Model 357B11

High temp., miniature (2 gm), ceramic shear, charge output accel., 3 pC/g, 12k Hz, 5-44 side conn.(-95 F to +500 F)

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

General
OPERATING GUIDE

for use with

PIEZOELECTRIC CHARGE MODE ACCELEROMETERS

SPECIFICATION SHEET, INSTALLATION DRAWING
AND CALIBRATION INFORMATION ENCLOSED

PCB ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED TO THIS PRODUCT AS A RESULT OF PROCEDURES THAT ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THIS OPERATING GUIDE.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on the purchase of a quality PCB charge mode accelerometer. In order to ensure the highest level of performance for this product, it is imperative that you properly familiarize yourself with the correct mounting and installation techniques before attempting to operate this device. If, after reading this manual, you have any additional questions concerning this sensor or its application, feel free to call an Application Engineer at 716-684-0001 or the closest PCB representative.

2.0 CHARGE MODE ACCELEROMETERS

Ceramic and UHT 12 shear-structured accelerometers offer high performance for precision vibration measurements in high-temperature environments. The use of sensing crystals, operating in the shear mode, reduces erroneous output due to base strain, thermal transients, and transverse motion.

Charge mode accelerometers output a strong, high-impedance charge signal directly from their sensing element. They do not contain built-in signal conditioning electronics; the signal is conditioned externally by either a laboratory-style charge amplifier or in-line charge converter prior to being analyzed by a readout or recording device. The absence of built-in electronics permits operation to elevated temperatures of 500 °F (260 °C) for most ceramic crystal models and typically 900 °F (482 °C) and extreme application up to 1200 °F (650 °C) for UHT-12.

These accelerometers are ideal for structural testing, machine monitoring, and vehicular shock and vibration measurement tasks where high temperatures preclude the use of accelerometers with built-in microelectronics.

Enclosed is a **Specification Sheet**, which lists the complete performance characteristics of the particular accelerometer.

3.0 OPTIONAL FEATURES

In addition to these standard features, a variety of options are also available. When listed before the model number, the following prefix letters indicate that the sensor is manufactured or supplied with optional features: *A* option- adhesive mount; *J* option- electrical ground isolation; *M* option- metric mounting thread; *P* option- positive polarity output (for use with non-inverting, signal conditioning amplifiers); and *W* option- water-resistant cable connection.

4.0 INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

When choosing a mounting method, consider closely both the advantages and disadvantages of each technique. Characteristics like location, ruggedness, amplitude range, accessibility, temperature, and portability are extremely critical. However, the most important and often overlooked consideration is the effect the mounting technique has on the high-frequency performance of the accelerometer.

Shown hereafter are six possible mounting techniques and their effects on the performance of a typical piezoelectric accelerometer. (Note that not all of the mounting methods may apply to your particular sensor.) The mounting configurations and corresponding graph demonstrate how the high-frequency response of the accelerometer may be compromised as mass is added to the system and/or the mounting stiffness is reduced.

Note: *The low-frequency response is unaffected by the mounting technique. Its roll-off behavior is dependent*

upon the coupling type or time constant of the external charge amplifying device. This characteristic may be fixed or adjustable, depending on the charge amplifier. Please refer to the appropriate charge amplifier specification sheet for information on low-frequency characteristics.

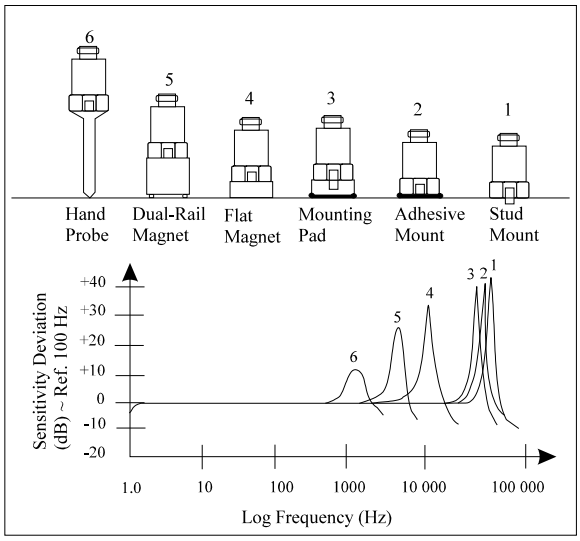


Figure 1. Assorted Mounting Configurations and Their Effects on High Frequency

4.1 STUD MOUNT

This mounting technique requires smooth, flat contact surfaces for proper operation and is recommended for permanent and/or secure installations. Stud mounting is also recommended when testing at high frequencies.

Note: *Do NOT attempt mounting on curved, rough, or uneven surfaces, as the potential for misalignment and limited contact surface may significantly reduce the sensor's upper operating frequency range.*

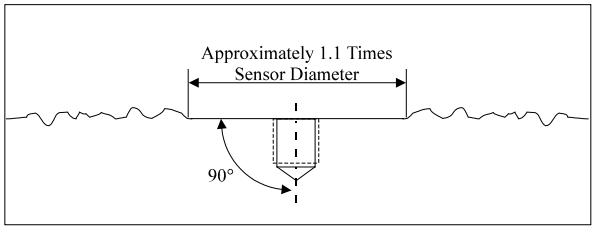


Figure 2. Mounting Surface Preparation

STEP 1: First, prepare a smooth, flat mounting surface, then drill and tap a mounting hole in the center of this area as shown in Figure 2 and in accordance with the **Installation Drawing** for the specific sensor that is being mounted**.**

A precision-machined mounting surface with a minimum finish of 63 µin (0.00016 mm) is recommended. (If it is not possible to properly prepare the test structure mounting surface, consider adhesive mounting as a possible alternative.) Inspect the area, checking that there are no burrs or other foreign particles interfering with the contact surface.

