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工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	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。

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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ICP® force sensors incorporate a built-in MOSFET microelectronic amplifier. This serves to convert the high impedance charge output into a low impedance voltage signal for analysis or recording. ICP® sensors, are powered from a separate constant current source, operate over long ordinary coaxial or ribbon cable without signal degradation. The low impedance voltage signal is not affected by triboelectric cable noise or environmental contaminants.

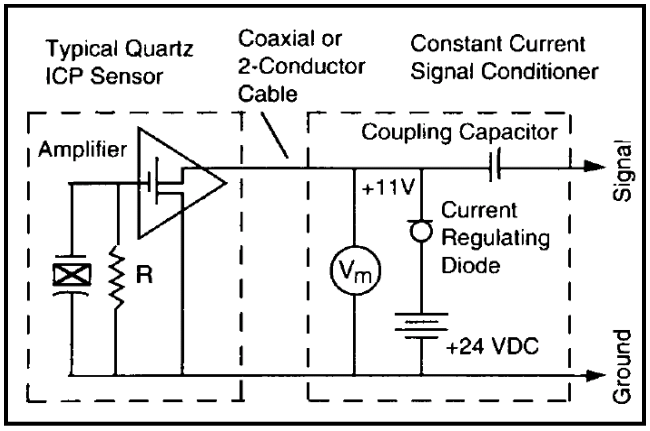


Figure 1 - ICP® Sensor System Schematic

Power to operate ICP® sensors is generally in the form of a low cost, 24-27 VDC, 2-20 mA constant current supply. **Figure 1** schematically illustrates a typical ICP® sensor system. PCB offers a number of AC or battery-powered, single or multi-channel power/signal conditioners, with or without gain capabilities for use with force sensors. In addition, many data acquisition systems now incorporate constant current power for directly powering ICP® sensors. Because static calibration or quasi-static short-term response lasting up to a few seconds is often required, PCB manufactures signal conditioners that provide DC coupling. **Figure 2** summarizes a complete 2-wire ICP® system configuration.

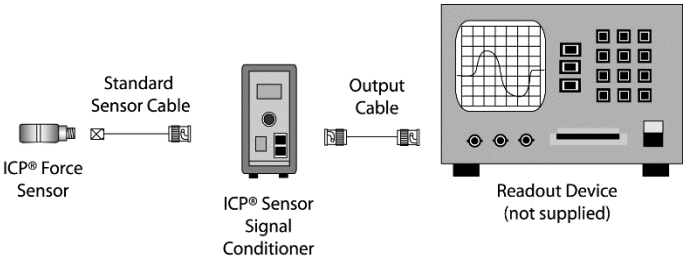


Figure 2 Typical ICP® Sensor System

In addition to ease of operation, ICP® force sensors offer significant advantages over charge mode types. