



Operating Instructions

Safety

Intended use

This product is a precision device designed for the detection of objects, the acquisition of physical measuring units and for the evaluation of measured values for output in the form of electrical signals for the higher-level system. Unless not especially labelled, the product must not be used in potentially explosive atmospheres.

Commissioning

Installation, mounting and adjustment of this product may only be executed by skilled and authorized personnel.

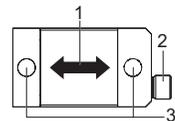
Installation

Only use the provided mounting devices and accessories for product installation. Outputs not used must not be assigned. Unused strands must be isolated. Do not exceed the cable's maximum permissible bending radius. Prior to electrical connection of the product, the system must be down and not live. Where mandatory, use shielded cables for protection against electromagnetic interference. Where using pre-assembled connectors at shielded cables, customer must ensure the connector is EMC-compliant. The cable shield must rest on the connector with a sufficiently large contact surface.

Scope of delivery

Article	Quantity
Sensor	1
Screw, stainless (M8 x 35, A4-80)	2

Construction and function



- 1 Strain direction
- 2 Connector plug (M12 x 1; 5-pin, male)
- 3 Mounting holes

The sensor is screwed to a machine element and measures its strain. Changes in strain are measured using strain gauges and converted into an electric signal. If the sensor experiences a tensile force, the signal is positive, and it is negative in case of a compression.

Signal word

ATTENTION In situations that can lead to property damage.

Transport and storage

ATTENTION

Damage to the sensor due to falling.

- ▶ Do not drop the sensor in its unpackaged condition.

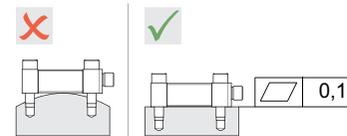
- ▶ Check packaging and sensor for damage.
- ▶ In the event of damage: Do not use sensor.
- ▶ Transport or store the sensor only in its original packaging.
- ▶ Store sensor where it will be secure against shock.
Storage temperature: $-40 \dots +85 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Preparing for mounting

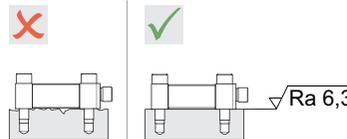
Important

The sensor provides inaccurate measurement results when the measuring surface is dirty or when the sensor is incorrectly mounted.

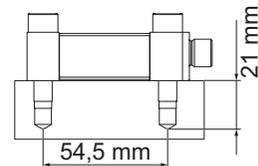
- ▶ Avoid contamination from grease or oil.
- ▶ Mount the sensor on a machined, flat surface.
- ▶ Observe surface roughness.



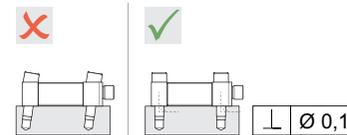
- ▶ Check for evenness tolerance.
Evenness tolerance $\leq 0.1 \text{ mm}$



- ▶ Check for surface roughness.
 $Ra \leq 6.3 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$

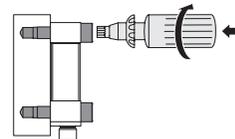


- ▶ Drill 2 threads in machine element.
Depth boreholes: min. 21 mm
Distance between boreholes: $54.5 \text{ mm} \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$
Screws: M8 x 35



- ▶ Make sure that boreholes are drilled perpendicular to the contact surface of the sensor.

Mounting



- ▶ Make sure that the machine element is not loaded.
- ▶ Hand-tighten the fastening screws.
- ▶ Tighten the SW6 hexagonal socket fastening screws using a torque wrench.
Tightening torque: 22 Nm

Electrical connection

Important

For stable measurement results, the sensor must be mounted correctly.

- ▶ Provide a supply voltage of 18 to 33 VDC (UL class 2).

For a UL 1310 installation, the device must be protected using a UL-listed fuse (nominal current: max. 5 A at 20 VDC or ≤ 100 W/VDC [A]).

