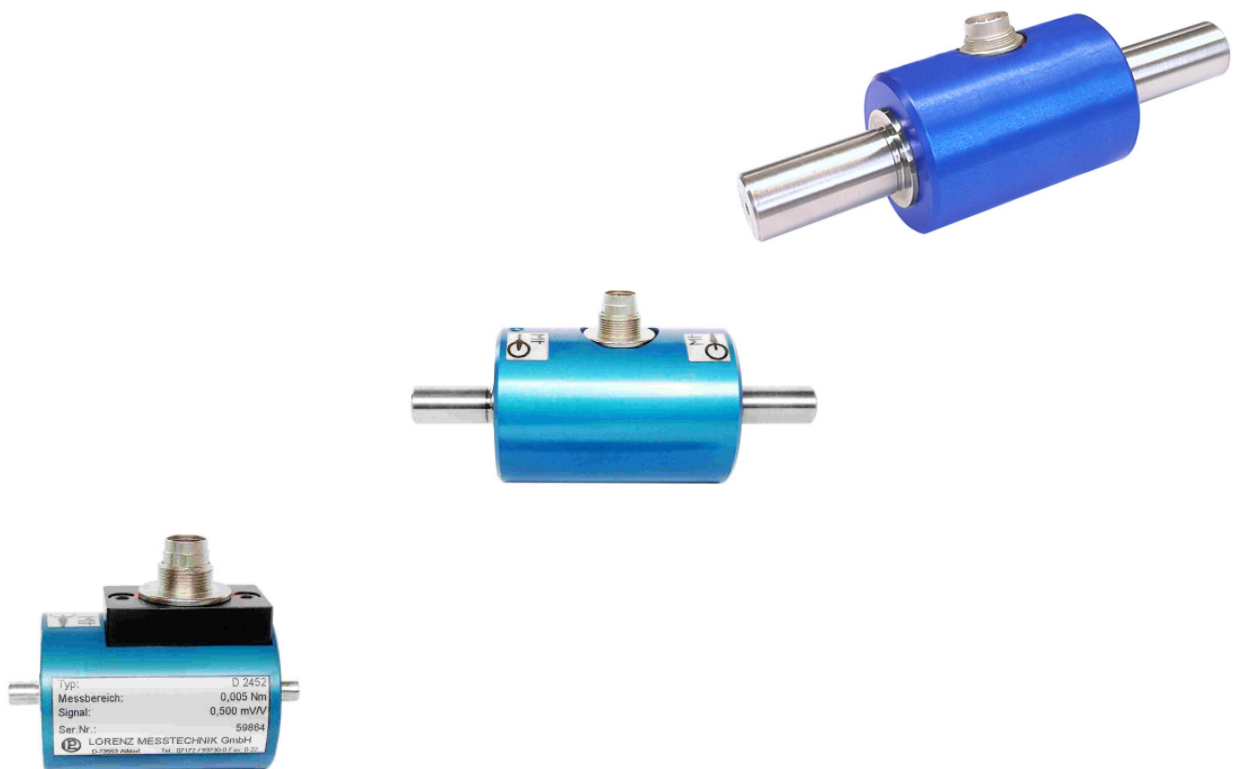




Operation Manual for Torque Sensors

For D-2452 and similar





Imprint

Manufacturer, Place	Lorenz Messtechnik GmbH, D-73553 Alfdorf.
Valid for...	Torque sensor type D-2452
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Modification	Technical changes reserved.

References in this Text

1.6 Warning Notes; Page 4



Attention must be paid to the accident prevention regulations of the trade associations.
During operation the safety precautions must be serviceable.

4 Mechanical Assembly; Page 6



Caution: Impermissible large torques, bending moments or axial forces may not act on the sensor or the couplings.



During the assembly, the sensor must be supported to protect it from falling down.



At small torques (< 20 N·m) connect the sensor electrically during the assembly and watch the signal; the measuring signal may not exceed the limit values.



Caution at permutation of drive side and measuring side

- The cable connection can influence the torque measurement.
- At dynamic measurements, the measured value can be influenced by the inert masses of the housing.

6.1 Engaging; Page 11



The warming-up period of the torque sensor is approx. 5 min.

6.4.1 General; Page 11



Operation of the device in natural resonance can lead to permanent damages.



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1 Read First

1.1 Safety and Caution Symbols

**Caution:**

Injury Risk for Persons
Damage of the Device is possible.

