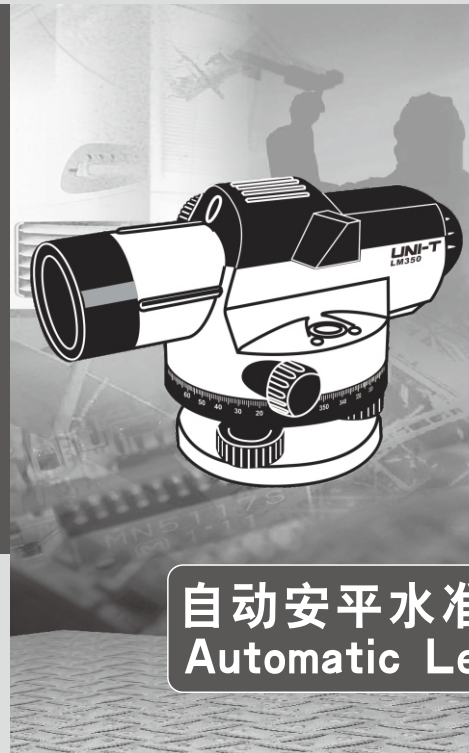


# UNI-T®

## LM350 使用手册 User manual



自动安平水准仪  
Automatic Level

P/N:110401108238X

## 前言

感谢您购买本公司生产的自动安平水准仪，为了充分发挥仪器的性能,请您仔细阅读本手册并妥善保管,以备日后参考。

### 注意事项：

- 操作一起之前或经过长时间的运输之后，都必须检查测量一起的找平精度和显示精度。
- 不可以让湿气渗入仪器中，也不可以让阳光直接照射在一起上。
- 仪器不可以长期放置在汽车中。
- 若一起工作处的温度与存放处的温度差异太大，应先将仪器留在箱内，直至它适应环境温度后再使用。
- 仪器不可以暴露在极端的气候下，会影响一起的测量准确度。
- 应避免任何冲撞或让测量仪器掉落在地面上。
- 长途运输仪器时，必须把仪器放置在仪器箱内。运输时应小心避免挤压、碰撞和剧烈震动。
- 本仪器只能交给合格的专业人员修理，而且只能使用原厂的备件。非专业人员不可擅自拆开仪器，以免发生不必要的损坏。

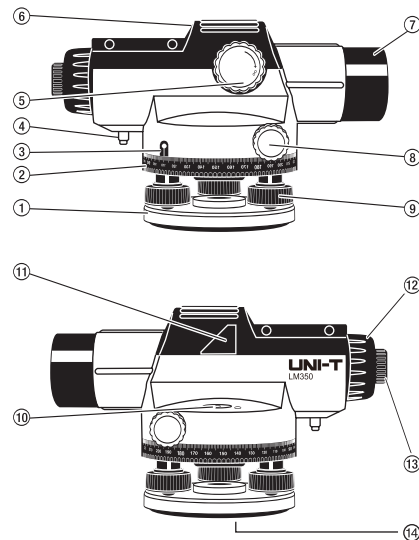
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## 一、技术参数

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 基本功能        | 水准仪         |
| 型号          | LM350       |
| 放大率         | 32X         |
| 工作范围        | 120m        |
| 单一测量时的高度精度  | 1.6mm/30m   |
| 物镜口径        | 36mm        |
| 安平精度        | ±0.3"       |
| 每公里往返测量标准偏差 | ≤±1.0mm/1km |
| 望远镜         | 正像          |
| 短视距         | 0.3m        |
| 补偿器工作范围     | ±15'        |
| 视场角         | 1°30'       |
| 乘常数         | 100         |
| 加常数         | 0           |
| 圆水泡精度       | 8'/2mm      |
| 度盘分度值       | 1°或1新度      |
| 防水          | 是           |
| 仪器重量        | 1.8KG       |
| 连接尺寸        | 5/8"或M16    |

## 二、仪器各部件名称



1. 基座
2. 度盘
3. 度盘指示牌
4. 补偿器锁
5. 调焦手轮
6. 光学瞄准仪
7. 物镜

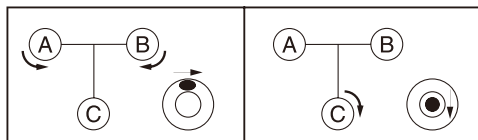
8. 水平循环微动手轮
9. 脚螺丝手轮
10. 圆水泡
11. 水泡观察器
12. 目镜罩
13. 目镜
14. 5/8"的三脚架接头(在下侧)

### 三、仪器使用

#### 3.1 仪器安置

1. 将三脚架竖立好，确保它不会翻倒或滑动，并调整至人眼的水平位置。
2. 把测量仪器上的三脚架接头14装入三脚架的螺杆中。拧紧三脚架的固定螺丝来固定好测量仪器。
3. 先粗略的进行瞄准工作，在短距离内可以提起三脚架来搬动仪器，为了避免在搬运中损坏仪器，必须以直立的方式提携三脚架，不可以把三脚架横靠在肩上。
4. 使用脚螺丝手轮9校准仪器。调整脚螺丝手轮让圆水泡中的气泡位于其中心。（图1）

图1



先转动脚螺丝手轮A和B让气泡移动到这两点中央的位置，接着在转动脚螺丝手轮C至气泡移动到圆水泡中心为止。

#### 3.2 瞄准与调焦

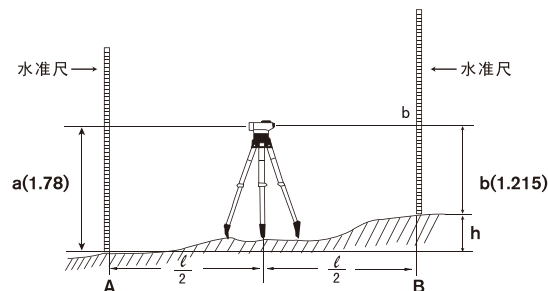
1. 拆除物镜7上的防护盖，把望远镜对准亮的物体，或者把白纸放在物镜7前面，接着在转动目镜13至能够清楚地看见深黑色的十字丝为止。

2. 把望远镜对准水准尺，必要时得借助光学瞄准器6来瞄准。
3. 转动调焦手轮5至能够清楚地看见水准尺上的刻度为止。
4. 旋转水平循环微动手轮8，把十字丝移动到水准尺的中央位置。

### 四、测量功能

#### 4.1 测量高差

1. 将仪器安置于被测点A、B的中间。（图2）
2. 将水准尺以垂直的方式竖立于A点，将仪器聚焦并把十字丝调整到水准尺的中央，记录下十字丝的中线在水准尺所在位置的刻度值a。（图3）
3. 将水准尺以垂直的方式竖立于B点，将仪器聚焦并把十字丝调整到水准尺的中央，记录下十字丝的中线在水准尺所在位置的刻度值b。（图4）
4. 高差  $h = 1.78 - 1.215 = 0.565$  米。