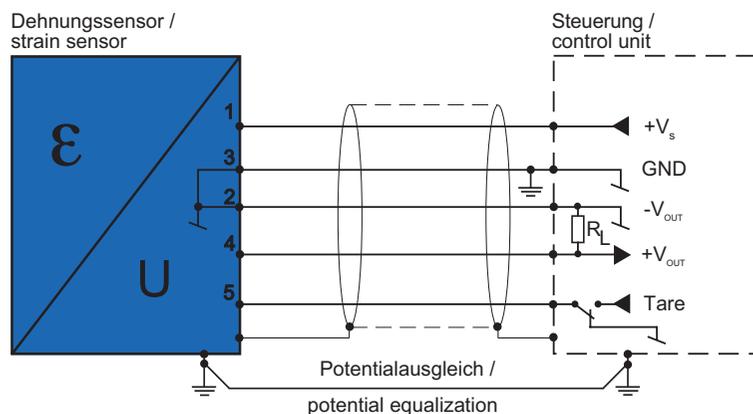
- ▶ Switch off the supply voltage before connecting.
- ▶ Connect the sensor according to pin assignment. Use shielded connection cables with a maximum length of 10 m.

Pin assignment



1	+Vs
2	-V _{OUT}
3	GND
4	+V _{OUT}
5	Zero adjustment
Housing	Shield

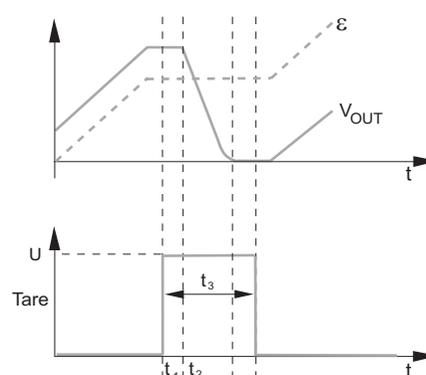
In order to meet the PELV requirements according to EN 60204-1, § 6.4.1, it is recommended to connect GND to protective earth at one point.



supply voltage	+Vs: 18 - 33 VDC (UL-Class 2)
load resistance	RL: >10 k Ω
output signal	Vout: ± 10 V
tare function	tare: 5 - 33 VDC

Initial commissioning

- ▶ Connect sensor.
- ▶ For a stable zero point: screw on sensor firmly warm-up sensor 3 minutes with power supply switched on.
- ▶ To minimize the impact of setting behavior, load the sensor to full load 10 times if possible.
- ▶ Tare the sensor at zero load to compensate for signal changes during mounting.



V _{OUT}	Output signal
ϵ	Strain
Tare	Zero adjustment input
t ₁	Zero adjustment delay (< 0.3 ms)
t ₂	Zero adjustment time (< 5.0 ms)
t ₃	Zero adjustment pulse (> 1.0 ms)

Operation

Depending on the application, the sensor can be cyclically tared by the machine control to compensate for zero drift or temperature influences.

- ▶ Make sure that the sensor does not experience a change in strain.
- ▶ Make sure that the machine is in the correct zero position.
- ▶ Tare the sensor at zero load.

Maintenance and repair

Maintenance

Regular maintenance is not required.

Repair

- ▶ Do not repair the sensor yourself.
- ▶ Send damaged sensor to Baumer.

Contact addresses can be obtained from www.baumer.com.

Disposal



- ▶ Do not dispose of in household waste.
- ▶ Separate materials and dispose of in compliance with nationally applicable regulations.

Applicable documents

For general information, see insert.

For technical data, see data sheet: www.baumer.com

For accessories see www.baumer.com

FAQ

What happens with an output signal between 10 and 12 volts?

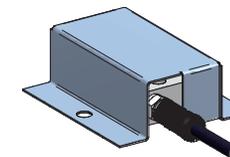
Baumer recommends that the further processing of the output signal be designed so that a signal up to ± 12 V can be processed. Accurate measurement results are achieved with an output signal up to ± 10 V. However, the output signal may also be slightly higher than 10 V due to temperature influences.

The sensor does not output a stable signal. Why is that?

The sensor is not firmly screwed on. To obtain stable measurement results, the sensor must be firmly screwed onto a machine element.

Is an additional protective housing required?

The sensor is protected against ingress of dust and water. In case of excess mechanical load, through flying stones, for example, a mechanical protective housing is recommended.



Can I also use other screws?

The enclosed screws are high-strength, stainless screws (M8 x 35 mm, A4-80) with strength class 80. To obtain an accurate strain measurement, the same screws must be used.