

TAMAGAWA SEIKI CO., LTD.

MEMS IMU i-FOG

Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) is an electronic device that measures various kinds of motions in vehicle dynamics, attitude (roll & pitch) or heading (yaw) angle.

In addition, it is an essential technology in autonomous driving for localization and dead-reckoning. Tamagawa Seiki Co., Ltd. offers wide range of product, such as MEMS Gyro, FOG or AHRS. We provide the best option for your application.





MEMSIMU

TAG320 (Standard Model / High-Precision Model)
TAG310

A compact, waterproof type MEMS IMU suitable for attitude control of construction and agricultural machinery, industrial machines, AGVs, and others

FEATURES MEMS IMU

Compact Design

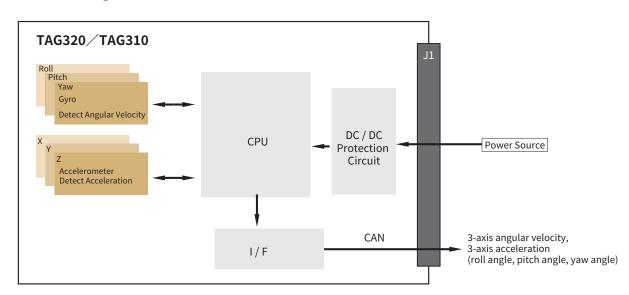
Significantly smaller than previous models, allowing for installation in a wider range of locations.



Waterproof Type

Compliant with IP67 standards. Suitable for use with industrial machinery in outdoor environments.

■ Functional block diagram



PART NUMBER MEMSIMU

Standard Model: TAG320N1000

■ High-Precision Model: TAG320N2000

■ Base Model: TAG310N1000

PERFORMANCE MEMS IMU

	Specification			
Item	TAG320N1000	TAG320N2000	TAG310N1000	Remark
Dimension	83×47.9×20 mm			
Mass	50 g MAX			
Power Supply Voltage	8 to 32 V DC		8 to 28 V DC	
Interface / Baud Rate			CAN Standard + Extensions	
Output Cycle	1,000 Hz Max	1,000 Hz Max		
Operation Mode	Leveling Calculation	n		Refer to P17-18
Gyro Range	±200 °/s			
Gyro Bias	0.2°/s rms	0.1°/s rms	0.2°/s rms	Room temp.
Gyro Scale Factor Error	0.2% FS rms	0.1% FS rms	0.2% FS rms	FS: Full Scall
Acceleration Range	±4 G	±6G	±4 G	
Acceleration Bias	0.0392 m/s ² rms	0.0196 m/s ² rms	0.0392 m/s ² rms	Room temp.
Acceleration Scale Factor Error	0.5% FS rms	0.2% FS rms	0.5% FS rms	
Static Accuracy (Roll & Pitch)	0.5° rms	0.1° rms	0.5° rms	Room temp.
In-run Drift (Yaw)	0.03 °/s rms	0.002 °/s rms	0.03 °/s rms	Within 5 minutes after performing offset cancel- lation following warm-up
Operation Temp. Range	-40 to +85°C			
Vibration	98 m/s² rms 5 Hz to 2 kHz		29.4 m/s² rms 5 Hz to 2 kHz	Random vibration
Shock	2000 G 0.5 ms		500 G 1ms	

FUNCTION MEMS IMU

Item	Specification	Remark
Vehicle Speed (VS) Input I/F	CAN	
Power Protection Circuit	0	
GNSS Input I/F	_	
CAN ID Allocation	0	
Compatible with Extended CANID	0	
Initial Attitude Alignment Function	0	
Definition of Axis	0	
Offset Cancellation Function	0	
Azimuth Reset Function	0	
Leveling Constant Adjustment Function	0	
CAN Cable Termination Process	_	

USER CONFIGURABLE COMMANDS MEMS IMU

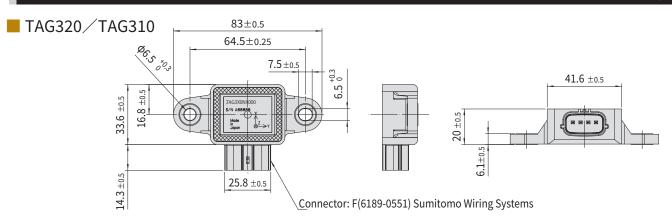
Function	Explanation		
Alignment Compensation	If mounting surface is tilting, its attitude angle can be recognized as a zero (horizontal).		
Definition of Axis	You can select not only Z axis but also X and Y axis as vertical axis.		
Update Cycle & Output Cycle	The calculation update cycle & output cycle can be changed.		
CAN Format, CAN ID allocation	CAN format (standard/extended) and CAN ID allocation can be changed.		

