



# DIS334 Series

Voltage Single-Axis  
Inclination Switch  
Technical Manual



## Introduction

Designed by Bewis Sensing Technology LLC, The DIS334 series is a single-axis inclination switch, with a measuring range of  $\pm 180^\circ$ . When the measured inclination angle exceeds the alarm threshold, the output line becomes closed (disconnected is also available). If the measured inclination does not exceed the alarm threshold, the output line is normally open (also normally closed). Thanks to the built-in solid state relay, the user does not need to reconfigure the extra relay. The maximum current in the normally closed state can reach 1A. The alarm threshold can be set according to the actual situation. The product is small in size, high in consistency and stability, its working temperature reaches the industrial grade  $-40^\circ\text{C} \sim +85^\circ\text{C}$ , which is a cost-effective inclination switch.

## Features

- Single axis inclination monitoring optional
- Alarm threshold can be set arbitrarily
- Single line output alarm
- Voltage input: 9 ~ 35V
- Product size: 103.8\*55.4\*26mm
- Vibration resistance > 2000g
- Resolution:  $0.01^\circ$
- Temperature operation:  $-40^\circ\text{C} \sim +85^\circ\text{C}$
- Accuracy: dynamic  $2^\circ$  / static  $0.1^\circ$
- IP67 protection

## Applications

- Hydraulic lifting platform
- High voltage wire tower monitoring
- Aerial work vehicle
- Cloud platform leveling
- Based on incline

## Specifications

### Electrical Specifications

|                                     |            |   |         |      |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---|---------|------|
| Product number                      | DIS334     |   |         |      |
| Power Supply (V)                    | Conditions | Min   | Typical | Max  |
|                                     |            | 9   | 12      | 35   |
| Operating current(mA)               | Non-loaded |   | 80      |      |
| Normally closed maximum current(mA) |            |   | 100     |      |
| Operating temperature(°C)           |            | -40   |         | +85  |
| Store temperature(°C)               |            | -55   |         | +100 |
| Measuring range(°)                  |            | ±180  |         |      |
| Accuracy(°)                         |            | dynamic 2°/ Static 0.1°                           |         |      |
| Resolution(°)                       |            | 0.01  |         |      |
| Measuring axis                      |            | X   |         |      |
| Alarm axis                          |            | X   |         |      |
| Zero temperature drift(°/°C)        | -40~85°C   | ±0.01   |         |      |
| Frequency response (Hz)             |            | 100Hz   |         |      |
| Communication cable                 |            | 9-core cable, 0.15mm <sup>2</sup> for one         |         |      |
| Weight (g)                          |            | 220 (1.5 m communication cable, package excluded) |         |      |

**Resolution:** The measured minimum change value that the sensor can detect and resolve within the measurement range.

**Accuracy:** The error between the actual angle and the Root mean square(RMS) of the measured angle of the sensor (≥16 times).



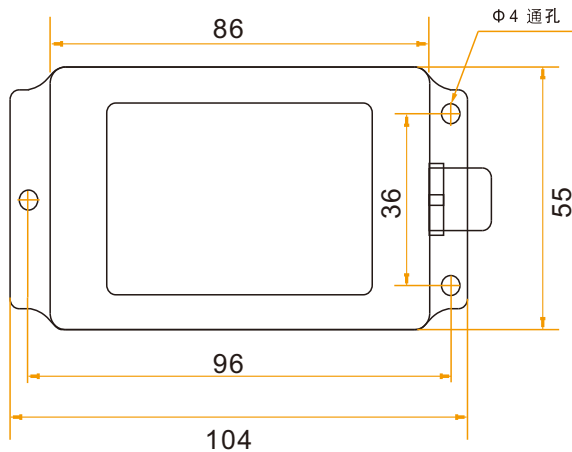
### Mechanical Characteristic

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Connector        | Metal connector (standard cable is 1.5m) |
| Protection level | IP67                                     |
| Shell material   | Magnesium alloy anodizing                |
| Installation     | Three M4 screws                          |