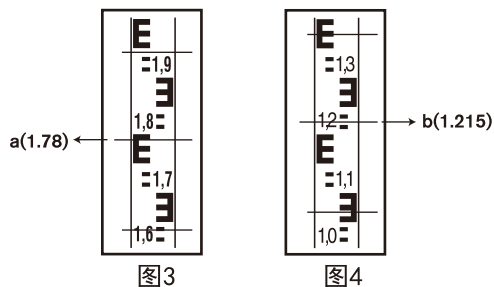


图3

图4

#### 4.2测量距离

1. 瞄准水准尺，记录下视距丝（图5）在水准尺所在位置的刻度值。（图6）
2. 将视距丝的高度差值乘100，所得的值便是从仪器到水准尺的距离。

图上测得的距离是： $(1.347 - 1.042) \times 100 = 30.5$ 米

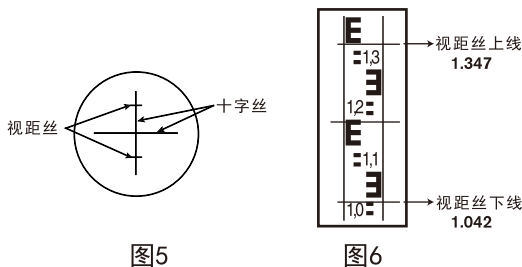


图5

图6

#### 4.3角度测量

1. 把测量仪器对准点A，转动度盘2让刻度“0”对准度盘指示牌3。（图7）
2. 把测量仪器对准点B，此时记录下度盘指示牌3下的刻度。（图7）

图上测得的角度是： $45^\circ$

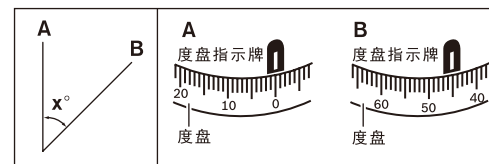


图7

### 五、仪器的检查与调整

使用仪器之前或经过长时间的运输之后，都必须检查测量仪器的找平精度和显示精度。

#### 5.1圆水泡检查

1. 使用脚螺丝手轮9校准仪器。调整脚螺丝手轮让气泡位于圆水泡的中心。
2. 将仪器旋转 $180^\circ$ ，气泡应在圆水泡的中心，如果偏离，则需要校正。

#### 5.2圆水泡校正

1. 旋转脚螺丝手轮9，使气泡向中心移动，偏移量为 $1/2$ 。（图8）

2. 使用内六角扳手调整水泡螺钉，使气泡移至圆水泡的中心。（图9）
3. 重复上述步骤，直至望远镜转至任何方向时气泡始终处于圆水泡的中心位置。

### 5.2 圆水泡校正

1. 旋转脚螺丝手轮，使气泡向中心移动，偏移量为1/2。

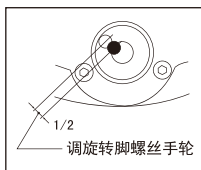


图8



图9

### 5.3 i 角检查

1. 检查时必须找一段30米长的测量距离。把仪器放置在中间位置，在测量的两端分别放置水准尺A和水准尺B。（图10）
2. 分别记录两个水准尺上的高度，计算出差值d；即a1（水准尺A上的高度）和b1（水准尺B上的高度）的差距。  
例子：a1=1.937米 b1=1.689米 则a1-b1=0.248米=d

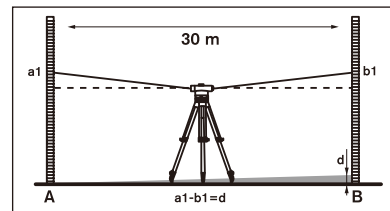


图10

3. 把仪器放置在距离水准尺A约1米处，再记录高度值a2（水准尺A上的高度）。
4. 计算b2' = a2 - d，再记录高度值b2（水准尺B上的高度），如果b2' 与b2的差异超过6毫米（20X/22X）或3毫米（24X/26X/28X/32X），则需要校正。

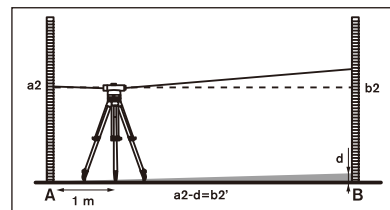


图11

例子：a2=1.724米 d=0.248米 则a2-d=1.476米=b2'  
 20X/22X: 测量时,高度b2的值应该是1,476米±6毫米  
 24X/26X/28X/32X: 测量时,高度b2的值应该是1.476米±3毫米

### 5.4 i 角校正

取下目镜罩，使用改正针，朝顺时针或逆时针的方向转动校正螺钉，让水准尺B上的高度测量值 $b_2$ 与 $b_2'$ 相符为止。

## 六、仪器的维护与保养

仪器应精心维护保养，以保证仪器精度及使用效率。

1. 测量工作完成后，将仪器各部表面清洗干净，放入仪器箱内。
2. 光学零件表面使用软毛刷、镜头纸清擦，忌用手指触摸镜片。
3. 仪器如有故障或损坏，须有熟悉仪器结构并有一定修理经验的技术人员进行检修，或送往仪器制造厂修理，禁止擅自打开测量仪器。
4. 仪器箱内备有干燥剂一袋，它能够凝结箱中的湿气，请定时更换干燥剂袋。
5. 仪器应储存于干燥、清洁、通风良好的地方。

## 七、装箱单

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 塑料仪器箱..... | 1 |
| 测量仪器.....  | 1 |
| 改正针.....   | 1 |
| 内六角扳手..... | 1 |
| 使用说明书..... | 1 |
| 干燥剂.....   | 1 |

## Preface

We appreciate of your purchasing our autolevel series. In order to help you fully explore the instrument features, please read this manual carefully and save these instructions properly for future reference.