STEP 2: Wipe clean the mounting surface and spread on a light film of grease, oil, or similar coupling fluid prior to installation.

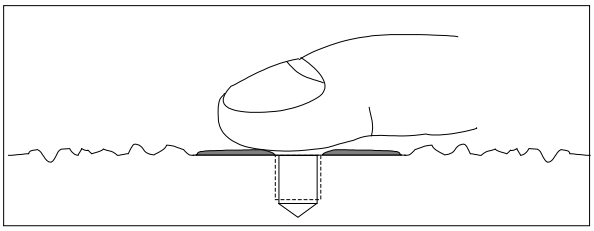


Figure 3. Mounting Surface Lubrication

Adding a coupling fluid improves vibration transmissibility by filling small voids in the mounting surface and increasing the mounting stiffness. For semi-permanent mounting, substitute epoxy or another type of adhesive.

STEP 3: Screw the mounting stud into the base of the accelerometer and hand-tighten. Then, screw the sensor/stud assembly into the prepared tapped hole and tighten to the recommended mounting torque as indicated on the **Installation Drawing**.

Note: *It is important to use a torque wrench during this step. Under-torquing the sensor may not adequately couple the device; over-torquing may result in stud failure.*

4.2 ADHESIVE MOUNT

Adhesive mounting is often used for temporary installation or when the test object surface cannot be adequately prepared for stud mounting. Adhesives like hot glue and wax work well for temporary mounts; two-part epoxies and quick-bonding gels provide a more permanent mount.

Note: *Adhesively mounted sensors often exhibit a reduction in high-frequency range. Generally, smooth surfaces and stiff adhesives provide the best frequency response.*

METHOD 1 - Adhesive Mounting Base
This method involves attaching a base to the test structure, then securing the sensor to the base. This allows for easy removal of the accelerometer. Also, since the bases are of a "hard-coated" aluminum design, they provide electrical isolation to eliminate ground loops and reduce electrical interference that may be present on the surface of the test object.

STEP 1: Prepare a smooth, flat mounting surface. A minimum surface finish of 63 µin (0.00016 mm) generally works best.

STEP 2: Stud-mount the sensor to the appropriate adhesive mounting base according to the guidelines set forth in **STEPS 2** and **3** of the Stud Mount Procedure.

STEP 3: Place a small portion of adhesive on the underside of the mounting base. Firmly press down on the assembly to displace any extra adhesive remaining under the base.

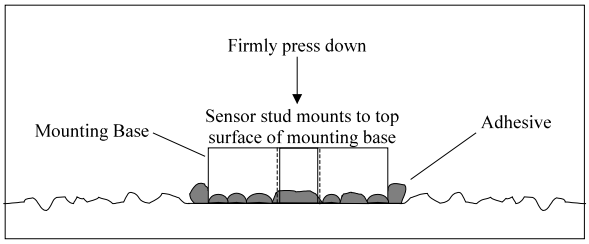


Figure 4. Mounting Base: Adhesive Installation

METHOD 2 - Direct Adhesive Mount
For restrictions of space or for convenience, most sensors (with the exception of integral stud models) can be adhesive-mounted directly to the test structure.

STEP 1: Prepare a smooth, flat mounting surface. A minimum surface finish of 63 µin (0.00016 mm) generally works best.

STEP 2: Place a small portion of adhesive on the underside of the sensor. Firmly press down on the top of the assembly to displace any adhesive. Be aware that excessive amounts of adhesive can make sensor removal difficult.

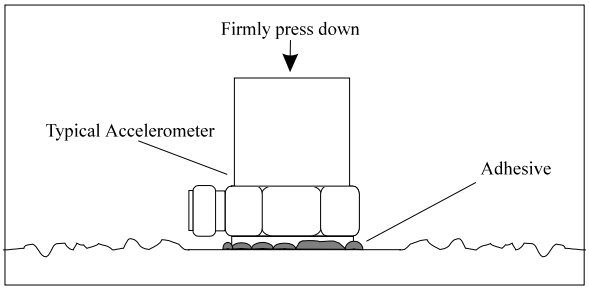


Figure 5. Direct Adhesive Mounting

4.3 HANDHELD OR PROBE TIP MOUNT
This method is NOT recommended for most applications. It is generally used only for machinery monitoring and other portable trending applications. Both the accuracy and repeatability at low (<5 Hz) and high frequency (>1 kHz) ranges are questionable.

5.0 CABLING
Care and attention to installation is essential, as the reliability and accuracy of your system is no better than that of the output cable. Charge mode sensors require the use of low noise cables. Cables and connectors must be kept clean and dry to maintain high insulation resistance. In the event that the insulation resistance is compromised, inspect, clean, and bake cables and connectors to restore insulation resistance.