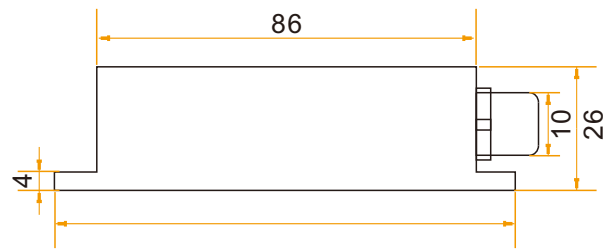


### Package size

Product Size: L103.8\*W55.4\*H26 (mm)



Top view



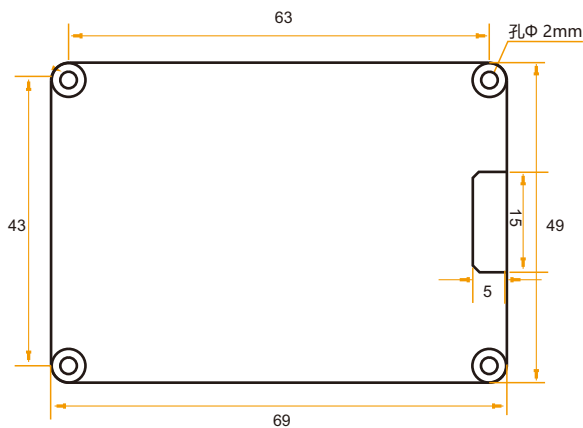
Aviation connector: 116  
Metal connector: 105



### Bare plate product size

Product size: L69\*W49\*H12(mm)

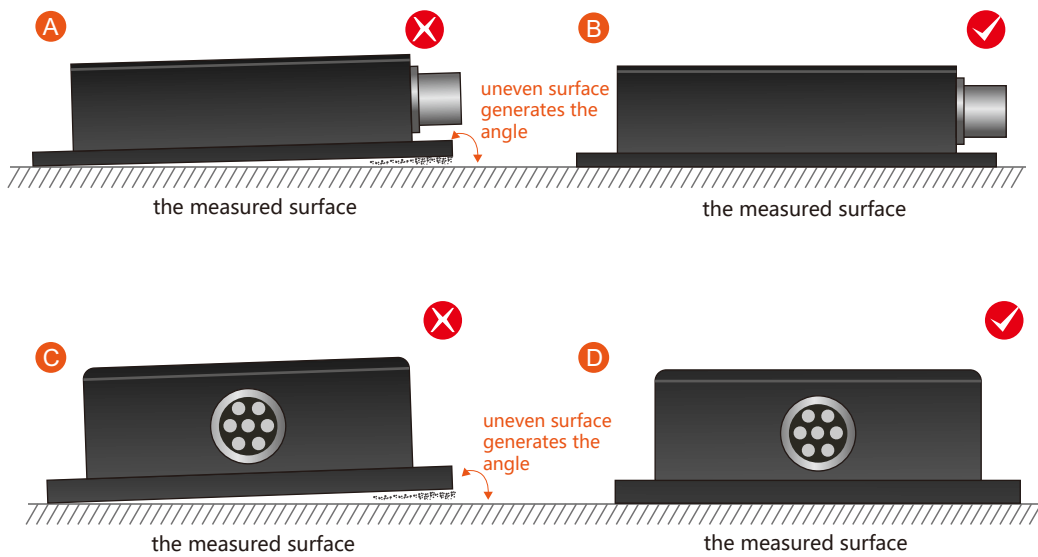
**Note:** ±1mm error for length and width dimensions, please refer to actual size.



