OPERATOR'S MANUAL



ANNULAR TORQUE TRANSDUCER AND AMPLIFIER FOR USE WITH ELECTRONIC TRANSDUCER SYSTEM (E.T.S)



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INTRODUCTION

The ETS Annular Torque Transducer comes with its own matching amplifier module and shares the same serial and model number. Transducers can be calibrated in either N·m, lbf·ft or lbf·in as standard, but other units of Torque are available i.e. cN·m, dN·m, Kgf·cm and Kgf·m.

The transducer torsion tube is made from heat treated stainless steel on to which are bonded strain gauges which are wired to form a Wheatstone bridge. The strain gauges vary their resistance in direct proportion to the Torque applied. The small change in resistance causes a change in voltage across the bridge that is then amplified by the amplifier module.

The amplifier module is calibrated to each transducer and at it's heart is an Instrumentation Amplifier. Housed within the amplifier module are the bridge balance potentiometers, gain setting potentiometer and bridge test potentiometer along with the range and decimal point coding resistors. The whole is potted in silicon rubber within a plastic shell.

The amplifier operates from supplies of a +/- 10v and a constant current of 20mA which is delivered to the bridge via the zero network. The output voltage from the amplifier is fed to the internal circuitry of the ETS.

SPECIFICATIONS

Accuracy: See calibration certificate supplied with transducer.

Amplifier Output: 1.0000 volts Full Scale Defection for N·m.

1.3558 volts Full Scale Defection for lbf-ft. 1.1299 volts Full Scale Defection for lbf-in. 0.9807 volts Full Scale Defection for Kgf·m

Amplifier Power Requirement: +/- 10v D.C. Regulated.

Constant Current: 20mA +/- .01 mA

Operating Temperature Range: -10°C - +50°C Storage Temperature Range: -20°C - +70°C

<+/- 0.01%/°C. Full Scale Defection on zero Temperature Co-efficient:

<+/- 0.03%/°C. Full Scale Defection on span

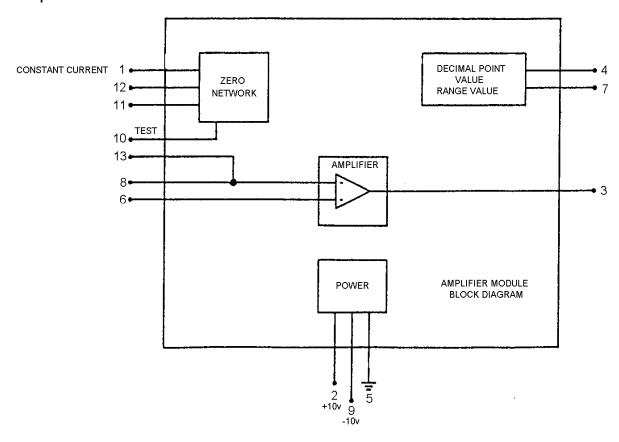
Maximum Working Overload: 120% of rated capacity Absolute Maximum Torsion: 150% of rated capacity

NOTE: If equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection

provided by the equipment could be impaired.