**Note:**

Important points to be considered.

1.2 Intended Use

Torque sensors are intended for the measurement of torques. This measurand is further suitable for control tasks. The valid safety regulations should be absolutely respected. The torque sensors are not safety components in the sense of the intended use. The sensors need to be transported and stored appropriately. The assembly, commissioning and disassembling must take place professionally.

1.3 Dangers

The torque sensor is fail-safe and corresponds to the state of technology.

1.3.1 Neglecting of Safety Notes

At inappropriate use, remaining dangers can emerge (e.g. by untrained personnel). The operation manual must be read and understood by each person entrusted with the assembly, maintenance, repair, operation and disassembly of the torque sensor.

1.3.2 Remaining Dangers

The plant designer, the supplier, as well as the operator must plan, realize and take responsibility for safety-related interests for the sensor. Remaining dangers must be minimized. Remaining dangers of the torque measurement technique must be pointed out.

1.4 Reconstructions and Modifications

Each modification of the sensors without our written approval excludes liability on our part.

1.5 Personnel

The installation, assembly, commissioning, operation and the disassembly must be carried out by qualified personnel only. The personnel must have the knowledge and make use of the legal regulations and safety instructions.

1.6 Warning Notes



Attention must be paid to the accident prevention regulations of the trade associations.
During operation the safety precautions must be serviceable.

2 Term Definitions

2.1 Terms

Measuring Side:

Shaft connection in which the torque to be measured is applied. Usually this side has the smallest moment of inertia.

Drive Side:

The shaft end on the opposite side of the measuring side with the larger moment of inertia.
 At static torque sensors the housing is fastened on this side.

Low Torque Resistance Side:

The shaft of the arrangement (drive, load) which can be turned considerably smaller with torque than the nominal torque of the torque sensor $M \ll M_{\text{enn}}$.

2.2 Definition of the Pictograms on the Torque Sensor

The measuring side of the torque sensor is designated as follows:

Measuring side:  or **M**

More information can be found on the data sheet if needed.

3 Product Description

The sensor measures static and dynamic torques. The mounting position of the torque sensor is horizontally or vertically.

Caution: it is to be differentiated between measuring side and drive side, see data sheet of the sensor:

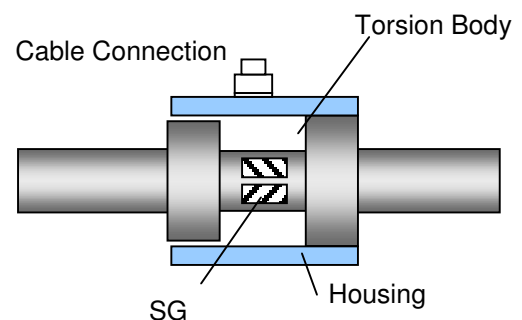
<http://www.lorenz-sensors.com>

3.1 Mechanical Setup

The sensors do not contain rotary parts.

They consist of a torsion body with shaft ends.

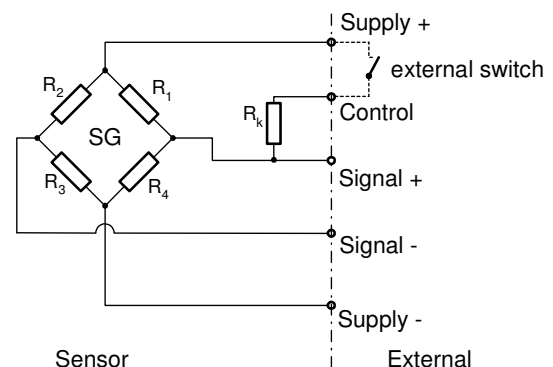
The torsion body, applied with strain gauges, is protected by a housing. A plug or a cable connection is fixed at the housing.



3.2 Electrical Setup

The strain gauge full bridge is directly connected at the plug or at the cable.

Optionally a calibration control can be integrated. For this, the SG full bridge gets detuned by an external switch in such a way, that at the output the measuring signal, which is corresponding to the positive nominal torque, can be measured.



Basic sketch of the strain gauge full bridge with option calibration control



4 Mechanical Assembly



Caution: Impermissible large torques, bending moments or axial forces may not act on the sensor or the couplings.



During the assembly, the sensor must be supported to protect it from falling down.



At small torques ($< 20 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$) connect the sensor electrically during the assembly and watch the signal; the measuring signal may not exceed the limit values.

