Designation: F2046 – 00 (Reapproved 2022)

An American National Standard

Standard Specification for Tachometers, Various[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2046; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers various tachometers capable of measuring rotational shaft speed.

1.2 Special requirements for tachometer types used in naval shipboard applications are included in Supplement S1.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to inch-pound units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D3951 Practice for Commercial Packaging

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *SI (Le Systeme International d'Unites) Units, n*—units of measurement recognized by the Comite' International des Poids et Mesures (CIPM).

3.1.2 *tachometer, n*—an instrument capable of generating, transmitting, and indicating information or signal that can be convened into a function of rotational speed.

4. Classification

4.1 *Design Types*—The following are among the types of tachometers available:

(1) Centrifugal;
(2) Centrifugal, flexible drive;
(3) Chonometric;
(4) Electrical, alternating current (ac) voltage responsive, direct drive;
(5) Electrical reactance;
(6) Electrical, magnetovoltmeter, direct drive;
(7) Electrical, magnetovoltmeter;
(8) Frequency responsive, electrical control box and voltmeter, direct drive;
(9) Frequency sensitive, electrical, nonrotating magnetic pickup, direct drive, consists of a magnetic pickup, transducer, and indicator;
(10) Photoelectric;
(11) Digital contact;
(12) Centrifugal, flexible drive; and
(13) Vibrating resonant reed.

5. Ordering Information

5.1 The buyer shall provide the manufacturer with all of the pertinent application data in accordance with the acquisition requirements, 5.2.

5.2 *Acquisition Requirements*—Acquisition documents shall specify the following:

(1) Title, number, and date of this specification;
(2) Quantity of tachometers required;
(3) Range;
(4) Manufacturer's part number;
(5) When qualification inspection is required;
(6) Final disposition of qualification test samples;
(7) Type of electrical connection;
(8) Mounting method;
(9) Environmental requirements;
(10) Materials;
(11) Size and weight restrictions;
(12) Critical service life requirements;
(13) Performance requirements;
(14) Surface finish requirements;
(15) Cleaning requirements;
(16) When certification is required;
(17) Marking requirements;
(18) Packaging requirements; and
(19) Preservation requirements.

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F25 on Ships and Marine Technology and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F25.10 on Electrical.

Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2022. Published October 2022. Originally approved in 2000. Last previous edition approved in 2017 as F2046 – 00 (2017). DOI: 10.1520/F2046-00R22.

[2] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 *Material Selection*—The materials for all parts shall be selected for long-term compatibility with the environment in which the tachometer will be installed or used.

6.2 *Material Inspection*—The manufacturer shall be responsible for ensuring that materials used are manufactured, examined, and tested in accordance with the specifications and standards as applicable.

7. Physical Properties

7.1 *Size and Weight*—The buyer may have intended applications where size and weight are limited. Size and weight limitations shall be specified in the acquisition requirements.

8. Performance Requirements

8.1 *Service Life*—The buyer may have a minimum specified service life requirement. Critical service life requirements shall be specified in the acquisition requirements.

8.2 *Tachometer Performance*—Performance tolerances are usually specified in percentage of range span. The following performance characteristics and environmental exposures may or may not be important to each buyer's intended application.

(1) Accuracy,
(2) Repeatability,
(3) Damping,
(4) Temperature,
(5) Humidity,
(6) Salt spray,
(7) Vibration,
(8) Shock, and
(9) Electromagnetic interference (EMI).

9. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

9.1 *Cleaning, Finish, and Appearance*—Any special cleaning, surface finish, and appearance requirements shall be specified in the acquisition requirements.

10. Inspection

10.1 *Classification of Inspections*—The inspection requirements specified herein are classified as follows:

(1) Qualification testing, and
(2) Quality conformance testing.

10.2 *Qualification Testing*—Qualification test requirements shall be specified, where applicable. Test methods should be identified for each design and performance characteristic specified. Test report documentation requirements should also be specified.

10.3 *Quality Conformance Testing*—Quality conformance inspection is accomplished when acceptance and qualification testing is satisfied by a previous acquisition or when the product has demonstrated reliability in similar applications. Quality conformance inspection is usually less intensive than acceptance and qualification, often verifying that samples of a production lot meet a few critical performance requirements.

