## **Mounting Instructions**

## Force Transducer

# **U10M**





A1386-1.1 en

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## Safety instructions

#### Use in accordance with the regulations

The U10M force transducer is to be used exclusively for force-proving measurement tasks and directly related control tasks. Use for any additional purpose shall be deemed to be **not** in accordance with the regulations.

In the interests of safety, the transducer should only be operated as described in the Installation Instructions. It is also essential to comply with the legal and safety requirements for the application concerned during use. The same applies to the use of accessories.

The transducer is not a safety element within the meaning of its use as intended. For safe and trouble-free operation, this transducer must not only be correctly transported, stored, sited and installed but must also be carefully operated and maintained.

#### General dangers of failing to follow the safety instructions

U10M force transducers are state-of-the-art and fail-safe.

Transducers can give rise to remaining dangers if they are inappropriately installed and operated by untrained personnel.

Everyone involved with the installation, commissioning, maintenance or repair of a transducer must have read and understood the Installation Instructions and in particular the technical safety instructions.

#### **Remaining dangers**

The scope of supply and performance of the transducer covers only a small area of force-proving measurement technology. In addition, equipment planners, installers and operators should plan, implement and respond to the safety engineering considerations of force-proving measurement technology in such a way as to minimize remaining dangers. Prevailing regulations must be complied with at all times. There must be reference to the remaining dangers connected with force-proving measurement technology. In these Installation Instructions remaining dangers are pointed out using the following symbols:



WARNING

#### Meaning: Dangerous situation

Warns of a **potentially** dangerous situation in which failure to comply with safety requirements **can** result in death or serious physical injury.



## CAUTION

#### Meaning: Possibly dangerous situation

Warns of a potentially dangerous situation in which failure to comply with safety requirements **could** result in damage to property or some form of physical injury.

Symbols indicating application notes and useful information:



## NOTE

Means that important information about the product or its handling is being given.

Symbol:

Symbol:

Symbol:



Meaning: CE mark

The CE mark enables the manufacturer to guarantee that the product complies with the requirements of the relevant EC directives (see Declaration of Conformity at the end of this Mounting Instructions).

#### **Conversions and modifications**

The transducer must not be modified from the design or safety engineering point of view except with our express agreement. Any modification shall exclude all liability on our part for any damage resulting therefrom. This does not apply to mounting and dismantling the adapter in accordance with Chapter 4.

#### **Qualified personnel**

This device must only be installed by qualified personnel, strictly in accordance with the specifications and with the safety requirements and regulations listed below. It is also essential to observe the appropriate legal and safety regulations for the application concerned. The same applies to the use of accessories.

Qualified personnel means persons entrusted with the installation, assembly, commissioning and operation of the product who possess the appropriate qualifications for their function.

#### **Conditions on site**

Protect the transducer against dampness or the effects of weather, such as rain, snow, etc.

Avoid coming into contact with corrosive media.

#### Maintenance

The U10M force transducer is maintenance-free. However, we recommend that you check the initial stress of the force application parts at regular intervals.

#### Prevention of accidents

Although the declared breaking force is many times the nominal (rated) force, the prevailing accident prevention regulations must still be observed.

## **1** Scope of supply

- U10M force transducer (depending on the version)
- U10M Mounting Instructions
- Test certificate

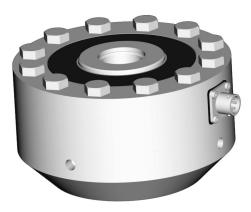
Accessories (not included among the items supplied):

Cables/Plugs	Order number:
Connection cable KAB157-3; IP67, (with bayonet lock); 3 m long; TPE outer sheath; 6 x 0.25 mm <sup>2</sup> ; free ends; shielded	1-KAB157-3
Connection cable KAB158-3; IP64, (with screw lock); 3 m long; TPE outer sheath; 6 x 0.25 mm <sup>2</sup> ; free ends;	
shielded	1-KAB158-3
Grounding cable (400 mm long)	1-EEK4
Grounding cable (600 mm long)	1-EEK6
Grounding cable (800 mm long)	1-EEK8

## 2 Application notes

Force transducers of the U10M series type are available in two mechanical versions:

• Transducers with an adapter

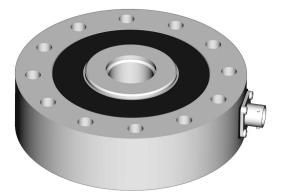


Single bridge

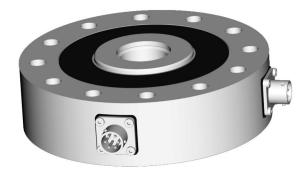


Dual bridge

• Transducers without an adapter



Single bridge



Dual bridge

The transducers are suitable for measuring tensile and compressive forces. They measure static and dynamic forces with great accuracy and should therefore be handled with caution. Particular care should be taken when transporting and installing the devices. The transducer could be permanently damaged if knocked or dropped.

The sensitivity of the transducer is determined at the factory with a bolted-on adapter.



## NOTE

#### If the transducer is fitted in some other way, this may alter the sensitivity, depending on the condition of the mounting surfaces. In this situation, we recommend that the device is calibrated once it is installed.

The limits for the permissible mechanical, thermal and electrical stresses are given in the Specifications. It is essential that these always come into consideration when planning the measuring system, when installing it and also when operating it.

#### Calibration

In the standard version, the transducer is designed for dynamic application up to a vibration bandwidth of  $\pm\,100$  %  $F_{nom}$ . For quasistatic applications, the transducer can be used up to 200 %  $F_{nom}$ . The option is available to calibrate accordingly to 200 %  $F_{nom}$ .

## 3 Conditions on site

The transducer is not suitable for use in nuclear power stations or where it will come into sustained contact with seawater.

## 3.1 Ambient temperature

There is compensation for the effects of temperature on the zero signal and on the sensitivity. You must keep to the nominal temperature range to achieve optimum measurement results. Temperature-related measurement errors are caused by heating on one side (e.g. radiant heat) or by cooling. A radiation shield and all-round thermal insulation will produce noticeable improvements, but must not set up a force shunt.

## 3.2 Dampness

Avoid extreme dampness or a tropical climate, if they are outside the classified limits (degree of protection IP67 as per DIN 60529).



## NOTE

Moisture must not be allowed to get in through the free end of the connection cable.

## 3.3 Storage

Dust, dirt and other foreign bodies must not be allowed to collect in such a way that some of the measuring force is diverted to the housing, thus falsifying the measured value (force shunt).



### NOTE

Foreign bodies must not be allowed to clog the gap below the flange face.

## 4 Mechanical installation

## 4.1 Important precautions during installation

- Handle the transducer carefully.
- When measuring compressive forces, make sure that the support structure is rigid.
- The force application surfaces must be perfectly clean and bear in full.
- Keep to the prescribed engagement depths for threaded rods or knuckle eyes.
- Do not overload the transducer.
- The transducer should be bypassed either during or immediately after installation by a 50 mm<sup>2</sup> stranded copper wire (EEK highly flexible grounding cable from the HBM delivery program). The cable is screwed on above and below the transducer. This stops welding currents passing over the transducer and welding the force application point.



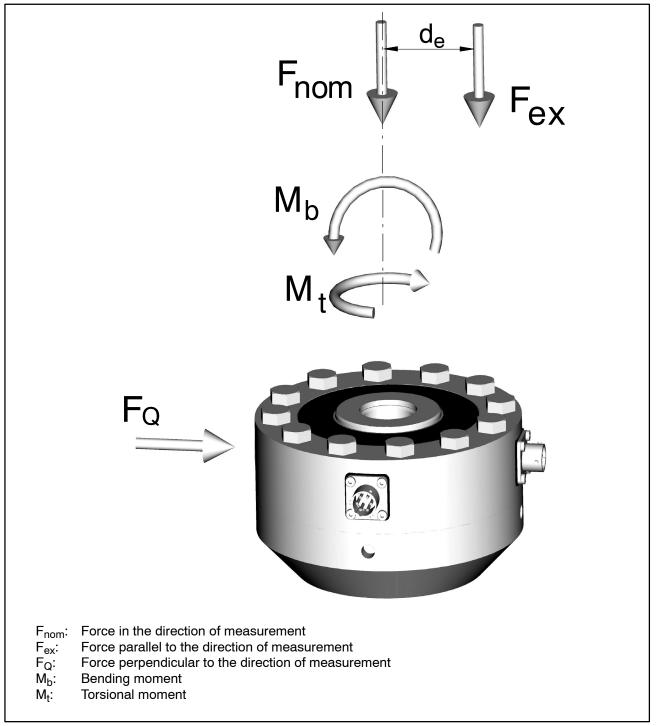
## WARNING

Additional safeguards must be provided if there is a risk of failure from overloading the transducer which could put people at risk.