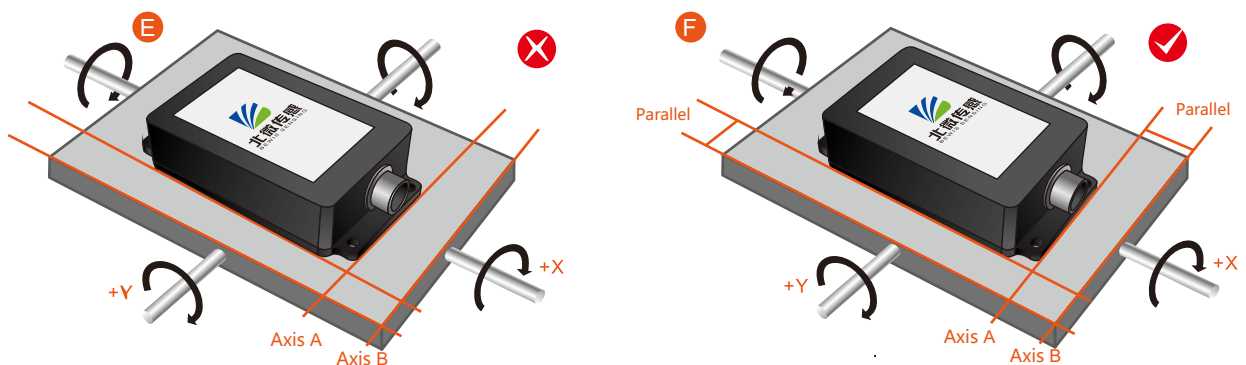
## Installation direction

The correct installation method can avoid measurement error. The following points should be made when installing the sensor:

First of all, to ensure that the sensor mounting surface and the measured surface completely close, the measured surface should be as horizontal as possible, can not have the angle shown in Figure A and Figure C, the correct installation is shown in Figure B and Figure D.



Secondly, the bottom cable of the sensor and the axis of the measured object shouldn't generate the angle shown in E. When installing, the bottom cable of the sensor should be kept parallel or orthogonal to the rotation axis of the measured object. This product can be installed horizontally or vertically (vertical installation requires customization). The correct installation method is shown in Figure F.

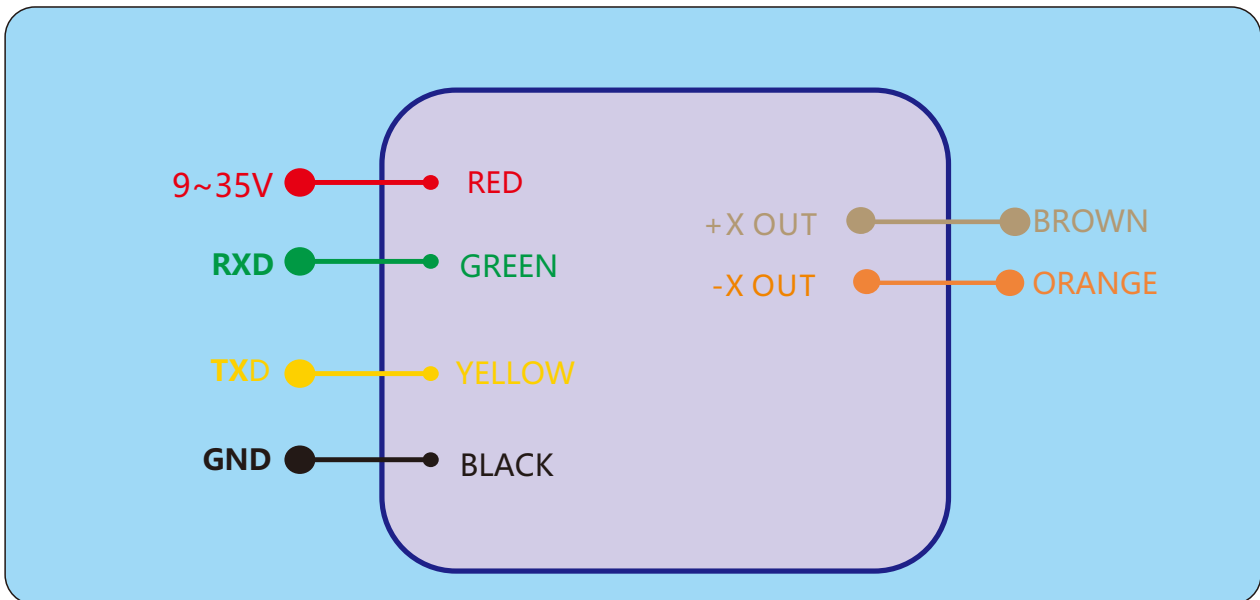


Finally, the installation surface of the sensor must be fixed with the measured surface tightly and smoothly, to avoid measurement error that may be caused by the acceleration and vibration.

