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See Data Sheet for technical specifications

1. Applications and typical attributes

- Torque transducer with inductive angular position measurement system.
- Measurement of constant and variable torques.
- Torque measurement on a rotating shaft.
- For laboratory, production and quality assurance applications.
- Built- in instrument amplifier.
- Built- in angle-of-rotation transducer.

2. Description of the measurement system

2.1 Mechanical design



- The transducer consists of a stator through which a bearing-mounted shaft passes.
- A certain length of the shaft is utilized to convert the torque into a proportional torsional angle.
- This torsional angle or angle of twist is measured between the two ends of this shaft length by an inductive (wave-form) angular position measurement system.
- The inductive angular position measurement system converts the angle of twist into a proportional electrical signal.

- The electrical power for operation of the inductive angular position measurement system, which rotates along with the shaft, is provided by means of a rotary transformer.
- The electrical output signal, which is proportional to the torque, is transferred to the stator by a second rotary transformer.
- The connection box on the stator contains the electronics, the power supply unit, and the instrument amplifier.

2.2 Electrical design



The built-in electronics comprise the following functional groups:

- Oscillator for generation of the AC input voltage
- Preamplifier for the output signal
- Phase-sensitive rectifier for conversion of the AC output signal into a DC voltage
- Output amplifier

2.3 Angle-of-rotation transducer



Schematic of angle-of-rotation measurement system

- 1. Rotating shaft
- 2. Encoder disk
- 3. Double-arm photoelectric barrier
- 4. Open-collector output (external pull-up resistor required)*

Features:

- 360 slots in the encoder disk
- Two double-arm photoelectric barriers 90° apart.
- Number of pulses generated proportional to angle of rotation.

* The ohmic value of the resistor depends on the maximum speed of rotation and the cable length (e.g. 1500 rpm and a 4 m cable, R= $3.3k\Omega$).



3. Electrical connection of the torque transducer

- Cable type: at least 12 conductors, e.g. LIYCY 12 x 0.14
- Max. cable length: 15 m

3.1 Connector pin assignments

Function	Pin		Description
supply voltage	A	-U _B	-10.516V, ≤ 30mA
angle output	В	≹1	360 impulse per revolution duty cycle 50/50 ±20%
moment output	С	Ua	±5V bei ±Md _{nenn} on ≥ 2k_ +5V at calibration Ri=10_, output short circuit proof acc. GND
moment output	D	GND	GND Reference for U _a
supply voltage	E	GND	GND Reference for U _b , R _{kod} , Kal, <1), <2
supply voltage	F	+U _b	+10,5V+16V, ≤ 30mA
angle output	G	<2	Signal 90°lagging to signal on Pin B on rotation to the right
speed puls output	Н	-	60-pulse / rotation
free	J		
calibration input	K	Kal	Off: 0V – 2V; On: 3,5V – 30V Input impendence: > 100 k_
measuring range coding	L	R _{kod}	free
shield	M		not used in the transducer

Description of interface for Type, art.-no.: 7203



Top view of connector on

Angle outputs: open collector outputs with internal $10k\Omega$ pull-up to +Vop Built in connector: Binder Series 680, type 09-0331-80-12 or equivalent **Cable diagram with plugs on both sides**



3.1.1 Signals, angle outputs



3.2 Laying of the output signal cables

-Note on safety-

- Do not lay together with control lines or lines carrying a high current.
- Do not lay close to strong electromagnetic fields, e.g. those of transformers, welding equipment, contactors, motors, etc.
- If the above is unavoidable, the cables must be laid in grounded heavygage steel conduit.
- At the transducer, lay the cables in a sling in order to prevent vibrationinduced damage to them.

3.3 Placement of conducters in cable

In order to prevent the measurement signal being distorted by the angle pulses, the corresponding conductors should be separated within the cable.



TQ504 Torque Transducer

Example: 10-conductor cable



The cable length has virtually no influence on the measurement signal, but in the case of the angle outputs the external pull-up resistances must be properly adjusted.



