PCB PIEZOTRONICS
AN AMPHENOL COMPANY

Model 260B12

Triax force sensor, charge, 1000 lb (Fx,y,z), 15 pC/lb (Fz), 32 pC/lb (Fx,y), ground isolated

Installation and Operating Manual

For assistance with the operation of this product,
contact the PCB Piezotronics, Inc.

Toll-free: 716-684-0001
24-hour SensorLine: 716-684-0001
Fax: 716-684-0987
E-mail: info@pcb.com
Web: www.pcb.com

1.0 INTRODUCTION

PCB Quartz Force Sensors are designed to measure rapidly changing compression, tensile, and impact forces for wide dynamic ranges from 10 to 100,000 lb (44.48 N to 444.8 kN). Most sensors feature all welded construction. Voltage mode versions for low impedance output are also available.

PCB manufactures various standard sensor configurations that allow ease of installation for nearly any application. These configurations include general purpose, axial, impact, rings, 3-component, and links. In addition, custom units can be manufactured for specific requirements

Refer to the installation/outline drawing and specification sheet at the back of this manual for details and dimensions of the particular sensor model number(s) purchased. The following pages give a brief description of the various sensor series available, recommended mounting procedures, operation and recommended calibration.

If you wish to learn more about sensors with built-in microelectronic circuitry, known as ICP® sensors, consult PCB's "General Guide to ICP® Instrumentation", a brochure outlining the technical specifics associated with piezoelectric force sensors. Topics covered include charge versus voltage mode systems, sensor time constants, effect of discharge time constant on low frequency response, and power requirements.

Should questions arise regarding the operation or characteristics of the Charge Mode Force Sensor products as outlined in this manual, feel free to contact an experienced applications engineer from the Force/Torque Division of PCB toll-free 888-684-0004.

2.0 DESCRIPTION

IMPACT

Series 210 Impact Sensors are designed to measure compression and impact forces from 10 to 50,000 lb (44.48 N to 222.4 kN). The flat sensing surface is located on the top of the sensor and is designed to measure force as it is applied axially to the sensor.

As highlighted in **Figure 1**, compression forces directed against the sensing surface produce a negative-going output. This force-directed input and corresponding output apply to all charge mode sensors. (If desired, adding the prefix "P" to a model number upon order can indicate polarity reversal).

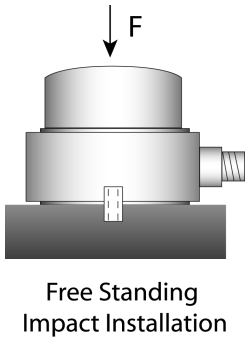


Figure 1 - Series 210 Charge Mode Impact Sensor

RINGS

Series 211B to 217B Ring Sensors are designed to measure compression forces from 10 to 100,000 lb (44.48 N to 444.8 kN).

Each sensor is provided with a calibration sheet reflecting the sensitivity of the sensor using the supplied mounting stud. If the stud cannot be used for installation, PCB can provide a custom calibration using the desired bolt for accurate sensitivity readings. Using a different mounting stud will result in a sensitivity that differs from the original calibration. Refer to **Section 3** for recommended force ring mounting and preload requirements.

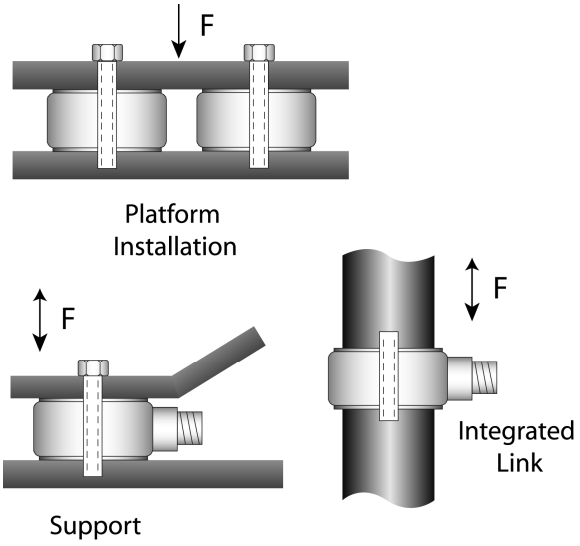


Figure 2 -Series 211B to 217B Force Ring Sensor

GENERAL PURPOSE - RADIAL

Model 218C General Purpose Sensor is designed to measure compression and impact forces from 10 to 5,000 lb (44.48 N to 22.24 kN). Tension forces can be measured to 500 lb (2.224 kN). Model 084A03, a convex stainless steel cap with integral 10-32 mounting stud, is supplied for impact measurements. Polyimide film tape covers the cap surface to reduce high-frequency ringing associated with metal-to-metal impacts.

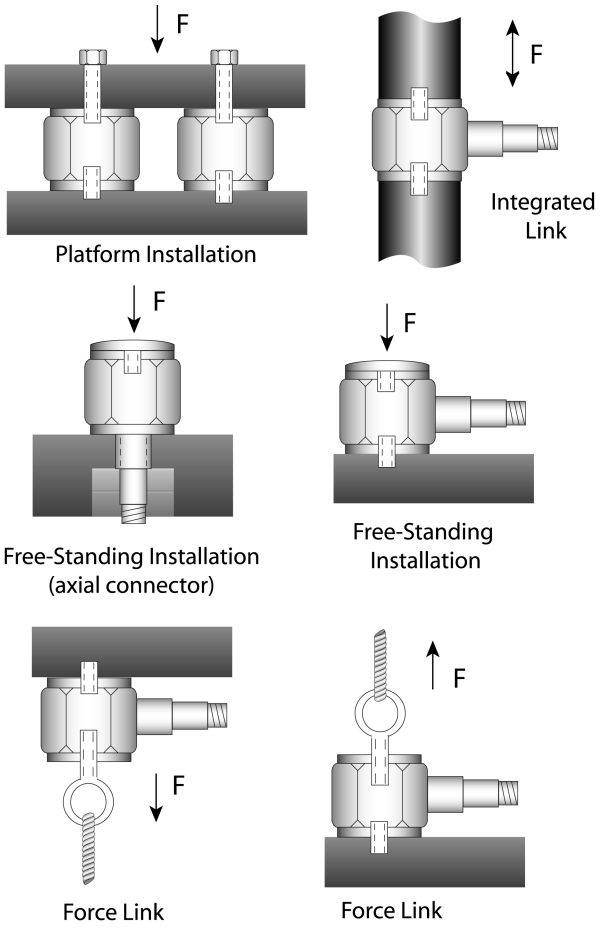


Figure 3 - Series 218 Charge Mode General Purpose Sensor Installation Methods

GENERAL PURPOSE - AXIAL

Model 218A11 Axial Sensor provides performance and possesses specifications similar to the Model 218C Sensor. Model 218A11 is designed primarily to measure compression and impact from 10 to 5,000 lb (44.48 N to 22.24 kN). Tension forces can be measured to 500 lb (2.224 kN). The 10-32 axial electrical connector orientation associated with these sensors makes them ideal for installations where radial space is restricted or where physical connector damage may occur due to the nature of the specific application. The M7 x 0.75-6g mounting threads may be installed directly into a test structure so that the 10-32 electrical connector exits from the opposite side of the mounting fixture to prevent potential damage. This version also uses the Model 084A03 cap for impact measurements.

LINKS

Series 231B to 237B Charge Mode Link Sensors are designed for measuring compression and tension forces from 10 lb to 50,000 lb (44.48 N to 222.4 kN), and tension forces from 10 lb to 30,000 lb (44.48 N to 133.4 kN). A link consists of a standard PCB ring sensor, preloaded between two hex end nuts. All hex nuts are internally threaded for mounting ease. External preloads are not required with these sensors, as they are internally preloaded during manufacture. **DO NOT ADJUST THE HEX NUTS.** Loosening or tightening of the hex nuts will change the internal preload of the sensor. The result is that the sensor output will no longer match the factory supplied calibration certificate. If this should occur, refer to the service and repair document for proper information.

Figure 4 outlines a possible mounting configuration of the link series of sensors.

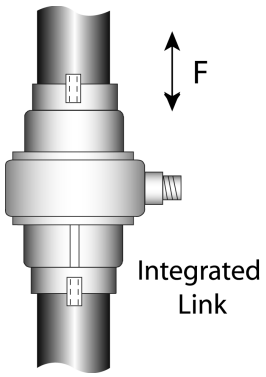


Figure 4 - Series 231B to 237B Charge Mode Link Sensor

THREE COMPONENT RINGS

3-Component force sensors are capable of simultaneously measuring force in three orthogonal directions (X, Y, and Z). They contain three sets of quartz plates that are stacked in a preloaded arrangement. Each set responds to the vector component of applied force acting along its sensitive axis. 3-Component force sensors must be externally preloaded for optimum performance and linear operation. Versions are available with ranges up to 10,000 lb (44.48 kN) in the Z-axis (perpendicular to the top surface), and up to 4,000 lb (18 kN) in the X and Y (shear) axes.

Figure 5 - Charge Mode 3-Component Force Sensor

PCB also offers 3-component force sensors with reversed X and Y (shear) axes, Models 260B31, B32, and B33 which accommodate installations with this particular need. The performance and physical characteristics of these models are the same as 260B11, B12, and B13 respectively. These models are primarily used for applications where multiple 3-component sensors need to be summed but the installation does not allow for the connectors on all sensors to be oriented in the same direction.

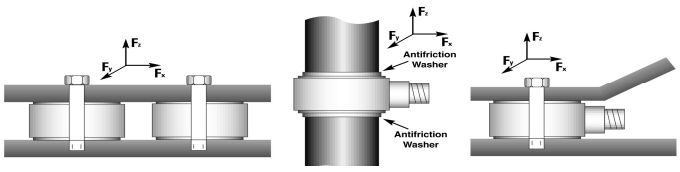


Figure 6 - Series 260B11 to 260B33 Charge Mode 3-Component Force Sensor

3.0 INSTALLATION

Refer to the Installation Drawing supplied with this manual for specific outline dimensions and installation details for your particular model. The specification is also included to provide details of the sensor's characteristic properties. It is important that the surface to which each sensor is mounted be perfectly flat to avoid flexing of the base, which could affect sensor sensitivity and result in erroneous data (see **Figure 7**). A good mating surface may be obtained by lapping, turning, spot facing, or surface grinding. Surface flatness should be held to within 0.001 in (0.03 mm) Total Indicator Runout (TIR) over the entire mating surface. The protective cap should remain on the connector during installation to prevent contamination or damage.

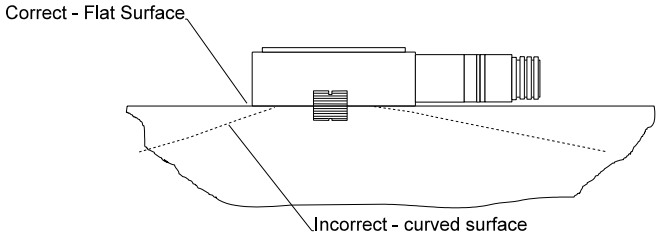


Figure 7 - Force Sensor Installation

A light coating of silicon grease (DC-4 or equivalent) on the mating surface enhances the coupling between the mounting base and mounting surface and provides the best high-frequency response.

Connect one end of the coaxial cable to the sensor connector and the other end to the charge amplifier input connector. Make sure to tighten the cable connector to the sensor. DO NOT spin the sensor onto the cable, as this fatigues the cable's center pin, resulting in a shorted signal and a damaged cable.

For installation in dirty, humid, or rugged environments, it is suggested that the connection be shielded against dust or moisture with shrink tubing or other protective material. Strain relieving the cable/sensor connection can also prolong cable life. Mounting cables to a test structure with tape, clamps, or adhesives minimizes cable whip. (See **Figure 8** for an example of a sensor installation with a securely fastened cable.)

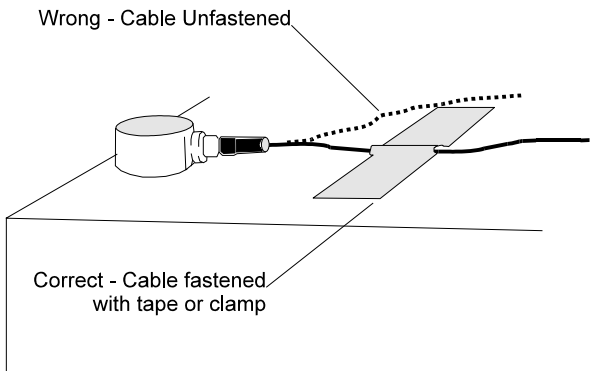


Figure 8 - Cable Strain Relief

FORCE RING INSTALLATION

The sensor is mounted using the supplied mounting stud and pilot bushing. The supplied beryllium copper (BeCu) stud is elastic so it allows force transmission to the sensor while holding the sensor in place. The pilot bushing centers the sensor about the mounting stud. After installing the mounting stud in the lower of the two surfaces, the pilot bushing is threaded over the mounting stud. The sensor is then placed over the stud and pilot bushing combination. The pilot bushing should fit loosely inside of the sensor inner diameter, holding it in place.

