## Tension/compression force transducers with thin-film sensor

| Accuracy: | 0,2 \% |
| :---: | :---: |
| Output signals: | 4... 20 mA ; 2-wire, 0... 10 VDC; 3-wire |
| Optional | ATEX/IECEX <br> 謉 II 2G Ex ib IIC T4/T3 |
| Optional | for SIL3-Applications with 2-channel PC contro |

## Description

In addition to our force transducer program with bonded foils, a new force transducer with a welded thin film sensor was developed. The usage of standardised sensors, which are welded into the measuring element, makes an automated manufacturing possible. Combined with an accuracy of $0.2 \%$, the new tension / compression force transducers are also of interest for OEM applications due to the attractive price- performance ratio.
Thin film sensors, produced by very modern manufacturing technology, have all advantages of the conventional bonded foil strain gauges, but without having their substantial disadvantages (temperature drifts of the glue and creeping).
Tension / compression force transducers can be applied directly into the force flux. They are used for weight measuring or as an overload protection. In machineries they are used to monitor press-capacities, clamping forces. Mounted indirectly they can be used as torque supports in order to supervise momentums.
Different output signals are available. These force transducers fulfil the regulations of EMC according to directive EN 61326.

## ATEX/IECEX (Option)

Only equipment and protective systems with the corresponding certification and markings are to be put into operation in potentially explosive areas. Our force transducers with a thin-film measuring cell and integrated amplifier now have approval according to directive 94/9/EC in equipment group II (non-mining products), category 2G for zones 1 and 2 (gases). Other zones on request.

## SIL-3 (Option)

In cooperation with the TÜV Süddeutschland a special security electronics has been developed for theatre and stage applications. It fulfils security standard SIL 3 with a 2-channel PC control in connection.
This international security standard for systems and processes is based on the standards IEC 61508 and 61511. The latter is used for ascertaining risk potentials of (engineering) systems. Depending on the potential existing risk a risk reduction has to be made. If automation components are used for that, they have to fulfil the demands of IEC 61508.
Both standards subdivide systems and risk reducing actions in four security steps: SIL1...SIL4 (Safety Integrity Level) - from small up to very high risks. If persons are allowed to stay under hanging loads, e.g. in theatres, security level 3 (SIL 3) is valid.

## UL-Certification (Option)

tecsis force transducers are also available with UL approval.
FM and CSA Approval submitted.


TON

## Features

- thin film implants
(instead of conventional bonded
foil strain gauges)
- corrosion free stainless steel
- integrated amplifier
- small temperature drift
- high long term stability
- high shock and vibration resistance
- for dynamic or static measurements
- good repeatability
- easy to install


## ATEX/IECEX (Option)

- for Zone 1 and 2
- Ex III 2G Ex ib IIC T4/T3


## SIL-3 (Option)

- Security electronic
- SIL-3 approval with 2-channel PC control; accreditation:
TÜV-Süd-Nr. 2005-08-11/tecsis


## Measuring ranges

Tension and compression forces
from $1 \mathrm{kN} . .100 \mathrm{kN}$

## Applications

- hoists, cranes
- screw down forces in machinery
- process automation
- mechanical engineering and machinery


## ATEX/IECEX (Option)

- Mining
- Chemical and petrochemical industries
- Dedusting and filtration units


## SIL-3 (Option)

For theatre and stage design:

