

3-Component Force Link

120 x 120 x 125 mm up to 100 kN

Type 9377B, 9378B

Quartz force link for measuring the three orthogonal components of a dynamic or quasistatic force acting in an arbitrary direction.

- Calibrated force link
- High rigidity
- Minimal cross talk
- Simple installation
- Multipol connector

Description

The force sensor is mounted under preload between two plates and, therefore can measure compression and tensile forces. The quartz element yields an electric charge which is proportional to the force. This is picked off by electrodes and transferred via a connector. The charge signal is fed via a screened cable to a charge amplifier, which converts it into a proportional output voltage. An appropriate evaluation circuit can record and further process the measurand.

The sensor is mounted ground-isolated. This largely eliminates ground loop problems.

Application

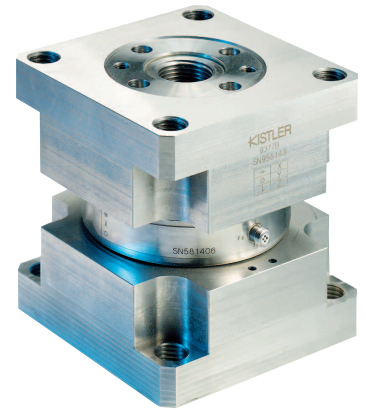
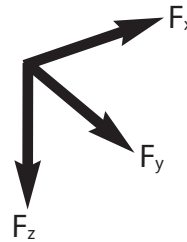
The quartz force links can measure the 3 orthogonal force components easily, directly and precisely, because these sensors feature an inherently low cross talk.

The elastic behaviour of the test object is practically not influenced. Quasistatic measurements, are possible, too. **The force link is supplied calibrated.** After correct installation, it is immediately ready for use without re-calibration.

Thanks to their high rigidity they cover a wide frequency range.

Application examples

- Cutting forces
- Impact forces
- Reaction forces in rockets
- Dynamic forces on shakers
- Determination of coefficients of friction



Technical Data

Range (Without moments if e.g. four force links are mounted into one force plate)	F_x, F_y	kN	-60 ... 60
Range (Example with point of force appl. $F_{x,y}$ 25 mm above top plate)	F_x, F_y	kN	-15 ... 15
Range (Point of force application F_z centric)	F_z	kN	-100 ... 100
Overload		%	10
Calibrated range (Point of force application $F_{x,y}$ 40 mm below top plate surface)	F_x, F_y	kN	0 ... 30 0 ... 3
Calibrated range (Point of force appl. F_z centric)	F_z	kN	0 ... 100 0 ... 10
Max. moments			
$M_{x,y}$	$M_z = 0$ $F_z = 0$	Nm	-2 600/2 600
M_z	$M_{x,y} = 0$ $F_z = 0$	Nm	-1 550/1 550

Threshold		N	<0,01
Sensitivity	F_x, F_y	pC/N	$\approx -4,0$
	F_z	pC/N	$\approx -1,95$
Linearity, each axis		% FSO	$\leq \pm 0,5$
Hysteresis, each axis		% FSO	$\leq 0,5$
Cross talk (Cross talk $F_x, F_y \rightarrow F_z$ is $\leq \pm 2$ % if e.g. four force links are mounted into one force plate)	$F_z \rightarrow F_x, F_y$	%	$\leq \pm 1$
	$F_x \leftrightarrow F_y$	%	$\leq \pm 2$
	$F_x, F_y \rightarrow F_z$	%	$\leq \pm 3$

Rigidity	C_x, C_y	N/ μm	$\approx 1\ 800$
	C_z	N/ μm	$\approx 8\ 000$
Natural frequency	$f_n(x)$	kHz	$\approx 1,9$
	$f_n(y)$	kHz	$\approx 1,9$
	$f_n(z)$	kHz	$\approx 4,2$
Operating temperature range		$^{\circ}\text{C}$	-50 ... 80
Insulation resistance		Ω	$\geq 10^{13}$
Ground insulation		Ω	$\geq 10^8$
Capacitance, each channel		pF	≈ 900
Connector			3 pole M8 x 0,75
Weight		kg	10,5