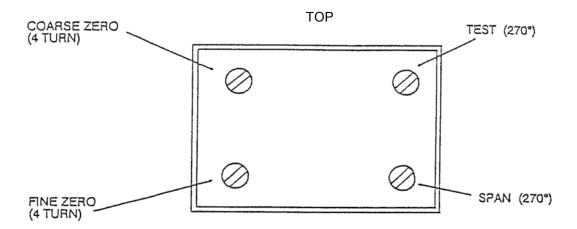
AMPLIFIER AND TRANSDUCER CONNECTIONS

Amplifier



- Pin 1: Constant current 20mA. input to amplifier.
- Pin 2: +10 volt supply.
- Pin 3: Amplifier output.
- Pin 4: Select decimal point output to ETS.
- Pin 5: 0v common, (Connected to Pin F of Transducer via Transducer lead).
- Pin 6: Input from Strain Gauge Bridge, (Connected to Pin A of Transducer via Transducer lead).
- Pin 7: Select Range output to ETS.
- Pin 8: Input from Strain Gauge Bridge, (Connected to Pin B of Transducer via Transducer lead).
- Pin 9: -10 volt supply.
- Pin 10: Test switch input, Shorted to Pin 11 when Test button pressed.
- Pin 11: Supply to Bridge from amplifier, (Connected to Pin D of Transducer via Transducer lead).
- Pin 12: Supply to Bridge from amplifier, (Connected to Pin C of Transducer via Transducer lead).
- Pin 13: Not Used.

Amplifier Controls



The adjustments available are as follows:

Fine Zero: To remove any temperature drift effect or non-zero reading.

Coarse Zero: Used for initial bridge balancing, this potentiometer is covered by the label and should not

need adjustment.

Test: When the TEST switch on the ETS back panel is pushed and held in, the ETS display should

read the full scale capacity to which the transducer has been calibrated. This is only for indication purposes only and not a calibration check. This potentiometer is covered by the

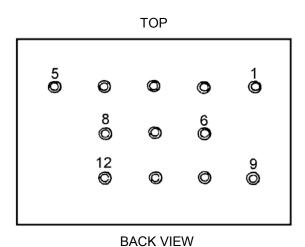
label and should only need adjustment if the span potentiometer is adjusted.

Span: This potentiometer is used to calibrate the amplifier to the transducer when the full scale

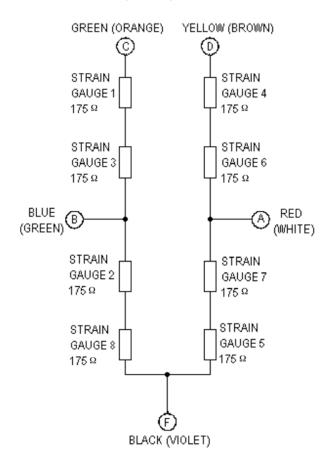
Torque is applied to the transducer. This potentiometer is covered by a green tamper proof

label and should only need adjustment if recalibrating the transducer.

Amplifier PIN Layout



Annular Torque Transducer Wiring Diagram



NOTE: Colours in brackets refer to transducers pre August 2000.

Resistance Between Terminals	
A to F	350 OHMS
B to F	350 OHMS
C to F	700 OHMS
D to F	700 OHMS
C to D	1400 OHMS

Bridge Signals		
Α	Signal Out	
В	Signal Out	
C and D	Positive Excitation	
F	Negative Excitation	

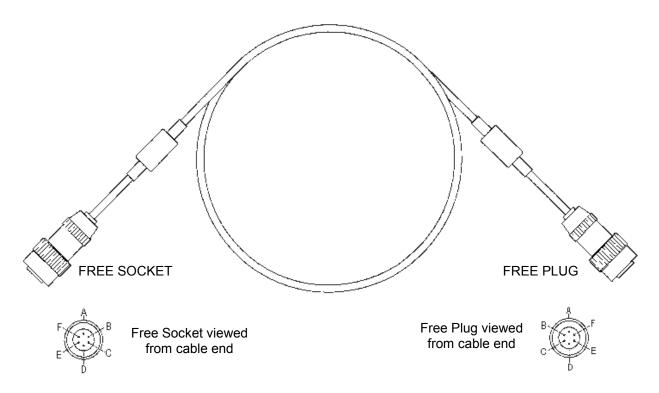
ANNULAR TRANSDUCER TO PNEUTORQUE $^{\mbox{\tiny B}}$ CONVERSION CHART