STEP 1: Ascertain that you have ordered the correct cable type. Use only PCB Series 003 Low-Noise Cable (or equivalent) with charge-output accelerometers. Some integral-cable units use Series 030 Cable, which is also low noise. Keep connections clean to maintain insulation resistance and good low-frequency response.

STEP 2: Connect the cable to the accelerometer. A small amount of thread-locking compound placed on the connector prior to attachment helps secure the cable during testing. In harsh environments, the connection can be sealed with silicone rubber, O-rings, and flexible heat-shrink tubing.

TYPE 1: Coaxial Connectors
First, plug the male connector of the cable into the mating female sensor connector. Then, holding the sensor stationary, secure the connector in place by tightening down the attached cable sleeve.

TYPE 2: Pigtail Connections
"Pigtail" connections are convenient for easy field repair of cable connections. Simply solder the stripped cable to the exposed pins on the sensor. (Check the **Installation Drawing** to determine signal and ground

pins.) In many cases, it is also helpful to protect the solder joint with heat-shrink tubing or epoxy.

Note: *If you do not have the experience or resources to attach pigtail leads, consult PCB to discuss factory attachment. Damage caused by excessive heat is not covered by warranty.*

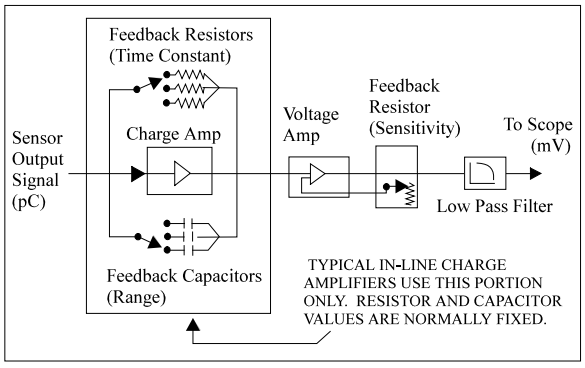
STEP 3: Route the cable to the signal conditioner, making certain to stress-relieve the sensor/cable connection and minimize motion by clamping the cable at regular intervals.

Certain precautions should be used to avoid physical damage and minimize electrical noise. For instance, avoid routing cables near high-voltage wires. Do not route cables along floors or walkways where they may be stepped on or become contaminated. Shielded cables should have the shield grounded at one end only.

STEP 4: Finally, connect the remaining cable end to the signal conditioner. To dissipate charge that may have accumulated in the cable, short the signal lead to the ground lead prior to attachment.

6.0 POWERING

A conventional method for conditioning the high-impedance signal generated by a charge output sensor is to use a laboratory-style charge amplifier. The charge amplifier converts the high-impedance charge signal generated by the sensor to a low-impedance voltage signal that can then be transmitted to a readout or a recording device for analysis. Before connecting the low-noise cable from the accelerometer to the charge amplifier, be sure to ground both the charge amplifier and the cable. This ensures that an excessive static charge that may have accumulated across the accelerometer or cable is harmlessly discharged. Failure to observe this precaution can result in the destruction of the input FET of certain amplifiers.



Once each element is connected, allow a few minutes for the system to thermally stabilize. Place the switch on the charge amplifier in the OPERATE position and proceed with the measurement.

It is often convenient to normalize the accelerometer and charge amplifier system to a precise sensitivity, such as 10.0 or 100.0 mV/g for ease of data analysis. This is accomplished with most PCB laboratory charge amplifiers and some miniature in-line units as well.

For fixed sensitivity in-line charge converters, such as the PCB Series 422, the system sensitivity (mV/g) is determined as the product of the charge amplifier sensitivity (mV/pC) and the charge sensitivity of the accelerometer (pC/g).

Note: *When using charge-amplified systems, the noise floor of the system is dependent on the input capacitance to the charge amplifier. Since the cable adds to the capacitance and to minimize the noise threshold, keep the cable length between the accelerometer and the charge amplifier to a minimum. Cable length does not affect the system sensitivity of charge-amplified systems.*

Since charge amplifier operation varies, please contact the respective signal conditioner manufacturer or check the product manual for additional information.

7.0 ACCELEROMETER CALIBRATION

Accelerometer calibration provides, with a definable degree of accuracy, the necessary link between the physical quantity being measured and the electrical signal generated by the sensor. In addition, other useful information concerning operational limits, physical parameters, electrical characteristics, or environmental influences may also be determined. Without this link, analyzing data becomes a nearly impossible task. PCB provides a calibration record that documents the exact characteristics of each sensor. (The type and amount of data varies depending on the sensor type, contractual regulations, and other special requirements.)

Under normal operating conditions, piezoelectric sensors are extremely stable, and their calibrated performance characteristics do not change over time. However, harsh environments or other unusual conditions that cause the sensor to experience dynamic phenomena outside of its specified operating range may temporarily or permanently affect the sensor. This change manifests itself in a variety of ways, including a shift of the sensor resonance due to a cracked crystal, or a temporary loss of low-frequency measuring capability due to a drop in insulation resistance.