## 4.2 General installation guidelines

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The forces to be measured must act on the transducer as accurately as possible in the direction of measurement. Torsional moment and bending moment, eccentric loading and transverse forces can lead to measurement errors and if limits are exceeded, may destroy the transducer.



#### Fig.4.1: Parasitic forces

During installation and while operating the transducer, you must comply with the maximum parasitic forces, the transverse forces and the bending and torsional moments (also see Chapter 7, Specifications).

The strain gage application in the measuring element is enclosed both above and below by covers. These covers must not be put under load or damaged.



To fully utilize the high loading limit of the U10M, adapter parts provided by the customer must be designed accordingly.

### 4.3 Installation with an adapter

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The transducer is bolted directly to an existing structural element (e.g. cross-beam, threaded rod, plate). With this method of installation, the transducers can measure axial forces in tension and compression. Even alternating loads can be recorded perfectly. To do this, the transducer must be installed without axial play. Centering aids on top and underneath the transducer make axial mounting easier.

The useful centering aid on top/underneath corresponds to the dimension P (see Page 23).

The structural elements provided by the customer must be in alignment with the force transducer measurement shaft <sup>1)</sup>.

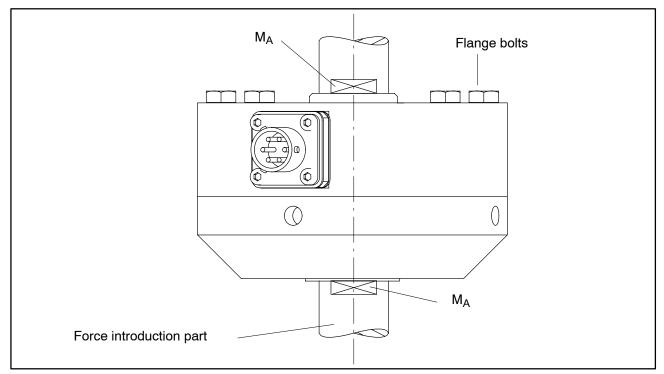


Fig.4.2: Installation with an adapter for tensile/compressive loading

The bolts and threaded rods or knuckle eyes to be screwed into the transducer must have adequate initial stress.

To derive maximum benefit from the holding force of the force application parts provided by the customer, these must have adequate initial stress.

We recommend the following options:

- a. Recommended initial stress through the defined tightening torque (for nominal loads up to 25 kN)
- Prestressing the force application part with a defined tightening torque

Engagement depth for all nominal forces up to 25 kN: 26.4 mm.

Nominal force (kN)	Tightening torque M <sub>A</sub> (N ⋅ m)
1.25	17
2.5	35
5	68
12.5	135
25	135

# b. Prestressing through tensile forces (for nominal loads of 50 kN and above)

Screwing in the threaded rod:

- Screw the force introduction part into the transducer (adapter) until it reaches the stop
- Turn the force application part back one rotation
- Load the force transducer to 120 % of the maximum working force
- Tighten the lock nut (M<sub>A</sub>, lock with a hook wrench in the holes provided)
- Relieve the force transducer



The flange bolts must not be slackened; otherwise the specifications could differ from the guaranteed values.

## 4.4 Installation without an adapter

The transducer is bolted directly to an existing structural element (e.g. profile, cover, plate).

With this method of installation, the transducers can measure axial forces in the direction of tension and in the direction of compression. Even alternating loads can be recorded perfectly. To do this, the transducer must be installed without axial play. Centering aids on top and underneath the transducer make mounting easier.

The useful centering aid on top/underneath corresponds to the dimension J (see Page 24). We recommend that you use centering aids to transfer the transverse forces specified in the data sheet.