There are a lot of other commands except for the above-mentioned.

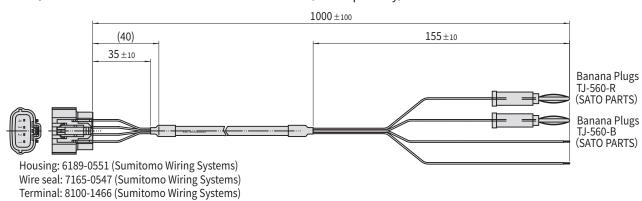
The customer can change various settings. Please refer to the specification for the details.

OUTLINE DRAWING Dimension: mm

MEMS IMU



■ TAG320 / TAG310 Interface Cable EU8974N1 (sold separately)



MEMSIMU

AU7684 TAG300 TAG289



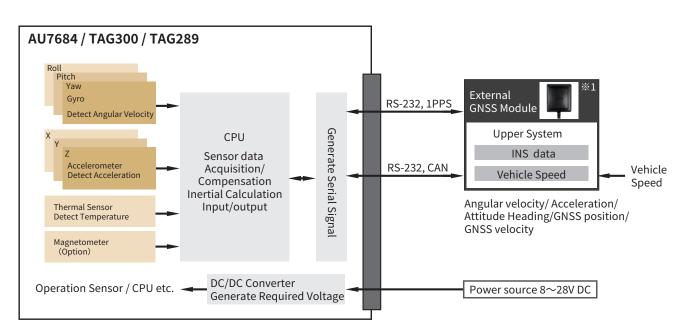
We offer 2 types of MEMS IMU (3 axis inertial sensor unit). The one is low cost, but GNSS interface model. The other is GNSS/INS model with extended Kalman Filter.

FEATURES MEMS IMU

- Attitude Angle <0.1°
- User-configurable Setting
 Definition of Axis, CAN ID Allocation,
 Offset Cancel, Alignment, etc.
- Waterproof Case (TAG300 Series)
 IP65, M6 Mounting Configuration,
 0.5sq Wire Diameter

- Power Protection Circuit
- Vehicle Speed (VS) Input I/F
- Output Cycle: 1kHz
- External GNSS Input I/F
- Extended Kalman Filter + Dead reckoning

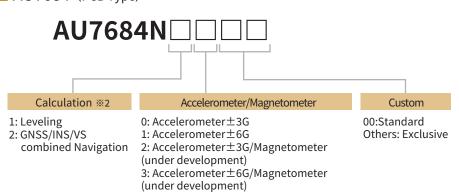
Functional block diagram



- *1 External GNSS Module including cable and antenna is not attached to the product. If required, GNSS module should be prepared by customer.
- ■Connectable GNSS Module: KGM-810GRB1_PS_917/Position For any questions or purchase requests, please contact our sales representative.

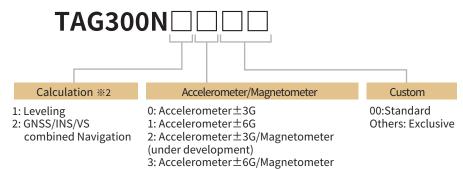
PART NUMBER MEMS IMU

■ AU7684 (PCB Type)



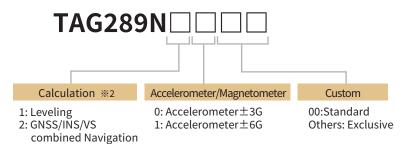


■ TAG300 (Waterproof Case Type)





TAG289 (Case Type)



(under development)



%2 Please refer to page 17, 18 for the details of operation mode.

PERFORMANCE MEMS IMU

		Considination		
Item	AU7684 (PCB Type)	Specification TAG300 (Waterproof Case Type (IP65))	TAG289 (Case Type)	Remark
Dimension	35×35×16.1mm	100×59.8×49.5 mm	64×45×33 mm	
Mass	30 g Max	250 g Max		
Power supply voltage	8 to 28 V DC			
Interface/ Baud rate	RS232:115.2 kbps CAN: 500 kbps			User can change CAN baud rate
Output Cycle	RS232C: 200 Hz、	CAN: 1000 Hz		
Gyro Range	± 200 °/s			
Gyro Bias	0.2 °/s rms			Room temp.
	± 0.2 °/s	± 0.2 °/s		
Gyro Scale Factor Error	0.2% FS rms			
Acceleration Range	\pm 3G / \pm 6G			Factory setting
Acceleration Bias	0.0196 m/s ² rms (2mG)			Room temp.
	0.049 m/s ² rms (5	0.049 m/s² rms (5mG)		
Acceleration Scale Factor Error	0.2% FS rms	0.2% FS rms		
Static Accuracy	0.1°rms (Range 30	S)		Room temp.
(Roll & Pitch)	0.2°rms (Range 30	i)		Ambient temp.
In-run Drift (Yaw)	0.01 °/s rms			Offset-cancel applied
Operation temp. range	- 40 to + 85°C			
Vibration	29.4 m/s² rms 5 Hz to 2 kHz			Random vibration
Shock	20 G 10 ms			