Notes:

Before start to operate the instrument or after long transportation, the leveling and display accuracy must be checked first.

Protect the instrument against moisture, and keep the instrument away from direct sunshine.

Never leave the instrument in vehicles for a long time.

If the temperature has difference between the working spot and reserved place, please keep the instrument into case for a while until it suits the working temperature before putting into operation.

The measuring accuracy of the instrument can be impaired if exposing it under extreme temperatures or variations in temperature.

Avoid of any impact to or dropping of the instrument onto the ground.

Place the instrument into the provided carrying case during long transportation. The instrument should be avoided of extreme extrusion, bumping and shaking during transportation. Ensure that the instrument is correctly placed in the transport case (When placing the instrument into case, the compensator should be locked, otherwise, it could be damaged in case of intense movement.)

This instrument only allows the qualified specialists to repair and ensure of using the original spare parts. No one is allowed to separate the unit except of professional to avoid of any unnecessary damage.

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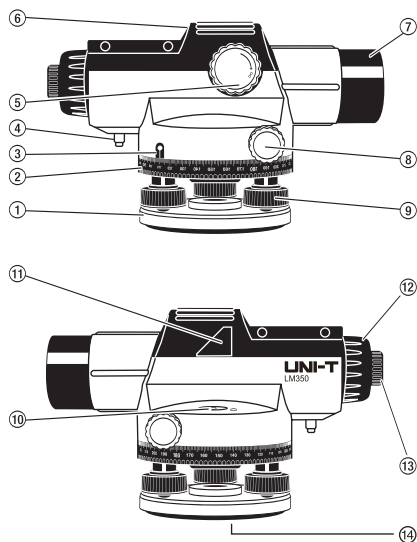
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## 1. Technical Data

|                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Model                                         | LM350       |
| Magnification                                 | 32X         |
| working Range                                 | 120m        |
| Height accuracy for an individual measurement | 1.6mm/30m   |
| Clear objective aperture                      | 36mm        |
| Compensator setting accuracy                  | ±0.3"       |
| Standard Deviation for 1km                    | ≤±1.0mm/1km |
| Telescope Image                               | erect       |
| Short focusing distance                       | 0.3m        |
| The working range of compensator              | ±15'        |
| Field of view                                 | 1° 30'      |
| Stadia ratio                                  | 100         |
| Stadia addition                               | 0           |
| Accuracy of circular vial                     | 8'/2mm      |
| Horizontal circle graduation                  | 1° or 1gon  |
| Water resident                                | Yes         |
| Net weight                                    | 1.8KG       |
| Mount thread                                  | 5/8" or M16 |



## 2. The instrument parts description



- |                                     |                                          |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. base plate                       | 8. horizontal drive screw                |
| 2. horizontal circle                | 9. leveling screw                        |
| 3. horizontal circle reference mark | 10. circular vial                        |
| 4. compensator lock                 | 11. bubble observe mirror                |
| 5. focusing adjusting knob          | 12. eyepiece cover                       |
| 6. optical peep sight               | 13. eyepieces focusing knob              |
| 7. objective lens                   | 14. tripod mount 5/8" (on the rear side) |

## 3. Operation

### 3.1 Setting up

1. Set up the tripod stable and safe against tipping over or slipping off, and adjust tripod to the position of user's eyes level.
2. Place the instrument via the tripod mount 14 onto the male thread of the tripod and screw the unit tight with locking screw of the tripod.
3. Roughly level the tripod, over the short distance, the instrument can be carried by lifting the tripod. To ensure that the instrument is not damaged during this process the tripod must be held vertically and should not be lengthwise over the shoulder.
4. Align the instrument with leveling screw 9 so that the air bubble is in the center of the circular vial (see fig. 1)

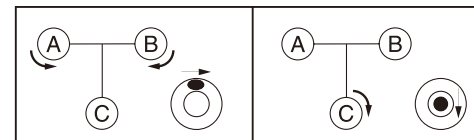


fig. 1

turn the first two leveling screws A and B to move the air bubble so that it is centered between the two leveling screws, then turn the leveling screw C until the air bubble is in the center of circular vial.

