



Model 054105-01802

PCB L&T Fastener Force Washer, English, 5/16-in, 8 klbf (35.6 kN), 5-ft Integral Cable w/pigtails

Installation and Operating Manual

**For assistance with the operation of this product,
contact the PCB Piezotronics, Inc.**

Toll-free: 716-684-0001

24-hour SensorLine: 716-684-0001

Fax: 716-684-0987

E-mail: info@pcb.com

Web: www.pcb.com



Repair and Maintenance

PCB guarantees Total Customer Satisfaction through its “Lifetime Warranty Plus” on all Platinum Stock Products sold by PCB and through its limited warranties on all other PCB Stock, Standard and Special products. Due to the sophisticated nature of our sensors and associated instrumentation, **field servicing and repair is not recommended and, if attempted, will void the factory warranty.**

Beyond routine calibration and battery replacements where applicable, our products require no user maintenance. Clean electrical connectors, housings, and mounting surfaces with solutions and techniques that will not harm the material of construction. Observe caution when using liquids near devices that are not hermetically sealed. Such devices should only be wiped with a dampened cloth—never saturated or submerged.

In the event that equipment becomes damaged or ceases to operate, our Application Engineers are here to support your troubleshooting efforts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call or email with model and serial number as well as a brief description of the problem.

Calibration

Routine calibration of sensors and associated instrumentation is necessary to maintain measurement accuracy. We recommend calibrating on an annual basis, after exposure to any extreme environmental influence, or prior to any critical test.

PCB Piezotronics is an ISO-9001 certified company whose calibration services are accredited by A2LA to ISO/IEC 17025, with full traceability to SI through N.I.S.T. In addition to our standard calibration services, we also offer specialized tests, including: sensitivity at elevated or cryogenic temperatures, phase response, extended high or low frequency response, extended range, leak testing, hydrostatic pressure testing, and others. For more information, contact your local PCB Piezotronics distributor, sales representative, or factory customer service representative.

Returning Equipment

If factory repair is required, our representatives will provide you with a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number, which we use to reference any information you have already provided and expedite the repair process. This number should be clearly marked on the outside of all returned package(s) and on any packing list(s) accompanying the shipment.

Contact Information

PCB Piezotronics, Inc.
3425 Walden Ave.
Depew, NY14043 USA
Toll-free: (800) 828-8840
24-hour SensorLine: (716) 684-0001
General inquiries: info@pcb.com
Repair inquiries: rma@pcb.com

For a complete list of distributors, global offices and sales representatives, visit our website, www.pcb.com.

Safety Considerations

This product is intended for use by qualified personnel who recognize shock hazards and are familiar with the precautions required to avoid injury. While our equipment is designed with user safety in mind, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired if equipment is used in a manner not specified by this manual.

Discontinue use and contact our 24-Hour Sensorline if:

- Assistance is needed to safely operate equipment
- Damage is visible or suspected
- Equipment fails or malfunctions

For complete equipment ratings, refer to the enclosed specification sheet for your product.

Definition of Terms and Symbols

The following symbols may be used in this manual:



DANGER

Indicates an immediate hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, may result in death or serious injury.

**CAUTION**

Refers to hazards that could damage the instrument.

**NOTE**

Indicates tips, recommendations and important information. The notes simplify processes and contain additional information on particular operating steps.

The following symbols may be found on the equipment described in this manual:



This symbol on the unit indicates that high voltage may be present. Use standard safety precautions to avoid personal contact with this voltage.



This symbol on the unit indicates that the user should refer to the operating instructions located in the manual.



This symbol indicates safety, earth ground.



PCB工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	O	O	O	O	O
本表格依据 SJ/T 11364 的规定编制。						
O：表示该有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在 GB/T 26572 规定的限量要求以下。						
X：表示该有害物质至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出 GB/T 26572 规定的限量要求。						
铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。						

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.



Fastener Force Washer Transducer Installation and Operating Manual



**For assistance with the operation of this product, contact:
RS Technologies, Division of PCB Load & Torque, Inc.
Toll-Free in USA: 888-684-2894
24-hour SensorLineSM: 716-684-0001
Fax: 248-888-8266
E-mail: rsinfo@pcbloadtorque.com**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Fastener Force Washer Transducers manufactured by RS Technologies Division of PCB Load & Torque, Inc., are designed to measure the clamp load generated when a threaded fastener is tightened. The rated capacity of the force washer for your particular model is indicated on the attached outline drawing and specification sheet. These force washers utilize strain gages configured into a Wheatstone Bridge Circuit to produce the primary sensing elements. The four-arm Wheatstone Bridge configuration is shown below in **Figure 1**.