- Above-stage machinery
- Below-stage machinery
- Point hoists
- Bar hoists


## Specific information

- Counter nuts included

Technical data

| Model | F2301 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F23C1 SIL-3 } \\ & \text { (Option) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal load $F_{\text {nom }}$ | 1/2/3/5/10/20/30/50/100 kN ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 / 3 / 5 / 10 / 20 / 30 / 50 / 100 \\ & \mathrm{kN}^{2)} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2 / 3 / 5 / 10 / \\ & 20 / 30 \mathrm{kN}^{2)} \end{aligned}$ |
| Limit load | $150 \% F_{\text {nom }}$ |  |  |
| Breaking load | $>300 \% F_{\text {nom }}$ |  |  |
| Combined error | $\leq \pm 0.2 \%$ of F.S. |  |  |
| Hysteresis | $\leq \pm 0.1$ \% of F.S. $C_{n}$ |  |  |
| Max. dynamic load | $\pm 50 \% F_{\text {nom }}$ acc. to DIN $50100{ }^{*}$ ) |  |  |
| Creep, 30 min. at $F_{\text {nom }}$ | $\leq \pm 0.1$ \% of F.S. $C_{n}$ |  |  |
| Nominal deflection | see table |  |  |
| Nominal temperature range | $-20 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Service temperature range | $-40 \ldots+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Storage temperature range | $-40 \ldots+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Temperature effect - span <br> - zero | $\begin{aligned} & \leq \pm 0.2 \% \text { of F.S. /10K } \\ & \leq \pm 0.2 \% \text { of F.S. } / 10 \mathrm{~K} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Vibration resistance | 20g, 100h, 50...150Hz acc. to DIN EN 60068-2-6 |  |  |
| Protection type (acc. to EN 60529/IEC 529) | IP 67 |  |  |
| Noise emission | acc. to EN 61326 |  |  |
| Noise immunity | acc. to EN 61326 |  |  |
| Insulation resistance | $>5 \mathrm{G} \Omega / 50 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| Electrical protection | Reverse voltage, overvoltage and short circuit protection |  |  |
| Analogue output <br> - Output signal <br> - (max. span of output signal: $C_{n}$ ) <br> - Bridge resistance <br> - Current consumption <br> - Power requirement <br> - Burden <br> - Response time <br> - Electrical connection | 4 ... 20 mA ; 2-wire <br> (4 (compression) ... 20 (tension) mA) <br> 0 ... 10 V ; 3-wire <br> (0 (compression) ... 10 (tension) V ) <br> $2 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{V}$ <br> approx. $6.500 \Omega$ <br> Current output $4 \ldots 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ : <br> signal current; <br> Voltage output approx. 8 mA <br> $10 \ldots 30 \mathrm{~V}$ DC for current output <br> $14 \ldots 30 \mathrm{~V}$ DC for voltage output <br> $\leq$ (UB-6V) / 0.024 A for current output <br> $>10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ for voltage output <br> $\leq 1 \mathrm{~ms}$ (within $\left.10 \% \ldots 90 \% F_{\text {nom }}\right)$ <br> Circular connector M 12x1, 4-pin, <br> Option: Cable junction |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \ldots 16 \mathrm{~mA} \text { - 2-wire; } \\ & 0 \ldots 7 \mathrm{~V} \quad \text {-3-wire } \\ & \text { Current output: signal } \\ & \text { current; } \\ & \text { Voltage output approx. } 8 \\ & \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \\ & \leq 5 \mathrm{~ms} \\ & \text { (within } 10 \% \ldots 90 \% F_{\text {nom }} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Relay power supply $U_{R}$ <br> Power consumption relay $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}$ Signal amplitude |  |  | Standard 24 V , max. 1.5 x UR, min. $0.8 \times$ UR <br> approx. 100 mW $4 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~mA}$ resp. $3 \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~V}$, others upon request |
| Material of measuring device | stainless steel |  |  |
| Material counter nut | nickel-plated steel |  |  |
| Certfication |  | $\left\langle\chi_{x}{ }^{\text {II } 2 \mathrm{G} \mathrm{Ex} \mathrm{ib} \mathrm{IIC} \mathrm{T4/T3}}\right.$ | TÜV: 2005-08-11/tecsis |

*) for higher load please order higher load class
of F.S. = full scale value
${ }^{1)}$ The force transducers with ignition protection type "ib" must only be supplied using galvanically-isolated power supplies
Suitable supply isolators are also optionally available: EZE08X030003 (1-channel) und EZE08X03000x (2-channel).
${ }^{2)}$ Higher nominal loads on request

