SENSOR SOLUTIONS

3S-TP-MB-A

Thermopile Pyranometer

USER MANUAL

USER MANUAL TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction **2**
2. Thermopile Pyranometer Installation **2**
2.1. Unpacking and Inspection **3**
2.2. Field Requirements and Considerations **3**
2.3. Installation **5**
2.3.1. Installation for Measuring Global Irradiance **5**
2.3.2. Installation for Measuring POA Irradiance **6**
2.3.3. 3S-LIB Lightning Isolation Base Installation **6**
2.3.3.1. Horizontal Installation **7**
2.3.3.2. Angled Installation **8**
2.4. Inspection and Maintenance **8**
2.4.1. Daily Routine **8**
2.4.2. Weekly Routine **9**
2.4.3. Monthly Routine **9**
2.4.4. Yearly Routine **9**
2.4.5. Two and Five-Yearly Routine **9**
3. Test and Calibration **9**
4. Connection **9**
5. Configuration and Communication **10**
5.1. 3S-TP-MB Configuration Tool **11**
5.2. Modbus Map **11**
6. Troubleshooting **12**
7. Contact Details **12**

Waste Disposal

This symbol indicates that the product is subject to European Union regulations on separate waste disposal. This applies to both the product itself and any accessories bearing the same symbol. Such products must not be disposed of as unsorted household waste.

Note: *SEVEN reserves the right to make changes to this document without prior notice.*

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
· Phone: +90 364 230 1233 **· Website:** www.sevensensor.com **· Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 **/ Created** 20.10.2026

1. Introduction

The Thermopile Pyranometer is part of the SEVEN meteorological sensor series, which consists of professional and intelligent measurement sensors with digital interfaces for environmental and photovoltaic system applications.

Figure 1 – Thermopile Pyranometer

The SEVEN 3S-TP-MB-A Pyranometer is designed to meet the requirements of **ISO 9060:2018 Class A, with the "Fast Response" and "Spectrally Flat" subcategories**, as well as **IEC 61724-1:2021 Class A monitoring requirements.** Equipped with advanced thermopile detector and diffuser technologies, this high-precision instrument offers low zero-offset behavior and excellent long-term stability. Classified within the fast-response and spectrally flat subcategories, the SEVEN pyranometer minimizes zero-offset effects to maximize measurement accuracy. With its advanced measurement technology, the 3S-TP-MB-A is ideally suited for high-accuracy performance monitoring applications in photovoltaic and solar energy systems.

The SEVEN pyranometer is equipped with three status LEDs. These LED indicators allow the power and communication status of the sensor to be monitored. As shown in Figure 1, the green PWR LED indicates that power is being supplied to the sensor. The RX and TX LEDs become active when communication starts and flash sequentially when data communication is operating properly. The spirit level integrated into the pyranometer shade disk, as shown in Figure 1, is designed to enable easier and more precise leveling of the instrument. The pyranometer also incorporates one humidity sensor, one pressure sensor, one tilt angle sensor, and two temperature sensors for internal measurements. The 3S-TP-MB-A Pyranometer is protected against condensation and moisture through its airtight vacuum-sealed design, natural ventilation, molecular sieve desiccant, and integrated humidity sensor. These additional features enable multi-parameter environmental monitoring, allowing precise adjustments and accurate measurements under changing environmental conditions. The integrated sensors contribute to the overall reliability and performance of the instrument, providing a robust measurement solution for solar energy systems, meteorological applications, and various other environmental monitoring applications.

The measured irradiance, together with the internal humidity, temperature data, pressure, and tilt angle, is transmitted to data loggers and other receiving devices via the serial RS485 interface using the Modbus RTU protocol.

SEVEN products use reliable and high-quality instruments to provide accurate meteorological data for environmental and industrial applications.

2. Thermopile Pyranometer Installation

It is suggested that the system be operated at ground level to make sure that all components are working properly prior to installation. A general diagram of the progress of the installation steps is given below.

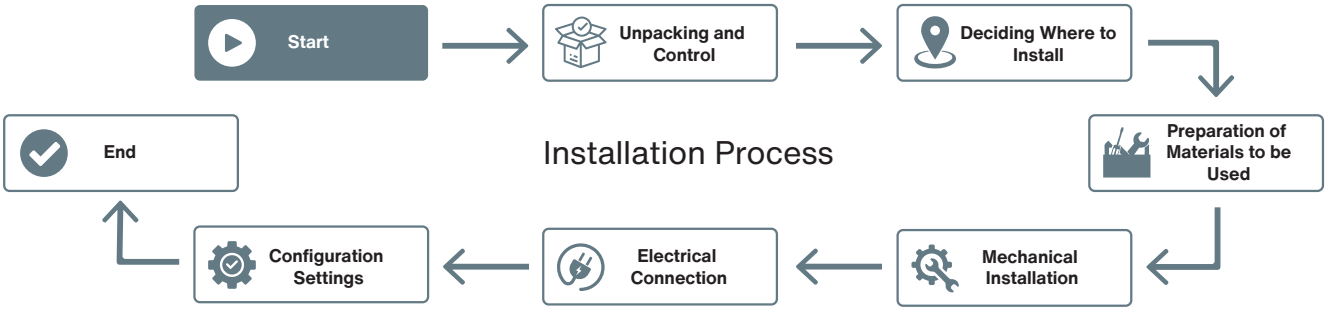


Figure 2 – Installation Process

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
• **Phone:** +90 364 230 1233 • **Website:** www.sevensensor.com • **Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 / **Created** 20.10.2026

2.1. Unpacking and Inspection

Upon receipt of the product, it must be carefully checked whether the package content is complete. SEVEN Sensor must be contacted if any of the components are missing, damaged or defective.