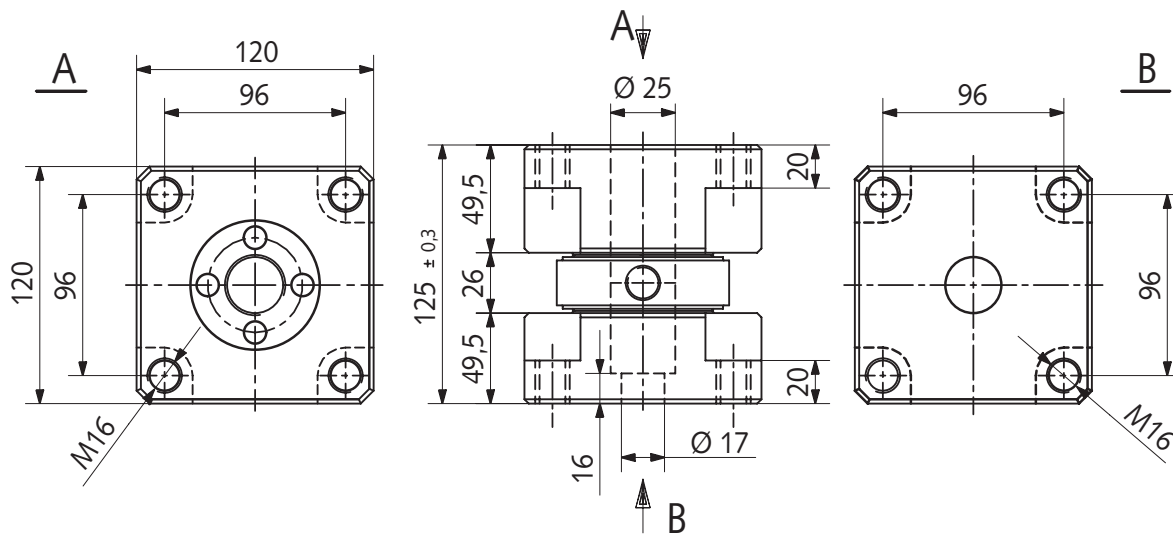


Fig. 1: Dimensions 3-Component Force Link

Types 9377B and 9378B

The force links Types 9377B and 9378B differ only in the position of the coordinate system relative to the sensor case (see Fig. 2). The technical data of both types are identical. When combining the Types 9377B and 9378B in a force plate with four force links, the position of the coordinate system relative to the connectors can be chosen as desired (see also Fig. 3).

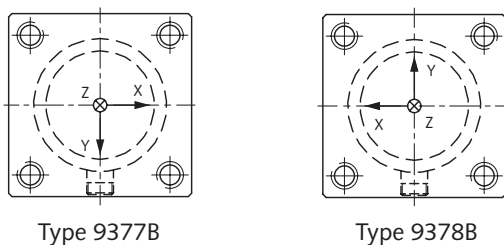


Fig. 2: 3-Component Force Link Type 9377B and Type 9378B

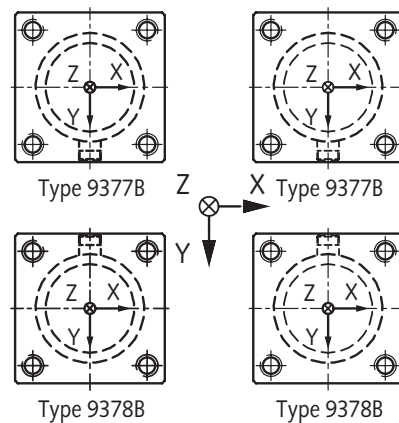


Fig. 3: Force plate with four force links consisting 3-Component Force Links, two of each Type 9377B and Type 9378B

Mountings

The contact surfaces that transfer the forces onto the force link must be flat, rigid and clean.

When four force links are used to construct a force plate, they must be machined to the same level.

The force links can be fastened either from outside with four screws M16 in each case or from the center again in each case with four screws M14.

The screws must be tightened sufficiently so that even with maximum force exerted, no gap occurs between the contact surfaces.

Force Introduction

When only a single force link is used, then as far as possible, the center of pressure should be within the cover plate.

Eccentric force introduction produces a moment of force on the sensor element and is permitted only up to specified values. If such a moment prevails, then the areas of force must be reduced accordingly.

A rigidly constructed force plate with four force links largely prevents moment stresses on the sensor element.

Parallel Switching

Several force links of identical sensitivities can be paralleled directly. The charge amplifier connected then gives an output voltage which corresponds to the sum of all forces acting.

This is a great advantage when building force plates with which only the 3 components of the resulting force must be measured.

Electronics

Besides the force sensors, a 3-component force measuring system also requires 3 charge amplifiers, which convert the electrical charge signals of the sensor into voltages exactly proportional to the three components F_x , F_y and F_z of the acting force.

In order to construct multicomponent force links for measuring three forces and three moments, special multichannel charge amplifiers are available.

Systems for Multicomponent Measurements

Information concerning cable concept see Data sheet of Systems for Multicomponent Measurements (000-183).

Optional Accessories

- Connecting cable
- Connecting cable
- Connecting cable

Type
1693A...
1694A...
1695A...

Ordering Key

3-Component Force Link

- with standard coordinate system (see Fig. 2)

Type
9377B

3-Component Force Link

- like Type 9377B, but with coordinate system rotated 180° about z-axis (see Fig. 2)

9378B

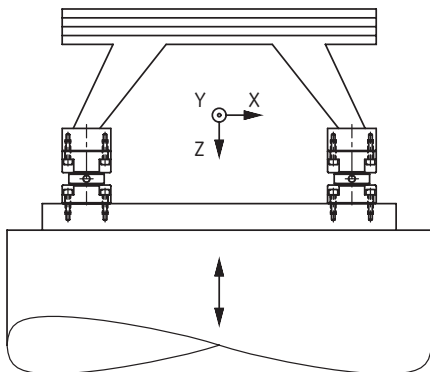


Fig. 4: Force limited vibration testing

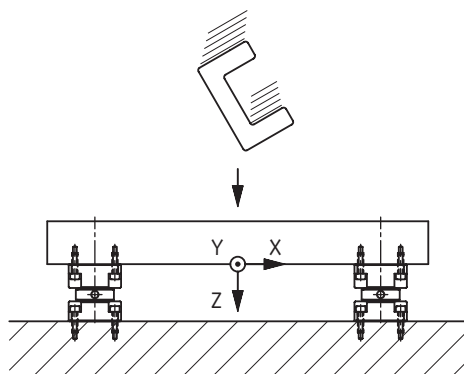


Fig. 5: Drop test measurement

000-171e-01.04 (DB06.9377Bm)