The structural elements provided by the customer (bearing surfaces) must meet the following conditions:

- They must run parallel to one another.
- They must not be painted.
- They must be sufficiently hard ( at least HRC 40).
- They must be sufficiently rigid, so that they do not deflect.
- The flatness of the bearing pad is ideal when a tolerance of 0.005 mm is not exceeded under load.
- The strength of the tapped holes must be such that screws of class 10.9 (for nominal forces 12.5 kN - 500 kN) and 8.8 (for nominal forces of 1.25 -5 kN) can be used. The screws used should comply with the property class stated in the Table and be tightened at the relevant tightening torque.

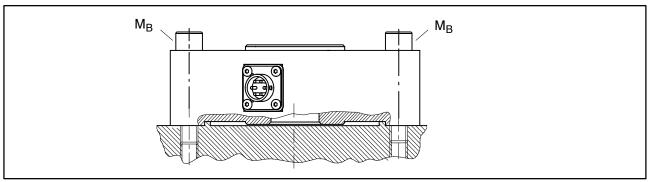


Fig.4.3: Installation without an adapter

			Screws for the transducer fitting						
Nominal force (kN)	Tightening torque M <sub>B</sub> (N ⋅ m) <sup>*)</sup>	Number	Metric	Property class	UNF	Grade			
1.25 - 5	9	8	M6	8.8	1/4"	5			
12.5 - 25	15	8	M6	10.9	1/4"	8			
50 - 125	76	12	M10 x 1.25	10.9	3/8"	8			
250	135	16	M12 x 1.25	10.9	1/2"	8			
500	320	16	M16 x 1.5	10.9	5/8"	8			

\*) Screws lightly oiled

5 Electrical connection

Transducers are available with the following electrical connections:

Bayonet lock: plug compatible with MIL-C-26482 Series 1 connectors Connection cable KAB157-3; IP67, EMC-tested, Order number: 1-KAB157-3

Screw lock: plug compatible with MIL-C-26482 Series 1 connectors Connection cable KAB158-3; IP64, Order number: 1-KAB158-3

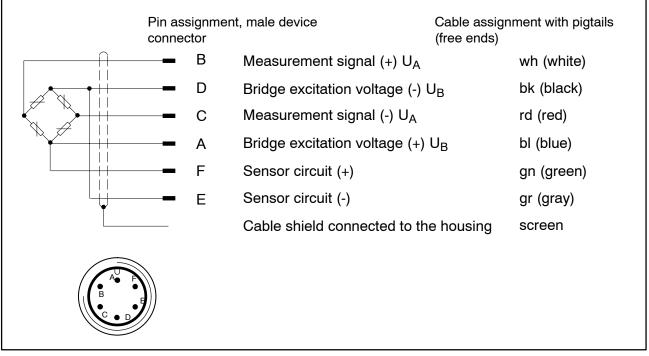


Fig.5.1: Cable assignment KAB 157-3 and KAB 158-3

The cable shield is connected in accordance with the Greenline concept. This encloses the measuring system in a Faraday cage and stops it being affected by electromagnetic interference.

Connectors that meet the CE standard should be fitted to the transducers with free cable ends. Extensive contact should be made with the shielding. With other connection techniques, an EMC-tested screen should be provided in the stranded wire area, with the shielding again making extensive contact (also see the HBM Greenline Information, document G36.35.0).

## 5.1 Notes on cabling

- Only use HBM shielded, low-capacitance measurement cables.
- Do not route measurement cables parallel to power lines or control circuits. If this is not possible (for example, in cable pits), protect the measurement cable with a steel conduit or similar and keep it at least 50 cm away from all other cables. The power lines or control circuits should be twisted (15 twists per meter).
- Avoid stray fields from transformers, motors and contact switches
- Do not ground the transducer, amplifier and indicator more than once. All the devices in the measurement chain must be connected to the same grounded conductor.
- The connection cable screen is connected to the transducer housing.

#### **Connection to terminals:**

- 1. The screen is accessible through making a cut in the cable sheath
- 2. Bring the screen into extensive contact with the housing ground.

#### Connect to a plug connector:

Bring the cable shield into extensive contact with the connector housing.

For cable extension, we recommend pairs of HBM shielded, low-capacitance measurement cables.