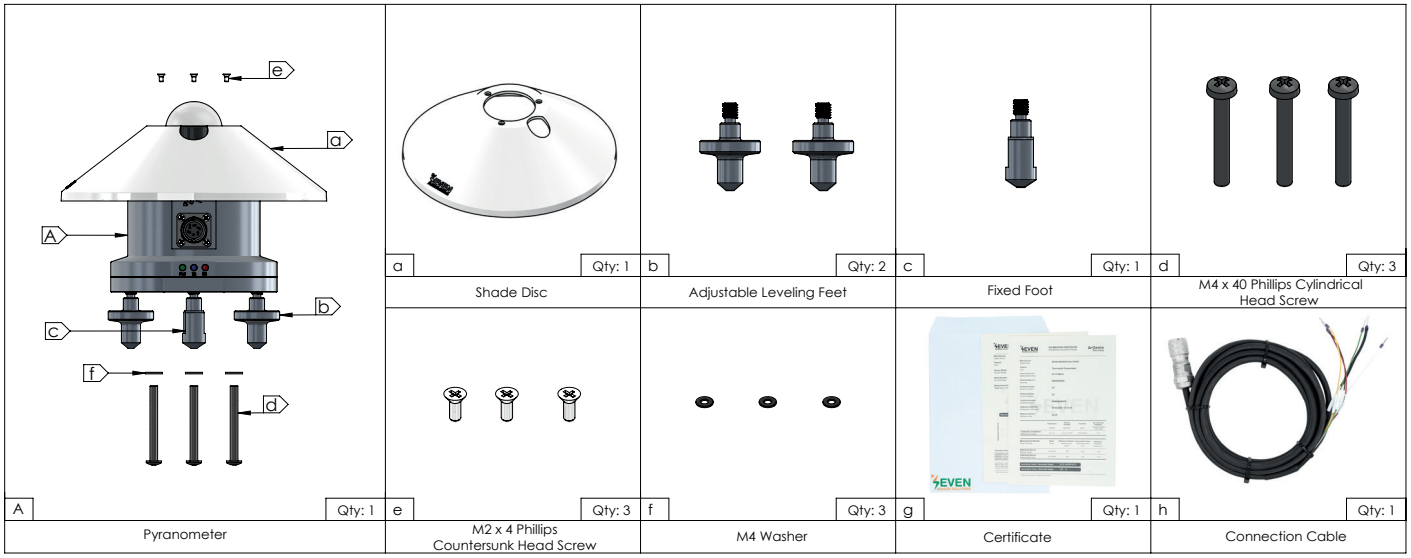


Figure 3 – Thermopile Pyranometer Package Contents

2.2. Field Requirements and Considerations

Each site is different and presents its own unique challenges. Therefore, the installation of the product may vary depending on the specific site conditions. First, the installation location should be carefully selected. The chosen location must be free from shading, and buildings, trees, or other structures should not cast shadows on the sensor at any time of the day. In addition, to ensure accurate measurement of solar irradiance, the pyranometer should have an unobstructed 180° field of view of the sky.

For Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) measurement using the Thermopile Pyranometer, the location should be selected so that obstacles do not rise more than 5° above the horizon. This 5° limit corresponds to the minimum distance between the device and the obstacle being 10 times the height of the obstacle. In other words, the Thermopile Pyranometer should be installed at a distance of at least 10 times the obstacle height from any obstacle or source of shading.

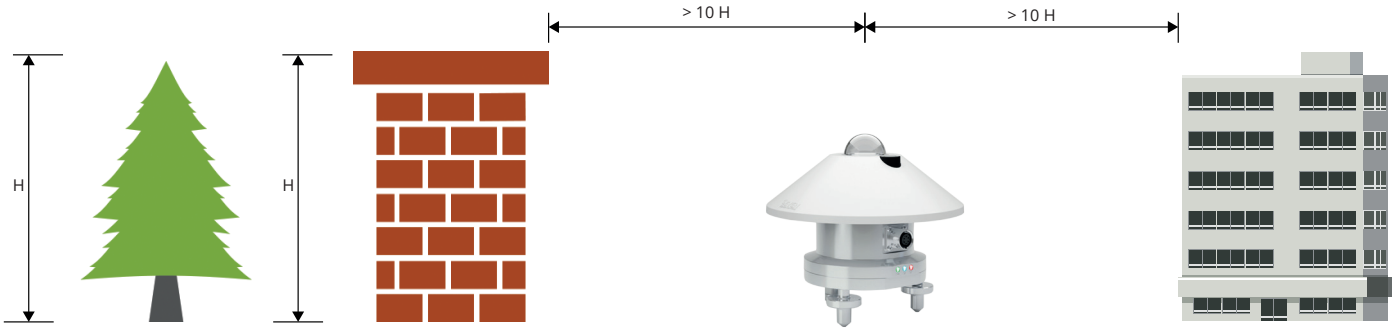


Figure 4 – Installation Site Selection

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
• **Phone:** +90 364 230 1233 • **Website:** www.sevensensor.com • **Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 **/ Created** 20.10.2026

The Thermopile Pyranometer should be installed away from surfaces with high heat sources, as such radiation may cause measurement deviations. The pyranometer should not be installed near light-colored walls or other objects that reflect sunlight or emit short-wave radiation. To keep the sensor dry, it should be operated within the specified operating temperature range and kept away from humid environments as much as possible. A dry environment that maintains the operating temperature range will help ensure the accuracy and long service life of the device.

If the Thermopile Pyranometer set is to be mounted on a roof, the station should be positioned away from heat sources such as chimneys or ventilation systems.

For POA irradiance measurements, the Thermopile Pyranometer should have the same orientation and tilt as the solar panels. It should be positioned at the same level as or above the panels. The azimuth angle can be adjusted using a digital compass or a suitable direction-measuring device, with north as the reference.

For electrical connection and data logging, it is important to use high-quality, UV-resistant cables and to secure these cables safely against physical damage. Placing the data logger in a protected area within the recommended cable length from the pyranometer ensures reliable data recording at the required sampling rate.

To obtain accurate and reliable measurements from your pyranometer, it is essential to select a suitable location and consider environmental and operational conditions. Following these guidelines, derived from the ISO 9060:2018 and IEC 61724-1:2021 standards, will help ensure the best performance and long service life of your device. For further details, refer to the relevant sections of the ISO 9060:2018 and IEC 61724-1:2021 standards and this manual.

Note: *To facilitate the maintenance and cleaning of the Thermopile Pyranometer, the device should be installed in an easily accessible location, especially in rooftop projects.*

The materials required for installation are provided by SEVEN. The user only needs to prepare the following hand tools and personal protective equipment.

Materials		
Gloves	Cleaning Wipes	Compass
Angle Meter	Drill	Torque Screwdriver

Figure 5 – Materials to be Used in Installation

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
• **Phone:** +90 364 230 1233 • **Website:** www.sevensensor.com • **Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 / **Created** 20.10.2026

2.3. Installation

The installation of the Thermopile Pyranometer can be easily completed by a qualified technician in accordance with SEVEN instructions.

Note: *The mounting plate indicated by M in the drawings must be supplied by the user.*

2.3.1. Installation for Measuring Global Irradiance

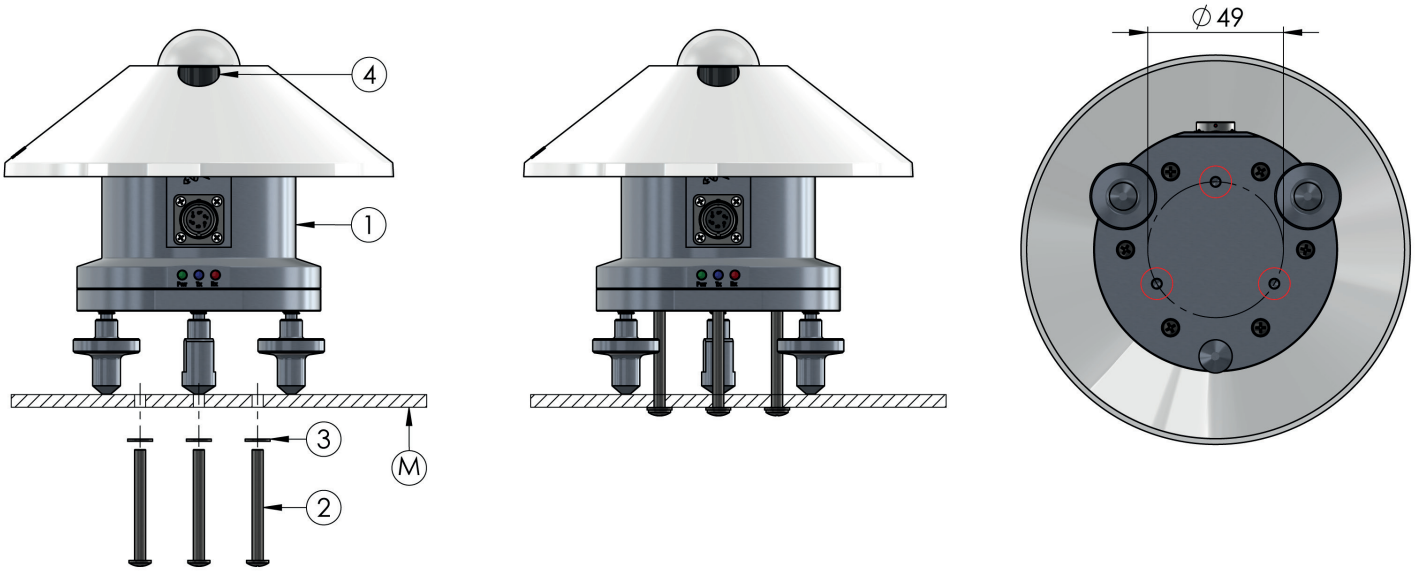


Figure 6 – Installation for Measuring GHI

▪ Before starting the installation, make sure that you have received all the materials specified in Figure 3 and that your installation site complies with the requirements in section “2.2. Field Requirements and Considerations”.
▪ To horizontally align the pyranometer (1), rotate the leveling feet so that at least half of the bubble in the spirit level (4) is inside the inner circle.
▪ During the alignment process, the horizontal position of the pyranometer can be checked from the relevant address using the tilt angle sensor located inside the sensor.
▪ As shown in Figure 6, the mounting bolts (2) should be passed through the holes in the plate (M) and secured together with the washers using a Phillips screwdriver; the installation of the pyranometer should be completed by tightening the bolts to a torque of 1.3 N·m.
▪ After ensuring that the pyranometer is properly installed, the cables should be secured in a suitable area.