11. Number of Tests and Retests

11.1 *Test Specimens*—The number of test specimens to be subjected to qualification testing shall depend on the tachometer design. If each range is covered by a separate and distinct design, a test specimen for each range will require testing. In instances in which a singular design series may cover multiple ranges and types, it is recommended that three test specimens be tested provided the electrical and mechanical similarities are approved by the buyer. In no case, however, should less than three units, one unit each representing low, medium, and high ranges, be tested, regardless of design similarity.

12. Test Methods

12.1 *Tests*—All tests shall be performed in accordance with ASTM, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), or industry standards as specified.

12.2 *Test Data*—All test data shall remain on file at the manufacturer's facility for review by the buyer upon request. It is recommended that test data be retained in the manufacturer's files for at least three years or a period of time acceptable to the buyer and manufacturer.

13. Quality Assurance Provisions

13.1 *Warranty:*

13.1.1 *Responsibility for Warranty*—Unless otherwise specified, the manufacturer is responsible for the following:

(1) All materials used to produce a unit and
(2) Manufacturer will warrant his product to be free from defect of workmanship to produce the unit.

14. Certification

14.1 When specified in the purchase order or contract, the buyer shall be furnished certification that samples representing each lot have been either tested or inspected as directed in this specification, and the requirements have been met. When specified in the purchase order or contract, a report of the test results shall be furnished.

15. Product Marking

15.1 User-specified product marking shall be listed in the acquisition requirements. The minimum data to be clearly marked on each tachometer shall include the following:

(1) Manufacturer's name,
(2) Manufacturer's part number,
(3) Serial number or lot number,
(4) Date of manufacture, and
(5) Range.

16. Packaging and Package Marking

16.1 *Packaging of Product for Delivery*—Product shall be packaged for shipment in accordance with Practice D3951.

16.2 Any special preservation, packaging, or package marking requirements for shipment or storage shall be identified in the acquisition requirements.

17. Keywords

17.1 tachometer

SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS

The following supplementary requirements established for U.S. Naval shipboard application shall apply when specified in the contract or purchase order. When there is conflict between this standard (Specification F2046) and this supplement, the requirements of this supplement shall take precedence for equipment acquired by this supplement. This document supersedes MIL-T-16049C, *Tachometers: Electrical; Self-Generating; Mechanical, Fixed Mounting, and Hand Held; and Vibrating Reed*, for new ship construction. This document also supersedes MIL-T-24797, *Tachometers, Fiber Optic, (Naval Shipboard Use), (Metric) General Specification for*, for new ship construction.

TACHOMETERS: ELECTRIC AND FIBER OPTIC, FIXED MOUNTING

S1. Scope

S1.1 This supplement covers single-range noncontact electric and fiber-optic tachometers capable of generating, transmitting, and indicating information or signal that can be converted into a function of rotational speed. The subject tachometers may be used in shipboard systems, such as gas generators, power turbines, propulsion shafts, and gas steam turbine generators.

S1.2 Vibrating reed resonant-type tachometers are not covered in this specification.

S1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to inch-pound units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

S2. Referenced Documents

S2.1 *Commercial Documents:*

S2.1.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

B117 Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus

D3951 Practice for Commercial Packaging

S2.1.2 *ANSI/ISA Standards:*[3]

ANSI/ISA S37.1 (R-1982) Electrical Transducer Nomenclature and Terminology

ANSI/ASQC Q9001-1994 Quality Systems—Model for Quality Assurance in Design, Development, Production, Installation, Inspection, Testing, and Servicing

S2.1.3 *Electronic Industries Association (EIA) Standards:*[4]

RS-422 Electrical Characteristics of Balanced Voltage Digital Interface Circuit

455-22 FOTP-22 Ambient Light Susceptibility of Fiber Optic Components

455-34 FOTP-34 Interconnection Device Insertion Loss Test

S2.2 *Government Documents:*

S2.2.1 *Military Standards:*[5]

MIL-STD-461 Electromagnetic Interference Characteristics of Subsystems and Equipment, Requirements for the Control of

MIL-STD-167-1 Mechanical Vibrations of Shipboard Equipment (Type I—Environmental and Type II—Internally Excited)

S2.2.1 *Military Specifications:*[5]

MS3452 Connector, Receptacle, Electric, Box Mounting, Rear Release, Crimp Contact, AN Type