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### **6** Versions and order numbers

Code	Measuring range	Order number
1k25	1.25 kN	1-U10M / 1.25 kN
2k50	2.5 kN	1-U10M / 2.5 kN
5k00	5 kN	1-U10M / 5 kN
12k5	12.5 kN	1-U10M / 12.5 kN
25k0	25 kN	1-U10M / 25 kN
50k0	50 kN	1-U10M / 50 kN
125k	125 kN	1-U10M / 125 kN
250k	250 kN	1-U10M / 250 kN
500k	500 kN	1-U10M / 500 kN



Preferential version, available soon

		Number of measuring bridges	Sensi- tivity	Cali- bration	Trans- ducer identifi- cation	mecha- nical version	Plug protec- tion	Plug version bridge A	Plug version bridge B
		Single bridge	not adjus- ted	100 % (dyn.)	without TEDS	with adapter	without plug protec- tion	Bayonet connector	Bayonet connector
		SB	Ν	1	S	W	U	В	В
		Dual bridge	adjus- ted	200 % (stat.)	with TEDS	without adapter	with plug protec- tion	Threaded connector	Threaded connector
		DB	J	2	Т	Ν	Р	G	G
K-U10M-	12k	5 DB	J	2	Т	W	Р	В	G

Number of measuring bridges	For reasons of redundancy, in devices relevant to safety it is necessary to check the plausibility of the measurement signal with a second measuring bridge (applied on the measuring element). The signals are independently conditioned and evaluated using two
	separate measuring amplifiers.
Sensitivity	The exact nominal (rated) sensitivity is specified on the identification plate. The transducer can also be adjusted to a linear, adjusted sensitivity of 1 mV/V or 2 mV/V (when 200 % calibration is selected: $2 \text{ mV/V}$ or $4 \text{ mV/V}$ ). The rel. sensitivity deviation is then 0.1 % of the nominal (rated) sensitivity. The sensitivity range of a non-adjusted transducer is between 1 and 1.5 or 2 and 2.5 mV/V.
Calibration	In the standard version, the transducer is designed for dynamic application up to a vibration bandwidth of $\pm 100$ % $F_{nom}$ . For quasistatic applications, the transducer can be used up to 200 % $F_{nom}$ . The option is available to calibrate accordingly to 200 % $F_{nom}$ .

Transducer identification	TEDS integration (integrated electronic data sheet) in accordance with IEEE1451.4
Mechanical version	The sensitivity is determined at the factory with the bolted-on adapter. The bolted-on adapter ensures the best-possible screw-fastening conditions and allows the transmission of axial force through central internal threads. If this is not used, a sensitivity deviation of $< 1$ % must be taken into account.
Plug protection	Mechanical protection through the installation of an additional square profile around the connector. Approximate dimensions (in mm): WxHxD: 30x30x20
Plug version bridge A	The standard version is the male device connector with bayonet locking (MIL-C-26482 Series 1 compatible). The option is also available to install a screw-fitting male device connector (MIL-C-26482 Serie 1 compatible).
Plug version bridge B	The standard version is the male device connector with bayonet locking (MIL-C-26482 Series 1 compatible). The option is also available to install a screw-fitting male device connector (MIL-C-26482 Serie 1 compatible). Both these connection variants are often used for differentiation in the dual-bridge version.

#### Accessories

Cables/Plugs	Order number:
Connection cable KAB157-3; IP67, (with bayonet lock); 3 m long; TPE outer sheath; 6 x 0.25 mm <sup>2</sup> ; free ends; shielded	1-KAB157-3
Connection cable KAB158-3; IP64, (with screw lock); 3 m long; TPE outer sheath; 6 x 0.25 mm <sup>2</sup> ; free ends;	
shielded	1-KAB158-3
Grounding cable (400 mm long)	1-EEK4
Grounding cable (600 mm long)	1-EEK6
Grounding cable (800 mm long)	1-EEK8