### 3.2 Aiming and focusing

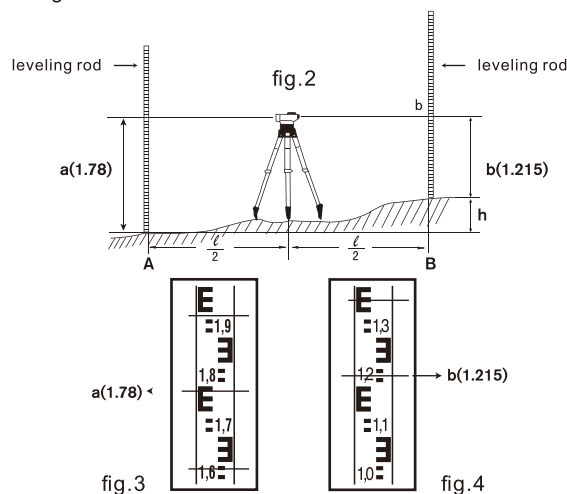
1. Take away the objective lens cover 7, let the telescope shoot toward a bright object or hold a white sheet of paper in front of the objective lens 7, then turn the eyepieces 13 till dark black crosshair can be seen sharply.
2. Direct the telescope towards the leveling rod, it may required optical peep sight 6 to aim if necessary.
3. Turn focusing knob 5 till the graduation field of the leveling rod appears sharply.

- Align the crosshair exactly to the center of the leveling rod by turning the horizontal drive screw 8.

## 4.Measuring Functions

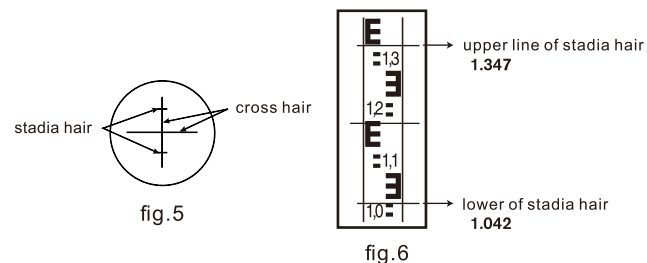
### 4.1Measuring Height

- Place the instrument to the center of point A and B ( see fig2.)
- Erect the leveling rod to the point of A vertically, focus the instrument against the leveling rod and adjust the crosshair to match the center of leveling rod, record the height value a of the leveling rod at the centre line of the crosshair. (see fig.3)
- Erect the leveling rod to the point of B vertically, focus the instrument against the leveling rod and adjust the crosshair to match the center of leveling rod, record the height value b of the leveling rod at the center line of crosshair. (see Fig.4)
- The Height Difference  $h=1.78-1.215=0.565\text{m}$



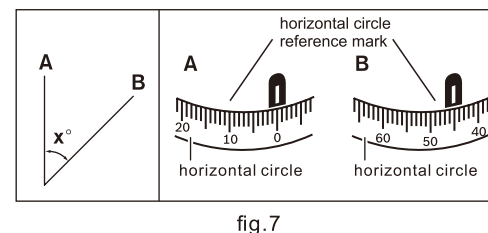
### 4.2Measuring Distance

- Aiming the leveling rod, record the value of upper and lower stadia hair( see fig.5) against the position of leveling rod (see fig.6)
- Multiply the difference of both heights of stadia hair by 100 to receive the distance value from the leveling rod to the instrument.  
distance measured in the figure:  $(1.347-1.042) \times 100 = 30.5\text{m}$



### 4.3Measuring Angles

- Shoot the instrument toward A, rotate the horizontal circle 2 with "0" point toward the reference mark 3. (see fig.7 )
- Shoot the instrument toward B, read off the angle value at the reference mark 3 of the measured angle in figure:  $45^\circ$



## 5. Checking and Adjusting

Before using the instrument or after long transportation, the leveling accuracy and indication accuracy.