MS3456 Connector, Plug, Electrical, Rear Release, Crimp Contact, AN Type

MIL-C-5015 Connectors, Electrical, Circular Threaded, AN Type General Specification for

MIL-M-24794 Material, Index Matching, Fiber Optics

MIL-F-49291 Fiber, Optical, (Metric), General Specifications for

MIL-C-83522 Connectors, Fiber Optic, Single Terminus, General Specification for

MIL-C-83522/16 Connector, Fiber Optic, Single Terminus, Plug, Adapter Style, 2.5 mm Bayonet Coupling, Epoxy

MIL-C-83522/17 Connector, Fiber Optic, Single Terminus, Adapter, 2.5 mm Bayonet Coupling, Bulkhead Panel Mount

MIL-C-83522/18 Connector Fiber Optic, Single Terminus, Adapter, 2.5 mm Bayonet Coupling, PC Mount

MIL-C-85045 Cables, Fiber Optic, (Metric), General Specification for

MIL-S-901 Shock Tests, H.I. (High Impact), Shipboard Machinery, Equipment, and Systems, Requirements for

S3. Terminology

S3.1 *Definitions*—Terms marked with "ANSI/ISA S37.1" are taken directly from ANSI/ISA S37.1 (R-1982) and are included for the convenience of the reader.

[3] Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

[4] Available from IHS Markit Ltd, https://www.ihs.com/products/eia-standards.html.

[5] Available from DLA Document Services, Building 4/D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, http://quicksearch.dla.mil.

S3.1.1 *ambient conditions, n*—conditions, such as pressure and temperature, of the medium surrounding the case of a sensor.

ANSI/ISA S37.1

S3.1.2 *calibration, n*—test during which known values of measurands are applied to the sensor and corresponding output readings are recorded under specific conditions.

ANSI/ISA S37.1

S3.1.3 *environmental conditions, n*—specified external conditions, such as shock, vibration, and temperature, to which a sensor may be exposed during shipping, storage, handling, and operation.

ANSI/ISA S37.1

S3.1.4 *error, n*—the error for a given value of the input variable (measurand) is the difference between the measured value of the output signal and the expected value of the output signal. The expected value of the output signal for any value of the measurand shall be represented by a straight line whose end points are given by:

S3.1.4.1 The specified value of the output signal at the minimum input value of the measurand (for example, 4 mA at the minimum specified rotational speed).

S3.1.4.2 The specified value of the output signal at the maximum input value of the measurand (for example, 20 mA at the maximum specified rotational speed).

S3.1.5 *noncontact tachometer, n*—any type of tachometer that senses or responds to rotational speed without physical contact or mechanical connection to the shaft being measured.

S3.1.6 *operating environmental conditions, n*—environmental conditions during exposure to which a sensor must perform in some specified manner.

ANSI/ISA S37.1

S3.1.7 *optical, adj*—involving the use of light-sensitive devices to acquire information.

S3.1.8 *optical fiber*—a very thin filament or fiber, made of dielectric materials, that is enclosed by material of lower index of refraction and transmits light throughout its length by internal reflections.

S3.1.9 *optoelectronics module, n*—a component of the fiber optic tachometer that contains the optical source and detector, and signal conditioner devices necessary to convert the sensed rotational speed to a specified output signal.

S3.1.10 *output, n*—electrical or numerical quantity, produced by a sensor or measurement system, that is a function of the applied measurand.

S3.1.11 *range, n*—measurand values, over which a sensor is intended to measure, specified by their upper and lower limits.

ANSI/ISA S37.1

S3.1.12 *repeatability, n*—ability of a sensor to reproduce output readings when the same measurand value is applied to it consecutively, under the same conditions, and in the same direction.

ANSI/ISA S37.1

S3.1.13 *sensor element, n*—that part of the sensor that responds directly to the measurand.

ANSI/ISA S37.1

S3.1.14 *sensor head, n*—the transduction element of a fiber optic tachometer that detects rotational speed by means of changes in optical properties.

S3.1.15 *sheath, n*—the protective covering of a sensor element.

S3.1.16 *signal conditioner, n*—an electronic device that makes the output signal from a transduction element compatible with a readout system.

S3.1.17 *span, n*—the algebraic difference between the limits of the measurement range.