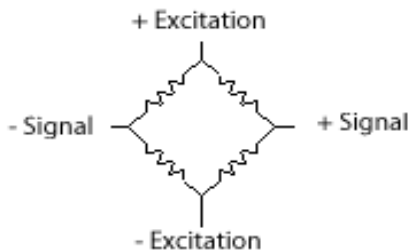


Figure 1 - Wheatstone Bridge Circuit

The force washer follows the wiring code shown in Figure 2 below. Most Fastener Force Washer Transducers are provided with a single cable with pigtail leads with the color code shown below. If provided from the factory with a connector, the wiring code may differ from the illustration.

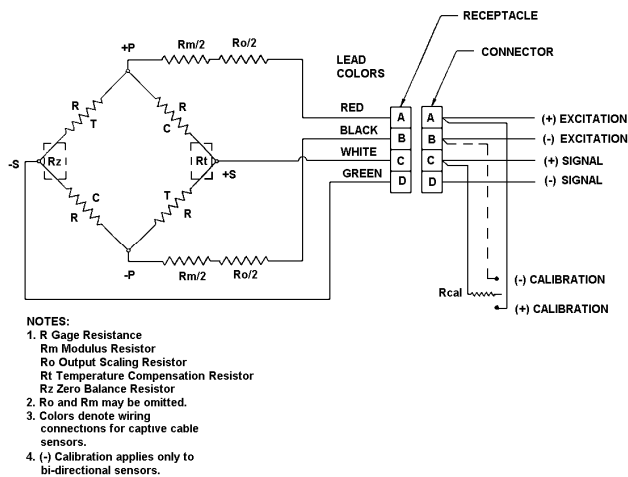


Figure 2 – Transducer Wiring Code

The strain gages are bonded to the force washer's structure. Typically, a regulated DC or AC excitation is applied between the (+) and (-) excitation leads of the bridge. When a load is applied to the force washer, the Wheatstone Bridge becomes unbalanced, producing an output voltage between the (+) and (-) signal leads, which is proportional to the applied load. The magnitude of the output voltage corresponds to the deformation of the force washer and therefore the applied load. This configuration allows for temperature and pressure

compensation, as well as cancellation of signals caused by forces not directly applied to the axis of the applied load. Output is typically expressed in units of millivolt per volt of excitation.

The force washer requires a dedicated signal conditioner to provide regulated DC excitation voltage. Optional signal conditioners are available from RS Technologies. Depending on which model is used, the signal conditioner may have analog voltage output, current output, or digital output. Digital display signal conditioners are also available.

A careful structural analysis has been done to isolate the forces and moments, which results in a reduction of cross-talk sensitivities. A variety of configurations and combination of force and moment measurements are available.

Axis Definition

RS Technologies Division of PCB Load & Torque, Inc. products comply with the Axis and Sense Definitions of NAS-938 (National Aerospace Standard-Machine Axis and Motion) nomenclature. These axes are defined in terms of a "Right Handed" orthogonal coordinate system as show below.

Because of their specific application, all fastener force washer transducers provide a (+) output signal when placed in compression, such as when the threaded fastener is tightened.

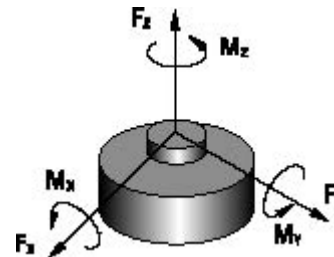


Figure 3 - Generic Axis and Sense Nomenclature for PCB® Load Cells

2.0 SAFETY INFORMATION

Failure of the force washer structure may cause personal injury and/or equipment damage. To prevent structure failure, review the extraneous load limits listed on the force washer specification sheet supplied with this manual.

Loads must be limited to 100% of the measurement axis load combined with 200% of any one of the extraneous loads. To determine an acceptable level of extraneous loads that prevents output signal degradation, review the extraneous load limits and note on the specification sheet.

3.0 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

Refer to the outline drawing supplied with this manual for specific outline dimensions and installation details for your particular model. The specification sheet is also included to provide details of the sensor's characteristic properties.

It is important that the surface to which each force washer is mounted be as clean and perfectly flat as possible to avoid spot loading, which could affect sensor sensitivity and result in erroneous data. Ensure that the sensor is correctly aligned and oriented, and that it is mounted with proper hardware and properly tightened.

Each fastener force washer transducer is provided with a matching pair of hardened ground washers. The ID of one of the washers is beveled and this washer is placed with the bevel facing the underside of the head of the fastener on top of the force washer as shown in Figure 4. The other washer is placed underneath the bottom surface of the force washer transducer.