FUNCTION MEMS IMU

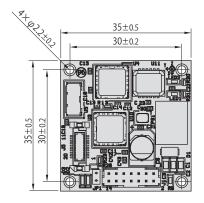
Item	Function	Remark
Waterproof Case	✓	IP65: TAG300
Magnetometer	✓	Under development
Vehicle Speed (VS) Input I/F	RS232 / CAN / Pulse	
Power Protection Circuit	✓	
GNSS Input I/F	✓	Recommendation / Customization
CAN cable termination process	_	

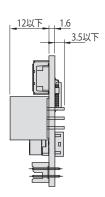
USER CONFIGURABLE COMMANDS MEMS IMU

Function	Explanation		
Alignment Compensation	If mounting surface is tilting, its attitude angl can be recognized as a zero (horizontal).		
Definition of Axis	You can select not only Z axis but also X and Y axis as vertical axis.		
Update Cycle & Output Cycle	The calculation update cycle & output cycle can be changed.		
CAN Format, CAN ID allocation	CAN format (standard/extended) and CAN ID allocation can be changed.		

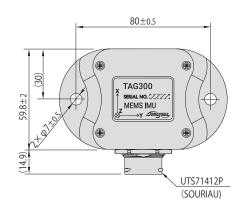
There are a lot of other commands except for the above-mentioned. The customer can change various settings. Please refer to the specification for the details.

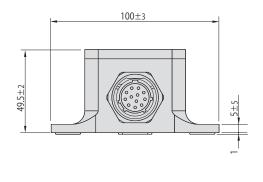
■ AU7684 (PCB Type)





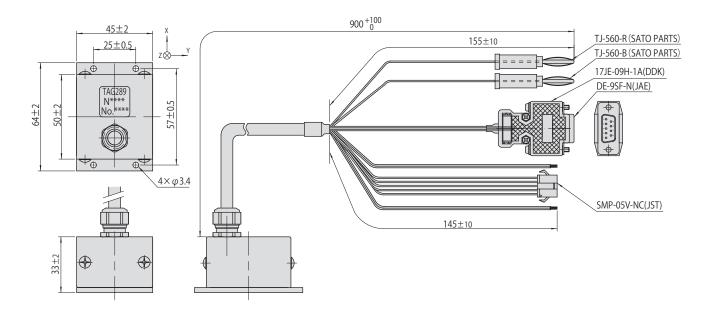
■ TAG300 (Waterproof Case Type)



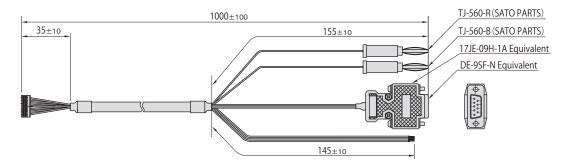


■ TAG289 (Case Type)

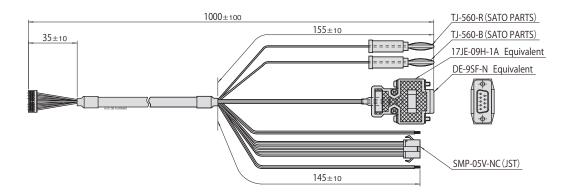
* Interface cable is attached to TAG289 series.



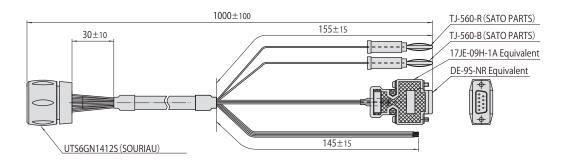
■ AU7684 Interface Cable EU8937N1000 (sold separately)



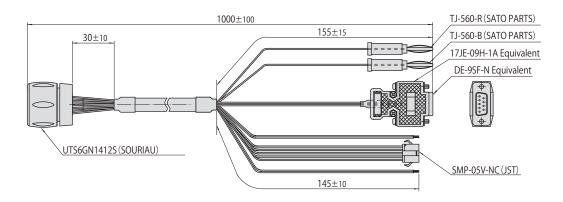
■ AU7684 Interface Cable • Interface Cable with GNSS connector EU8937N1001 (sold separately)



■ TAG300 Interface Cable EU8940N1000 (sold separately)



■ TAG300 Interface Cable • Interface Cable with GNSS connector EU8940N1001 (sold separately)



MEMS Gyro Sensor

TAG206N5000 TAG204N5000



When an oscillating object is rotated, Coriolis Force works in the direction perpendicular to the vibration, and the other vibration occurs.