S3.1.18 *static error band, n*—the maximum deviation from a straight line drawn through the coordinates of the lower range limit at specified sensor output, and the upper range limit at specified output expressed in percentage of sensor span.

S3.1.19 *supporting surface, n*—surface on which the equipment is placed.

S3.1.20 *tachometer, n*—an instrument capable of generating, transmitting, and indicating information or signal that can be converted into a function of rotational speed.

S3.1.21 *target, n*—description including items such as material, size, multiple reflectors, and surface features shall be as specified in the acquisition requirements.

S3.1.22 *warm-up time, n*—the time required for a sensor to operate within specified accuracy, repeatability, and other critical parameters after being energized from a cold (ambient) state.

S4. Design Classification

S4.1 *Electric Types*:

S4.1.1 *Designation*—Tachometers shall be classified by a series of designations which shall be assigned and listed in the format following.

Example: F2046-20M-BK-A

F2046	20M	BK	A
Specification	Range (see S4.1.2)	Mounting (see S4.1.3)	Indicator (see S4.1.4)

S4.1.2 *Range*—Electric tachometer ranges shall be selected from the standard ranges listed in Table S4.1.

S4.1.3 *Mounting*—Tachometer indicators shall be either bulkhead mounted (designator—BK) or panel (designator—PL) mounted.

S4.1.4 *Indicator*—Tachometer indicators shall be either analog (designator—A) or digital (designator—D).

S4.2 *Fiber-Optic Type*:

S4.2.1 *Designation*—The sensor classification shall consist of a series of designations which shall be assigned and listed in the form following.

Example: F2046-DC-A-1

F2046	dc	A	1
Specification	Input power S4.2.2	Optoelectronics module type S4.2.3	Sensor mounting configuration S4.2.4

S4.2.2 *Input Power*—The input power required to operate the optoelectronics module shall be designated as follows:

dc—28-V direct current (Vdc)
ac—115-V alternating current (Vac)

S4.2.3 *Optoelectronics Module*—The mounting of the tachometer's optoelectronics module type shall be designated as follows:

TABLE S4.1 Standard Ranges for Electric Tachometers

Range, R/MIN	Designation
0–100	10A
0–200	20A
0–500	50A
50–500	50M
0–1000	10B
100–1000	10M
0–2000	20B
200–2000	20M
0–3000	30B
300–3000	30M
0–4000	40B
0–5000	50B
500–5000	50N
0–10 000	10C
1000–10 000	10N
0–20 000	20C
1000–20 000	20N
0–30 000	30C
0–50 000	50C
5000–50 000	50P
0–100 000	10D
500–100 000	10P
1000–100 000	10R
5000–100 000	10T

Type A—Bulkhead mounted (see S7.3.1)
Type B—Console mounted (see S7.3.2)

S4.2.4 *Sensor Mounting Configuration*—The tachometer's sensor shall be mounted according to the following mount requirement type. The mass per unit length of the sensor mount configuration shall be no greater than 0.02 kg/mm. The dimensions of the tachometer's sensor head shall be in accordance with Fig. S4.1.

S4.2.4.1 *Mass*—Unless otherwise specified, the mass of the optoelectronics module shall be not greater than 5 kg.

S4.2.4.2 *Target*—The target description including items such as material, size, multiple reflectors, and surface features shall be as specified in the acquisition requirements.

S4.2.5 *Range*—The fiber-optic tachometer range is an internal selection within the optoelectronics module with the following ranges:

0—1000 R/MIN
0—5000 R/MIN
0—10 000 R/MIN
0—20 000 R/MIN

S5. Ordering Information

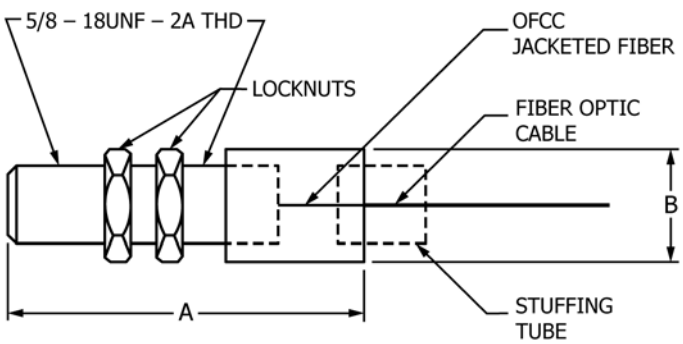
S5.1 The buyer shall provide the manufacturer with all of the pertinent application data shown in S5.2. If special application operating conditions exist that are not shown in the acquisition requirements, they shall also be described.

