

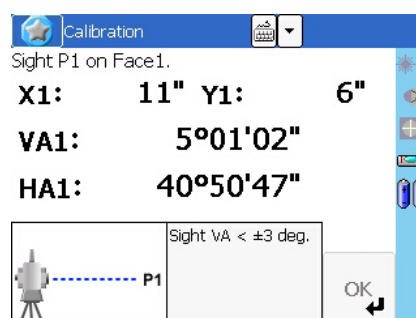
1. Take an F1 measurement to a target on the horizon. Tap [OK] button.

The vertical angle is shown in the V0 dir= Horiz setting.

VA1	Face-1 vertical angle (tilt-off value)
HA1	Face-1 horizontal angle (tilt-off value)
X1	Face-1 X axis tilt value
Y1	Face-1 Y axis tilt value



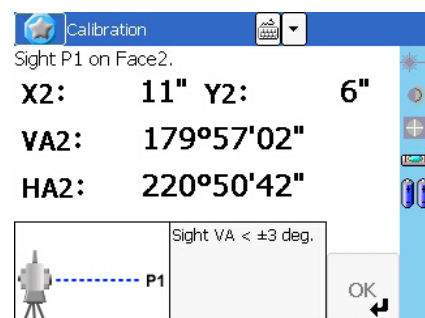
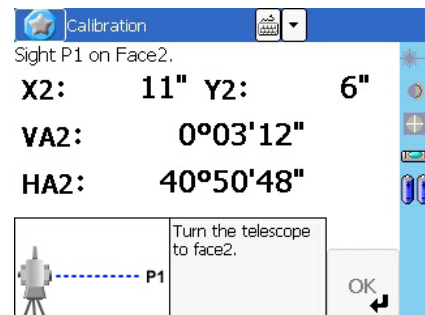
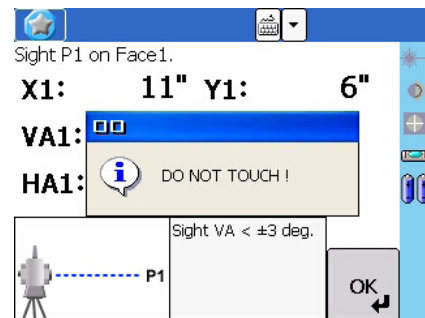
If you sight a target that has a VA of more than 3° , a warning message appears and [OK] button becomes disabled.



When you have taken the measurement, the message changes from DO NOT TOUCH! to Turn to F2.

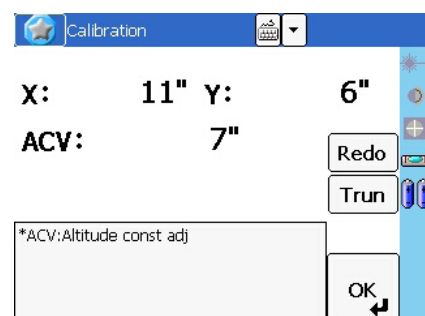
2. Take an F2 measurement to the same target. Tap [OK].

VA2 Face-2 vertical angle (tilt-off value)
 HA2 Face-2 horizontal angle (tilt-off value)
 X2 Face-2 X axis tilt value
 Y2 Face-2 Y axis tilt value

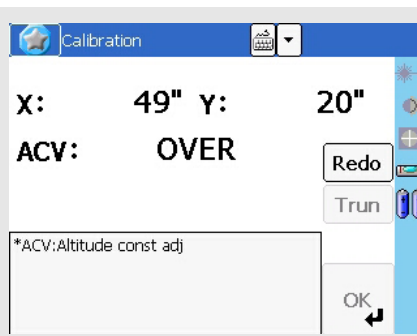


When the observation on F2 is completed, three parameters are displayed.

3. Do one of the following:
 - To return to the first observation screen, tap [Redo].
 - To set parameters on the instrument, tap [OK].
4. To go to the second step (trunnion axis compensation), tap [Trun].