Note: *When the pyranometer is installed in the horizontal position, the connector should face north in the Northern Hemisphere and south in the Southern Hemisphere.*

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
▪ **Phone:** +90 364 230 1233 ▪ **Website:** www.sevensensor.com ▪ **Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 **/ Created** 20.10.2026

2.3.2. Installation for Measuring POA Irradiance

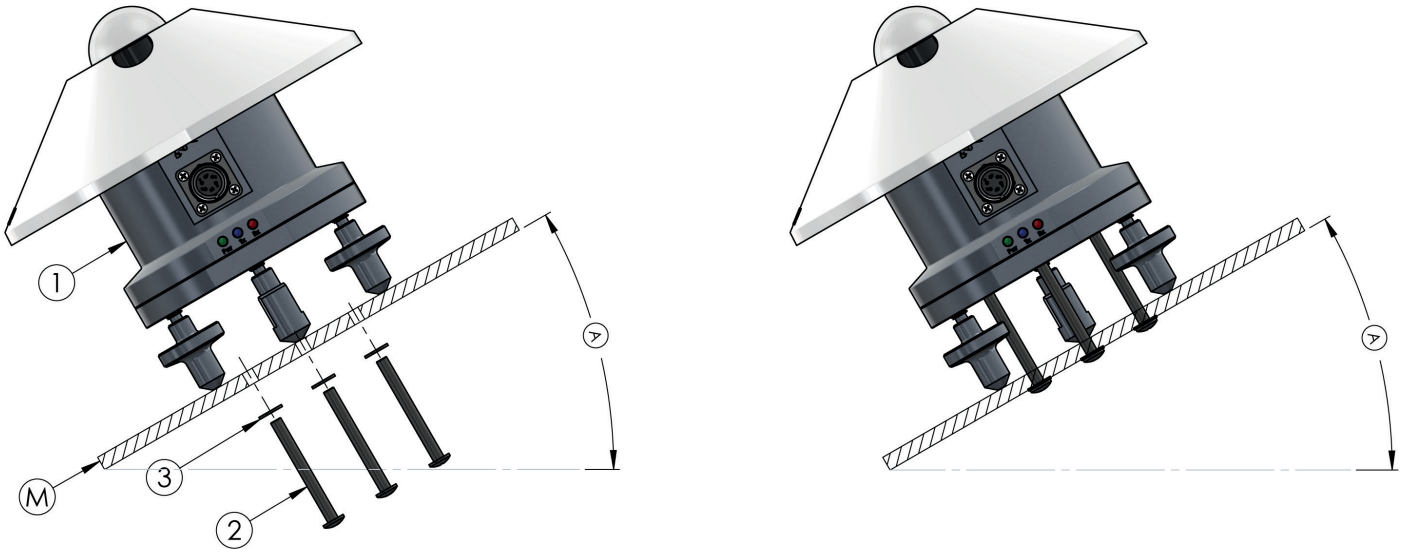


Figure 7 – Installation for Measuring POA

▪ In a photovoltaic system, the pyranometer should be installed at the same azimuth angle and Tilt angle (A) as the PV panels.
▪ The pyranometer (1) should be placed on the inclined surface;
With the help of the feet of the pyranometer (1) and the tilt angle sensor located inside it, the pyranometer should be adjusted to the desired tilt angle (A).
▪ The pyranometer should be rotated so that the connector faces downward. (To prevent possible water ingress)
▪ As shown in Figure 7, the mounting bolts (2) should be passed through the holes in the plate (M) and secured together with the washer using a Phillips screwdriver; the installation of the pyranometer should be completed by tightening the bolts to 1.3 N·m torque.
▪ After making sure of the pyranometer installation, the cables should be secured to the appropriate area.

Note: *It is recommended to use thread-locking fluid for the fasteners.*

2.3.3. 3S-LIB Lightning Insulation Base Installation

The 3S-LIB helps prevent the formation of a second grounding path through the structure by electrically isolating the pyranometer housing from the metal mounting structure and supports a single-point grounding arrangement.

Note: *The 3S-LIB Lightning Insulation Base is an optional accessory and is supplied upon customer request.*

Note: *When the bolts supplied with the product are used, the plate thickness should be 4–6 mm. The hole dimensions required in the plate for the installation of the Lightning Isolation Base are provided in the product datasheet.*

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
▪ **Phone:** +90 364 230 1233 ▪ **Website:** www.sevensensor.com ▪ **Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 **/ Created** 20.10.2026