Pneutorque [®] Model	Output Torque of Pneutorque [®]	Annular Transducer Capacity	Part Number
PT1	500 lbf·ft	1000 lbf·ft	50071.ETS
	680 N·m	1000 N·m	50070.ETS
PT1A	900 lbf·ft	1000 lbf⋅ft	50071.ETS
	1200 N·m	1500 N⋅m	50072.ETS2
PT2	1250 lbf·ft 1700 N·m		
PT5	2500 lbf·ft	2500 lbf·ft	50073.ETS
	3400 N·m	2500 N·m	50074.ETS
PT6	2500 lbf·ft 3400 N·m		
PT7	4500 lbf·ft	5000 lbf·ft	50075.ETS
	6000 N·m	5000 N·m	50076.ETS
PT9	7000 lbf·ft	7000 lbf·ft	50077.ETS2
	9500 N·m	10000 N·m	50078.ETS
PT11	14700 lbf∙ft	10000 lbf·ft	50082.ETS
	20000 N·m	10000 N·m	50081.ETS
PT13	35000 lbf·ft	50000 lbf·ft	50080.ETS
	47000 N·m	50000 N·m	50085.ETS
PT14	73500 lbf·ft	100000 lbf·ft	50154.ETS
	100000 N·m	100000 N·m	50143.ETS

TORQUE TIGHTENING FOR REACTION PLATE BOLTS

Bolt Size	lb∙ft	N⋅m
2 BA	7	9
1/4 BSF	14	19
% BSF	55	75
M 5	9	12
M 6	13	17.5
M 8	32	43
M 10	61	83
M 12	115	155
M 16	230	310

TRANSDUCER LEAD FOR ETS (Not Included)



Cable Connectors	
Α	Red (White)
В	Blue (Green)
С	Green (Red)
D	Yellow
Е	-
F	Black (Blue)

NOTE: Colours in brackets refer to transducer leads pre August 2000.

APPLICATION OF ANNULAR TRANSDUCERS ON HANDTORQUE $^{\mathsf{TM}}$ GEARBOXES

To appreciate the operation of an Annular Transducer on a HandtorqueTM gear box, users need to be aware of the following:

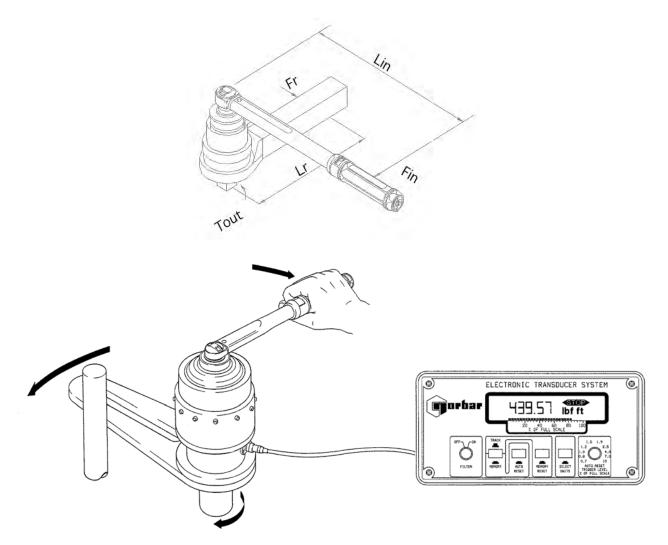
TORQUE ON TRANSDUCER (T reaction) = OUTPUT SQUARE DRIVE TORQUE (T output) - INPUT TORQUE (T input)

The reason for this is that the annular transducer measures the reaction torque, not the applied torque and part of the reaction torque is taken by the operator when the input to the multiplier is loaded

For the HandtorqueTM gearbox shown below there are three external torques applied.

- The torque applied by the operator through the torque wrench.
 (T input = F in x L in)
- 2. The torque applied to the annulus by the reaction force acting on the reaction plate. (T reaction = Fr x Lr)
- The resistive torque of the fastener applied to the gearbox through the drive square. (T output)

This phenomenon only exists while the multiplier input is being loaded, so if an Anti Wind-up Ratchet is used, measured torque will equal output torque when the input toque has been released.





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