This induced vibration is detected and converted into voltage proportional to the amplitude of the vibration.

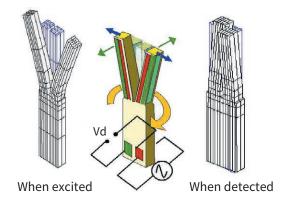
■ Widespread MEMS Gyro TAG206N5000

(mm)

■ High Accuracy MEMS Gyro TAG204N5000

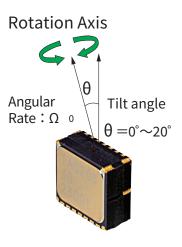


DETECTIONMEMS Gyro Sensor



Coriolis Force : $F_0 = 2mv\Omega_0$

Mass: m Velocity: v



Inclined to the direction of Pin 1

IMU Simulator software

■ In dedicated software is able to graph monitor and data outputs of the IMU's output.

*There are two types of software with GNSS or without GNSS. Please check at the time of your order.

Software can be downloaded free from our HP.

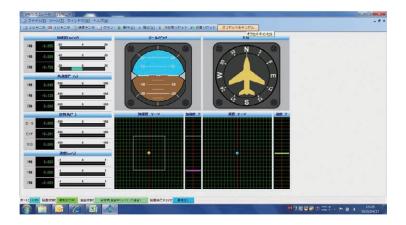
<MEMS IMU HP>

https://mems.tamagawa-seiki.com/en/download/

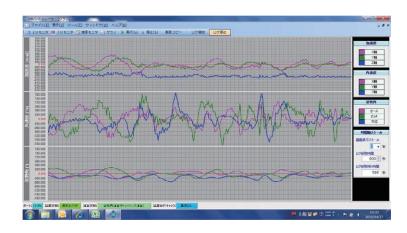


■ Simulator software

2D monitor



Graph monitor



Graph monitor
→ Data output



Interferometric Fiber Optic Gyro i-FOG

TA7774



High accuracy [0.1°/h] Gyro (1-axis), which is a key technology to realize fully autonomous driving.

FEATURES i-Foo

High-accuracy
Achieved [0.1°/h] which is required for fully autonomous driving.

Our unique technology for winding and Fiber Optical IC realizes cost reduction.

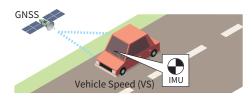
Olosed-loop Type

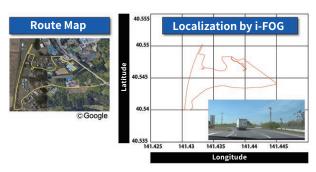


CENTIMETER CLASS LOCALIZATION

The accuracy of localization of vehicles is increased to centimeter class by using i-FOG.

It is necessary to maintain the accuracy of localization at centimeter class under GNSS-denied environment.



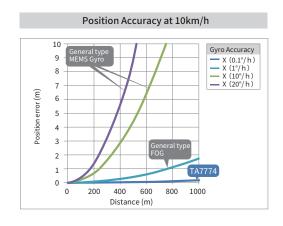


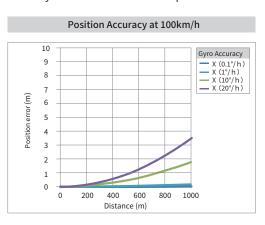
Red line is the track of localization by i-FOG

POSITION ACCURACY BY GYRO ERROR & VEHICLE SPEED

i-FOG

The accuracy of i-FOG (TA7774) is 0.1°/h, which is able to keep high accuracy localization for a certain period of time.