### 5.1 Check Circular Bubble Vial

1. Adjust the instrument with leveling screw knob 9, so that the air bubble is in the center of circular vial.
2. Rotate the unit by  $180^\circ$ , the air bubble should keep in center, if the air bubble moves out of center, the circular bubble vial must be readjusted.

### 5.2 Adjusting Circular Bubble Vial

1. Rotate the leveling screw knob 9 to ensure the air bubble moving toward to the center of circular bubble vial, the deviation should be at  $1/2$  between the center and the end position (see fig.8)
2. Use align wrench turn the two adjustment screws till the air bubble moving to the center of circular bubble vial. (see fig.9)
3. Repeat the above step till the air bubble keep in the center of circular bubble vial no matter which direction the telescope turned.

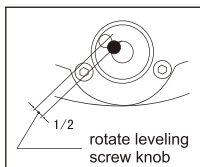


fig.8

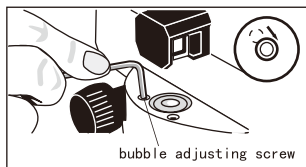


fig.9

### 5.3 Checking i angle

1. Checking should be done at a distance of 30m. Place the instrument in the center of this distance, put 2 leveling rod at the both end of measuring distance A and B separately. (see fig.10)
2. Read off the heights of this two leveling rod, calculate the difference  $d$ ; that is the difference between  $a_1$  (the height of leveling rod A) and  $b_1$  (the height of leveling rod B).

Example:  $a_1=1.937\text{m}$   $b_1=1.689\text{m}$  so  $a_1-b_1=0.248=d$

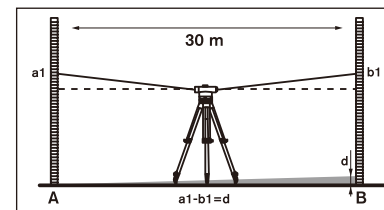


fig.10

3. Place the instrument to the position of 1m away from leveling rod A, read height  $a_2$  (the height of leveling rod A)
4. Calculate  $b_2'=a_2-d$ , then record the height  $b_2$  (the height of leveling rod B), if the deviates value between  $b_2'$  and  $b_2$  over 6mm ( $20\times/22\times$ ) or 3mm ( $24\times/26\times/28\times/32\times$ ), the crosshair must be readjusted.

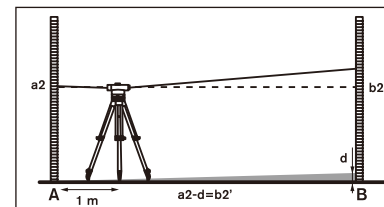


fig.11

Example:  $a_2=1.724\text{m}$   $d=0.248$  so  $a_2-d=1.476=b_2'$

when measuring  $20\times/22\times$ , the height  $b_2$  should be  $1.476\text{m} \pm 6\text{mm}$

when measuring  $24\times/26\times/28\times/32\times$ , the height  $b_2$  should be  $1.476 \pm 3\text{mm}$

### 5.4 Adjust the i angle

take off the eyepiece cover, use adjusting pin turn adjusting screw clockwise or counterclockwise till the heights value b2 and b2' on leveling rod B are same.

## 6. Maintenance and Service

Carefully use and maintain the unit, can guarantee the instrument accuracy and efficiency.

1. After measuring, wipe clean all the surface of the instrument and put into the carrying case.
2. Dust all optical parts with a soft brush and clean the lens with lens paper. Never touch the lens with your fingers.
3. If the instrument failed in function or damaged, repair or check should be done by experienced technician who fully understand the unit structure or returned to the factory for repair. Do not open the instrument by yourself.
4. A bag of silica gel dryer is included in the case for the removal of residual moisture. Renew the bag of silica gel regularly.
5. The unit should be kept in a dry, clean, dust-free and air-flow condition with low humidity.

## 7. Packing List

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Plastic Carrying Case..... | 1 |
| The Unit .....             | 1 |
| Adjusting Pin.....         | 1 |
| Hexagonal Wrench .....     | 1 |
| Instruction Manual.....    | 1 |
| Silica Dry Gel.....        | 1 |

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