S5.2 *Acquisition Requirements*—Acquisition documents shall specify the following:

(1) Title, number, and date of this specification;
(2) Type and quantity required;
(3) Whether panel or bulkhead mounting is required;
(4) Range required;
(5) National Stock Numbers (NSNs) if available;
(6) When self-contained red illumination is required;
(7) Whether tachometer, control box, and indicator should be other than drip-proof construction;
(8) Number of additional indicators, if required;
(9) When qualification testing is required;
(10) Disposition of qualification test samples;
(11) Analog or digital indicator requirement;
(12) Special levels of preservation-packaging and packing required; and
(13) Product marking and labeling required.

S5.2.1 *Fiber-Optic Requirements*—In addition to the requirements outlined in S5.2, acquisition documents for fiber-optic tachometers should specify the following:

(1) Classification (see S4.2.1):
(a) Input power,
(b) Optoelectronics module,
(c) Signal output, and
(d) Range.
(2) Whether bulkhead or console mounting is required.
(3) Type and quantity of indicator(s) required.
(4) Whether junction box should be other than drip-proof construction.



SENSOR HEAD DIMENSIONS (mm)	
A	200.0 MAX
B	50.0 MAX

FIG. S4.1 Sensor Head Construction

S6. Materials and Manufacture

S6.1 *Metals*—Unless otherwise specified herein, all metals used in the construction of the tachometer shall be corrosion resistant. Dissimilar metals shall not be used in close physical contact with each other unless suitably finished to prevent electrolytic corrosion.

S6.2 *Flammable Materials*—Materials used in the construction of the tachometer shall, in the end configuration, be noncombustible or retardant in the most hazardous conditions of atmosphere, pressure, and temperature to be expected in the application.

S6.3 *Fungus-Resistant Materials*—Materials used in the construction of the tachometer shall be fungus-inert materials.

S6.4 *Solvents, Adhesives, and Cleaning Agents*—If any chemicals or cements are used in bonding of internal tachometer components, no degradation of these components shall result during in-service use.

S6.5 *Refractive Index Matching Gels, Fluids, or Compounds*—Refractive index matching gels, fluids, or compounds for fiber-optic tachometers shall be in accordance with MIL-M-24794.

S7. Physical Properties

S7.1 *Electric Tachometers*—Electric tachometers shall be a noncontact design and shall provide an output proportional to the continuous instantaneous shaft speed. Tachometers shall be for fixed mounted type of installations in which ranges from 100 to 100 000 r/min are encountered. Unless otherwise specified, the sensor, control box, and indicator shall be of drip-proof construction.

S7.1.1 *Sensor*—The sensor shall produce a signal by magnetic pulse, light pulse, or other noncontact method for input to the control box. The method of mounting or adapting the sensor may be varied to suit the machinery details.

S7.1.2 *Control Box*—The control box shall include the necessary electronics to process the sensor signal for driving the indicator. The sensor and control box may be combined in a single unit.

S7.1.3 *Indicator*—The indicator shall be capable of panel or bulkhead mounting. The indicator shall be analog or digital, as specified in the acquisition requirements. The analog indicator shall be a nominal 4½- or 6-in. round scale with a 250° minimum arc. The digital indicator may be a round or rectangular liquid crystal or light-emitting diode display with readout numerals a minimum of 1 cm in height. A stop shall be provided in analog indicators to prevent the indicating pointer from going past full-scale reading. Analog indicators shall have self-contained red illumination.

S7.1.3.1 *Dial and Pointer for Analog Indicators*—The dial shall be of a corrosion-resistant material that will not warp at 90°C. The dial shall have a dull white finish with scale markings, numerals, and pointer a dull black. Dial and pointer assembly shall be of commercial design.

S7.1.3.2 *Display or Indicator Windows*—The display shall be protected by a window of high-quality plastic, free from flaws and defects, that does not cause parallax error.

S7.1.4 *Dimensions and Weights (Maximum)*—Dimensions and weights of the indicator shall be as shown in Table S7.1.