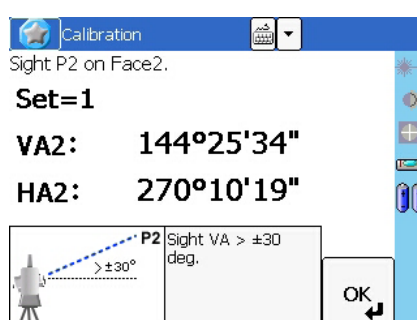


If the HA corr. setting is set to OFF, the ACH parameter is not applied to horizontal angle readings. If this setting is set to ON, both of the ACH and trunnion-axis parameters are applied to HA. If you do not complete the second step, the trunnion-axis parameter remains set to zero, and only the ACH parameter is applied. If ACV, ACH, X, or Y is out of range, OVER appears. Press any key to return to the first observation screen.



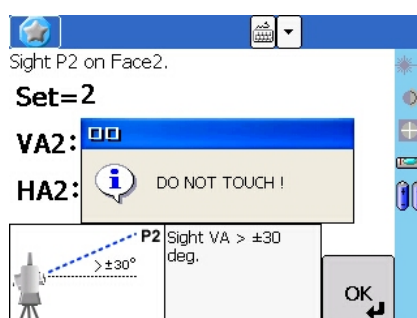
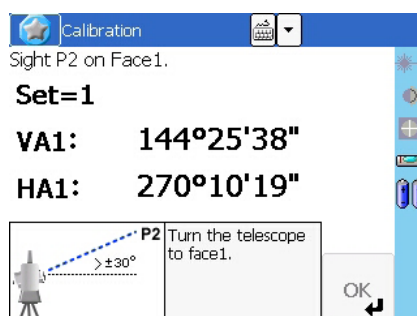
Second step

1. Sight the second target that is placed more than 30 degrees above the horizontal plane.

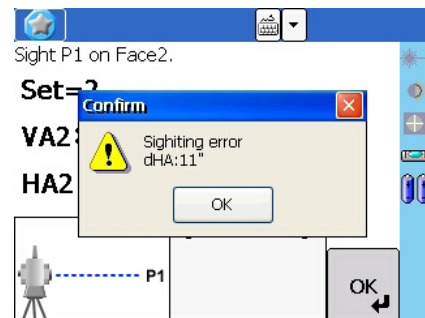


2. Tap [OK] to take angle measurements in the following order:

- Face-2 to P2
- Face-1 to P2
- Face-1 to P1 (Horizontal)
- Face-2 to P1 (Horizontal)
- Face-2 to P2
- Face-1 to P2
- Face-1 to P1 (Horizontal)
- Face-2 to P1 (Horizontal)
- Face-2 to P2
- Face-1 to P2

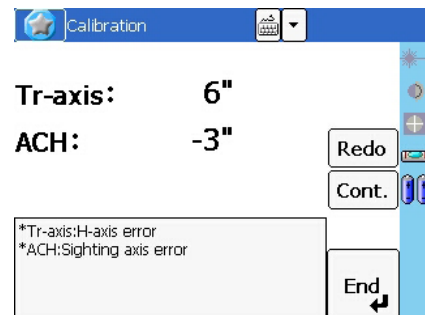


The tolerance in angle reading to each direction is 10". To maintain the accuracy of the instrument, you must take shots with extreme care. If the dHA to the same direction is more than 10", an error message appears, and you must remeasure all three sets of points.



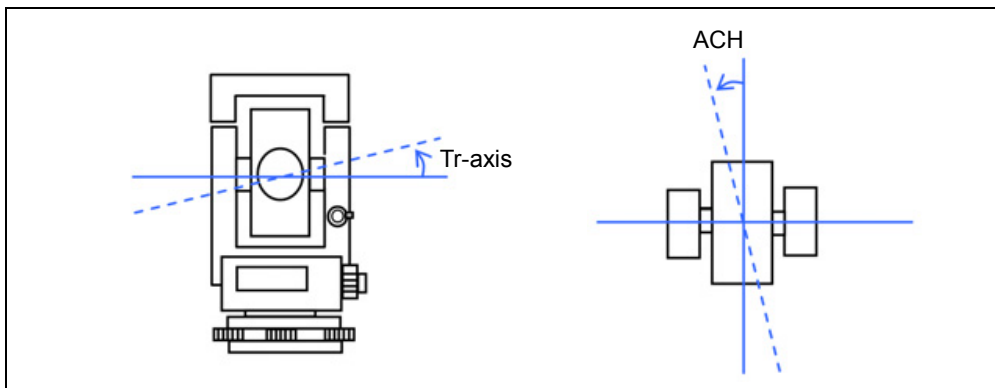
After three sets of F1/F2 observations, the instrument calculates the trunnion axis parameter and the updated ACH (the average of each set).