2.3.3.1. Horizontal Installation

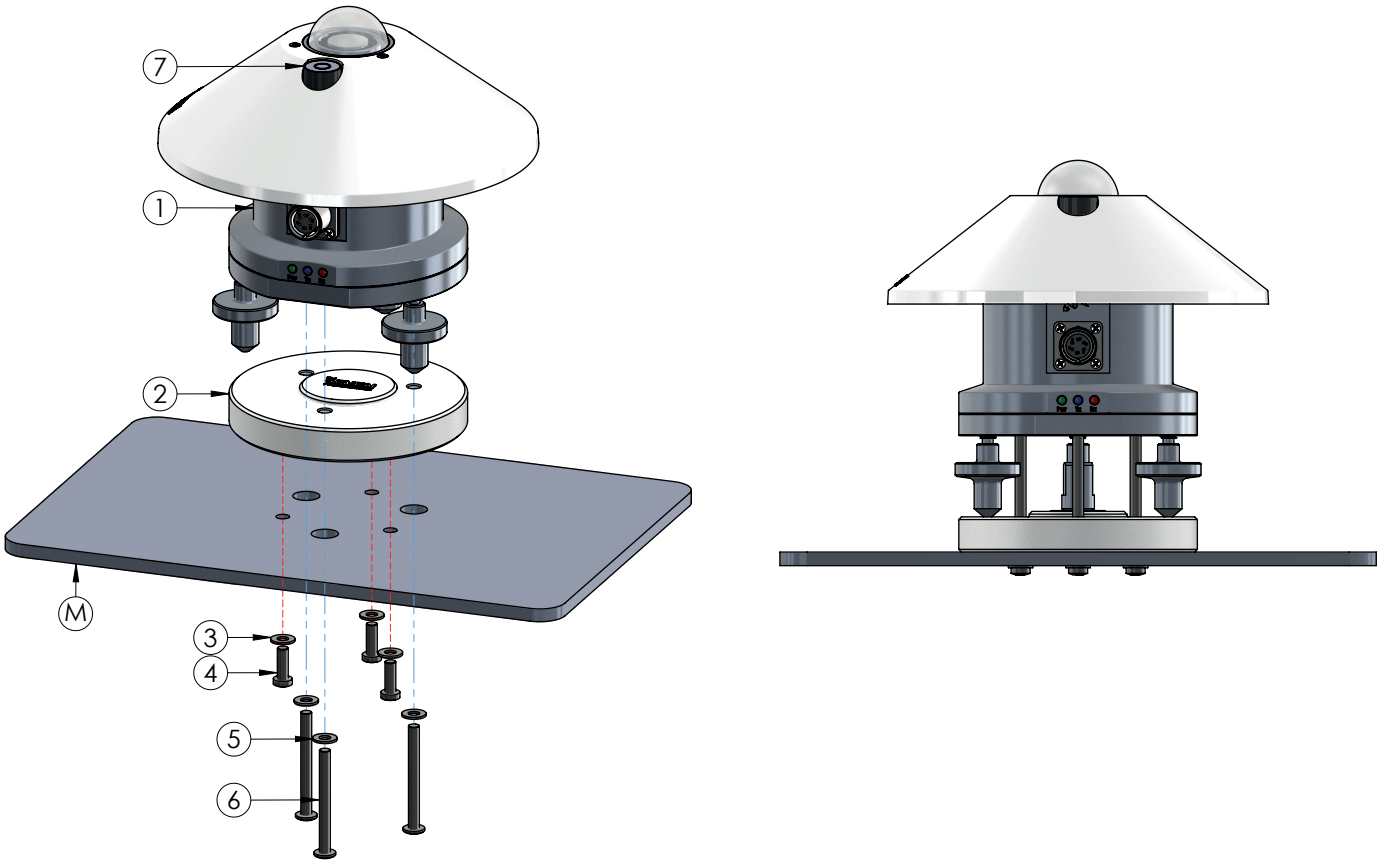


Figure 8 – 3S-LIB Horizontal Installation

- It should be checked that the holes opened in the plate (M) comply with the template given in the datasheet.
- After the holes are opened in the plate according to the diagram given in the Lightning Isolation Base product datasheet, the Lightning Isolation Base should be fixed to the plate using washers (3) and bolts (4), and tightened to a torque of 0.50 N·m using a Phillips screwdriver.
- The pyranometer (1) should be placed on the Lightning Isolation Base (2).
- The pyranometer (1) should be adjusted to the 0° (horizontal) position with the help of its feet, the spirit level (7) on it, and the tilt angle sensor located inside it.
- As shown in Figure 8, the pyranometer should be fixed to the Lightning Isolation Base (2) using washers (5) and bolts (6), and tightened to a torque of 0.50 N·m using a Phillips screwdriver.
- After making sure of the pyranometer installation, the cables should be secured to the appropriate area.

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
Phone: +90 364 230 1233 **Website:** www.sevensensor.com **Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 **/ Created** 20.10.2026