Properly machined holes for the mounting stud will ensure proper vertical orientation of the sensor. The upper surface should be installed and tightened onto the mounting stud. When installing the sensor as an integrated member, it is recommended that the supplied antifriction washers be used to eliminate the possibility of damage to the sensing surface of the sensor. This type of damage may occur when imperfections in the mounting surface grind against the sensor surface while the mounting surfaces are being twisted during installation. Refer to the installation drawing for additional mounting details.

PRELOAD REQUIREMENTS FOR FORCE RING AND 3-COMPONENT FORCE SENSORS

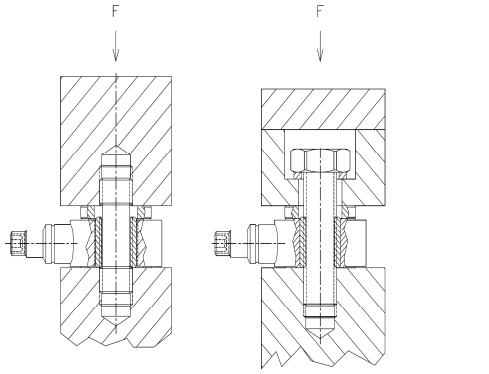
PCB Force Rings (Models 211B through 217B) and 3-Component Force Sensors (Models 260B11 through 260B33) are generally installed between two parts of a test structure, as shown in **Figure 6**, with the supplied elastic beryllium-copper stud or customer-supplied bolt. During installation, the sensor should be pre-loaded to the amount specified on the specification sheet using the supplied elastic beryllium-copper stud or customer-supplied bolt. Preloading in this arrangement ensures that the sensor will perform as calibrated and have good output linearity at the sensor's lower operating range.

The stud or bolt holds the structure together and applies preload to the force ring. In both the typical and non-typical link installations, shown in **Figure 9**, part of the force between the two structures is shunted through the mounting stud/bolt. The amount of force shunted is dependent on the stud material, which may be up to 5% of the total force for the beryllium-copper (BeCu) stud supplied with the sensor and up to 50% for steel bolts. The typical installation setup is used by PCB during standard calibrations, but a non-typical installation calibration can be quoted. The BeCu stud is used during the standard calibration and also during the non-standard calibration of triaxial sensors, and this shunted force is taken into account with the final calibration value. A steel bolt is used during the non-standard calibration of single axis sensors, and this shunted force is taken into account with the final calibration value.

For the triaxial sensors, longer BeCu studs, stainless steel (SS) washers and SS nuts are available to create the non-typical installation.

NOTE: If any of the following conditions apply to the preloading of the force ring in the actual application, the sensitivity and linearity performance of the sensor will not match the standard PCB calibration values.

8.0 Use of a stud or bolt other than the supplied beryllium-copper stud.
9.0 Use of no stud or bolt.
10.0 Use of an amount of preload other than the recommended amount.
11.0 Use of the non-typical installation setup shown below.
12.0 ***In these cases, please contact a Force/Torque Division application engineer to discuss your special calibration requirements.***



Typical Installation *Non-Typical Installation*

Figure 9 - Force Ring Sensor Installations

PCB in-house calibration procedure requires the installation of a force ring with BeCu stud in the typical installation, in series with a NIST traceable reference sensor. Generally, a preload of 20% (full scale operating range of the force ring) is applied before recording of measurement data. Contact a PCB application specialist for proper preload requirements. Allow the static component of the signal to discharge before calibration.

To apply pre-load, the sensor must be installed between two surfaces. A compressive force must be applied through the center axis to create the necessary pre-load. A signal that is produced by a static load should be zeroed prior to the taking a measurement. Refer to corresponding charge amplifier manual for zeroing instructions. The through-hole mounting supports platform, integrated link, and support style installations using either a through bolt or supplied stud. When installing charge mode ring and 3-component type sensors, a PCB charge amplifier should be set in long time constant mode. Likewise, a PCB signal conditioner with DC coupling capabilities is recommended if a charge mode sensor is used with an external charge converter or source follower. A DC-coupled signal conditioner will provide a longer system discharge time constant, which will result in slower signal decay. When used with a digital volt meter (DVM) or similar readout device, the installer can monitor the sensor output voltage directly for correct preloading.

3-component force sensors must be preloaded to achieve proper operation, particularly for the shear x-, and y-axis. When preloading, monitor the output from the Z-axis connector. The recommended applied preload for 3-component force sensors is 10 times their x-axis or y-axis measurement range. This preload provides the sensing crystals with the compressive loading required to achieve an output in response to shear direction input forces. When using an in-line charge converter or source follower, some models require this to be accomplished in steps, not to exceed the usable voltage. To prevent "clipping" of the signal, increments should not exceed 10 VDC.

As with force rings, the sensitivity achieved from a 3-component force sensor is dependent upon the applied preload and the elasticity characteristics of the mounting bolt or stud used. If the unit is to be installed with a stud or bolt other than the supplied elastic beryllium copper stud, a calibration using the actual mounting hardware must be performed. Errors in sensitivity of up to 50% can result by utilizing studs or bolts of different materials.

Force Ring Models	Pre-Load (lb)
211B	1,000
212B	2,000
213B	4,000
214B	8,000
215B	12,000
216B	16,000
217B	33,750
3-Component Models	
260B11	5,000
260B12	10,000
260B13	40,000

Figure 10 - Preload Requirements for Standard Models

4.0 OPERATION

APPLICATION OF A FORCE

For best results, the applied force should be distributed evenly over the contact surface of the sensor. Care should be taken to limit the bending moment induced into the sensor. This is accomplished by applying a force to the sensor as close as possible to the center of the sensor. It will not be practical to limit this induced bending moment if the sensor is used singularly and if it is mounted beneath a thick plate. In this case, it may be necessary to use an arrangement of two to four sensors in a measuring platform. Independent sensor output can be monitored or the sensors can be connected electrically in parallel to measure the resulting summed forces when used in a plate type arrangement.