For these reasons, it is recommended that a recalibration cycle be established for each accelerometer. This schedule is unique and is based on a variety of factors, such as extent of use, environmental conditions, accuracy requirements, trend information obtained from previous calibration records, contractual regulations, frequency of "cross-checking" against other equipment, manufacturer recommendation, and any risk associated with incorrect readings. International standards, such as ISO 10012-1, provide insight and suggested methods for determining recalibration intervals for most measuring equipment. With the above information in mind and under "normal" circumstances, PCB conservatively suggests a 12- to 24-month recalibration cycle for most piezoelectric accelerometers.

Note: *It is good measurement practice to verify the performance of each accelerometer with a Handheld Shaker or other calibration device before and after each measurement. The PCB Model 394C06 Handheld Shaker operates at a fixed frequency and known amplitude (1.0 g) to provide a quick check of sensor sensitivity.*

7.1 SENSOR RECALIBRATION

Accelerometer recalibration services are typically performed by PCB's internal metrology laboratory. (Other international and private laboratories are also available.) The PCB laboratory is certified to ISO 9001, accredited by A2LA to ISO 17025, complies with ISO 10012-1 (and former MIL-STD-45662A), and uses equipment directly traceable to N.I.S.T. This assures an accurate calibration of relevant specifications.

In addition, many companies choose to purchase the equipment necessary to perform the recalibration procedure themselves. While this may result in both a savings of time and money, it has also been attributed to incorrect readings and costly errors. Therefore, in an effort to prevent the common mistakes associated with customer-performed calibration, this document includes a broad overview of the Back-to-Back Calibration technique. This technique provides a quick and easy method for determining the sensitivity of a test accelerometer over a wide frequency range.

7.2 BACK-TO-BACK CALIBRATION THEORY

Back-to-Back Calibration is perhaps the most common method for determining the sensitivity of piezoelectric accelerometers. This method relies on a simple comparison to a previously calibrated accelerometer, typically referred to as a reference standard.

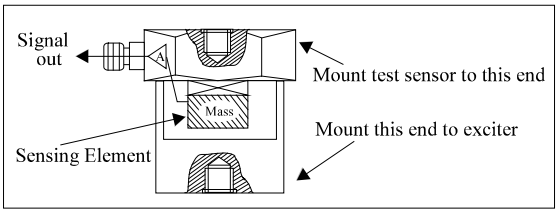


Figure 9. Reference Standard Accelerometer

These high-accuracy devices, which are directly traceable to a recognized standards laboratory, are designed for stability, as well as configured to accept a test accelerometer. By mounting a test accelerometer to the reference standard and then connecting this combination to a suitable vibration source, it is possible to vibrate both devices and compare the data as shown in Figure 10. (Test set-ups may be automated and vary, depending on the type and number of accelerometers being calibrated.)

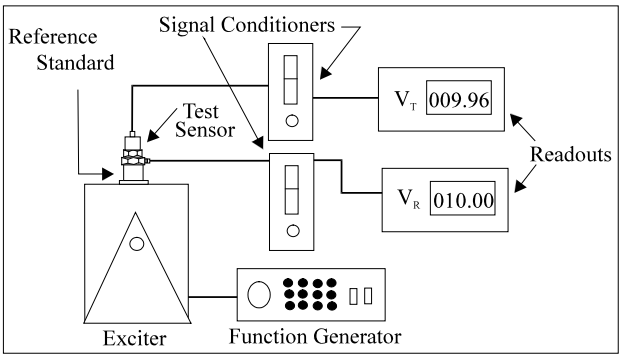


Figure 10. Typical Back-to-Back Calibration System

Because the acceleration is the same on both sensors, the ratio of their outputs (V_T/V_R) must also be the ratio of their sensitivities. With the sensitivity of the reference standard (S_R) known, the exact sensitivity of the test sensor (S_T) is easily calculated by using the following equation:

$$S_T = S_R\,(V_T/V_R)$$

By varying the frequency of the vibration, the sensor may be calibrated over its entire operating frequency range. The typical response of an unfiltered accelerometer is shown in Figure 11.

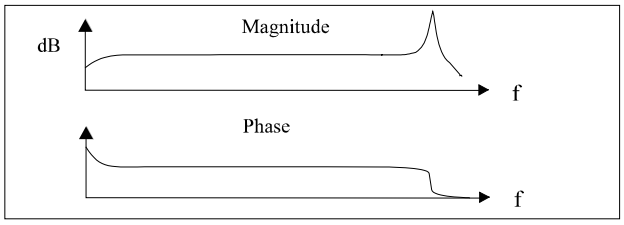


Figure 11. Typical Test Accelerometer Response

7.3 PCB CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

Numerous precautions are taken at PCB to insure accurate and repeatable results. This section provides a brief overview of the primary areas of concern.

Since the Back-to-Back Calibration technique relies on each sensor experiencing an identical acceleration level, proper mounting of the test sensor to the reference standard is imperative. Sensors with mounting holes are attached directly to the reference standard with a stud tightened to the recommended mounting torque. A shouldered mounting stud is typically used to prevent the stud from "bottoming out" in the hole.

Both mounting surfaces are precision-machined and lapped to provide a smooth, flat interface according to the manufacturer's specification. A thin layer of silicone grease is placed between the mating surfaces to fill any imperfections and increase the mounting stiffness. The cables are stress-relieved by first routing them to the shaker head, securing them with tape or cable ties, then routing them to a nearby stationary location. This reduces cable motion, which is especially important when testing charge output sensors and helps to prevent extraneous noise or stresses from being imparted into the system. A typical set-up is shown in Figure 12.