2.3.3.2. Angled Installation

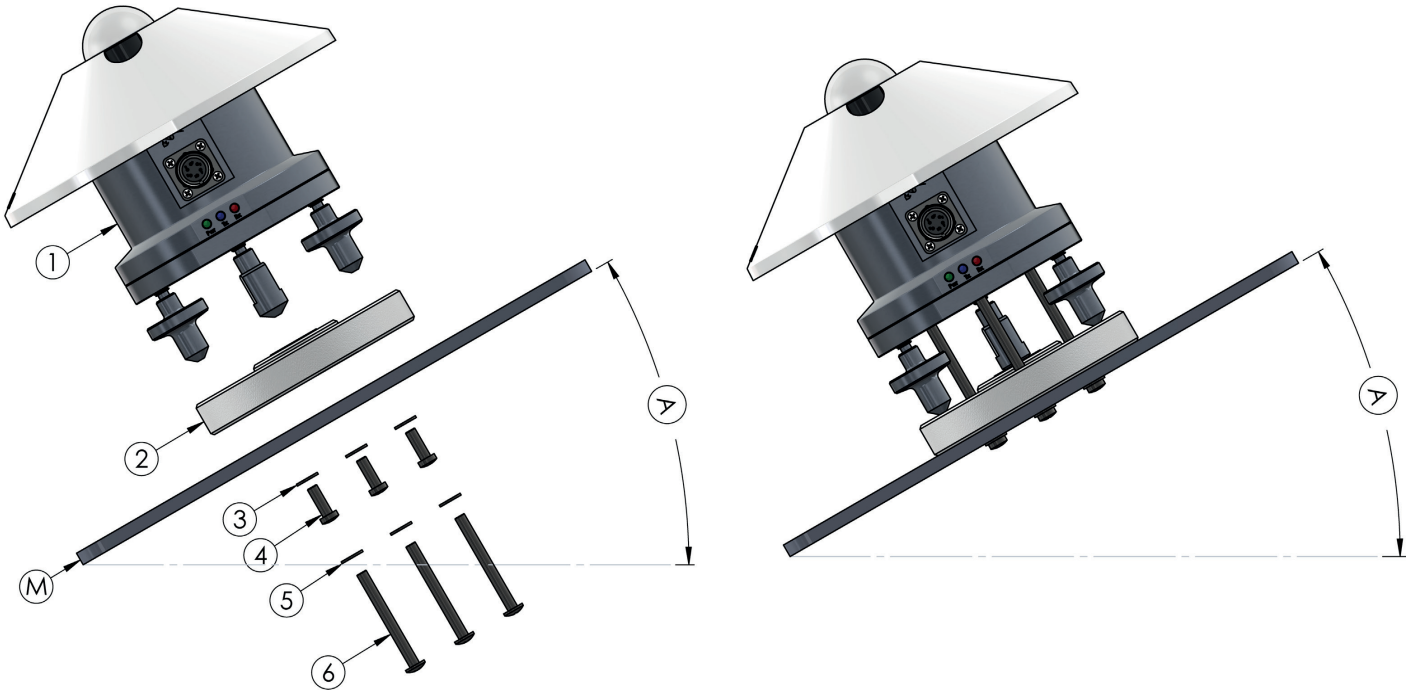


Figure 9 – 3S-LIB Angled Installation

- It should be checked that the holes opened in the plate (M) comply with the template given in the datasheet.
- After the holes are opened in the plate according to the diagram given in its own datasheet, the Lightning Isolation Base should be fixed to the plate using washers (3) and bolts (4), and tightened to a torque of 0.50 N·m using a Phillips screwdriver.
- The pyranometer (1) should be placed on the Lightning Isolation Base (2).
- The pyranometer (1) should be adjusted to the required angle (A) with the help of its feet and the tilt angle sensor located inside it.
- As shown in Figure 9, the pyranometer should be fixed to the Lightning Isolation Base (2) using washers (5) and bolt (6), and tightened to a torque of 0.50 N·m using a Phillips screwdriver.
- After making sure of the pyranometer installation, the cables should be secured to the appropriate area.

2.4. Inspection and Maintenance

The Thermopile Pyranometer does not require maintenance other than cleaning and does not require spare part replacement. However, the dome glass surface should be cleaned periodically according to the standard followed for site monitoring.

According to the IEC 61724-1:2021 standard, the monitoring system should be inspected at least once a year and preferably checked at more frequent intervals. Regular maintenance and monitoring steps should be carried out in accordance with the ISO/TR 9901 standard.

2.4.1. Daily Routine

During inspections, the dome glass of the device is generally cleaned and dried. If there are deposits such as frozen snow, frost, or limescale, it is common practice to use a de-icing fluid to clean them gently. It is also common practice to check whether there is condensation inside the domes and to make sure that the sensing surfaces are in good condition. For new devices, it is especially important to check whether there is any deterioration in the dome, diffuser, and seal. If deposits form on the dome glass, it is recommended to clean materials that are not fully adhered to the surface by blowing them off, wiping them with a soft and lint-free cloth, or wetting the surface and cleaning it gently. Care should be taken to prevent scratching the optical surfaces. Abrasive cleaning methods may change the light transmittance of the optics.

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
• **Phone:** +90 364 230 1233 • **Website:** www.sevensensor.com • **Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 **/ Created** 20.10.2026

2.4.2. Weekly Routine

The humidity level of the Thermopile Pyranometer should be monitored. If it is used in an area with high humidity and large temperature changes, the humidity inside the sensor may increase. When the humidity rises, fogging may be observed inside the dome glass; in this case, you should contact SEVEN technical service.

2.4.3. Monthly Routine

The azimuth and tilt angles (using the sensor tilt angle data or the spirit level to see the horizontal position) are generally checked monthly. Make sure that the Shade Disk is securely fixed. It is common practice to pay attention to the transmission and amplification of signals. It is also common practice to check that the clock of the data acquisition system keeps the correct time (generally ±10 seconds is sufficient).

The tightness of the fasteners and cable conditions, the sensors and electrical enclosures for damage, deterioration, or disconnection, contamination or displacement of the dome glass, signs of moisture or pests in the enclosures, loose cable connections, brittleness of connection parts, and other potential problems should be checked periodically on a monthly basis.

2.4.4. Yearly Routine

After one year of use, all electrical connections and cables should be checked. If the shading disc is dirty, it should be cleaned; however, if it is damaged, SEVEN technical service should be contacted.