3. Do one of the following:
 - To return to the measurement screen for the first set of F1 measurements, tap [Redo].
 - To go to the next set of observations for a more accurate result, tap [Cont.]. You can record up to ten sets.
 - To store the parameter and return to the BMS, tap [End].
4. If HA corr. is set to OFF when you finish updating the trunnion axis parameter, a message appears. The message asks if you want to change the setting. To change the setting, tap [Yes].



Trunnion axis compensation

The trunnion axis error is reported when the vertical axis and the trunnion axis (horizontal axis) are not perpendicular to each other. The sighting axis error is from the sighting and the trunnion axes. These two errors can be compensated by applying the Tr-axis and ACH parameters on this instrument to horizontal angle readings.

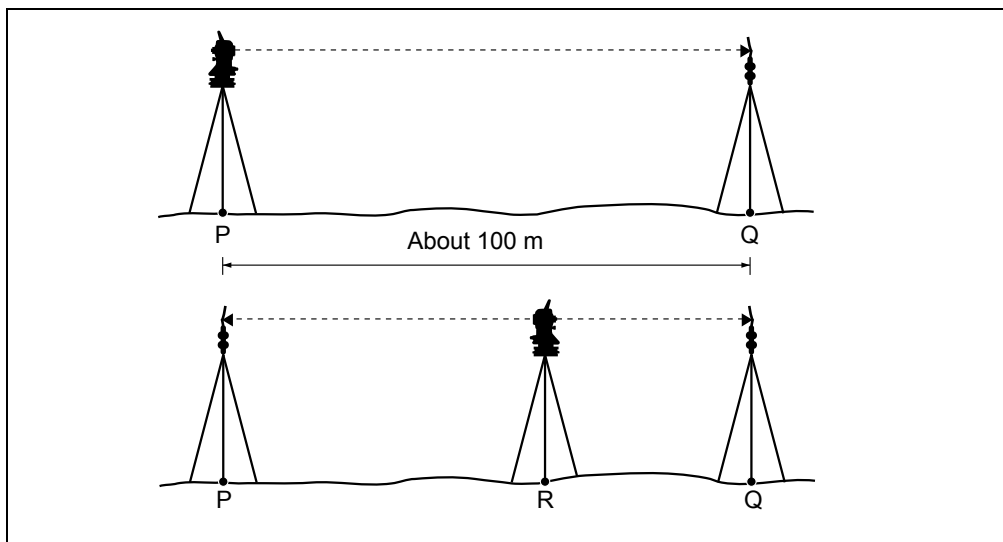


Because the amount of compensation changes according to the vertical angle, when compensation is enabled there is a slight movement in horizontal angle even if you clamp the tangent screw.

Checking the Instrument Constant

The instrument constant is a numerical value used to automatically correct for the displacement between the mechanical and electrical centers when measuring distances. The instrument constant is set by the manufacturer before the instrument is shipped. However, to ensure the highest operational accuracy, we recommend that you check the instrument constant several times a year.

To check the instrument constant, you can either compare a correctly measured base line with the distance measured by the EDM, or follow the procedure below.



To check the instrument constant:

1. Set up the instrument at Point P, in as flat an area as possible.
2. Set up a reflector prism at Point Q, 100 m away from Point P. Make sure that you take the prism constant into account.
3. Measure the distance between Point P and Point Q (PQ).
4. Install a reflector prism on the tripod at Point P.
5. Set up another tripod at Point R, on the line between Point P and Point Q.
6. Transfer the Nivo series instrument to the tripod at Point R.
7. Measure the distance from Point R to Point P (RP), and from Point R to Point Q (RQ).
8. Calculate the difference between the value of PQ and the value of $RP + RQ$.
9. Move the Nivo series instrument to other points on the line between Point P and Point Q.
10. Repeat [Step 5](#) through [Step 9](#) ten times or so.
11. Calculate the average of all the differences.

The error range is within 3 mm. If the error is out of range, contact your dealer.