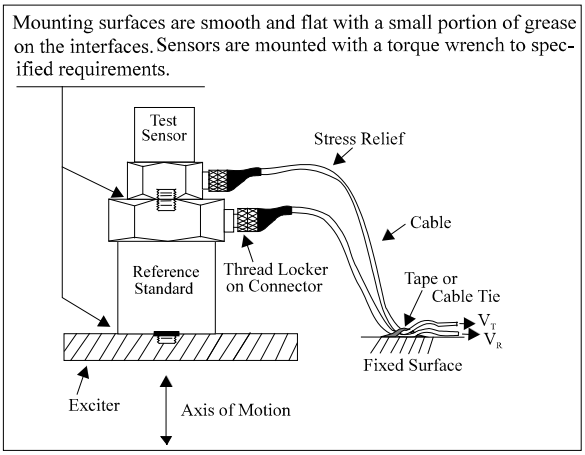


Figure 12. Typical Calibration Set-Up

Adhesively mounted sensors use similar practices. However, in this case, a small portion of quick-bonding gel or similar temporary adhesive is used to attach the test sensor to a reference standard designed with a smooth, flat mounting surface.

In addition to mounting, the selection of the proper equipment is critical. Some of the more important considerations include: 1) the reference standard must be specified and previously calibrated over the frequency and/or amplitude range of interest; 2) the shaker should be selected to provide minimal transverse (lateral) motion and minimal distortion; and 3) the quality of the meters, signal generator, and other devices should be selected so as to operate within the limits of permissible error.

7.4 COMMON MISTAKES

Most calibration errors are caused by simply overlooking some of the fundamental principals of dynamics. This section attempts to address some of the more common concerns.

For stud-mount sensors, always mount the accelerometer directly to the reference standard. Ensure that the mounting surfaces are smooth, flat, and free of any burrs. Always use a coupling fluid, such as silicone grease, in the mounting interface to maintain a high mounting stiffness. Mount the sensor according to the manufacturer's recommended mounting torque. DO NOT use any intermediate mounting adaptors, as the mounted resonant frequency may be reduced and thereby compromise the high-frequency performance. If necessary, use adaptor studs.

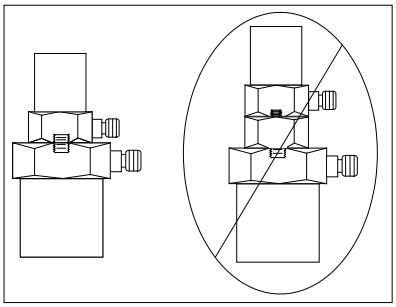


Figure 13. Stud Mounting

For adhesive mount sensors, use a thin, stiff layer of temporary adhesive such as quick-bonding gel or superglue. DO NOT use excessive amounts of glue or epoxy, as the mounting stiffness may be reduced and compromise high-frequency performance. It may also damage the sensor during removal.

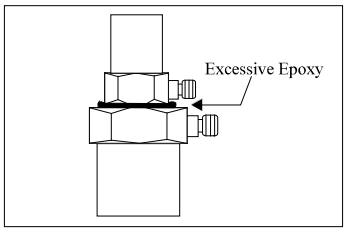


Figure 14. Incorrect Adhesive Mounting

Triaxial accelerometers should always be mounted directly to the reference standard. Unless absolutely required, DO NOT use adaptors to re-orient the sensor along the axis of motion, as the mounting stiffness may be altered. The vibration at the test sensor sensing element may differ from the vibration at the reference standard due to a "cantilever" effect, seen in Figure 15.

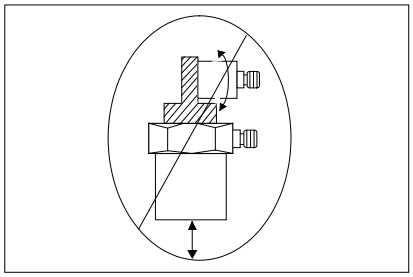


Figure 15. Mounting Triaxial Sensors (Incorrect)

Understand Back-to-Back Calibration limitations. Do not expect the uncertainty of calibration to be any better than ±2%. (In fact, the uncertainty may be as high as ±3% or ±4% for frequencies <10 Hz or >2 kHz.) Since large sensors may affect high-frequency accuracy, verify that the test sensor does not mass load the reference standard. Validate your calibration system with another accelerometer prior to each calibration session. Check with the manufacturer for exact system specifications.

7.5 CONCLUSIONS

Without an adequate understanding of dynamics, determining what, when, and how to test a sensor is a difficult task. Therefore, each user must weigh the cost, time, and risk associated with self-calibration versus the services of an accredited laboratory.