4. Mechanical installation of the torque transducer

Transducer with fixed stator:

2 holes are provided in the transducer housing for this purpose.

- Use displaceable couplings as both shaft ends that are capable of accommodating angular, radial and axial misalignment.
- Good results have been obtained with miniature couplings stiff against torsion such as those described in data sheet 8303.

At torques of 50 Nm or greater, it is also possible to install the transducer without fixed stator:

• In this case, use flexible couplings at both ends.



Caution: during installation no impermissibly high torques may be allowed to arise between the two ends of the torque transducer shaft.

4.1 Suggestions for installation



Transducer with fixed stator and couplings able to accommodate angular, radial and axial misalignment at both ends.



Transducer installed without fixed stator, with flexible coupling at each end. This type of installation is possible at torques of 50 Nm and greater.

5. Mechanical calibration

To perform this, a calibration setup with lever arm and weights is needed to create a torque.

Steps for calibration:

- a) Apply the rated torque to the transducer, then remove the load again.
- b) Precisely adjust the transducer to the zero point.
- c) Apply a known torque to the transducer.
- d) Set the indicator to the proper value.

Recording of a calibration curve:

- a) Calibrate the transducer as described above.
- b) Progressively apply greater torques to the transducer in steps of 1/10 up to the full rated torque. Then gradually remove the torque in the same way. At each step, wait at least 30 seconds for the torque reading to stabilize, and then record.



5.2 Sample calculation of lever arm length

$L = \frac{Mt}{m - g}$	Mt = torque L = required lever arm length m = required mass
	g = 9.80665 m/sec ² - normal gravitational
	acceleration (varies slightly from place to place)



eg. m = 1 kg. Mt = 10 Nm L = $\frac{10 \text{Nm} \text{ sec}^2}{1 \text{ kg} - 9.80665}$ = 1,0197 m

5.3 Electrical calibration

A calibration control facility is integrated in the transducer to permit electrical calibration.



Procedure for electrical calibration:

- Remove all mechanical loads from the transducer (no torque).
- Apply the calibration voltage Vc to pin K referenced to pin E.
- An output signal corresponding to the rated torque will be emitted.

6. Maintenance

- Type IE transducers require virtually no maintenance.
- The service life expectancy of the bearings within the rated temperature range is approx. 20,000 hours.
- The service life expectancy of the bearing within the operating temperature range is approx. 10,000 hours.
- The bearings can only be replaced in the factory.
- For high-precision applications: recalibrate the transducer once annually (calibration at the factory or using an appropriate calibration setup).
- Once a month, check the cable connectors to make sure that they are securely seated.
- Check the cables for damage once a month.

7. Troubleshooting guide for transducer shaft

Problem	Probable causes	Remedial action
Shaft does not rotate freely	Bearings are defective due to: a) Torsional or flexional vibrations b) Excessive axial or radial loads c) Old or soiled bearings d) Bent shaft	Return to factory
Zero point displacement $\leq 2 \%$	Rotational vibration Shock forces	Readjust zero point on instrument amplifier
Zero offset between 2% and 5% of range	Transducer has been overloaded Shock forces Rotational vibration	The zero point can be recalibrated once at the instrument amplifier
Transducer has hysteresis between clockwise and counter- clockwise torque	Transducer has been overloaded by changing loads or rotational Rotation vibration	Return to factory



NOTES:

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OMEGA ENGINEERING, INC. warrants this unit to be free of defects in materials and workmanship for a period of **13 months** from date of purchase. OMEGA's WARRANTY adds an additional one (1) month grace period to the normal **one (1) year product warranty** to cover handling and shipping time. This ensures that OMEGA's customers receive maximum coverage on each product.

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The purchaser is responsible for shipping charges, freight, insurance and proper packaging to prevent breakage in transit.

FOR **WARRANTY** RETURNS, please have the following information available BEFORE contacting OMEGA:

- 1. Purchase Order number under which the product was PURCHASED,
- 2. Model and serial number of the product under warranty, and
- 3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product.

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