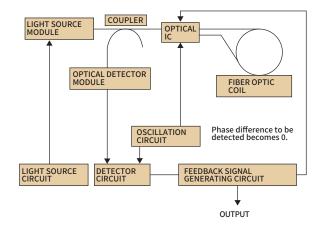




SPECIFICATION i-FOG

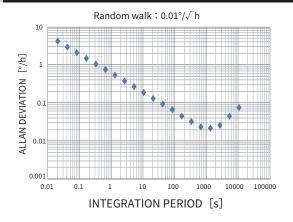
Part Number	TA7774	
Dynamic Range	±200°/s	
Bias Repeatability	0.1°/h (1δ) (25°C static)	
Bias Instability	0.1°/h Max.	
Random Walk	0.01°/√ h Max.	
Scale Factor Accuracy	±100ppm	
Scale Factor Linearity	± 100ppm FS	
Mass	400g Max.	
Power-supply voltage	±5V, ±15V	
Dawer Caramanation	±5V:1.5A Max.	
Power Consumption	±15V:0.2A Max.	
Interface/ Baud rate	RS232:115.2kbps (fixed)	
Output Cycle	50Hz	
Operating Temperature	−20 to +60°C	
Non-operating Temperature	−30 to +70°C	

CONFIGURATION



ALLAN VARIANCE

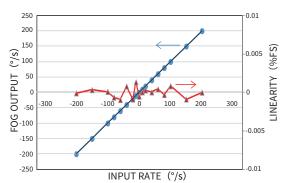
i-FOG



SCALE FACTOR & LINEARITY

i-FOG

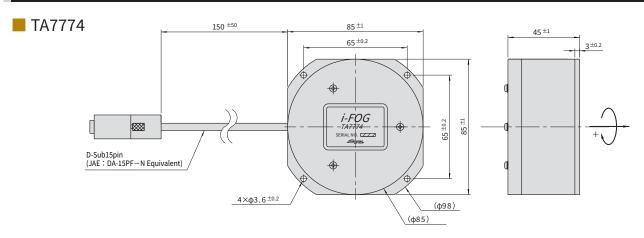
i-FOG



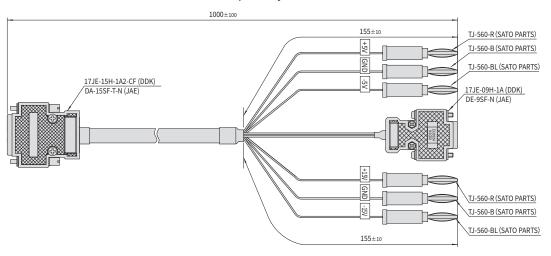
*For more details, contact to our technical support written in the last page.

OUTLINE DRAWING Dimension: mm

i-FOG



■ Interface Cable EU8954N1000 (sold separately)





FOG & MEMS combined MU

Accuracy for full autonomous driving

FOG & MEMS combined IMU incorporates 3-axis gyro (i-FOG for Z axis, MEMS gyro for X and Y axis) and accelerometers, which measure angular velocity and acceleration. In addition, attitude (roll & pitch) and heading (yaw) is calculated. An external GNSS module is connected to IMU; with position and speed data, IMU can be used as GNSS / INS / VS navigation.

The IP65 waterproof type has been newly added to the lineup.



New Synergy created in combination with MEMS & FOG



Fiber Optic Gyro i-FOG

Heading 0.1°/h



MEMS IMU

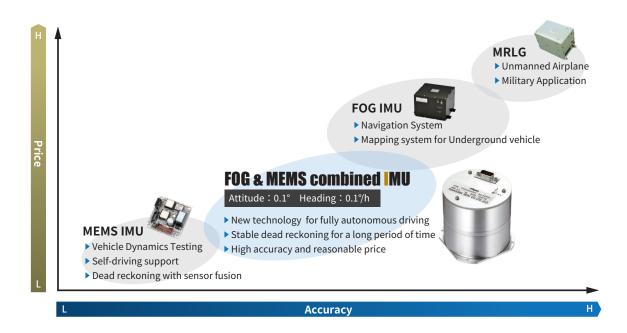




FOG & MEMS combined MU

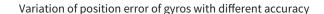
New IMU: Bridging the Gap between cost and accuracy

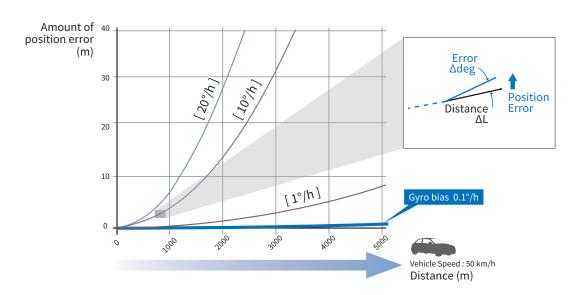
The accuracy of Gyroscope is classified by principle of operation. The customer needs to choose the suitable gyroscope depending on application or environment. FOG & MEMS combined IMU is a newly developed IMU with the concept of filling in the gap of cost and accuracy.