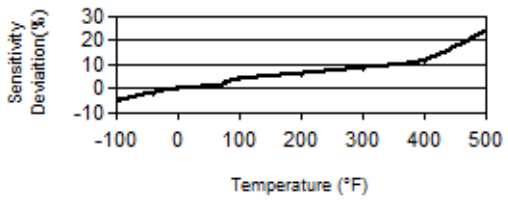
3425 Walden Avenue, Depew, NY 14043
Toll Free: 888-684-0013 • 24-hour SensorLine[SM]: 716-684-0001 • FAX: 716-685-3886
E-mail: vibration@pcb.com • Website: www.pcb.com

Model Number 357B11	CHARGE OUTPUT ACCELEROMETER	Revision: R ECN #: 53651

Performance	ENGLISH	SI	
Sensitivity(± 10 %)	3.0 pC/g	0.31 pC/(m/s²)	
Measurement Range	± 2,300 g pk	± 22,600 m/s² pk	
Frequency Range(+ 5 %)	12,000 Hz	12,000 Hz	[1]
Frequency Range(+ 10 %)	16,000 Hz	16,000 Hz	[1]
Frequency Range(+ 3 dB)	26,000 Hz	26,000 Hz	[1]
Resonant Frequency	≥ 50 kHz	≥ 50 kHz	
Non-Linearity(1700 g, 16700 m/s²)	≤ 1 %	≤ 1 %	[2]
Non-Linearity	≤ 2 %	≤ 2 %	[2]
Transverse Sensitivity	≤ 5 %	≤ 5 %	
Environmental			
Overload Limit(Shock)	± 10,000 g pk	± 98,000 m/s² pk	
Temperature Range	-95 to +500 °F	-71 to +260 °C	
Temperature Response	See Graph	See Graph	[3]
Base Strain Sensitivity	0.002 g/με	0.02 (m/s²)/με	[3]
Electrical			
Capacitance	485 pF	485 pF	[3]
Insulation Resistance(at 500°F)	> 10^8 Ohm	> 10^8 Ohm	[3]
Insulation Resistance(at 70° F [21°C])	> 10^{12} Ohm	> 10^{12} Ohm	
Output Polarity	Negative	Negative	
Physical			
Sensing Element	Ceramic	Ceramic	
Sensing Geometry	Shear	Shear	
Housing Material	Titanium	Titanium	
Sealing	Welded Hermetic	Welded Hermetic	
Size (Hex x Height)	.312 in x 0.43 in	7.92 mm x 10.9 mm	
Weight	0.071 oz	2.0 gm	[3]
Electrical Connector	5-44 Coaxial	5-44 Coaxial	
Electrical Connection Position	Side	Side	
Mounting Thread	5-40 Male	5-40 Male	
Mounting Torque	4 to 5 in-lb	45 to 57 N-cm	

CE[4]

Typical Sensitivity Deviation vs Temperature



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.
ICP® is a registered trademark of PCB Piezotronics, Inc.

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.

A - Adhesive Mount
Supplied Accessory: Model 080A90 Quick Bonding Gel (1)

J - Ground Isolated		
Frequency Range+ 5 %	10 kHz	10 kHz
Frequency Range+ 10 %	13.5 kHz	13.5 kHz
Resonant Frequency	≥ 49 kHz	≥ 49 kHz
Electrical Isolation(Base)	> 10^8 Ohm	> 10^8 Ohm
Size - Hex	0.375 in	9.5 mm
Size - Height	0.39 in	9.91 mm
Weight	0.11 oz	3.2 gm

M - Metric Mount		
Mounting Thread	M3 x 0.50 Male	M3 x 0.50 Male

P - Positive Output Polarity		
Output Polarity	Positive	Positive

W - Water Resistant Cable		
Electrical Connector	Sealed Integral Cable	Sealed Integral Cable
Electrical Connection Position	Side	Side
Cable Type	003 Low-noise, blue, coaxial, PTFE cable	003 Low-noise, blue, coaxial, PTFE cable

NOTES:

[1]Low frequency response is determined by external signal conditioning electronics.
[2]Zero-based, least-squares, straight line method.
[3]Typical.
[4]See PCB Declaration of Conformance PS081 for details.

SUPPLIED ACCESSORIES:

Model 080A90 Quick Bonding Gel (1)
Model ACS-1 NIST traceable frequency response (10 Hz to upper 5% point). (1)

Entered: ND	Engineer: BAM	Sales: AH	Approved: BAM	Spec Number:
Date: 03/02/2023	Date: 03/02/2023	Date: 03/02/2023	Date: 03/02/2023	1247

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
AN AMPHENOL COMPANY
Phone: 716-684-0001
Fax: 716-684-0987
E-Mail: info@pcb.com
3425 Walden Avenue, Depew, NY 14043