#### Specifications (VDI/VDE2638) 7

Nominal (rated) force	<b>F</b> nom	kN	1.25 2.5 5	12.5 25	5 50	125	250	500	
Nominal (rated) sensitivity	C <sub>nom</sub>	mV/V	1 1.5 <sup>1)</sup> 2 2.5 <sup>1)</sup>						
Rel. zero signal tolerance	d <sub>s,o</sub>	%	1						
Relative reversibility error (0.4 F <sub>nom</sub> ) <sup>2)</sup>	u <sub>0.4</sub>	%	$\leq \pm 0.075 \qquad \leq \pm 0.1 \qquad \leq \pm 0.125 \qquad \leq \pm 0.1$						
Rel. reversibility error relative to sensitivity <sup>1)</sup>		%	$\leq \pm 0.03 \qquad \leq \pm 0.04 \qquad \leq \pm 0.05 \qquad \leq \pm 0.05$						
Relative repeatability error without rotation		%		≤	±0.02	5			
Linearity deviation	d <sub>lin</sub>	%	$\leq \pm 0.03$		$\leq \pm 0.0$	04		$\leq \pm0.06$	
Temperature influence on sensitivity/10K relative to sensitivity	ΤK <sub>c</sub>	%	≤ ± 0.015						
Temperature influence on zero signal/10 K relative to sensitivity	ΤK <sub>0</sub>	%	≤ ±0.015						
Bending moment influence (at 10 % x F <sub>nom</sub> x 10 mm)	d <sub>Q</sub>	%		≤	±0.01	5			
Relative creep over 30 min	$d_{crF+E}$	%	$\leq \pm 0.04$		$\leq \pm$	-0.025	5		
Input resistance	R <sub>i</sub>	Ω			>345				
Output resistance	Ro	Ω		28	0 36	60			
Insulation resistance	R <sub>is</sub>	Ω		>	5 x 10	9			
Reference excitation voltage	U <sub>ref</sub>	V			5				
Operating range of the excitation voltage	B <sub>U,G T</sub>	V		0.	.5 to 12	2			
Nominal temperature range	B <sub>t,nom</sub>	°C		-1(	) +4	5			
Operating temperature range	B <sub>t,G</sub>	°C	-30 +85						
Storage temperature range	B <sub>t,S</sub>	°C	-30 +85						
Reference temperature	t <sub>ref</sub>	°C			+23				

Option: Adjustment of sensitivity to 2 mV/V (or 1 mV/V)
Specifications at 200 % are typically at nominal force

Nominal (rated)												
force	F <sub>nom</sub>	kN	1.25	2.5	5	12.5	25	50	125	250	500	
Maximum operating force <sup>7)</sup>	(F <sub>G</sub> )	%					23	0				
Breaking force	(F <sub>B</sub> )	%					>4	00				
Static lateral limit force (transducer with adapter) <sup>3)5)7)</sup>	(F <sub>Q</sub> )	%		100								
Maximum permissible torque <sup>5)7)</sup>	M <sub>t</sub>	kN∙m	30	30 60 125 315 635 <sup>4)</sup> 1270 3175 <sup>4)</sup> 5715 11430								
Maximum permissible bending moment <sup>5)7)</sup>	Mb	kN∙m	30	60	125	315	635	1270	3175	5715	11430	
Weight with adapter without adapter		kg kg	1.2     3     10     23     60       0.5     1.3     5     11     28									
Rel. permissible vibrational stress to DIN 50100	F <sub>rb</sub>	%	200									
Interference immunity (EN61326-1, Table A.1)												
Electromagnetic field (AM) Electrostatic discharge (ESD)		V/m					1(	)				
Contact discharge Air discharge Burst (rapid transients)		kV kV kV					4 8 2					
Surge (impulse voltages) Conducted		kV	2									
interference		V					1(	)				
Degree of protection to DIN EN 60529			IP67									
Natural frequency	f <sub>G</sub>	kHz	4.5	5.9	9.3	6.6	9.2	6.5	8.1	6.6	6.1	
Nominal displacement	s <sub>nom</sub>	mm		0.02			0.03		0.04	0.05	0.06	

<sup>3)</sup> Pure lateral force (relative to V/2)

 $^{4)}\,$  Transducer with 25 kN adapter: 3700 N  $\cdot$  m; 125 kN: 2640 N  $\cdot$  m