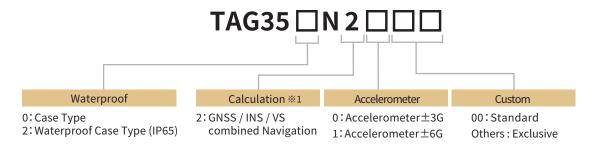


Accuracy of Self-localization

Through the use of GNSS with centimeter-level positioning accuracy, fully autonomous driving will come closer to realization. However, the accuracy of localization is worsened in Tunnel or Multipath propagation. Gyroscope is used in those conditions. In dead reckoning, position data is estimated by integral of gyroscope, odometer and accelerometer. Depending on the accuracy of gyroscope, errors of heading is accumulated. Therefore, high accuracy gyroscope is needed for dead reckoning.







%1 Please refer to page 17, 18 for the details of operation mode.

PERFORMANCE FOG & MEMS combined IMU

la ana	Specifi	Demonds		
Item	TAG350 TAG352		Remark	
Dimension	85×85×78.5 mm	160×100×85 mm		
Mass	600 g Max	1,500 g Max		
Power supply voltage	9 to 28 V DC			
Interface/ Baud rate	RS232 C: 115.2 kbps CAN: 500 kbps (Initia			
Output Cycle	RS232C: 50 Hz CAN: 50 Hz			
Gyro Range	± 200 °/s			
Gyro Bias	Z axis: 0.1 °/h rms X, Y axis: 0.2 °/s rms			
Gyro Scale Factor Error	Z axis: 50 ppm FS rm X, Y axis: 0.2 FS rms	SF : Scale Factor FS : Full Scale		
Acceleration Range	±3G/±6G			
Acceleration Bias	5 mG rms			
Acceleration Scale Factor Error	0.2% FS rms			
Static Accuracy	0.1° rms		Room temp.	
(Roll & Pitch)	0.2° rms	Ambient temp.		
In-run Drift (Yaw)	0.0001 °/s rms			
Operation temp. range	-20 to + 60 °C			
Vibration	29.4 m/s ² rms (5 Hz to 2 kHz) (3 G r	Random vibration		
Shock	20 G 10 ms			

FUNCTION	FOG & MEMS combined IMU	

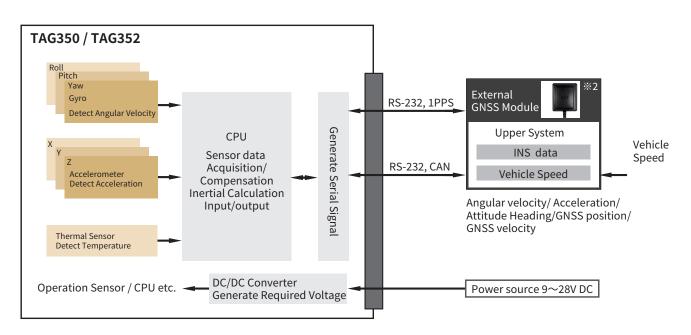
Item	Remark	
Vehicle Speed (VS) Input I/F	RS232C/CAN/Pulse	
Power Protection Circuit	✓	
GNSS Input I/F	✓	
CAN cable termination process	_	

USER CONFIGURABLE COMMANDS FOG & MEMS combined IMU

Function	Explanation		
Alignment Compensation	If mounting surface is tilting, its attitude angle can be recognized as a zero (horizontal).		
CAN Format, CAN ID allocation	CAN format (standard/extended) and CAN ID allocation can be changed.		

There are a lot of other commands except for the above-mentioned. The customer can change various settings. Please refer to the specification for the details.

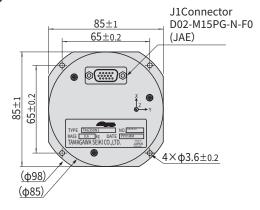
■ Functional block diagram

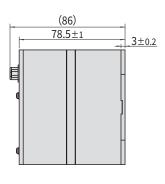


*2 External GNSS Module including cable and antenna is not attached to the product. If required, GNSS module should be prepared by customer.

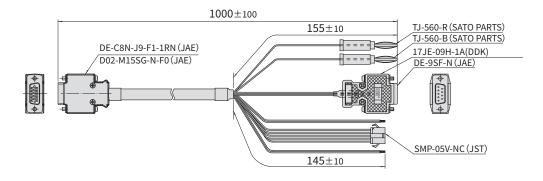
[■]Connectable GNSS Module: KGM-810GRB1_PS_917/Position For any questions or purchase requests, please contact our sales representative.