## Electrical Connections

### Electrical interfaces

| Cable color   | RED             | BLACK | GREEN | YELLOW | WHITE | PURPLE | BROWN  | ORANGE |
|---------------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| &<br>Function | 1               | 3     | 4     | 5      | 6     | 7      | 8      | 9      |
|               | VCC<br>DC 9-35V | GND   | RXD   | TXD    | NC    | NC     | +X OUT | -X OUT |



## Debug software

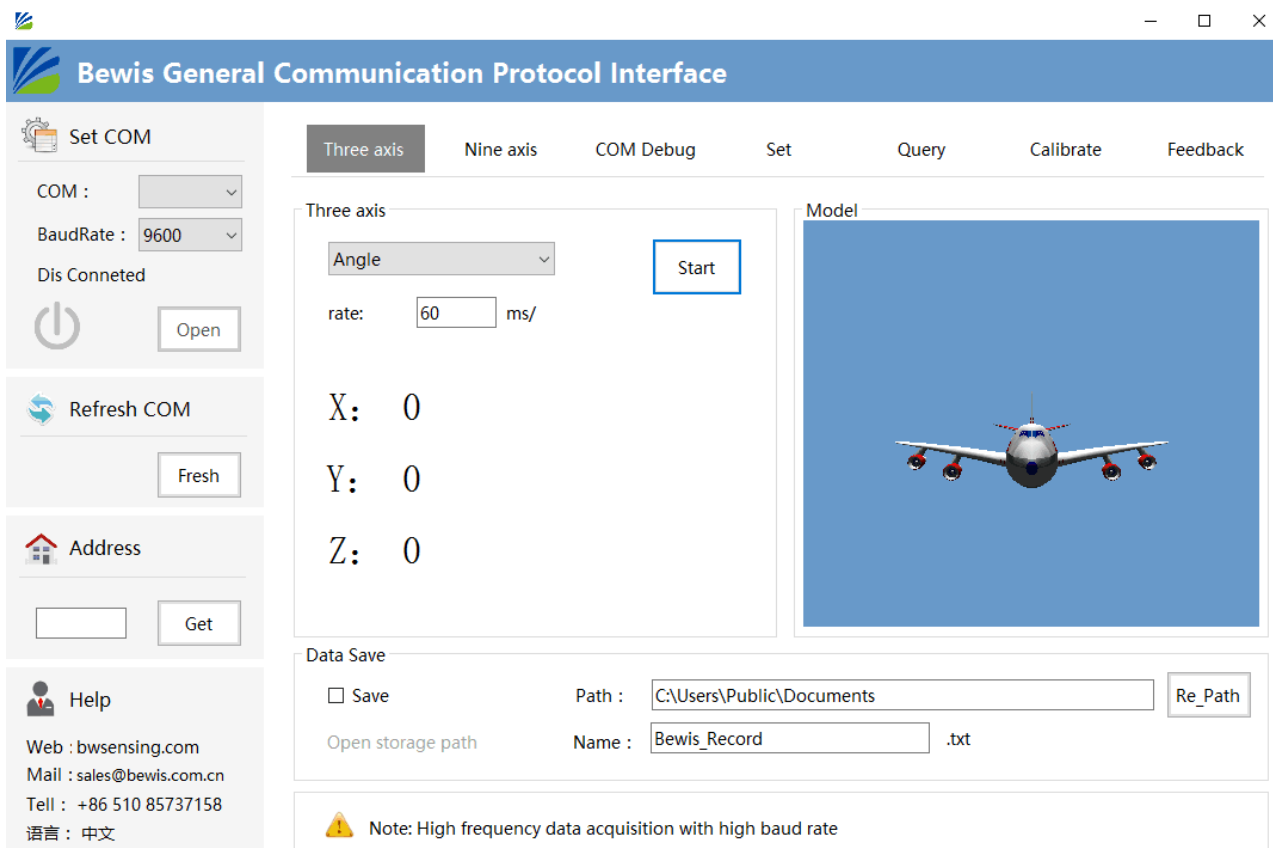
Users can directly download serial assistant on official website (Supports-Download). You can also use more convenient and intuitive PC software.