TYPICAL CHARGE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Charge Mode Sensors require an external charge amplifier for impedance conversion. The charge amplifier should be placed as close to the sensor as possible to avoid contamination and minimize triboelectric (cable) noise. The rubbing of the strands within the cable that creates a static charge causes this triboelectric noise. It is important to keep the cable well strain relieved during testing to help reduce noise.

Each cable also has a capacitance-per-length specification, measured in Pico farads. This additional capacitance must be taken into account when determining total system capacitance. It is important to keep the low-noise cable length between the sensor and charge amplifier, or charge converter, as short as possible.

During applications in which the charge amplifier cannot be placed near the sensor, an external charge converter or source follower may be substituted. PCB Series 402 (non-signal inverting) and Series 422 (signal inverting) miniature charge amplifiers can be installed in-line with the charge sensor. These charge converters convert the sensor's high impedance charge signal to a low-impedance voltage that is transmitted across long cables to the signal conditioner and readout. The small size of these converters allows signal conversion in remote or restricted areas.

Operation requires the connection of the force sensor first to a charge amplifier or charge converter. PCB Series 003 Low-Noise Cable should be incorporated at this location. Tighten the coaxial cable to the sensor by hand to ensure good electrical contact. DO NOT spin the sensor onto the mating cable connector, as this fatigues the cable's center pin, resulting in a shorted signal and a damaged cable. If operating directly to a charge amplifier, the signal may then be routed from a charge amplifier to the readout devices. If an in-line charge converter is used (Series 402 or 422), the signal may be routed from the converter to an ICP® constant-current signal conditioner, such as Series 440, 480,482, or 484. From the signal conditioner, readout instruments may be directly connected. It is recommended to use a source follower as close as possible to the charge output sensor. Driving long cables in a charge mode system is not suggested due to the induced noise.

8.0 POLARITY

Compressive forces upon a single axis charge mode force sensor produce a negative-going signal output. Tensile forces produce a positive-going signal output.

Compressive forces upon a Charge triaxial force sensor in the Z direction produces a negative-going signal output. Tensile forces in the Z direction produce a positive-going signal.

Shear forces upon a Charge triaxial force sensor in the X or Y direction produce a negative-going signal in the direction of the etched arrow on the sensor housing.

Most charge amplifiers invert the signal from piezoelectric sensors. Sensors with reversed polarity are available upon request.

9.0 LOW-FREQUENCY MONITORING

Low frequency response of high-impedance systems is determined by the electrical characteristics of the charge amplifier. Consult the charge amplifier specifications for these characteristics.

PCB charge amplifiers have settings for short, medium, and long time constants. The short time constant is provided for use during repetitive, or transient, dynamic applications. The medium time constant is designed for slightly longer applications and some calibrations. The long time constant is provided for even longer quasi-static applications, as well as calibrations. The low frequency response of the application depends on the input resistance of the sensing system, namely the sensor cable, amplifier and readout device.

10.0 DISCHARGE TIME CONSTANT

The discharge time constant (DTC) represents the decay rate of an input signal. One DTC represents the amount of time taken for the signal to decay to 37% of the initial peak value. As illustrated in **Figure 11**, this is an exponential decay. Approximately five DTC intervals are needed for a peak signal to naturally decay back to zero.

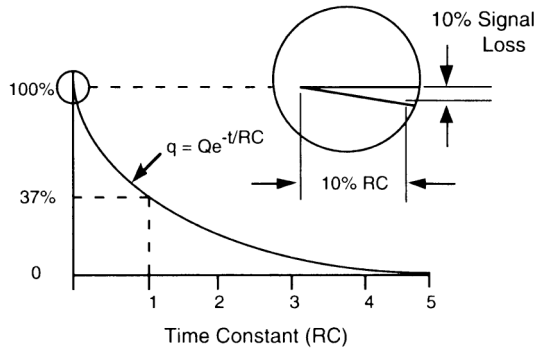


Figure 11 - Characteristic Discharge Time Constant Curve

The rule of thumb for signal discharge, as outlined in **Figure 12**, is this: for the first 10% of the DTC, the signal lost is approximately proportional to the time elapsed.

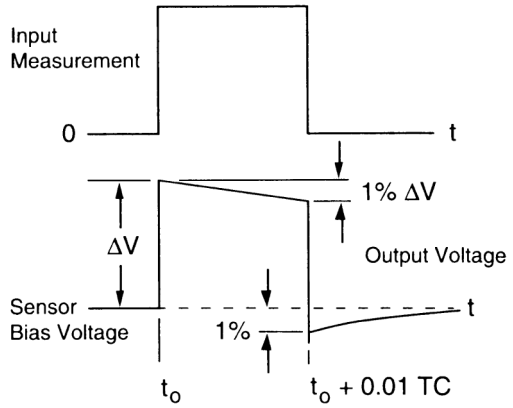


Figure 12 - Step Function Response

TIME CONSTANT DETERMINATION IN CHARGE MODE SYSTEMS

Discharge Time Constant (DTC) of a charge mode system is determined by multiplying the desired operating range setting of the charge amplifier by setting of the amplifier DTC switch, located on the charge amplifier (refer to specific charge amplifier for the DTC settings). Many PCB charge amplifiers have short, medium, and long DTC settings. See the operating manual of the specific charge amplifier in question for DTC position factors.

It is possible to measure quasi-static events with piezoelectric sensors. Over the first 10% of the DTC, signal decay and accuracy represent a one-to-one relationship. Over 2% of the DTC, a 2% signal loss has occurred. Over 7%, a 7% signal loss has occurred, and so on. For 1% measurement accuracy, it is recommended that the reading be taken within the first 1% of the DTC. If it is possible to avoid AC coupling somewhere in the sensing system, try to keep the coupling time constant at least an order of magnitude longer than the DTC of the force sensor. This avoids compromising the sensor DTC.

8.0 CALIBRATION

A NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) traceable calibration graph is supplied with each force sensor certifying its charge sensitivity (pc/lb). Calibration procedures follow accepted guidelines as recommended by ANSI (American National Standards Institute), ISA (Instrument Society of America), and ISO (International Organization for Standardization). These standards provide the establishment and management of complete calibration systems, thus controlling the accuracy of a sensor's specifications by controlling measuring and test equipment accuracy. PCB is A2LA accredited for technical competence in the field of calibration, meeting the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025-1999 and ANSI/NCSL 2540-1-1994.

The charge mode force sensor, low-noise cable and 402 Source Follower may be calibrated as a system (providing mV/lb output) upon request. The sensor may be statically calibrated by using either a proving ring or standard load cells.

9.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM: **No Output**

POSSIBLE CAUSE:	SOLUTION:
Faulty or no cable connection	Properly attach or replace cable
Improper time constant (TC) switch setting	Ensure switch is set properly (SHORT/ MED/ LONG)
Low sensor capacitance	Call factory for service
Faulty charge amp	Call factory for service
Low sensor insulation (less than $1x10^{12}$)	Call factory for service

PROBLEM: **Intermittent Output**

POSSIBLE CAUSE:	SOLUTION:
Faulty cable connection	Properly attach or replace cable
Improper charge amp setting	Set charge amp to proper setting
Intermittent sensor	Call factory for service

PROBLEM: **Output Drift**

POSSIBLE CAUSE:	SOLUTION:
Faulty cable	Replace cable
Rapid Temperature Change	Allow sensor to adapt to environment
Low charge amp insulation	Call factory for service
Low sensor insulation	Call factory for service
Faulty sensor	Call factory for service

PROBLEM: **Improper Sensor Sensitivity**

POSSIBLE CAUSE:	SOLUTION:
Improper transducer sensitivity dial setting	Ensure dial is adjusted and locked into proper setting
Faulty sensor	Call factory for service

10.0 MAINTENANCE

The sensor connector must be kept clean, especially if it is operating in a dusty and/or wet environment. Because the force sensor is of welded construction, it should be returned to the factory for servicing in the event of serious malfunction.

Observe the following precautions in using the sensor:

a. Do not exceed the maximum load levels for the force sensor (see specification sheet).
b. Do not subject the sensor to temperatures exceeding that of the specification, normally 400°F (204°C).
c. When mounting the force sensor, observe installation procedures detailed in Section 3.0 and as outlined on the specific sensor Installation Drawing to avoid overtorquing when mounting.
d. *Avoid metal-to-metal impacts* during applications, which can produce a high-frequency ringing. Electrical low-pass filtering or a damping material can help reduce such effects.
e. *Do not spin the sensor onto the cable*. This may fatigue the cable center pin, causing cable damage. Always insert the cable pin into the sensor and tighten the knurled cable nut to the sensor.

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MANUAL NUMBER: 18219
MANUAL REVISION: D
ECN NUMBER: 56440

Model Number 260B12	3-COMPONENT CHARGE OUTPUT FORCE SENSOR	Revision: NR ECN #: 55942

Performance	ENGLISH	SI	
Sensitivity(± 15 %)(Z Axis)	15 pC/lb	3.37 pC/N	[1]
Sensitivity(± 15 %)(X or Y Axis)	32 pC/lb	7.19 pC/N	[1]
Measurement Range(Z Axis)	1,000 lb	4.45 kN	
Measurement Range(X or Y Axis)	1,000 lb	4.45 kN	
Maximum Force(Z Axis)	1,320 lb	5.87 kN	
Maximum Force(X or Y Axis)	1,000 lb	4.45 kN	
Maximum Moment(Z Axis)	58 ft-lb	78.6 Nm	
Maximum Moment(X or Y Axis)	96 ft-lb	130.2 Nm	
Non-Linearity	≤ 1 % FS	≤ 1 % FS	[2]
Cross Talk(between X and Y Axis)	± 3 %	± 3 %	
Cross Talk(between (X or Y Axis) and Z Axis)	± 5 %	± 5 %	
Environmental			
Temperature Range	-100 to +350 °F	-73 to +177 °C	
Electrical			
Capacitance(all channels)	30 pF	30 pF	[3]
Insulation Resistance(all channels)	≥ 10^{12} Ohm	≥ 10^{12} Ohm	
Output Polarity(in direction of markings)	Negative	Negative	
Electrical Isolation	≥ 10^{8} Ohm	≥ 10^{8} Ohm	
Physical			
Preload	≤ 10,000 lb	≤ 44.48 kN	[4]
Stiffness(X or Y Axis)	3.4 lb/µin	602 N/µm	[3][5]
Stiffness(Z Axis)	16.5 lb/µin	2,886 N/µm	[3][5]
Stiffness(RX or RY Axis)	1.3E6 lbf*in/radian	1.4E5 N*m/radian	[3][5]
Stiffness(RZ Axis)	1.5E6 lbf*in/radian	1.7E5 N*m/radian	[3][5]
Coupled Stiffness(X-RY or Y-RX Axis)	0.4 lbf*in/µin	1.8 N*m/µm	[3][5]
Weight	1.453 oz	41.20 gm	
Housing Material	Stainless Steel	Stainless Steel	
Sealing	Hermetic	Hermetic	
Electrical Connector(Quantity, 3)	10-32 Coaxial Jack	10-32 Coaxial Jack	
Electrical Connection Position	Side	Side	

CE

UK CA [6]

All specifications are at room temperature unless otherwise specified.
In the interest of constant product improvement, we reserve the right to change specifications without notice.

OPTIONAL VERSIONS

Optional versions have identical specifications and accessories as listed for the standard model except where noted below. More than one option may be used.

W - Water Resistant Cable

NOTES:

[1]Sensitivities are dependent upon supplied bolt.
[2]Zero-based, least-squares, straight line method.
[3]Typical.
[4]Preload should be at least 10 times the X and Y operating range used.
[5]See PCB White Paper WPL_88_1121 for details.
[6]See PCB Declaration of Conformance PS158 for details.

SUPPLIED ACCESSORIES:

Model 081A74 Pre-load bolt (1)
Model 082M12 Anti-friction washer (1)
Model 083A13 Pilot bushing (1)
Model M081A74 Mounting Stud (1)

Entered: ND	Engineer: EB	Sales: BS	Approved: RPF	Spec Number:
Date: 08/14/2025	Date: 08/14/2025	Date: 08/14/2025	Date: 08/14/2025	78393