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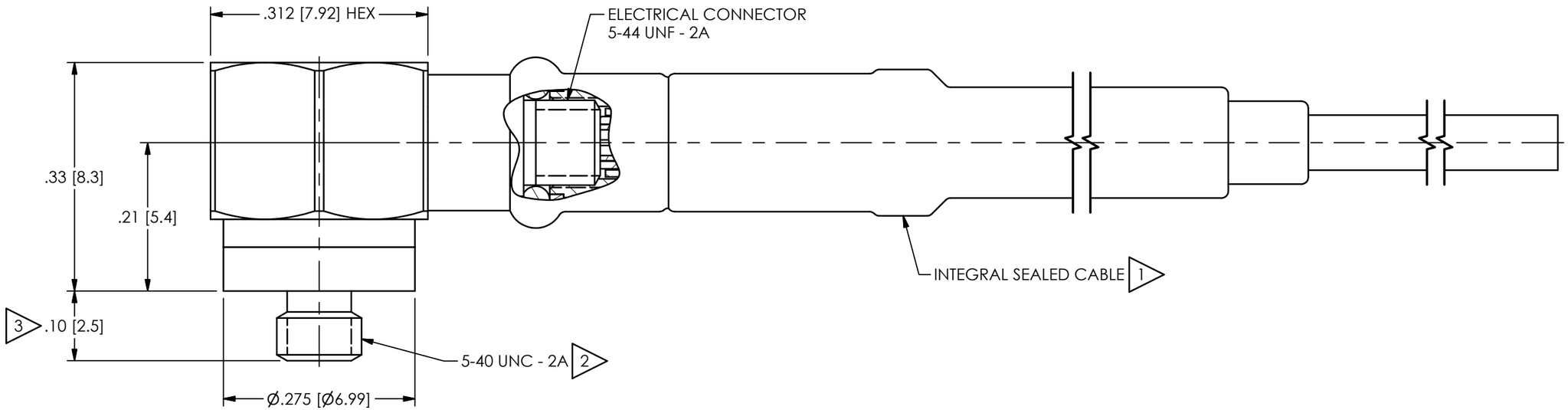
1227

REVISIONS		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DIN
B	.312 [7.92] WAS .312 [7.93]	53651



3 STUD REMOVED FOR TRANSDUCER WITH ADHESIVE MOUNT OPTION

2 M3 x 0.50-6g FOR TRANSDUCER WITH METRIC OPTION

1 ADD CABLE FOR TRANSDUCER WITH WATER RESISTANT OPTION

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE:	
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES DECIMALS XX ±.03 XXX ±.010 ANGLES ± 2 DEGREES	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS [IN BRACKETS] DECIMALS X ± 0.8 XX ± 0.25 ANGLES ± 2 DEGREES
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
FILLETS AND RADII .003 - .005	FILLETS AND RADII 0.07 - 0.13

	DRAWN		CHECKED		ENGINEER	
	JJF	2/21/23	JJF	2/21/23	BAM	2/21/23

TITLE

OUTLINE DRAWING
357B11 SERIES
ACCELEROMETER

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
AN AMPHENOL COMPANY
3425 WALDEN AVE. DEPEW, NY 14043
(716) 684-0001 E-MAIL: sales@pcb.com

CODE IDENT. NO.	DWG. NO.
52681	1227
SCALE: 6X	SHEET 1 OF 1

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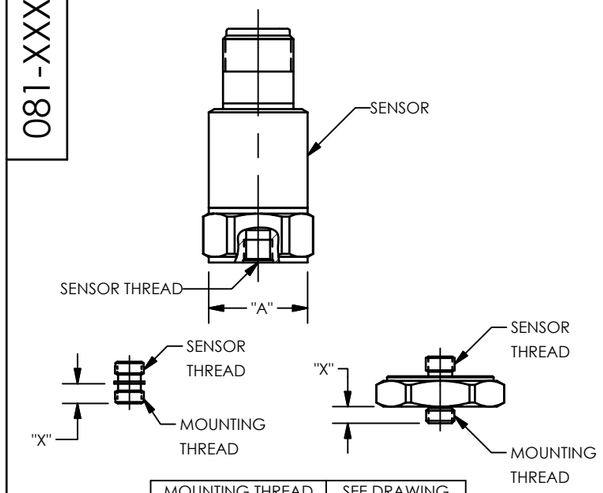
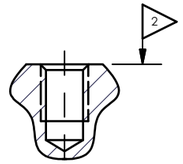
081-XXXX-90

STANDARD STUD MOUNT



MOUNTING THREAD	SEE DRAWING
5-40	A
M3 X 0.50	B
10-32	C
M5 X 0.80	D
1/4-28	E
M6 X 1.00	F

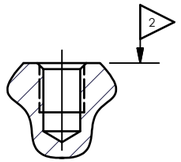
"A" 5-40 MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS
(METRIC DIMENSIONS IN BRACKETS)



MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:
1. Ø.101[Ø2.57]
X .20[5.1]↧ MIN.
5-40 UNC-2B
X .15[3.8]↧ MIN.

4.) RECOMMENDED MOUNTING TORQUE,
4-5 INCH POUNDS
[45-55 NEWTON CENTIMETERS].

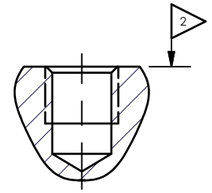
"B" M3 X 0.50 MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS
(ENGLISH DIMENSIONS IN BRACKETS)



MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:
1. Ø2.5[Ø.099]
X 4.6 [.18]↧ MIN.
M3 X 0.50-6H
X 3.3[.13]↧ MIN.

4.) RECOMMENDED MOUNTING TORQUE,
45-55 NEWTON CENTIMETERS
[4-5 INCH POUNDS].

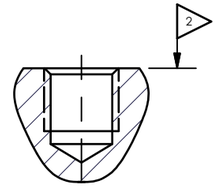
"C" 10-32 MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS
(METRIC DIMENSIONS IN BRACKETS)



MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:
1. Ø.159[Ø4.04]
X .23[5.8]↧ MIN.
10-32 UNF-2B
X .15[3.8]↧ MIN.

4.) RECOMMENDED MOUNTING TORQUE,
10-20 INCH POUNDS
[113-225 NEWTON CENTIMETERS].