## Tension/Compression



DE 941 q

## Dimensions



| Nominal load kN | Dimensions (mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | D | E | F | G | H | J | K1 | K2 | K3 | L | M | $\varnothing \mathrm{N}_{-0.1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Bowl } \\ \text { R } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{A}} \\ \mathrm{Nm} \end{gathered}$ | Nominal deflection |
| 1/2/3 | 25.2 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 6 | 59 | 43 | 62 | 66 |  | M12 | 9.5 |  | 60 | $<0.5$ |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77 |  |  | 80 |  |  |
| 20 |  | 26 | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 101 |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| 30 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 40 | 34 | 3.8 | 2 | 10 | 61,5 | 44 | 63 | 67 | 108 | $\mathrm{M} 20 \times 1.5$ | 17 | 120 | 300 | < 0.1 |



| Nominal load <br> kN | Dimensions (mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\varnothing \subset$ | D | E | F | G | H | K1 | K2 | K3 | L | M | $\varnothing \mathrm{N}_{-0.1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Bowl } \\ R \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{A}} \\ & \mathrm{Nm} \end{aligned}$ | Nominal deflection |
| 50 | 35 | 50 | 40 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 43 | 62 | 66 | 130 | M24 x2 | 20 | 150 | 500 | $<0.1$ |
| 100 | 54 | 54 | 68 | 10 | 3 | 19.5 | 44 | 64 | 68 | 190 | M39 x 3 | 34 | 200 | 2.500 | < 0.2 |

## F23C1 SIL-3 (Option)

## Version

$1-30 \mathrm{kN}$


| Nominal load kN | Dimensions (mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | D | E | F | G | H | J | K1 | K2 | L | M | $\varnothing \mathrm{N}_{-0,1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Bowl } \\ R \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{A}} \\ \mathrm{Nm} \end{gathered}$ |
| 1/2/3/5 | 25.2 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 6 | 89 | 72 | 91.5 | 70 | M12 | 9.5 | 60 | 60 |
| 10 |  |  | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77 |  |  | 80 |  |
| 20 |  | 26 | 33 | 34 | 3.8 | 2 | 10 |  |  |  | 101 | M20 X 1.5 | 17 | 100 | 300 |
| 30 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 40 |  |  |  |  | 91.5 | 73 | 92.5 | 108 |  |  | 120 |  |

## Dimensions incl. swivel head

| Dimensions incl. swivel ends (mm) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F }_{\text {nom }} \\ & (\mathbf{k N}) \end{aligned}$ | H | Min. screw in depth $T$ |
| 1/2/3/5 | $148 \pm 3$ | 9.5 |
| 10 | $155 \pm 3$ |  |
| 20 | $219 \pm 4$ | 16 |
| 30 | $226 \pm 4$ |  |
| 50 | $276 \pm 4$ | 19.5 |
| 100 | $405 \pm 7$ | 31 |




Swivel heads acc. to DIN ISO 12240-4 $\varnothing$ D1 $=12$ up to 25 dim. column $K$ $\varnothing$ D2 $=40$ up to 80 dim. column E

| Nominal <br> load kN | Weight <br> in kg | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\varnothing \mathbf{D 1}$ | $\varnothing \mathbf{D} 2$ | $\mathbf{F}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{G L}$ | $\varnothing \mathbf{K}$ | $\mathbf{L}$ | $\mathbf{M}$ | $\mathbf{S W}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 \ldots 1 0}$ | 0.115 | 32 | 16 | 12 H 7 | 15.4 | 50 | M 12 | 22 | 22 | 66 | 12 | 19 |
| $\mathbf{2 0} \ldots \mathbf{3 0}$ | 0.415 | 50 | 25 | 20 H 7 | 24.3 | 77 | $\mathrm{M} 20 \times 1.5$ | 33 | 34 | 102 | 18 | 32 |
| $\mathbf{5 0}$ | 0.750 | 60 | 31 | 25 H 7 | 29.6 | 94 | $\mathrm{M} 24 \times 2$ | 42 | 42 | 124 | 22 | 36 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 2 | 92 | 28 | $40-0,012$ | 45 | 142 | $\mathrm{M} 39 \times 3$ | 65 | 65 | 188 | 23 | 55 |

## Electrical connection

## F2301/F23C1 ATEX/IECEX (Option)

## Output signal 4..20mA (2-wire)

Circular connector M12x1, 4-pin


Output signal 0...10V (3-wire)
Circular connector M12x1, 4-pin


940E04


Cable outlet

screen

Pin configuration M12x1 (4-pin) /
Open cable outlet of the tecsis standard connection cable (STL 288, black)

| Electrical <br> connection | Pin | Cable outlet | $\mathbf{0 . . . 1 0 ~ V D C ~ ( 3 ~ - ~ w i r e ) ~}$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | brown | Pin | Cable outlet |
| Supply: UB + | 3 | blue | 3 | brown |
| Supply: 0 V | 1 | brown | 4 | blue |
| Signal: S+ | 3 | blue | 3 | black |
| Signal: S- | screen | thread M12x1 | blue |  |
| $(1)$ | thread M12x1 | screen |  |  |

## F23C1 SIL-3 (Option)

Output signal 4..20mA (2-wire)
Circular connector M12x1, 4-pin


Output signal 0...10V (3-wire)
Circular connector M12x1, 4-pin


Pin configuration M12x1 (4-pin) /
Open cable outlet of the tecsis standard connection cable (STL 288, black)

|  | 4...20 mA (2 - wire) |  | 0...10 VDC (3 - wire) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pin | Cable outlet | Pin | Cable outlet |
| Supply: (UB+) | 1 | brown | 1 | brown |
| Supply: (0V) | 3 | blue | 3 | blue |
| Supply Relay: (UR) | 2 | white | 2 | white |
| Supply Relay: (0V) | 4 | black | 3 | blue |
| Signal: (+) | 1 | brown | 4 | black |
| Signal: (-) | 3 | blue | 3 | blue |
| $(I)$ | thread M12x1 | screen | thread M12x1 | screen |

## Brief description SIL-3

## Amplifier-Electronics $4 . . .20 \mathrm{~mA}$ or $0 . . .10 \mathrm{~V}$

for SIL-3 applications with 2-channel PC control
(Certified by TÜV Süddeutschland, Germany)
Certificate-no.: 2005-08-11/tecsis

Force Transducers, which are based on strain gauges, are working with four variable resistors (R1...R4) connected to a Wheatstone Bridge. Caused by deformation of the body the respective opposite resistors are lengthened or compressed in the same way. This results in an unbalanced bridge and a diagonal voltage $\mathrm{U}_{0}$.

This well proven design has been amended by an additional resistor R7 in order to monitor the condition of the amplifier unit and signal path. This resistor is connected as a shunt to resistor R5 by a relay contact (a) as soon as an excitation voltage $U_{r}$ appears at relay $A$.


The connection of resistor R7 will always result in a defined unbalancing of the zero point (diagonal voltage) of the Wheatstone Bridge.
An external independent control unit activates relay A which changes the output by a certain value. Because of security reasons the control unit has to be a 2 -channel one. When the expected change of the output signal is detected it can be assumed that the whole signal path (Wheatstone Bridge - amplifier - output) works well. If it does not appear it can be concluded that there is a defect in the signal path.

The standard adjustment of force transducers with current output for overload control is e.g.:


With activating the check relay a fixed signal jump of 8 mA will exceed the overload limit in every working condition. The measurement's upper limit of 20 mA however will never be reached. This makes the checking of the signal jump possible.

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