It is to be differentiated between measuring side and drive side of the sensor. The housing is fixed at the drive side of the sensor.



Caution at permutation of drive side and measuring side

- The cable connection can influence the torque measurement.
- At dynamic measurements, the measured value can be influenced by the inert masses of the housing.

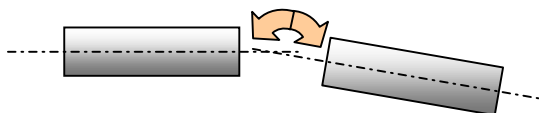
4.1 Couplings

4.1.1 Examples for Single-Jointed Couplings

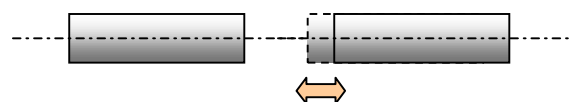
For this torque sensor we recommend the couplings intended by Lorenz Messtechnik GmbH which must be able to balance an axial, radial or angular offset of the shafts and not allow large forces to act on the sensor.



4.1.2 Misalignment Possibilities of Single-Jointed Couplings



Angular Misalignments



Axial Misalignments

Note: Radial misalignments are only possible in the combination of single-jointed coupling – torque sensor (as adapter) – single-jointed coupling.

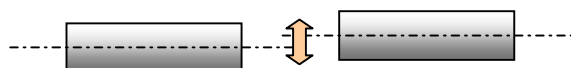
Thus, with both single-jointed couplings the torque sensor forms a double-jointed coupling.

Single-jointed Coupling

Single-jointed Coupling



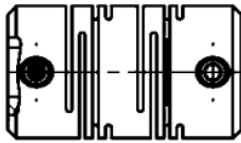
Sensor



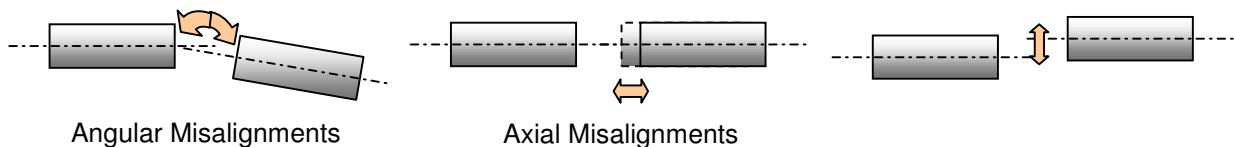
Radial Misalignments



4.1.3 Double-Jointed Couplings



Double-jointed couplings are used for the balance of inevitable angular, axial and radial misalignments.



4.1.4 Alignment of the Measurement Arrangement

Precisely alignment of the couplings reduces the reaction forces and increases the durability of the couplings. Disturbance variables are minimized as well.

Due to the multitude of applications, an alignment of the coupling with a straight edge in two levels, vertical to each other, is sufficient.

4.2 Shaft Connection

4.2.1 General

Before the assembly, shafts must be cleaned with dissolver (e.g. acetone), no foreign particles may adhere to them. The hub must fit corresponding to the connection.

Connections with Clamping Piece:

The indications of the clamping piece manufacturer must be considered. The clamping piece must be able to transfer the arising torques safely.

4.2.2 Torque Sensors of 0,005 N·m to 0,02 N·m

Sensors with small nominal torques are very sensitive to overload; therefore these sensors need to be handled with greatest caution.

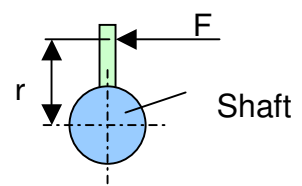
1. Connect the sensor electrically during the assembly and observe the measuring signal; the limit values may not be exceeded in any case.
2. The coupling hub must easily shift onto the shaft
3. Assemble all parts, but do not fasten the shaft.
4. Clamp the coupling onto the shaft after all parts were aligned correctly.
 → If possible, start at the **low torque resistance side**,
 → Counter-hold while tightening the screws.
 Consider below described maximum forces:

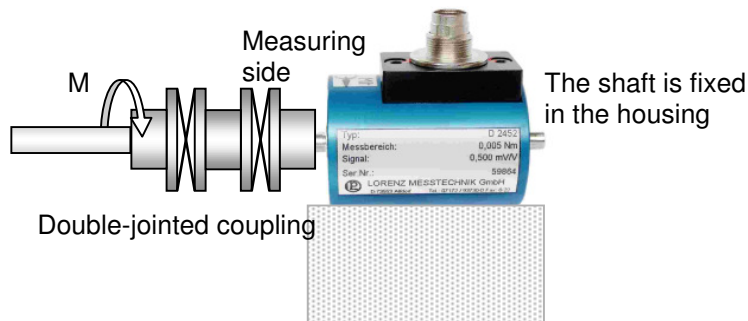
Maximum force F on a lever in distance r from the axis

Nominal Torque of the Sensor	r = 5 mm F _{max}	r = 10 mm F _{max}	r = 20 mm F _{max}
0,005 N·m = 5 N·mm	1 N	0,5 N	0,25 N
0,01 N·m = 10 N·mm	2 N	1 N	0,5 N
0,02 N·m = 20 N·mm	4 N	2 N	1 N

Examples of
mass weight

0,25 N ↔ 25 g
0,5 N ↔ 50 g
1 N ↔ 100 g
2 N ↔ 200 g
4 N ↔ 400 g



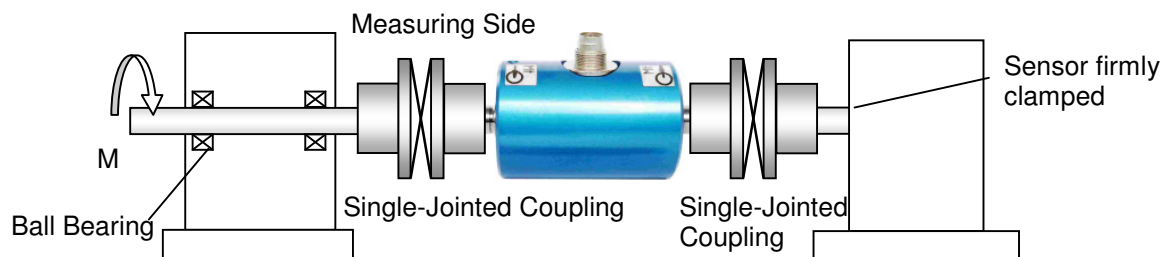


Setup-Example: the sensor is being supported at the housing and the torque is led in on the measuring side through a double-jointed coupling.

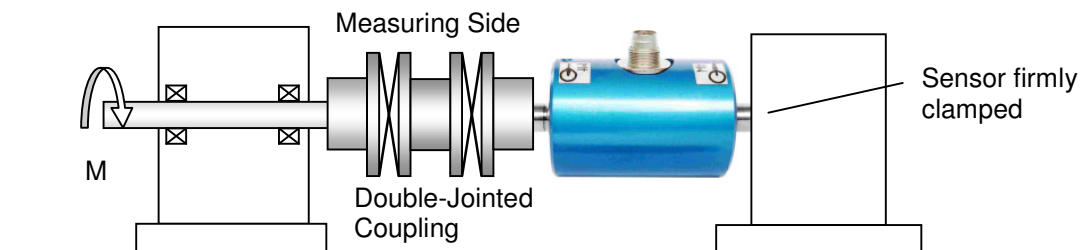
4.2.3 Torque Sensors of 0,03 N·m to 15 N·m

Sensors with nominal torques below 50 N·m are very sensitive to overload, therefore these sensors need to be handled with greatest caution.

1. Connect the sensor electrically during the assembly and observe the measuring signal; the limit values may not be exceeded in any case.
2. Align the arrangement before the parts are connected firmly.
3. Assemble the sensor at the **low torque resistance side** first, then at the stationary side (this avoids impermissibly large torques from acting on the sensor).
4. Counter-hold by hand, so that impermissibly large torques or disturbance variables can not act on the torque sensor.



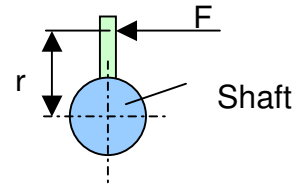
Setup-Example: the sensor is assembled free-floating between two single-jointed couplings



Setup-Example: the sensor is clamped on one side, on the opposite side it is connected with a shaft through a double-jointed coupling.