TABLE S7.1 Dimensions and Weight (Indicators)

Nominal Scale Length Min, in.	Height Max, in.	Width Max, in.	Depth Max, in.	Weight Max, lbs
4½	5½	5½	5	5
6	7½	7½	6	6

S7.1.5 *Mounting*—The indicator shall be designed for panel or bulkhead mounting.

S7.1.6 *Operating Characteristics*—The tachometers shall instantaneously and continuously indicate information or a signal that can be converted into a function of the speed of rotation in r/min of the rotating part being measured. The tachometers shall indicate, without change or adjustment, regardless of the direction of rotation of the driving part on the same scale.

S7.2 *Fiber-Optic Tachometers*—The fiber-optic tachometer shall be a noncontact device capable of converting a rotational speed to a continuous output signal throughout a specified measurement range. A fiber-optic tachometer shall consist of a sensor head, optoelectronics module, and fiber-optic cable connector at both ends. The optoelectronics module translates the optical input from the sensor head to a continuous linear proportional analog electrical signal or other output signal such as optical and digital.

S7.2.1 *Sensor Head*—The sensor head(s) shall be passive and detect shaft rotation through change in optical properties. The beam interruption sensing mechanism shall consist of two sensor heads. One sensor head shall be used to transmit, and one sensor head shall be used to receive an optical signal (generated from the optoelectronics module) across an air gap. Neither electrical nor electronic components shall be used in the construction of the sensor head. The configuration and physical dimensions of the sensor head(s) shall be as specified.

S7.2.2 *Optoelectronics Module Mounting*—The optoelectronics module mounting shall be either bulkhead or console mounted as specified.

S7.2.2.1 *Bulkhead Mounted (Type A)*—The optoelectronics module shall be housed in a junction box.

S7.2.2.2 *Console Mounted (Type B)*—The optoelectronics module shall be packaged in a circuit card that is a modular subassembly of a control console. Design and test requirements for the optoelectronics module shall be as specified.

S7.2.3 *Fiber-Optic Cable*—For integrity, the cable shall have an outer diameter of a four–fiber cable in accordance with MIL-C-85045. In the cable, there shall be no less than two times the number of fibers needed for operation of the sensor. The cable shall be supplied with a stuffing tube, packing assembly, and an O-ring, installed on each end of the cable to accomplish watertight penetration into the sensor head and optoelectronics module. Exposed single-fiber OFCC shall not be used over distances greater than 1 m. The length of cable shall be as specified.

S7.2.3.1 *Optical Fiber*—Optical fiber used to transmit light between the optoelectronics unit and the sensor head shall be in accordance with MIL-F-49291.

S7.2.3.2 *Fiber-Optic Connectors, Receptacles, and Bulkhead Adapters*—Fiber-optic connectors, receptacles, or bulkhead adapters used shall be in accordance with MIL-C-83522

and MIL-C-83522/16,17,18, respectively. Connectors shall be assembled at both ends of the fiber-optic cable between the sensor head and the optoelectronics module. The connectors and receptacles shall be mounted inside the sensor head or optoelectronics module.

S7.2.4 *Electrical Input Power Requirements*—Nominal steady-state power supply requirements for ac shall be 115 V ± 8 V, 60 Hz ± 2 Hz, single phase. Nominal steady-state power supply requirements for dc shall be 28 V ± 4.5 V. The tachometer shall meet all performance requirements specified herein while operating with specified power supply voltages and their tolerances.

S7.2.5 *Output Signal*—The output signal of the tachometer shall be directly proportional to the speed being measured. A means shall be provided for internal selection (within the optoelectronics module) between the following output signals: true current source of 4 mA to 20 mA, 0 mA to 1 mA, 0 mA to 2 mA, 0 to 5 mA; true voltage source of 0 V to 5 V or 0 V to 10 V dc, and frequency (including TTL compatibility). A means shall also be provided for internal indication of the output signal selected. The complexity of this adjustment shall be such that one individual working alone is capable of performing this adjustment. The adjustment shall not require electrical disconnection.

S7.2.5.1 *Current Output*—The 0– or 4–mA output shall correspond to the lower speed range value and the 1–, 2–, 5–, or 20–mA output shall correspond to the upper speed range value. The current output shall remain accurate regardless of external load resistance variations over a range of 0 Ω to 250 Ω.