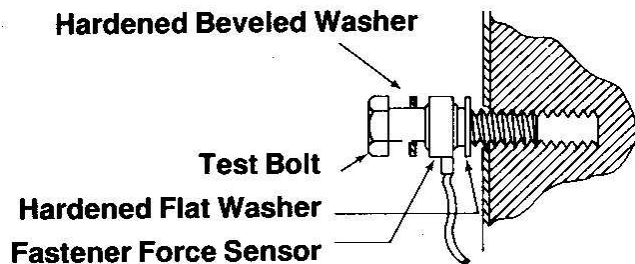


Figure 4 – Force Washer Installation

IMPORTANT NOTE: Fastener Force Washer Transducers are not designed for use as high-accuracy clamp force measurement devices. They are priced and intended for use where only an estimate of clamp force is required. They are sensitive to off-center and angular loading conditions that may adversely impact measurement accuracy.

4.0 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

The fastener force washer transducers come with integral cables and pigtail leads. The type of connector for your force washer will depend on what is required to connect to the signal conditioner/data collector. For proper electrical connections, refer to the wiring drawing for the signal conditioner used, and the outline drawing for the force washer. Construct any necessary interconnecting cables from high-quality shielded instrumentation cable.

Attach the output end of the interconnecting cable to the signal conditioner/data collector. For installation in dirty, humid, or rugged environments, it is suggested that the connection be shielded against dust or moisture with shrink tubing or other protective material. Because of its typical use the force washer

may rotate with the fastener while it is being tightened, so be sure to provide some slack in the cable in the event that the force washer turns during the test. Adequate strain relieving the cable/sensor connection may prolong cable life. Mounting cables to a test structure with clamps, tape, or adhesives helps to minimize cable whip. Refer to **Figure 5** for a simple example of a sensor installation with a securely fastened cable. The cabling for your force washer may require more robust strain relief.

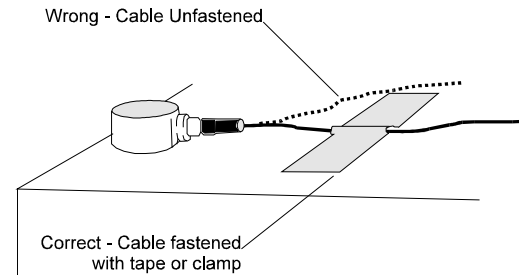


Figure 5 – Simple Cable Strain Relief

5.0 POLARITY

Every fastener force washer transducer produces a (+) output signal when placed in compression.

6.0 SHUNT CALIBRATION

Shunt calibration is the known, electrical unbalancing of a strain gage bridge by means of a fixed resistor that is placed, or “shunted”, across one leg of the bridge. The Wheatstone Bridge utilized by RS Technologies force washers are typically calibrated using the shunt calibration technique. The shunt calibration resistor impedance and the associated shunt calibration value in engineering units are provided on the Calibration Certificate.

Shunt calibration is a method of periodically checking the gain or span of a signal conditioner, which is used in conjunction with a strain gage based transducer, without exposing the transducer to known, traceable, physical input values. If required, adjustments can then be made to the signal conditioner to ensure accurate measurement results.

The strain gage bridge is “in balance” when the mechanical structure is unloaded and unstressed. As the structure is loaded or stressed, the Wheatstone Bridge becomes unbalanced, resulting in an output signal that is proportional to the applied load.

Shunt calibration simulates the mechanical input to a transducer by unbalancing the bridge with a fixed resistor placed across, or in parallel with, one leg of the bridge. For compression shunt calibration, or +CAL, the shunt resistor (R_{sc}) is shunted across the +Excitation and +Signal leg of the

bridge. See **Figure 2** for shunt resistor locations in the Wheatstone Bridge circuit.

Shunt calibration is accepted throughout the industry as a means of periodic field calibration of a signal conditioner and transducer between calibrations of known, applied, traceable, mechanical input values. Consequently, most all strain gage transducer manufacturers collect and supply shunt calibration data, along with a shunt calibration resistor, as a standard feature.

Shunt Calibration Procedure

The following procedure is provided as a basic outline of how shunt calibration is accomplished. The actual shunt calibration routine will depend on the instrument that you will use to read the clamp load.

1. Connect the transducer to an appropriate strain gage signal conditioner and allow adequate time for the system to stabilize. 2 to 5 minutes is recommended.
2. With no load on the transducer. Adjust the signal conditioner's zero controls for each bridge to read zero (0).
3. Shunt the calibration resistor between the desired excitation and signal leads of the Wheatstone Bridge, as described in Section 6.0.
4. Adjust the signal conditioner's gain or span controls as required to obtain an electrical output signal and/or numeric display that represents the simulated calibration load as indicated on the calibration certificate.
5. Remove the shunt resistor and adjust the zero if necessary.
6. If a significant zero adjustment is required, repeat Steps 3-5.
7. Repeat the process for the other axis.