**Maximum Forces**Maximum force F on a lever in distance r from the axis.

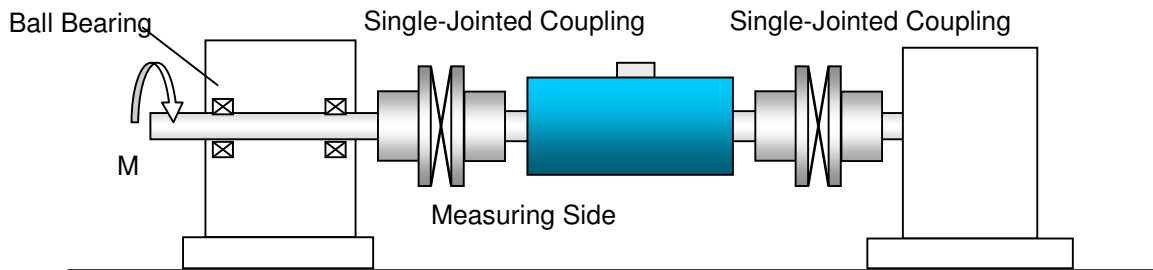
Nominal Torque of the Sensor	$r = 10 \text{ mm}$ F_{\max}	$r = 20 \text{ mm}$ F_{\max}	$r = 50 \text{ mm}$ F_{\max}
0,03 N·m	3 N	1,5 N	0,6 N
0,05 N·m	5 N	2,5 N	1 N
0,1 N·m	10 N	5 N	2 N
0,2 N·m	20 N	10 N	4 N
0,5 N·m	50 N	25 N	10 N
1 N·m	100 N	50 N	20 N

**4.2.4 Torque Sensor from 20 N·m**

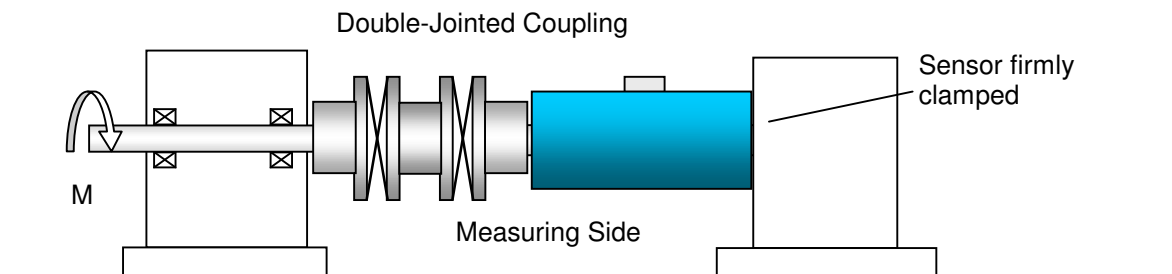
Before the assembly, shafts must be cleaned with dissolver (e.g. acetone), no foreign particles may adhere to them. The hub must fit corresponding to the connection.

Connections with Clamping Piece:

The indications of the clamping piece manufacturer must be considered. The clamping piece must be able to transfer the arising torques safely.



Setup-Example: the sensor is assembled free-floating between two single-jointed couplings



Setup-Example: the sensor is clamped on one side, on the opposite side it is connected with a shaft through a double-jointed coupling.

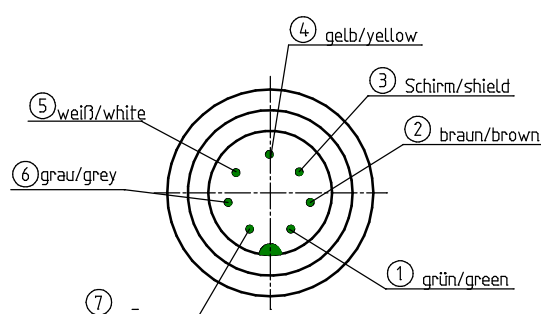
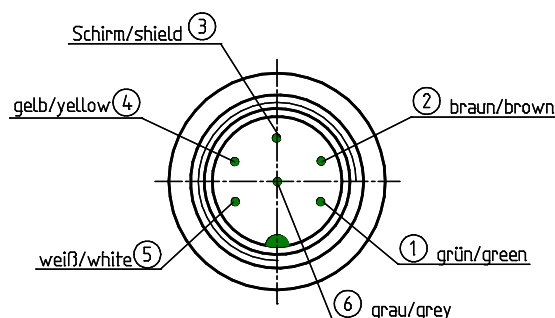


5 Electrical Connection

5.1 Pin Connection

6-pin	Function
1	SG- excitation -
2	SG- excitation +
3	Shield
4	SG- signal +
5	SG- signal -
6	100% calibration control

7-pin	Function
1	SG- excitation -
2	SG- excitation +
3	Shield
4	SG- signal +
5	SG- signal -
6	100% calibration control
7	-



View: socket on soldering side

5.2 Cable

Only use a shielded cable with preferably small capacity. We recommend measuring cables from our product range. They have been tested in combination with our sensors and meet the metrological requirements.