S7.2.5.2 *Voltage Output*—The 0–Vdc output shall correspond to the lower speed range value, and the 5– or 10–Vdc output shall correspond to the upper speed range value. The voltage output shall remain accurate regardless of external load resistances greater than 100 000 Ω.

S7.2.5.3 *Optical Output*—When an optical output is required, all requirements shall be as specified.

S7.2.5.4 *Digital Output*—When an electrical digital output is required, all requirements shall be as specified. The electrical characteristics shall be in accordance with EIA Standard RS-422 for balanced voltage digital interface circuitry or as specified. The data format shall be as specified.

S7.2.6 *Electrical Connectors*—A single electrical connector and mating plug in accordance with MIL-C-5015 shall be used to interface the input power and linear output signal to the optoelectronics module. The appropriate connector assembly and pin designations for each of the possible tachometer configurations shall be as follows:

S7.2.6.1 *dc Input and Current or Voltage Output*—The receptacle mounted to the optoelectronics module shall be Classification MS3452W14S-5PX in accordance with MS3452. Receptacle Pin "A" shall be +28–Vdc power input, Pin "B" shall be −28–Vdc power input, Pin "C" shall because ground, Pin "D" shall be a +mA or Vdc signal output, and Pin "E" shall be a −mA or Vdc signal output. The mating plug shall be Classification MS3456W14S-SSX in accordance with MS3456.

S7.2.6.2 *dc Input and Frequency Output*—The receptacle mounted to the optoelectronics module shall be Classification MS3452W14S-5PX in accordance with MS3452. Receptacle Pin "A" shall be +28–Vdc power input, Pin "B" shall be −28–Vdc power input, Pin "C" shall be case ground, and Pins "D" and "E" shall be frequency signal outputs. The mating plug shall be Classification MS3456WI4S-5SX in accordance with MS3456.

S7.2.6.3 *ac Input and Current or Voltage Output*—The receptacle mounted to the optoelectronics module shall be Classification MS3452W14S-5PX in accordance with MS3452. Receptacle Pins "A" and "B" shall be 115–Vac power input, Pin "C" shall be case ground, Pin "D" shall be a +mA or Vdc signal output, and Pin "E" shall be a −mA or Vdc signal output. The mating plug shall be Classification MS3456W14S-5SX in accordance with MS3456.

S7.2.6.4 *ac Input and Frequency Output*—The receptacle mounted to the optoelectronics module shall be Classification MS3452W14S-5PX in accordance with MS3452. Receptacle Pins "A" and "B" shall be 115–Vac power input, Pin "C" shall be case ground, Pins "D" and "E" shall be frequency signal outputs. The mating plug shall be Classification MS3456W14S-5SX in accordance with MS3456.

S7.2.6.5 *Digital Output*—The connector assembly for a digital output signal shall be as specified.

S7.2.7 *RPM Range Selection*—A means shall be provided for internal selection (within the optoelectronics module) between the following r/min ranges: 0 to 1000, 0 to 5000, 0 to 10 000, and 0 to 20 000. A means shall also be provided for internal indication of the r/min range selected. The complexity of this adjustment shall be such that one individual working alone is capable of performing this adjustment. The adjustment shall not require electrical disconnection.

S7.2.8 *Low-Intensity Alarm Indication*—The optoelectronics module shall have a red LED which shall light when the intensity of the tachometer's optical signal falls below a preset level. The LED shall be located on either the top or front of the module as it would be mounted during typical usage. The LED shall be visible in typical fluorescent room lighting. The optoelectronics alarm will allow for an indication that maintenance is required before a false output signal from the tachometer.

S7.2.8.1 *Low-Intensity Alarm Set Point Adjustment*—A means shall be provided for adjusting the low-intensity alarm set point over no less than one half of the dynamic range of the tachometer. A means of securing this adjustment shall be provided. The low-intensity alarm set point shall be capable of adjustment by one individual without the necessity for any electrical disconnection. Alarm set point adjustments shall be labeled and shall be accessible when the optoelectronics enclosure cover is removed.

S7.2.9 *Sensitivity Adjustment*—The tachometer shall have a sensitivity adjustment for increasing or decreasing the electrical pulse height of the optical signal over the dynamic range of the tachometer. The tachometer's sensitivity shall be adjustable by one individual without the necessity for any electrical