2.4.5. Two and Five-Yearly Routine

At the end of 2 years, the sensitivity of the Thermopile Pyranometer should be checked. At the end of 5 years, SEVEN technical service should be contacted for recalibration.

3. Test and Calibration

SEVEN delivers the Thermopile Pyranometer with a calibration certificate.

The SEVEN Thermopile Pyranometer is calibrated under a 1000 W/m^2 Class AAA solar simulator and indoors in a calibration facility designated according to the international standard ISO 9847.

Your SEVEN Pyranometer should be recalibrated according to the IEC 61724-1:2021 standard every 2 years after being deployed in the field to verify solar radiation measurements. However, we recommend recalibration at least every 5 years.

SEVEN provides solar sensor calibrations in accordance with the international standard defined by ISO 9847 appendix A1 in the recalibration methods applied to its products.

Please contact SEVEN for more information on recalibration and calibration procedures.

4. Connection

The voltage supply for the Thermopile Pyranometer is 12-30 V DC. Operation with a voltage supply of 24 V DC is recommended.

When the sensor is connected, it should be checked via the LED indicator under the connector whether power is supplied to the pyranometer. If the Power LED lights green, there is power in the pyranometer; if it does not light, it means that power is not going to the sensor.

The Thermopile Pyranometer has an electrically isolated, half-duplex, 3-wire RS485 interface for configuration, communication, and firmware update. The RX and TX LEDs become active when communication starts and flash respectively when communication is carried out properly.

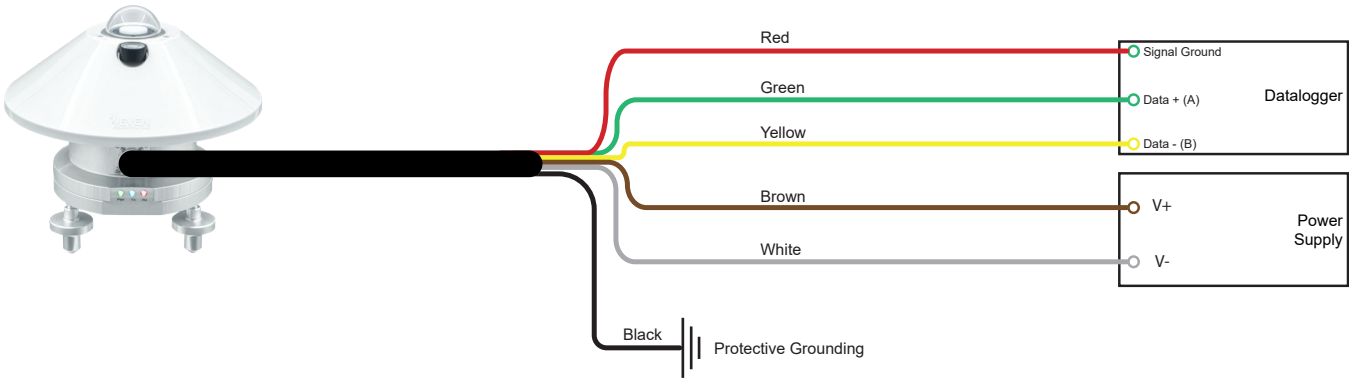
The communication and power cable of Thermopile Pyranometer should always be laid separated from AC/ DC cables.

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
• **Phone:** +90 364 230 1233 • **Website:** www.sevensensor.com • **Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 **/ Created** 20.10.2026

Note: *The installation and electrical connections of SEVEN sensors should be carried out by a qualified electrician.*

Wire Assignment for Power & Communication	
RS485 A / Data (+)	Green
RS485 B / Data (-)	Yellow
Signal Ground	Red
Power Supply (+)	Brown
Power Supply (-)	White
Protective Grounding	Black



Note: *The following instructions should be followed for proper grounding:*

1. For proper grounding and safe operation, the original cable supplied with the product should be used, the cable should be left at its original length, and no extension should be made to the cable.
2. The signal cable should be properly grounded. The black wire of the pyranometer output cable should be connected to the protective earth line.
3. Incorrect or incomplete grounding may cause measurement errors due to electrical noise. It may also increase the risk of electric shock and leakage current.
4. To maintain measurement accuracy and ensure electrical safety, the pyranometer main body and the metal structure on which the device is mounted should be properly grounded. The pyranometer body should be connected to the protective earth line on the metal structure. This connection can be provided through the pyranometer mounting screws or the pyranometer feet. If the grounding connection is provided through the mounting screws or the pyranometer feet, it should be ensured that the metal contact surfaces are conductive and the continuity of the connection should be verified by measurement.
5. The grounding line should be periodically checked for loose connections, corrosion, paint, coating, or mechanical damage.

5. Configuration and Communication

Once the Thermopile Pyranometer has been correctly installed and connected according to the “4. Connection” the sensor will autonomously start taking measurements.

Attention must be paid to the following points:

- A measurement request should be made to the Thermopile Pyranometer with the 3S-TP-MB Configuration Tool and it should be checked whether it correctly operates on site.
- If more than one Modbus device is operating on a network, a unique device ID should be assigned to each device. The Baud Rate and Parity values of all devices should be the same. The device’s default communication settings are as follows: Address (ID): 1, Baud Rate: 9600, Parity: None, and Stop Bits: 1.