Checking the Laser Pointer

The Nivo series total station uses a red laser beam to a laser pointer. The laser pointer is coaxial with the line of sight of the telescope. If the instrument is well adjusted, the red laser pointer coincides with the line of sight. External influences such as shock or large temperature fluctuations can displace the red laser pointer relative to the line of sight.

Specifications

In this chapter:

- [Main Body](#)
- [Standard Components](#)
- [External Device Connector](#)

Main Body

Telescope

Tube length	125 mm (4.91 in.)
Magnification	30 X
Effective diameter of objective	
Nivo^{2.C}	40 mm (1.57 in.) EDM 45 mm (1.77 in.)
Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C}	45 mm (1.77 in.) EDM 50 mm (1.97 in.)
Image	Erect
Field of view	1°20' 2.3 m at 100 m (2.3 ft at 100 ft)
Resolving power	3.0"
Focusing distance	1.5 m to infinity (4.92 ft to infinity)

Measurement range

Distances shorter than 1.5 m (4.92 ft) cannot be measured with this EDM.

Measurement range with no haze, visibility over 40 km (25 miles)

Nivo^{2.C}

Prism mode

Reflector sheet (5 cm x 5 cm)	270 m (886 ft)
Standard prism (1P)	3,000 m (9,840 ft)

Reflectorless mode

Reference target	300 m (984 ft)
------------------	----------------

Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C}

Prism mode

Reflector sheet (5 cm x 5 cm)	300 m (984 ft)
Standard prism (1P)	5,000 m (16,400 ft)

Reflectorless mode

Reference target	300 m (984 ft)
------------------	----------------

- The target should not receive direct sunlight.
- “Reference target” refers to a white, highly reflective material. (KGC90%)
- The maximum measurement range of Nivo^{2.C} is 500 m in the reflectorless mode.

Distance precision

Nivo^{2.C}

Precise mode

Prism $\pm (2 + 2 \text{ ppm} \times D) \text{ mm}$ (–20 °C to +50 °C)

Reflectorless $\pm (3 + 2 \text{ ppm} \times D) \text{ mm}$ (–20 °C to +50 °C)

Normal mode

Prism $\pm (10 + 5 \text{ ppm} \times D) \text{ mm}$

Reflectorless $\pm (10 + 5 \text{ ppm} \times D) \text{ mm}$

ISO17123-4 for Prism measurement

Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C}

Precise mode

Prism $\pm (3 + 2 \text{ ppm} \times D) \text{ mm}$ (–10 °C to +40 °C)

$\pm (3 + 3 \text{ ppm} \times D) \text{ mm}$
(–20 °C to –10 °C, +40 °C to +50 °C)

Reflectorless $\pm (3 + 2 \text{ ppm} \times D) \text{ mm}$ (–10 °C to +40 °C)

$\pm (3 + 3 \text{ ppm} \times D) \text{ mm}$
(–20 °C to –10 °C, +40 °C to +50 °C)

Normal mode

Prism $\pm (10 + 5 \text{ ppm} \times D) \text{ mm}$

Reflectorless $\pm (10 + 5 \text{ ppm} \times D) \text{ mm}$

Measurement intervals

Measurement intervals may vary with the measuring distance or weather conditions.
For the initial measurement, it may take few more seconds.

Nivo^{2.C}

Precise mode

Prism	1.6 sec.
Reflectorless	2.1 sec.

Normal mode

Prism	1.2 sec.
Reflectorless	1.2 sec.

Prism offset correction	–999 mm to +999 mm (1 mm step)
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Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C}

Precise mode

Prism	1.5 sec.
Reflectorless	1.8 sec.

Normal mode

Prism	0.8 sec.
Reflectorless	1.0 sec.