DIS334 supporting serial debugging software can be connected to the inclinometer on the computer for angle display. The software debugging interface is as shown in the figure below. Using the debug software, it can conveniently display the current X-direction tilt angle, and you can also modify and set other parameters by yourself.

### Software use steps:

- ① Correctly connect the inclinometer serial port hardware and connect the power supply.
- ② Select the computer serial port and baud rate and click connect Serial Port.
- ③ Click Start and the tilt angle of the tilter in the X direction will be displayed on the screen.

**Note:** You can switch to Chinese or English version by the bottom left button.



## Protocol

**1 Data Frame Format:** (8 data bits, 1 stop bit, No parity check, default baud rate 9600)

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (Nbyte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               |                      |                      |                 |              |                  |

**Data Format:** Hexadecimal

**Identifier:** Fixed to 77(partly 68)

**Frame Length:** Length from Frame Length to Checksum (included)

**Address Code:** Address of acquiring module, default 0x00

**Data:** Content and length variable according to Command

**Checksum:** Sum of Frame Length, Address Code, Command and Data. (Please pay attention that when the command or data changes, the checksum will change.)

## 2 Command format:

**2.1 Read angle of X axis Command: 77 04 00 01 05**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (0byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x04                 |                      | 0x01            |              |                  |

**Command response:**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (3byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x07                 |                      | 0x81            | SXXX.YY      |                  |

**Note:** Data represents 3 byte angle value in format of compressed BCD code. S is the sign bit (0 positive, 1 negative), XXX is the three digit integer part, YY is the fractional part. The Data of other axis is the same format. For example, 10 26 80 means -026.80 °.

**2.2 Set module address Command: 77 05 00 0F 01 15**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0X05                 | XX                   | 0x0F            | YY           |                  |

**Command response:**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0X05                 | YY                   | 0x8F            | 0x00         |                  |

XX indicates the address before modification, and YY indicates the modified address.



### 2.3 Set communication rate command: 77 05 00 0B 02 12

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0X05                 |                      | 0X0B            | XX           |                  |

#### Response command:

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0X05                 |                      | 0x8B            | 0x00         |                  |

Sent data field XX is the baud rate option: 00 means 2400,  
 01 means 4800,  
 02 means 9600,  
 03 means 19200,  
 04 means 115200.

When the baud rate is low, the Angle transmission response is slow.

### 2.4 Query current address Command: 77 04 00 1F 23

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (0byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x04                 | 0x00                 | 0x1F            |              |                  |

#### Response command:

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x05                 | 0xXX                 | 0x1F            | 0xXX         |                  |

**Note:** XX represents the current address of the product.

### 2.5 Set the zero type Command: 77 05 00 05 01 0B

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte)                               | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x05                 |                      | 0x05            | 0x00: absolute zero<br>0x01: relative zero |                  |

#### Command response:

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x05                 |                      | 0x85            | 0x00         |                  |

**Note:** absolute zero: Based on the factory-calibrated zero point.  
 relative zero: Reference to the zero after the current installation.

### 2.6 Query the zero type Command: 77 04 00 0D 11

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (0byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x04                 |                      | 0x0D            |              |                  |

#### Command response:

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte)                               | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x05                 |                      | 0x8D            | 0x00: absolute zero<br>0xFF: relative zero |                  |

### 2.7 Set alarm angle Command : 77 08 00 20 00 00 05 00 2D

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (4byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x08                 |                      | 0x20            | DSXXX.YY     |                  |

#### Response command:

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x05                 |                      | 0xA0            | 00           |                  |

**Note:** D is the axis position in the data field. For example, 0x00 is the X-axis positive axis alarm angle, 0x02 is the X-axis positive axis alarm angle, S is a sign bit (0 positive, 1 negative), XXX is a three-digit integer value, and YY is a decimal value. The other axis data is the same.

For example, 01 00 26 80 indicates that the alarm value of the +Y axis is 26.8°.