<sup>5)</sup> See section 4.2

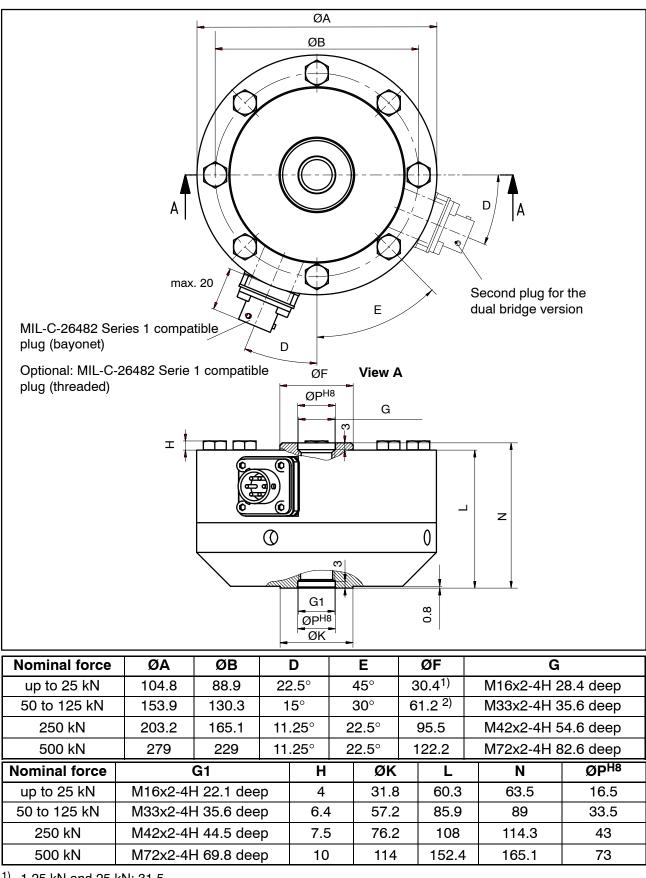
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<sup>6)</sup> For version with inserted bayonet connector

<sup>7)</sup> Each additional static stress (bending moment, torque moment or pure lateral force) can only be permitted with its given load limit if none of the others can occur. Otherwise the limit values must be reduced. If for instance 40 % of the bending moment and also 40 % of the lateral limit force are present, only 20 % of the torque moment are permitted, provided that the nominal (rated) force is not exceeded.

## **8 Dimensions** (in mm; 1 mm = 0.03937 inches)

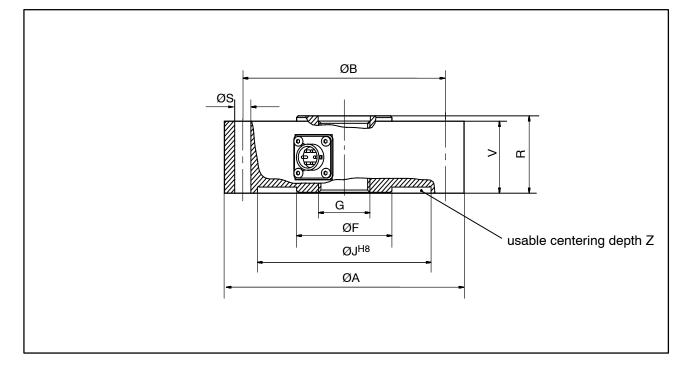
## 8.1 Dimensions of the U10M with adapter



1) 1.25 kN and 25 kN: 31.5

<sup>2)</sup> 125 kN: 67.3

## 8.2 Dimensions of the U10M without adapter



Nominal force	ØA	ØB	ØS	ØF	ØJ <sup>H8</sup>	G	V	R	Z
1.25				30.4					
2.5	104.8	88.9	6.8	30.4	78	M16x2-4H	31.7	34.9	2.5
5				30.4					
12.5				31.5					
25				31.5					
50	153.9	130.3	10.4	61.2	111.5	M33x2-4H	41.4	44.5	
125				67.3					
250	203.2	165.1	13.5	95.5	143	M72x2-4H	57.2	63.5	3.5
500	279	229	16.8	122.2	175	M72x2-4H	76.2	88.9	6