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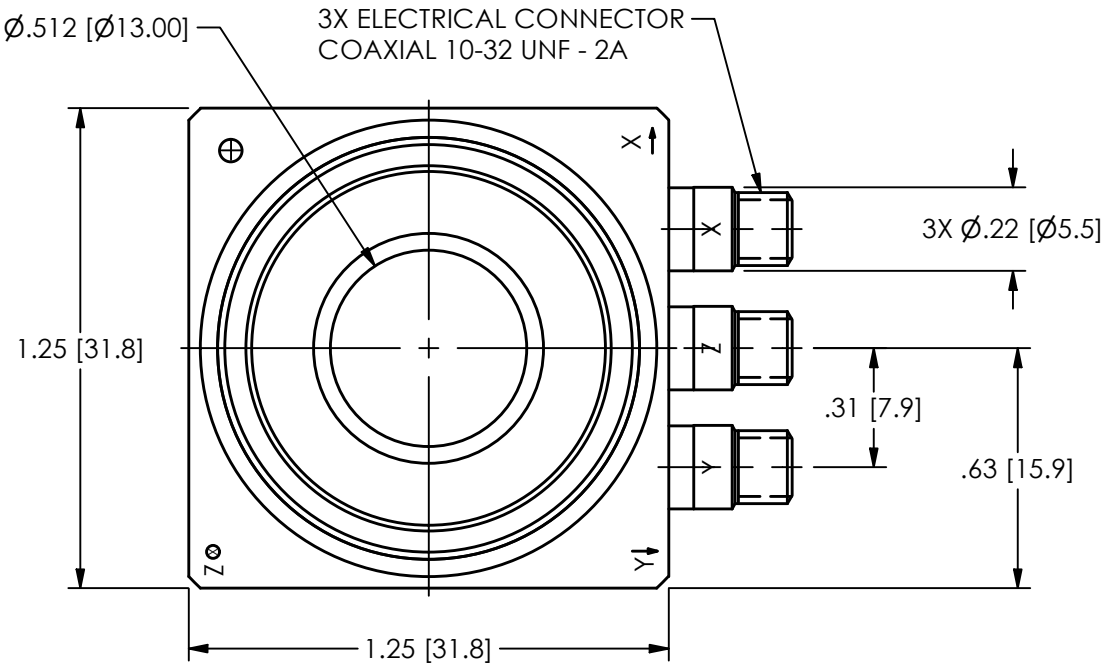
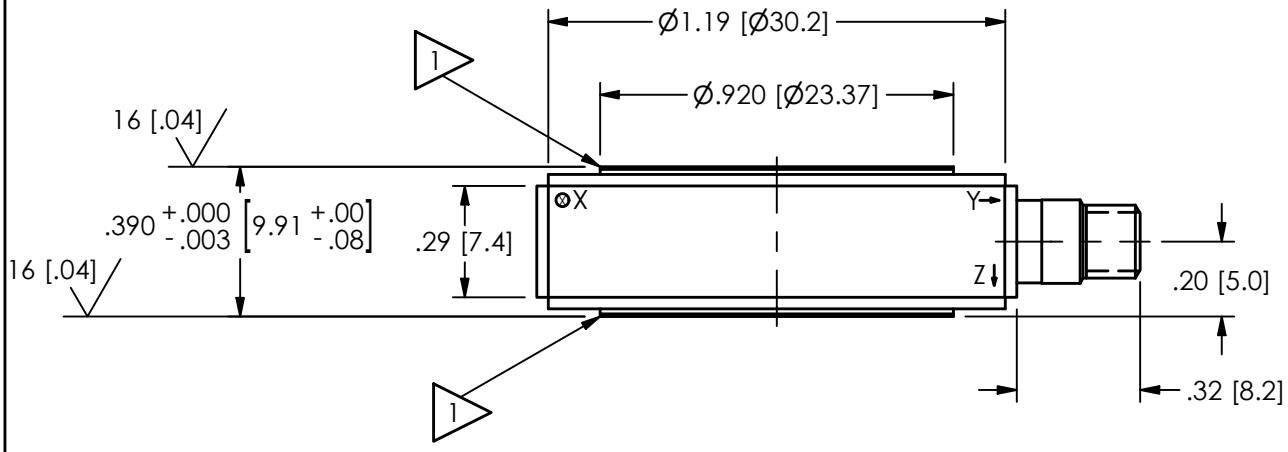
78394

REVISIONS		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DIN
NR	RELEASED TO DRAFTING	55942





2.) STANDARD AND METRIC MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS ON SHEET 2 AND 3

1 GROUND ISOLATION CERAMIC; HANDLE WITH CARE

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE:		DRAWN		CHECKED		ENGINEER	
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES DECIMALS XX ±.01 XXX ±.005 ANGLES ± 2 DEGREES	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS [IN BRACKETS] DECIMALS X ± 0.3 XX ± 0.13 ANGLES ± 2 DEGREES	AME	8/18/25	JDM	8/18/25	EDB	8/18/25
CABLE TOLERANCES IN ENGLISH 1"≤ LENGTH < 1' = +1"/ - 0 1'≤ LENGTH < 5' = +2"/ - 0 5'≤ LENGTH < 100' = +6"/ - 0 100'≤ LENGTH = +1'/ - 0	CABLE TOLERANCES IN METRIC 2.54cm ≤ LENGTH < 30.5cm = +2.54cm/ - 0 30.5cm ≤ LENGTH < 1.5m = +5.1cm/ - 0 1.5m ≤ LENGTH < 30.5m = +15.2cm/ - 0 30.5m ≤ LENGTH = +30.5cm/ - 0	TITLE INSTALLATION DRAWING MODEL (M) 260B12 TRIAXIAL FORCE SENSOR					
FILLETS AND RADII .003 - .005	FILLETS AND RADII 0.07 - 0.13						

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
AN AMPHENOL COMPANY
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(716) 684-0001 E-MAIL: sales@pcb.com