5.3 Shielding Connection

In combination with the sensor and the external electronics, the shield forms a Faraday Cage. By this, electro-magnetic disturbances do not have any influence on the measurement signal.

At potential difference problems we recommend to ground the sensor.

5.4 Extension Cable

Caution: depending on bridge resistance and wire cross section, the measuring cable length enters into the characteristic value of the sensor. Therefore order the sensor together with the extension cable and the calibration at Lorenz Messtechnik GmbH.

Dependence of the characteristic value on the cable length:

Wire-cross section	Cable resistance per m	Deviation per m cable length at bridge resistance 350 Ω	Deviation per m cable length at bridge resistance 700 Ω	Deviation per m cable length at bridge resistance 1000 Ω
0,14 mm ²	0,28 Ω	0,08%	0,04%	0,028%
0,25 mm ²	0,16 Ω	0,046%	0,023%	0,016%
0,34 mm ²	0,12 Ω	0,034%	0,017%	0,012%

Cable resistance = 2 x resistance of the cable length (both feed lines of the sensor).



The sensors with the ordered cable length are calibrated at Lorenz Messtechnik GmbH. Therefore the cable length does not need to be considered in this case.

5.5 Running of Measuring Cables

Do not run measuring cables together with control or heavy-current cables. Always assure that a large distance is kept to engines, transformers and contactors, because their stray fields can lead to interferences of the measuring signals.

If troubles occur through the measuring cable, we recommend to run the cable in a grounded steel conduit.

6 Measuring

6.1 Engaging

The warming-up period of the torque sensor is approx. 5 min. Afterwards the measurement can be started.



The warming-up period of the torque sensor is approx. 5 min.

6.2 Direction of Torque

Torque means clockwise or counter-clockwise torque if the torque acts clockwise when facing the shaft end. In this case a positive electrical signal is obtained at the output.

Torque sensors by Lorenz Messtechnik GmbH can measure both, clockwise and counter-clockwise direction.

6.3 Static / Quasi-Static Torques

Static and/or quasi-static torque is a slowly changing torque.

The calibration of the sensors occurs statically on a calibration device.

The applied torque may accept any value up to the nominal torque.

6.4 Dynamic Torques

6.4.1 General

The static calibration procedure of torque sensors is also valid for dynamic applications.

Note: The frequency of torques must be smaller than the natural frequency of the mechanical measurement setup.



Operation of the device in natural resonance can lead to permanent damages

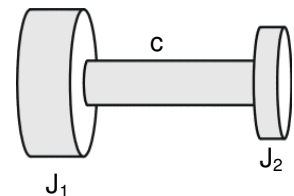
The band width must be limited to 70 % of the nominal torque.

6.4.2 Natural Resonances

Estimate of the mechanical natural frequencies:

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot \sqrt{c \cdot \left(\frac{1}{J_1} + \frac{1}{J_2} \right)}$$

f_0	= Natural frequency in Hz
J_1, J_2	= Moment of inertia in kg*m ²
c	= Torsional rigidity in Nm/rad



Further methods for the calculation of natural resonances are corresponding purchasable programs or books (e.g. Holzer-Procedure, Dubbel, Taschenbuch für den Maschinenbau, Springer Verlag)

6.5 Disturbance Variables

By disturbances, measured value falsifications can occur by

- Vibrations,
- Air motions at small torques,
- Temperature gradients in the torque sensor,
- Temperature changes,
- Electrical disturbances,
- Magnetic disturbances,
- EMC (electromagnetic disturbances),

Therefore avoid these disturbance variables by decoupling of vibrations, covers, etc.

6.6 Calibration Control (Option)

By a control resistance, a signal is generated in the sensor which corresponds to the nominal value of the sensor.