## 8.3 Installed dimensions of connection variants

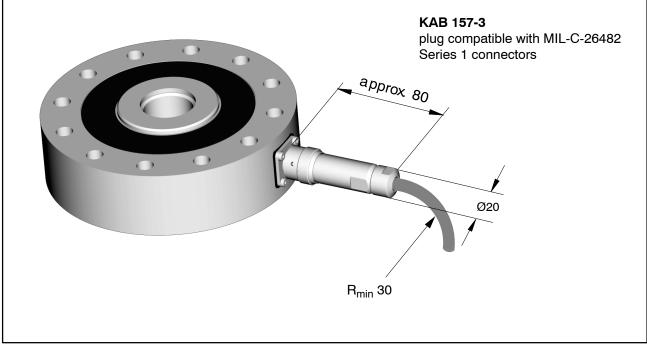


Fig. 8.1: Space for the bayonet locking connector

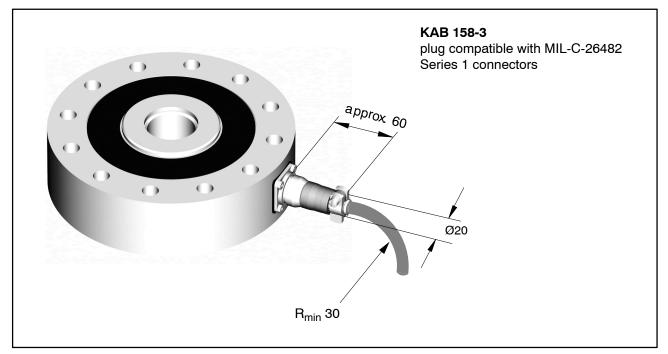
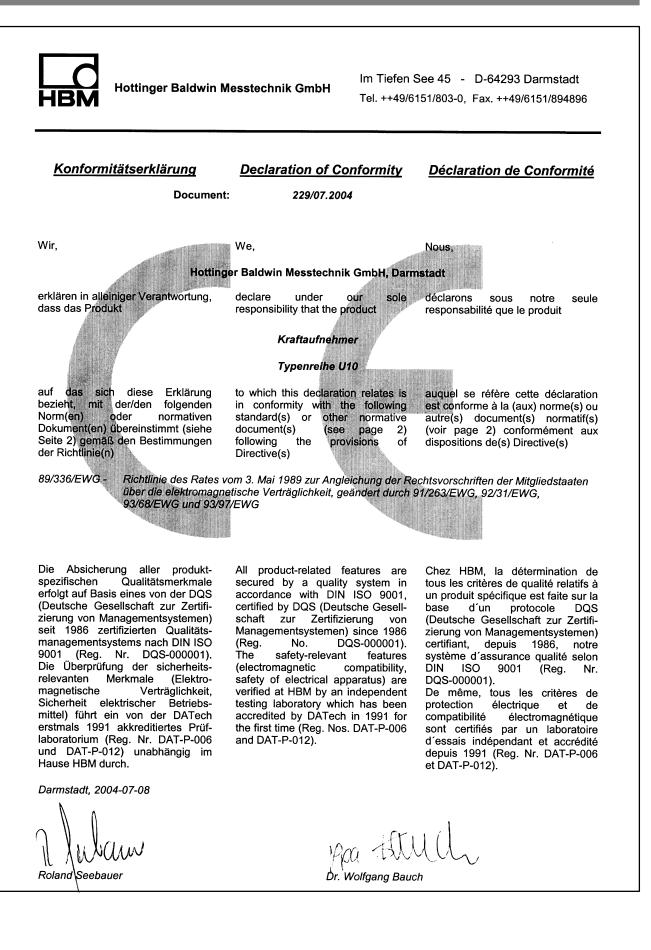


Fig. 8.2: Space for the screw locking connector

## 9 Declaration of Conformity



Document: 229/07.2004 Diese Erklärung bescheinigt die This declaration certifies conformity Cette déclaration atteste la with the Directives listed above, but Übereinstimmung mit den conformité avec les directives genannten Richtlinien, beinhaltet is no asseveration of citées mais n'assure pas un certain jedoch keine Zusicherung characteristics. von charactère. Eigenschaften. Safety directions of the delivered S.v.p. observez les indications de Die product documentation have to be sécurité de la documentation du Sicherheitshinweise der mitgelieferten Produktdokumenfollowed. produit ajoutée. tation sind zu beachten. The following standards are fulfilled as proof of conformity with the Folgende Normen werden zum Nachweis der Übereinstimmung mit Pour la démonstration de la conformité aux disposition de(s) den Vorschriften der Richtlinie(n) provisions of the Directive(s): Directive(s) le produit satisfait les eingehalten: normes: EN 61326 : 1997 Elektrische Betriebsmittel für Leittechnik und Laboreinsatz - EMV-Anforderungen; + A1 : 1998 + A2 : 2001 **Deutsche Fassung** 

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