### 2.8 Query alarm angle Command: 77 05 00 21 00 26

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte)         | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x05                 |                      | 0x21            | 0x00: +X<br>0x02: -X |                  |

#### Response command:

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (4byte) | Checksum |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|
| 0x77               | 0x08                 |                      | 0xA1            | DSXXX.YY     |          |

**2.9 Set alarm delay on time Command: 77 07 00 23 00 05 00 2F**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (3byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x07                 |                      | 0x23            | DXXYY        |                  |

**Response command:**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x05                 |                      | 0x91            | 00           |                  |

Note: D is the axis position in the data field. For example, 0x00 is the X-axis positive axis alarm open delay time, in seconds. 0x02 is the X-axis positive axis alarm open delay time, in seconds. XX is a two-digit integer value and YY is a two-digit value. The other axis data is the same.

For example, 00 05 00 in this example indicates that the alarm on delay time for setting +X axis is 5 seconds.

**2.10 Query alarm delay on time Command : 77 05 00 24 00 29**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte)         | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x05                 |                      | 0x24            | 0x00: +X<br>0x02: -X |                  |

**Response command:**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (3byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x07                 |                      | 0x92            | DXXYY        |                  |

**2.11 Set alarm delay off time Command : 77 07 00 23 01 05 00 30**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (3byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x07                 |                      | 0x23            | DXXYY        |                  |

**Response command:**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x05                 |                      | 0x91            | 0x00         |                  |

Note: D is the axis position in the data field. For example, 0x01 is the X-axis positive axis alarm off delay time in seconds. 0x03 is the X-axis positive axis alarm off delay time, in seconds. XX is a two-digit integer value and YY is a two-digit value. The other axis data is the same.

For example, 00 05 00 in this example indicates that the alarm off delay time for setting +X axis is 5 seconds.

**2.12 Query alarm delay off time Command: 77 05 00 24 01 2A**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte)         | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x05                 |                      | 0x24            | 0x01: +X<br>0x03: -X |                  |

**Response command:**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (3byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x07                 |                      | 0x92            | DXXYY        |                  |

**2.13 Save Settings Command : 77 04 00 0A 0E**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (0byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x04                 |                      | 0x0A            |              |                  |

**Response command:**

| Identifier (1byte) | Frame Length (1byte) | Address Code (1byte) | Command (1byte) | Data (1byte) | Checksum (1byte) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 0x77               | 0x05                 |                      | 0x8A            | 00           |                  |

**Note:** For the previous parameter modification settings, you need to send the save command again. If the save setup command is not sent after the setup is completed, these settings will disappear after power off.

## Ordering Information

| Product number | Way of communication | Package condition            |
|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| DIS334-232     | RS232                | IP67 Package/Metal Connector |
| DIS334-TTL     | TTL                  | IP67 Package/Metal Connector |

## Executive standard

- Enterprise Quality System Standard: ISO9001:2008 Standard (Certificate No.:10114Q16846ROS)
- CE certification (certificate number: 3854210814)
- ROHS (certificate number: SO81426003)
- GB/T 191 SJ 20873-2003 General specifications for tiltmeters and spirit levels
- GBT 18459-2001 sensor main static performance index calculation method
- JF 1059-1999 Evaluation and Expression of Measurement Uncertainty
- GBT 14412-2005 mechanical vibration and shock mechanical installation of accelerometer
- General requirements for GJB 450A-2004 equipment reliability
- Quality control of key parts and important parts of GJB 909A
- GJB 899 Reliability Qualification and Acceptance Test
- GJB 150-3A high temperature test
- GJB 150-4A low temperature test
- GJB 150-8A rain test
- GJB 150-12A dust test
- GJB 150-16A vibration test
- GJB 150-18A impact test
- GJB 150-23A Tilt and Swing Test
- GB/T 17626-3A RF electromagnetic radiation immunity test
- GB/T 17626-5A surge (hit) impulse immunity test
- GB/T 17626-8A power frequency magnetic field immunity test
- GB/T 17626-11A voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage changes immunity

# DIS334

Voltage Single-Axis  
Inclination Switch

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