7.0 OPERATION

Typical Force Washer Configurations

Fastener force washer transducers can be used in several configurations. Some may be used with a single data collector or readout instrument to measure the clamp load generated when the threaded fastener is tightened. Others may be used with a multiple channel data recorder and a torque or torque angle transducer to determine torque-angle-tension data. Strain gage signal conditioners and cable assemblies are available from RS Technologies Division of PCB Load & Torque, Inc.

Operation with a Signal Conditioner

The signal conditioner span and zero must be set before the force washer system can be used. The span can be set using the shunt calibration value as described in Section 6.0. Refer to the signal conditioner instruction manual for additional set-up information.

8.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

Refer to the guidelines below if problems arise.

No output

- ✓No power
- ✓Loose or dirty connections
- ✓Open circuit or shorts
- ✓Faulty or improper wiring
- ✓No load applied

Erratic or Improper Readings

- ✓Excitation voltage drift
- ✓Electrical noise
- ✓Loose fixturing
- ✓Open circuit or shorts
- ✓Improper load applied
- ✓Cable too long

Blinking Display

- ✓Overload condition
- ✓Open circuit

Zero Balance

- ✓Load applied to sensor
- ✓Overloaded or side-loaded sensor
- ✓Open circuit
- ✓Improper electrical connections

Zero Shift

- ✓Fixture preload
- ✓Faulty or improper wiring
- ✓Improper tare

Zero Drift

- ✓Unconditioned power supply
- ✓Circuit opens or shorts
- ✓Loose wiring
- ✓RFI/EMI interface
- ✓Temperature change

Damaged or Deformed Equipment

- ✓Improper use

Often overlooked by the customer is the error due to the presence of non-measured forces and bending moments. Even though each axis of a bi-axial sensor is designed and built to withstand these non-measured forces and bending moments (extraneous loads), the errors due to them are present. Crosstalk data is provided to indicate the influence of the measured axes on each other. However, if extraneous un-measured loads are present, the errors due to them should be considered when troubleshooting operational problems.

9.0 ERROR ANALYSIS

RS Technologies Division of PCB Load & Torque, Inc. typically supplies accuracy information on its products in the form of individual errors (see the attached specification sheet). For Fastener Force Washer Transducers they are Non-Linearity, Hysteresis, and Non-Repeatability. The actual performance of your force washer will be noted on the Calibration Certificate provided by RS Technologies.

The customer can combine these individual errors through the root sum squared method to establish the maximum possible error for the measurement or just examine the applicable individual error.

If the temperature remains stable during the test, temperature related errors may be ignored. If the sensor is used for increasing load measurement only, ignore the Hysteresis error. If the load measurement is near the full capacity, the linearity error can be ignored. If the capability exists to correct the data through linearization-fit or a look-up-table, the error in the measurement can be minimized. A sophisticated user can get rid of all the errors except for the non-repeatability error in the measurement.

10.0 MAINTENANCE

Routine maintenance, such as cleaning of electrical connectors, housings, and mounting surfaces with solutions and techniques that will not harm the physical material of construction is acceptable. Caution should be observed to ensure that liquids are not permitted to migrate into devices that are not hermetically sealed. Such devices should only be wiped with a damp cloth and never submerged or have liquids poured on them.

###

MANUAL NUMBER: 47111
MANUAL REVISION: A
ECN NUMBER: 33512

A

ER

Technical drawing of a vertical pipe assembly. The drawing shows a cross-section of a pipe with a flange at the top and a vertical section below. Dimensions are indicated by arrows and labels:

- "B" Ø: Dimension across the top flange.
- "C" Ø: Dimension across the main body of the pipe.
- "D" DIM.: Dimension across the top flange, indicating the diameter.

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE:		DRAWN		CHECKED		ENGINEER	
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS [IN BRACKETS]	PTE	03.27.15	JSD	03.31.15	PTE	03.27.15
DECIMALS XX ±.01 XXX ±.005	DECIMALS X ± 0.3 XX ± 0.13	TITLE OUTLINE DRAWING FORCE WASHER SENSOR ENGLISH AND METRIC VERSIONS					
ANGLES ± .5 DEGREES	ANGLES ± .5 DEGREES						
FILLETS AND RADII .015 MAX	FILLETS AND RADII 0.38 MAX						
		24350 Indoplex Circle, Farmington Hills, MI 48335 (716) 684-0001 E-MAIL: ltinfo@pcbloadortorque.com DWG. NO. LT30776					
		SCALE: NONE		SHEET		I OF I	