TAG350

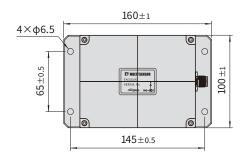


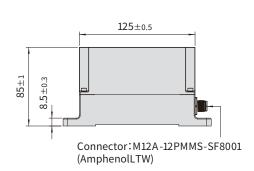


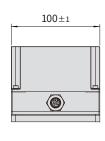
■ TAG350/ Interface Cable EU8953N1001 (sold separately)



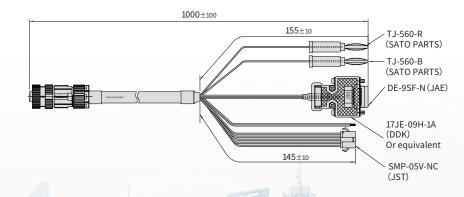
TAG352







■ TAG352/ Interface Cable EU8971N1001 (sold separately)



Technology



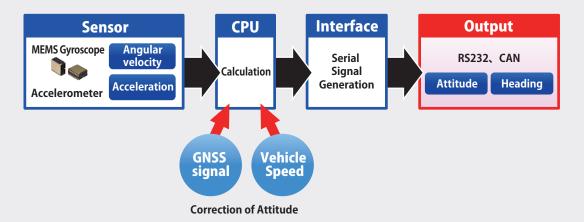
About Operation Mode

1, Leveling Mode

The feature of Leveling mode is stable output of attitude angle (roll & pitch) by a combination of accelerometers and gyroscopes.

If the device is affected by acceleration or centrifugal force for long hours, the errors of attitude angle may be increased. However, it can be suppressed by a compensation of GNSS and vehicle speed signal input.

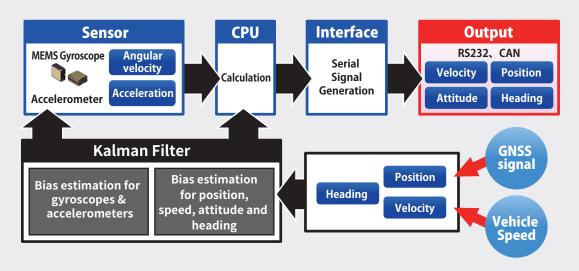
Overview, Configuration



2, GNSS/INS/VS Mode

GNSS/INS/VS is performed by combining gyroscopes angular velocity and accelerometers (INS data), external GNSS data and vehicle speed. In addition to GNSS and vehicle speed data, algorithm (Kalman filter) is used to estimate the error of INS data, and improve accuracy. It is also possible to output the position data even in GNSS-denied environment.

Overview, Configuration



Case Study for GNSS/INS Navigation

Dead Reckoning, a method of calculating position with GNSS/INS combined navigation in GNSS-denied environment such as a tunnel. Please take a look at the demonstration from here.



https://mems.tamagawa-seiki.com/product/multisensor.html

3, Leveling VS GNSS/INS/VS

Operation Mode		Leveling		GNSS/INS/VS
GNSS		Disconnected	Connected	Connected *necessary
	Inertial Sensor • Angular velocity • Acceleration	✓	√	✓
	Attitude • Heading • Roll • Pitch • Yaw	√	√	✓
Output Format	GNSS • Latitude • Altitude • Time • Satellite	_	√	✓
	Dead-reckoning • Latitude • Longitude • Altitude	_	-	✓
	Estimated Sensor Bias • Angular velocity • Acceleration	_	_	✓
Application		 Measurement of Attitude, Heading Motion Sensing Vibration Monitoring System Roll-over prevention Control Power Assist 		●Localization in GNSS-denied environment (Autonomous-driving, Self-driving) ●High-accuracy measurement of Attitude & Heading