Advantage:

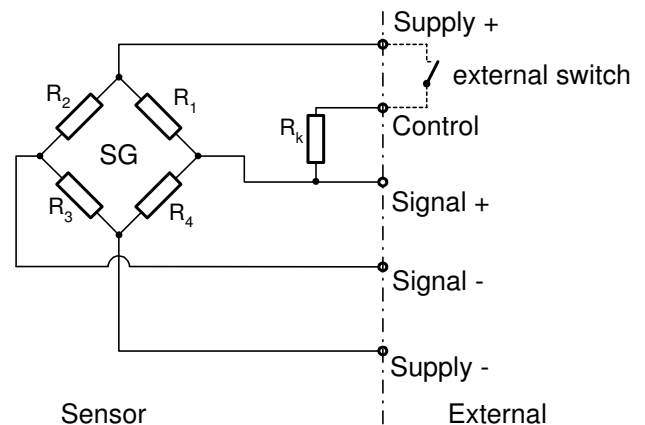
Re-Calibrations are reduced. Before each measurement the zero point and the nominal value can be checked.

Function:

By applying positive SG supply, the measuring bridge is electrically detuned, so that at the output a measuring signal of 100% of the nominal value is available.

Optionally 50%, 80% possible.

Use calibration control at unloaded torque sensor, only.





7 Maintenance

7.1 Maintenance Schedule

Action	Frequency	Date	Date	Date
Control of cables and connectors	1x p.a.			
Calibration	< 26 months			
Control of fixation (flanges, shafts)	1x p.a.			

7.2 Trouble Shooting

This chart is used for searching for the most frequent errors and their elimination.

Problem	Possible Cause	Trouble Shooting
No signal	No sensor excitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outside of permissible range• Connect excitation• Cable defect• No mains supply
	Signal output connected wrong	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connect output correctly• Evaluation electronics defect
Sensor does not react to torque	Shaft not clamped	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clamp correctly
	No power supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outside of permissible range• Connect supply• Cable defect• No mains supply
	Cable defect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repair cable
	Connector connected wrong	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connect correctly
Signal has dropouts Zero point outside of tolerance	Cable defect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repair cable
	Cable defect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repair cable
	Shaft mounted distorted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mount correctly
	Distorted shaft string	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Release from distortion
	Strong lateral forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce lateral forces
Wrong torque indication	Shaft overloaded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Send to manufacturer
	Calibration not correct	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Re-calibrate
	Sensor defect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repair by manufacturer
	Torque shunt	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eliminate shunt
Torque fluctuations	Vibrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decoupling of vibrations
	Air motions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply covers

8 Decommission

- All sensors must be dismantled professionally.
- Do not strike sensor housings with tools.
- Do not apply bending moments on the sensor, e.g. through levers.
- The torque sensor must be supported to avoid falling down during the dismantling.

9 Transportation and Storage

The transportation of the sensors must occur in suitable packing.

For smaller sensors, stable cartons which are well padded are sufficient (e.g., air cushion film, epoxy crisps, paper shavings). The sensor should be tidily packed into film.

Larger sensors should be packed in cases.

9.1 Transportation

Only release well packed sensors for transportation. The sensor should not be able to move back and forth in the packing. The sensors must be protected from moisture.



Only use suitable means of transportation.

9.2 Storage

The storage of the sensors must occur in dry, dust-free rooms, only.
Slightly lubricate shafts and flanges with oil before storing (rust).

10 Disposal

The torque sensors must be disposed according to the valid provisions of law.
For this, see our "General Terms and Conditions" www.lorenz-sensors.com

11 Calibration

At the time of delivery, torque sensors have been adjusted and tested with traceable calibrated measuring equipment at factory side. Optionally, a calibration of the sensors can be carried out.

11.1 Proprietary Calibration

Acquisition of measurement points and issuing of a calibration protocol Traceable calibrated measuring equipment is being used for the calibration. The sensor data are being checked during this calibration.

11.2 DKD-Calibration

The calibration of the sensor is carried out according to the guidelines of the DKD. The surveillance of the calibrating-laboratory takes place by the DKD. At this calibration, the uncertainty of measurement of the torque measuring instrument is determined. Further information can be obtained from Lorenz Messtechnik GmbH.

11.3 Re-Calibration

The recalibration of the torque sensor should be carried out after 26 months at the latest.
Shorter intervals are appropriate:

- Overload of the sensor
- After repair
- After inappropriate handling
- Demand of high-quality standards
- Special traceability requirements

12 Data Sheet

See www.lorenz-sensors.com

13 Literature

Dubbel, Taschenbuch für den Maschinenbau, Springer Verlag