Prism offset correction	–999 mm to +999 mm (1 mm step)
--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Angle measurement

Reading system	Absolute encoder Diametrical reading on HA/VA
-----------------------	--

Minimum display increment

360°	1"/5"/10"
400G	0.2 mgon/1 mgon/2 mgon
MIL6400	0.005 MIL/0.02 MIL/0.05 MIL

DIN18723 accuracy

Nivo^{2.C}	2"/0.6 mgon
Nivo^{3.C}	3"/1.0 mgon
Nivo^{5.C}	5"/1.5 mgon

Tilt sensor

Method	Liquid-electric detection (Dual axis)
Compensation range	±3'

Tangent screw

Type	Friction clutch endless fine motion
------	-------------------------------------

Tribrach

Type	Detachable
------	------------

Level

Electronic level	Displayed on the LCD
Circular level vial	Sensitivity 10'/2 mm

Optical plummet

Image	Erect
Magnification	3×
Field of view	5°
Focusing range	0.5 m (1.6 ft) to infinity

Optional laser plummet

Wave length	635 nm
Laser class	Class 2
Focusing range	∞
Laser diameter	Approx. 2 mm

Display and keypad

Face 1 display	QVGA, 16 bit color, TFT LCD, backlit (320 x 240 pixel)
Face 2 display	Backlit, graphic LCD (128 x 64 pixel)
Face 1 keys	14 keys
Face 2 keys	4 keys

Connections in the instrument

Communications	
RS-232C	Maximum baud rate 38400 bps asynchronous
USB Host and Client	
Class 2 Bluetooth 2.0 EDR+	
External power supply input voltage	4.5 V to 5.2 V DC

Battery pack

Output voltage	3.8 V DC rechargeable
Continuous operation time	
Nivo^{2.C}	
Continuous distance/angle measurement	approx 12 hours
Distance/angle measurement every 30 seconds	approx 26 hours
Continuous angle measurement	approx 28 hours
Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C}	
Continuous distance/angle measurement	approx 7.5 hours
Distance/angle measurement every 30 seconds	approx 16 hours
Continuous angle measurement	approx 20 hours

Tested at 25 °C (nominal temperature). Operation times may vary depending on the condition and deterioration of the battery.

Environmental performance

Operating temperature range	–20 °C through +50 °C (–4 °F through +122 °F)
Storage temperature range	–25 °C through +60 °C (–13 °F through +140 °F)

Dimensions

Main unit	149 mm W x 145 mm D x 306 mm H
Carrying case	435 mm W x 206 mm D x 297 mm H

Weight

Main unit w/o battery	
Nivo^{2.C}	3.9 kg (8.6 lbs)
Nivo^{3.C}/Nivo^{5.C}	3.8 kg (8.4 lbs)
Battery	0.1 kg (0.2 lbs)
Carrying case	2.3 kg (5.1 lbs)
Charger and AC adapter	0.4 kg (0.99 lbs), approx.

Environmental protection

Watertight/dust-proof protection	IP66
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Standard Components

- Instrument main body
- Battery pack (X 2)
- Battery charger
- AC adapter
- Adjustment pin, Allen wrench
- Objective lens cap
- Vinyl cover
- *Total Station Nivo Series Instruction Manual* (this document)
- Carrying case
- Shoulder strap (X 2)

External Device Connector

This connector can be used to connect to an external power source or to communicate with an external device.

Before using the external device connector, make sure that the external device meets the specifications below.

Input voltage	4.5 V to 5.2 V DC
System	RS-232C
Signal level	±9 V standard
Maximum baud rate	38400 bps asynchronous
Compatible male connector	Hirose HR10A-7P-6P or HR10-7P-6P



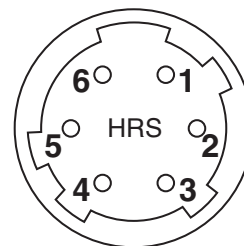
CAUTION – Except for the connection shown in [Figure 6.1 on page 50](#), use of this connector is at your own risk.



CAUTION – Use only the male connectors specified above. Using other connectors will damage the instrument.

The external device connector is a Hirose HR 10A-7R-6S female connector. The pinouts for connecting it to an external device connector are shown below:

Pin	Signal	Description
1	RXD	Receive data (Input)
2	TXD	Send data (Output)
3	NC	No connection
4	V	Power
5	GND	Ground
6	NC	No connection



CAUTION – Use only the pin connections shown above. Using other connections will damage the instrument.



CAUTION – The Nivo series total station has different pin assignment from other models of Nikon total station.

To connect to an external power source, supply power to Pin 4 (power terminal) and Pin 5 (ground terminal) on the instrument. The instrument will use the external power source even if the internal battery packs are attached.



CAUTION – Make sure that the power supplied is within the rated input range (4.5 V to 5.2 V DC, 1 A maximum). Power supplied outside this range will damage the instrument.