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
Phone: +90 364 230 1233 **Website:** www.sevensensor.com **Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 **/ Created** 20.10.2026

5.1. 3S-TP-MB Configuration Tool

3S-TP-MB Configuration Tool is a software tool for testing communication and adjusting Modbus parameters on the Thermopile Pyranometer. The 3S-TP-MB Configuration Tool can also be used to update the firmware of the Thermopile Pyranometer.

A Windows® PC with a serial bus interface set as a serial COM port, 3S-TP-MB Configuration Tool software, and USB to RS485 Converter are required for configuration and testing purposes.

Check the 3S-TP-MB Configuration Tool User Manual for more details.

https://www.sevensensor.com/files/d/en/3S-TP-MB_Thermopile-Pyranometer_GUI.pdf

5.2. Modbus Map

The Modbus addresses and features required to configure the Thermopile Pyranometer for systems such as data loggers are specified in the table below.

ID-Dec	ID-Hex	Parameter	Data Type	Measurement Range	Scale Factor	Description
3000**4**	0x0004	Pyranometer Irradiance	int32	-20...+4000 W/m²	-1	The GHI or POA irradiance (W/m²) value measured by the thermopile pyranometer without temperature compensation.
3001**0**	0x000A	Temperature-Compensated Pyranometer Irradiance	int32	-20...+4000 W/m²	-1	The GHI or POA irradiance (W/m²) measured by the thermopile pyranometers. This value is temperature-compensated and calibrated.
3001**9**	0x0013	Internal Temperature (SHT45)	int16	−40 °C ... +125 °C	-1	The internal temperature value of the pyranometer housing.
3003**0**	0x001E	Pyranometer Housing Temperature	int16	−40 °C ... +85 °C	-1	The aluminum housing temperature value of the pyranometer.
3003**4**	0x0022	Pyranometer Internal Relative Humidity	uint16	0% ... 100%	-1	The internal relative humidity value of the pyranometer housing.
3003**5**	0x0023	Air Pressure	uint16	260 ... 1260 hPa	-1	The air pressure value of the internal pressure sensor.
3006**5**	0x0041	Pyranometer mV Output	int16	−327,67 ... +327,67 mV	-2	The thermopile pyranometer signal output (mV).
3006**6**	0x0042	Total Tilt Angle	uint16	0 ... 180°	-1	The total tilt angle.

Note: *The scale factor specifies the base-10 multiplier used to convert the register value to the actual value. For example, if the scale factor is -1, the register value is multiplied by 10^{-1}. When the register value is 253, the actual value is calculated as follows: $253 \times 10^{-1} = 25{,}3$.*

Note: *The table above lists the addresses that need to be monitored by the user for the Thermopile Pyranometer with Modbus output Hardware (HW) 2.0 and Software (SW) 2.0 version. If additional Modbus and SunSpec addresses or the software-specific features of these addresses are required, or if you have a different software version, you can download the detailed Modbus map from the link below.*

https://www.sevensensor.com/download

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
• **Phone:** +90 364 230 1233 • **Website:** www.sevensensor.com • **Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 **/ Created** 20.10.2026

6. Troubleshooting

If the output signals of the SEVEN Thermopile Pyranometer are absent or incorrect, it means that your sensor is not operating properly. Some points that should be checked first are as follows;

Observed Problem	Possible Cause	Suggested Solution
Power LED indicator does not light or the sensor does not operate	The 12–30 VDC supply voltage provided to the sensor may be faulty	Check whether the 12-30 V DC (or recommended 24 V DC) voltage supplied to the sensor is correct. Make sure that the Power LED indicator is lit.
Communication cannot be established	The RS485 communication line, device settings, or connections may be faulty	Check the sensor cable connections and RX-TX LED indicators. If there is no communication, check the A/B lines, device ID, baud rate, and parity settings.
The sensor does not measure as expected	The sensor configuration may be incorrect	Check the sensor configuration settings. Make sure that the Modbus addresses and features are correct.
The measurement value appears low, incorrect, or unstable	The glass dome may be dirty, fogged, scratched, or there may be a foreign object on it	Check the glass dome for dirt, fogging, scratches, or foreign objects. Clean it using an appropriate cleaning method if necessary.
The measurement value is lower than expected	There may be a shadow or an object blocking irradiance at the sensor location	Check whether there is a building, panel, pole, cable, tree, or another obstacle creating a shadow around the sensor.
Measurement values show deviation compared to previous values	The mounting angle of the sensor may have changed	Check whether the mounting angle of the sensor has shifted. Verify its horizontal position for GHI measurement, and the panel tilt and azimuth angle for POA measurement.

If it is not one of the problems listed above or if you cannot resolve the problem, you can contact SEVEN Technical Service.

7. Contact Details

Please feel free to contact us if you face any difficulties during installation or configuration.

Address: Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye

Phone: +90 553 228 74 55

E-mail: teknik@sevensensor.com

Website: www.sevensensor.com

Technical Support Portal: https://www.sevensensor.com/support

Through the portal, you can create and follow your support requests, view our responses, and check the status of your requests.

For easier access and to receive notifications regarding your support requests, you can also download our Meetlys application:

- iPhone / iPad: Meetlys – App Store
- Android: Meetlys – Google Play
- Windows: Meetlys – Microsoft Store

Pinarcay OSB Mahallesi 11. Cadde, No: 35, Corum Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 19200 Merkez / Corum / Türkiye
• **Phone:** +90 364 230 1233 • **Website:** www.sevensensor.com • **Email:** teknik@sevensensor.com

Revision 2.0 / **Created** 20.10.2026