	Term	Explanation
Туре	Inertial Measurement Unit(IMU)	Inertial measurement unit (IMU) is used not only for measuring dynamics, posture, and orientation of various movements, but also for measuring position. Tamagawa Seiki manufactures various kinds of products such as MEMS Gyro, Fiber Optic Gyros (FOG) and Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU). Therefore customers can select the sensor for a wide range of applications.
	MEMS Gyro	Sensor making use of MEMS technology which detects the acceleration by using inertial force (Coriolis force) coming from vibration or rotation.
	Fiber Optic Gyro (FOG)	Turn the optical fibers like a coil in CW and CCW and input light to both directions. By the interference of the output, the wavelength is changed due to Doppler effect according to the motion (red and blue shift). A gyroscope which detects and outputs the change amount.
	Ring Laser Gyro (RLG)	Ring Laser Gyroscope (RLG) consists of a ring laser having two independent counter- propagating resonant modes over the same path. The difference in the frequencies is used to detect rotation. It operates on the principle of the Sagnac effect which is also usd for Fiber Optic Gyro (FOG).
Performance / Term	Angular Velocity	Change ratio of angle (rotation speed, rotation angle) per unit time.
	Acceleration	Change ratio of speed per unit time. The gravity is a kind of the acceleration.
	Attitude angle	The angle between the plane of object and the horizontal ground. Inclination towards front-back is called "pitch" while towards right-left is called "roll".
	Heading angle	Heading angle is compass direction in which the object's nose is pointed. Without compass direction, it is called "yaw" angle.
	Dynamic Range	Measurable range of a sensor from minimum to maximum of a motion. The reciprocal of a dynamic range is a scale factor.
	Bias	Deviation from ideal center. Difference between output in a stationary state and ideal zero. It is also called zero point bias or offset. It becomes an element of the error (integration error) in case of angle calculation.
	Drift	Drift is the indication of bias variation size under the influence of environmental condition such as temperature (rise or fall), power supply variation or vibration. There is also a successive change shifting slowly.
	Random Walk	Digitalized value of degree of variation (white noise). It is considered to be the noise which a sensor has.
	Scale Factor	Ratio of sensor output changed by input. It is also called sensitivity (Sensitivity is distinguished from scale in the IEC standard).
	Linearity	Linearity is the property of a mathematical relationship (function) that can be represented as a/A \times 100 (%) .
	Resolution	The resolution is the minimum input of angular velocity that the gyro can identify. To measure the resolution, input the minute angular velocity to the gyro on the precision rate turntable and see the significant change in the gyro output. In some cases, quantization error is interpreted as resolution.
	Cross Coupling	Sensitivity against the detection axis by another axis input. Misalignment which indicates direction accuracy is a kind of the cross coupling.

	Term	Explanation
Performance / Term Communication	Allan Variance	Plot of quotient when the integrated value of gyro output is divided by integral time. It shows a cluster time (averaging time) in a horizontal axis and an Allan deviation (σ) in a vertical axis. We can read the random walk, bias stability etc. from the plot and also represent the noise component of gyro in a graph.
	Bias instability	Bias instability is one of indicators of gyroscope which is measured by Alan variance method. The smaller the number, the higher the performance of the gyroscope.
	Calibration	Calibration is the comparison of measurement values acquired from a device with those of a calibration standard equipment.
	Warm Up	Warming up operation after turning on the power.
	RS232	RS-232 is a serial port interface standard standardized by the Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA). It is widely used as a communication standard for personal computers and communication devices.
	CAN	CAN is a communication standard standardized by ISO-11898. Originally used as a communication standard inside automobiles, it is now widely used in the fields of construction machinery, agricultural machinery and factory equipment.
Calculation	GNSS/INS Hybrid Navigation System	Compound navigation of GNSS and INS (Inertial Navigation System). Technology for high accuracy and stable navigation. The error estimation of inertial sensor by Kalman filter improves the accuracy.
	Leveling Calculation	Inertial operating algorithm of MEMS-IMU (IMU consists of MEMS gyros and MEMS accelerometers) made by Tamagawa. It enables a high precision dynamic posture measurement to a low cost (low accuracy) gyro. **Leveling Calculation vs GNSS/INS/VS
	Inertia calculation	Calculations are performed only with the built-in gyro and accelerometer without referring to GNSS or external speed. This method can be used only in FOG IMU and RLG in which high-precision gyros are used.
	Inertial Navigation	A method of calculating the position and direction using only inertial sensor. However, there is a characteristic that the error accumulates and increases when moving a long distance.
	Kalman Filter	This is a calculation method that improves the accuracy of data by estimating the error for a quantity (position, velocity) that changes over time.
Function	Offset Cancel	This function calculates the average value of bias (zero point error) at a certain time. The average value of the bias is offset in the subsequent operations.
	Alignment	If there is a mounting error or tilt on the IMU installation surface, the tilt is normally output based on the horizontal plane, but when using this function, the installation surface can be set to zero.
	Dead zone (Yaw)	In order to suppress the yaw angle drift, the Z-axis of angular velocity in the dead zone is converted to zero and is not reflected in the yaw angle calculation.
	Dead Reckoning	Technology of position measurement with high accuracy even in a tunnel without GPS signal by the compound arithmetic procession of the information from gyro sensor, accelerometer etc.
	Sensor Fusion	By compounding data from several sensors, improve the measurement reliability of the unit or complement defects of each sensor.

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