CODE IDENT. NO.	SIZE	DWG. NO.
52681	A	78394
SCALE: 2X		SHEET 1 OF 3

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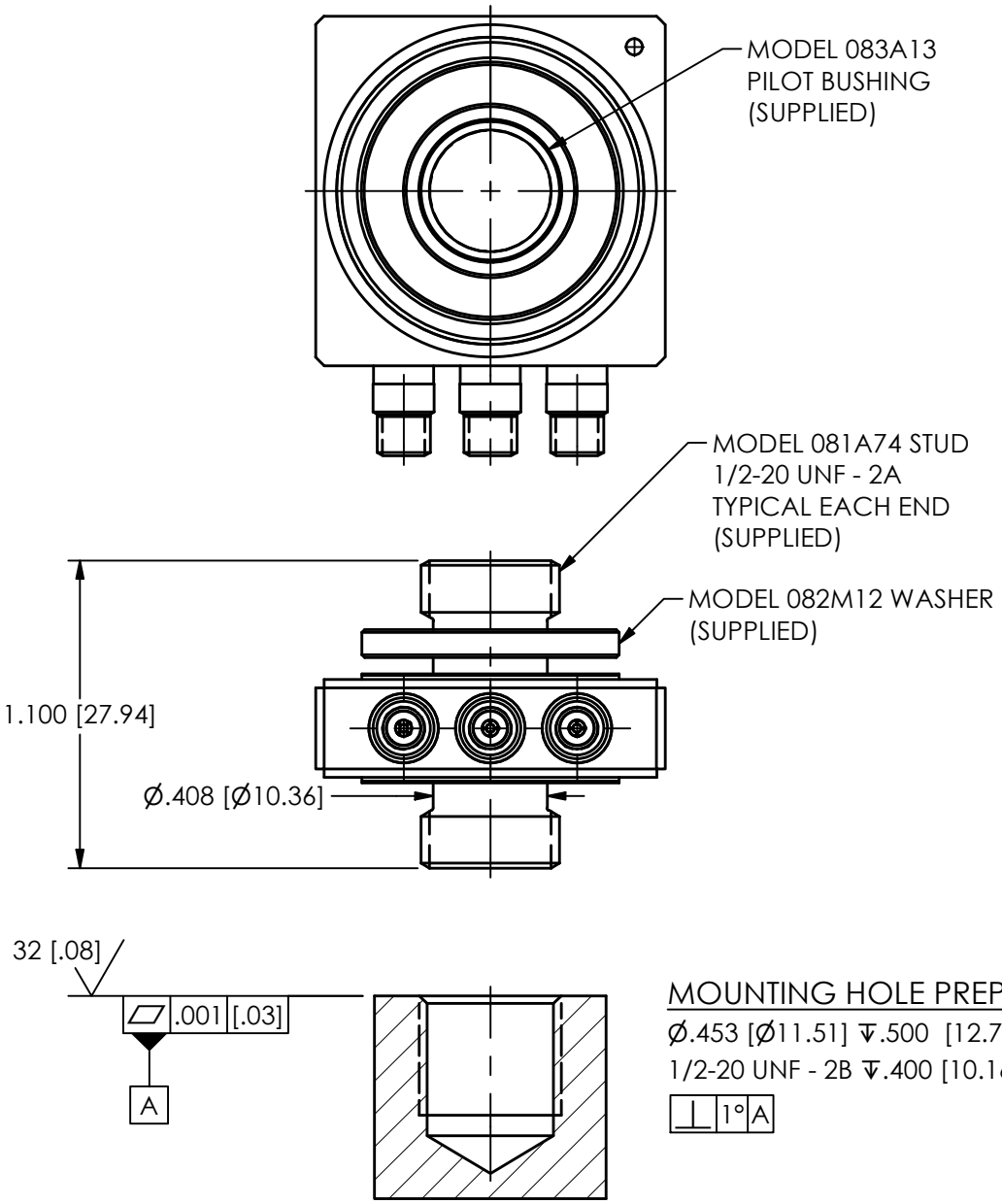
REVISIONS		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DIN
	-SEE SHEET 1-	

78394

STANDARD STUD MOUNTING INSTALLATION



MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

Ø.453 [Ø11.51] ↧.500 [12.70]
1/2-20 UNF - 2B ↧.400 [10.16]
⊥ 1° A

1.) SEE MANUAL FOR PRELOAD INSTRUCTIONS

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE:		DRAWN		CHECKED		ENGINEER	
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES DECIMALS XX ±.01 XXX ±.005 ANGLES ± 2 DEGREES	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS [IN BRACKETS] DECIMALS X ± 0.3 XX ± 0.13 ANGLES ± 2 DEGREES	AME	8/18/25	JDM	8/18/25	EDB	8/18/25
CABLE TOLERANCES IN ENGLISH 1"≤ LENGTH < 1' = +1"/ - 0 1'≤ LENGTH < 5' = +2"/ - 0 5'≤ LENGTH < 100' = +6"/ - 0 100'≤ LENGTH = +1'/ - 0	CABLE TOLERANCES IN METRIC 2.54cm ≤ LENGTH < 30.5cm = +2.54cm/ - 0 30.5cm ≤ LENGTH < 1.5m = +5.1cm/ - 0 1.5m ≤ LENGTH < 30.5m = +15.2cm/ - 0 30.5m ≤ LENGTH = +30.5cm/ - 0	TITLE INSTALLATION DRAWING MODEL 260B12 TRIAXIAL FORCE SENSOR					
FILLETS AND RADII .003 - .005	FILLETS AND RADII 0.07 - 0.13						

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CODE IDENT. NO.	SIZE	DWG. NO.
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SCALE: 1.5X		SHEET 2 OF 3

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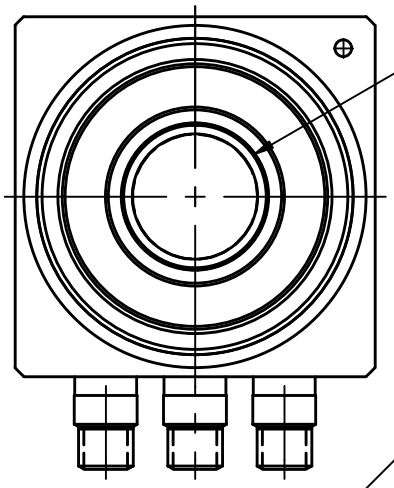
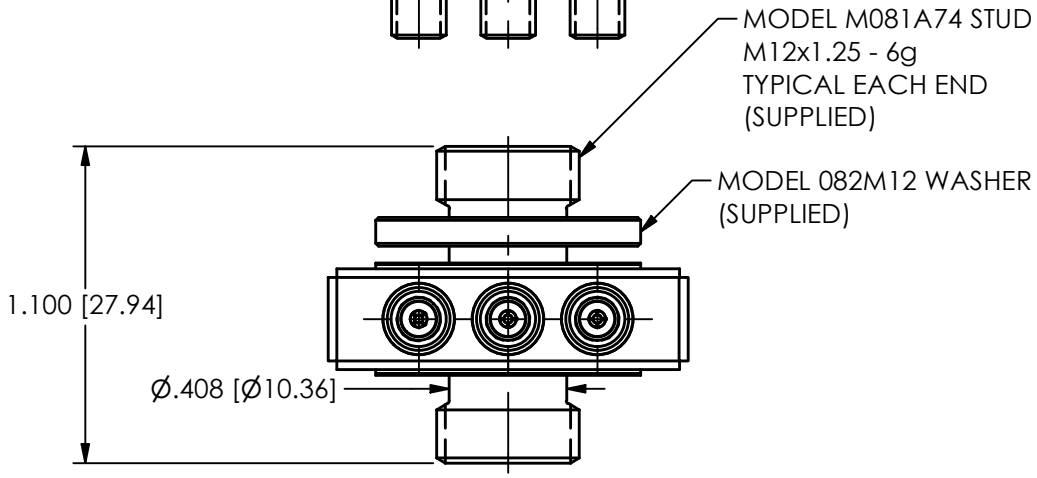
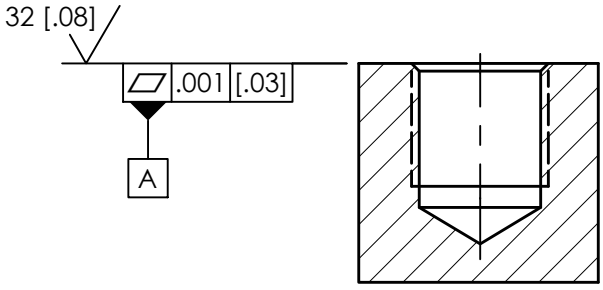
REVISIONS		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DIN
	-SEE SHEET 1-	