To communicate with an external device, connect the RS-232C signal from the external device to Pin 1 (input terminal) and to Pin 2 (output terminal) on the instrument.

Cap the data output/external power input connector securely while not in use. The instrument is not watertight if the cap is not attached or not attached securely, and when the data output/external power input connector is in use.

The instrument can be damaged by static electricity from the human body discharged through the data output/external power input connector. Before handling the instrument, touch any other conductive material once to remove static electricity.

System Diagrams

In this chapter:

- [System Components](#)

System Components

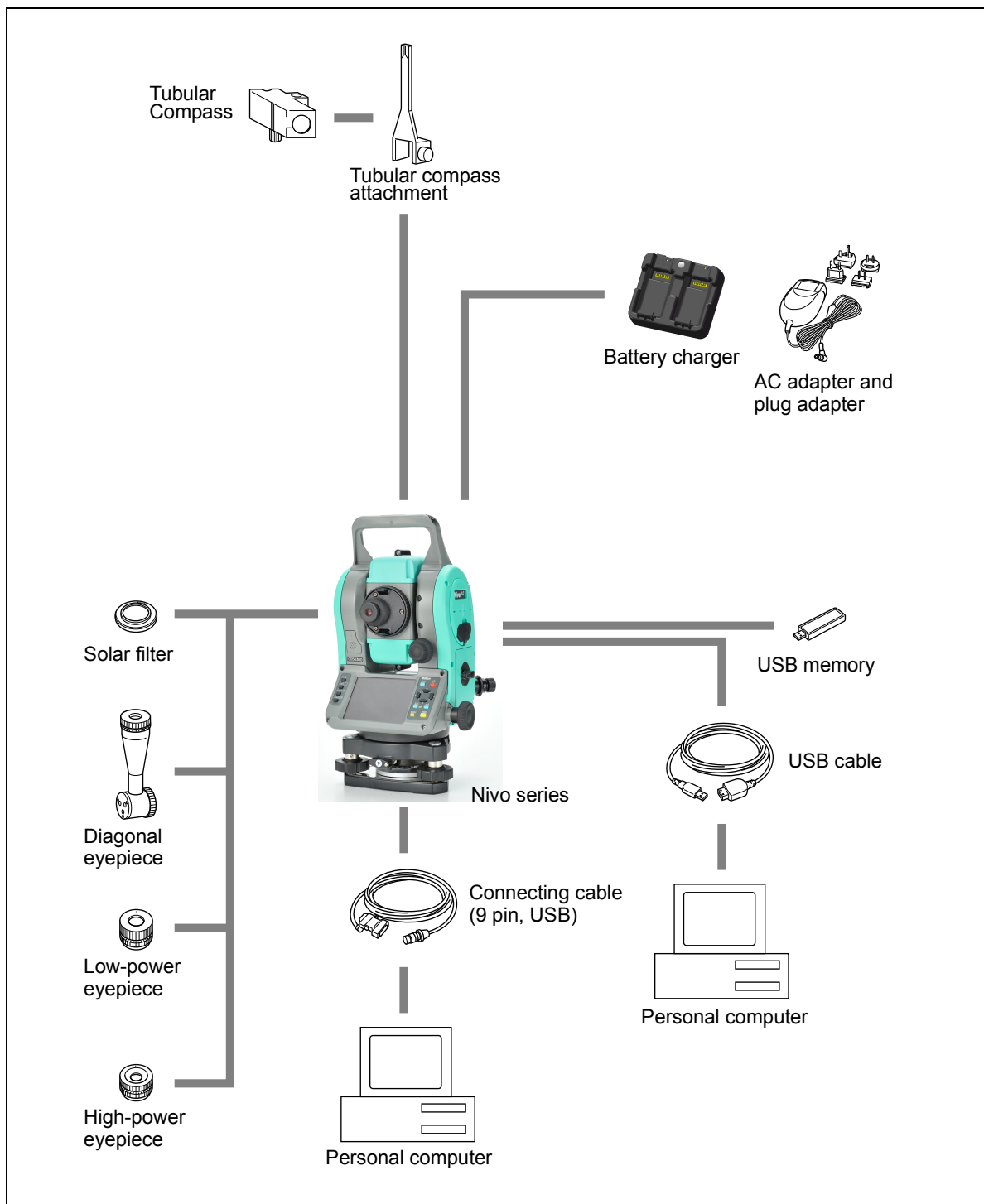


Figure 6.1 Measurement side

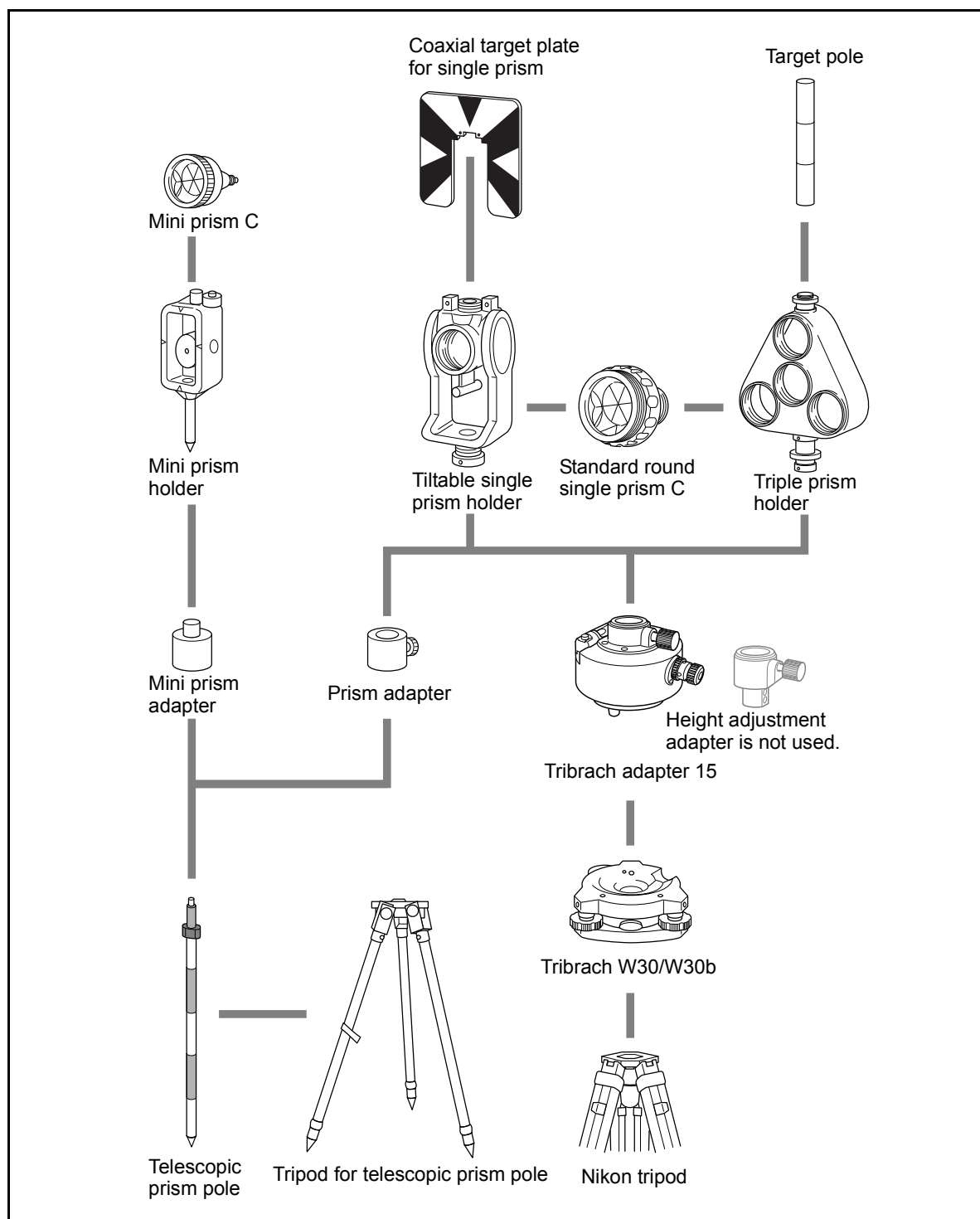


Figure 6.2 Prism reflector side

Note – Nivo series must be used with the Tribrach W30 or W30b.

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