"D" M5 X 0.80 MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS
(ENGLISH DIMENSIONS IN BRACKETS)

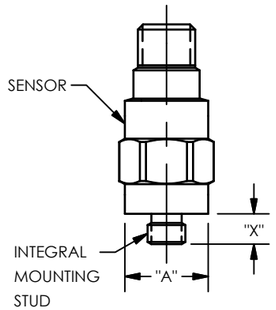


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:
1. Ø4.22[Ø.166]
X 7.62 [.300]↧ MIN.
M5 X 0.8-6H
X 5.08[.200]↧ MIN.

4.) RECOMMENDED MOUNTING TORQUE,
113-225 NEWTON CENTIMETERS
[10-20 INCH POUNDS].

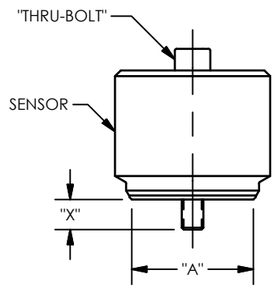
REVISIONS		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DIN
R	CHANGED "B" HOLE TOLERANCE	53828

INTEGRAL STUD MOUNT



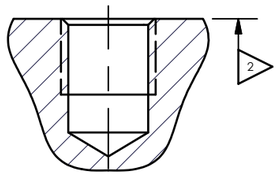
MOUNTING THREAD	SEE DRAWING
5-40	A
M3 X 0.50	B
10-32	C
M5 X 0.80	D
1/4-28	E
M6 X 1.00	F

"THRU-BOLT" STUD MOUNT



BOLT THREAD	SEE DRAWING
10-32	C
M5 X 0.80	D
1/4-28	E
M6 X 1.00	F
M8 X 1.25	F

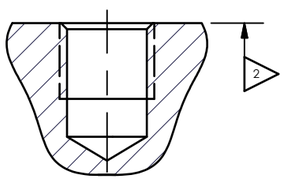
"E" 1/4-28 MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS
(METRIC DIMENSIONS IN BRACKETS)



MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:
1. Ø.218[Ø5.54]
X .300[7.62]↧ MIN.
1/4-28 UNF-2B
X .200[5.08]↧ MIN.

4.) RECOMMENDED MOUNTING TORQUE,
2-5 FOOT POUNDS
[3-7 NEWTON METERS].

"F" M6 X 0.75, M6 X 1.00, M8 X 1.25 MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS
(ENGLISH DIMENSIONS IN BRACKETS)



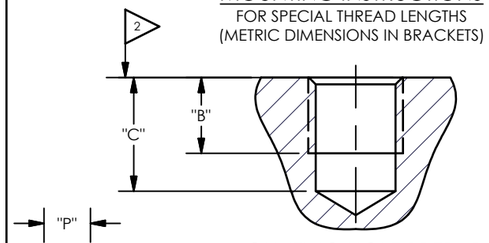
M6 X 0.75 MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:
1. Ø5.31[Ø.209]
X 7.62 [.300]↧ MIN.
M6 X 0.75-6H
X 5.08[.200]↧ MIN.

M6 X 1.0 MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:
1. Ø5.05[Ø.199]
X 8.10 [.320]↧ MIN.
M6X 1.0-6H
X 6.35[.250]↧ MIN.

M8 X 1.25 MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:
1. Ø6.75[Ø.266]
X 8.64 [.340]↧ MIN.
M8 X 1.25-6H
X 5.00[.197]↧ MIN.

4.) RECOMMENDED MOUNTING TORQUE,
3-7 NEWTON METERS [2-5 FT POUNDS].

"G" MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS
FOR SPECIAL THREAD LENGTHS
(METRIC DIMENSIONS IN BRACKETS)



MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:
1. Ø DRILL DIA.
X "C"↧ MIN.
TAP
X "B"↧ MIN.

THREAD DEPTH : B= X + 1 THREAD PITCH
DRILL DEPTH : C= B + 3 THREAD PITCH
SEE A-F FOR APPROPRIATE DRILL AND TAP
THREAD PITCH= 1/TPI [P]

3.) FOR BEST RESULTS, PLACE A THIN LAYER OF SILICONE GREASE (OR EQUIVALENT) ON INTERFACE PRIOR TO MOUNTING.

2. MOUNTING SURFACE SHOULD BE FLAT TO WITHIN .001(0.03) TIR OVER DIM 'A' WITH A 63[1.61] OR BETTER FINISH FOR BEST RESULTS.

1. DRILL PERPENDICULAR TO MOUNTING SURFACE TO WITHIN ± 1°.

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE:	
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
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
FILLETS AND RADII .003 - .005	FILLETS AND RADII 0.07 - 0.13

DRAWN		CHECKED		ENGINEER	
NJF	05/03/23	JDM	05/03/23	MJN	05/03/23

TITLE
INSTALLATION DRAWING
FOR STANDARD
081 SERIES MOUNTING

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
AN AMPHENOL COMPANY
3425 WALDEN AVE. DEPEW, NY 14043
(716) 684-0001 E-MAIL: sales@pcb.com

CODE IDENT. NO. 52681
DWG. NO. 081-XXXX-90
SCALE: NONE SHEET 1 OF 1

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).