METRIC STUD MOUNTING INSTALLATION







MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

Ø.422 [Ø10.80] ↧.500 [12.70]

M12x1.25 - 6H ↧.400 [14.10]

⊥ 1° A

1.) SEE MANUAL FOR PRELOAD INSTRUCTIONS

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE:		DRAWN		CHECKED		ENGINEER	
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES DECIMALS XX ±.01 XXX ±.005 ANGLES ± 2 DEGREES	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS [IN BRACKETS] DECIMALS X ± 0.3 XX ± 0.13 ANGLES ± 2 DEGREES	AME	8/18/25	JDM	8/18/25	EDB	8/18/25
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FILLETS AND RADII .003 - .005	FILLETS AND RADII 0.07 - 0.13						

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CODE IDENT. NO.	SIZE	DWG. NO.
52681	A	78394
SCALE: 1.5X		SHEET 3 OF 3

Repair and Maintenance

PCB guarantees Total Customer Satisfaction through its "Lifetime Warranty Plus" on all Platinum Stock Products sold by PCB and through its limited warranties on all other PCB Stock, Standard and Special products. Due to the sophisticated nature of our sensors and associated instrumentation, **field servicing and repair is not recommended and, if attempted, will void the factory warranty**.

Beyond routine calibration and battery replacements where applicable, our products require no user maintenance. Clean electrical connectors, housings, and mounting surfaces with solutions and techniques that will not harm the material of construction. Observe caution when using liquids near devices that are not hermetically sealed. Such devices should only be wiped with a dampened cloth—never saturated or submerged.

In the event that equipment becomes damaged or ceases to operate, our Application Engineers are here to support your troubleshooting efforts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call or email with model and serial number as well as a brief description of the problem.

Calibration

Routine calibration of sensors and associated instrumentation is necessary to maintain measurement accuracy. We recommend calibrating on an annual basis, after exposure to any extreme environmental influence, or prior to any critical test.

PCB Piezotronics is an ISO-9001 certified company whose calibration services are accredited by A2LA to ISO/IEC 17025, with full traceability to SI through N.I.S.T. In addition to our standard calibration services, we also offer specialized tests, including: sensitivity at elevated or cryogenic temperatures, phase response, extended high or low frequency response, extended range, leak testing, hydrostatic pressure testing, and others. For more information, contact your local PCB Piezotronics distributor, sales representative, or factory customer service representative.

Returning Equipment

If factory repair is required, our representatives will provide you with a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number, which we use to reference any information you have already provided and expedite the repair process. This number should be clearly marked on the outside of all returned package(s) and on any packing list(s) accompanying the shipment.

Contact Information

PCB Piezotronics, Inc.
3425 Walden Ave.
Depew, NY14043 USA
Toll-free: (800) 828-8840
24-hour SensorLine: (716) 684-0001
General inquiries: info@pcb.com
Repair inquiries: rma@pcb.com

For a complete list of distributors, global offices and sales representatives, visit our website, www.pcb.com.

Safety Considerations

This product is intended for use by qualified personnel who recognize shock hazards and are familiar with the precautions required to avoid injury. While our equipment is designed with user safety in mind, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired if equipment is used in a manner not specified by this manual.

Discontinue use and contact our 24-Hour Sensorline if:

- Assistance is needed to safely operate equipment
- Damage is visible or suspected
- Equipment fails or malfunctions

For complete equipment ratings, refer to the enclosed specification sheet for your product.

Definition of Terms and Symbols

The following symbols may be used in this manual:

DANGER
Indicates an immediate hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, may result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION
Refers to hazards that could damage the instrument.

NOTE
Indicates tips, recommendations and important information. The notes simplify processes and contain additional information on particular operating steps.

The following symbols may be found on the equipment described in this manual:

This symbol on the unit indicates that high voltage may be present. Use standard safety precautions to avoid personal contact with this voltage.

This symbol on the unit indicates that the user should refer to the operating instructions located in the manual.

This symbol indicates safety, earth ground.

PCB- PCB工业监测和测量设备 - 中国RoHS 公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS Disclosure Table

部件名称 Part Name	有毒和危险品 Toxic and Hazardous Substances or Elements									
Part	铅 (Pb)	水银 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价 铬 (Cr(VI)	多溴化 苯 (PBB)	多溴化二苯 醚 (PBDE)	邻苯二甲酸 二(2-乙基) 己酯 (DEHP)	邻苯二甲丁 基苄酯 (BBP)	邻苯二甲酸 二酸正丁酯 (DBP)	邻苯二甲酸 二异丁酯 (DIBP)
电气外壳 (Electrical Enclosures)	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
紧固件和弹簧 (Fasteners)	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆组件 (Cable Assembly)	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
印刷电路板组装 (PCBAs)	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
机械零件(Mechanical Parts)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
塑料和橡胶零件 (Plastic & Rubber Parts)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
金属零件 (Metal Parts)	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

本表格依据 SJ/T 11364 的规定编制

O =表示该有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在 GB/T 26572 规定的限量要求以下 (indicates that the content of the toxic and hazardous substance in all the Homogeneous Materials of the part is below the concentration limit requirement as described in GB/T 26572).

X =表示该有害物质至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出 GB/T 26572 规定的限量要求 (indicates that the content of the toxic and hazardous substance in at least one Homogeneous Material of the part exceeds the concentration limit requirement as described in GB/T 26572).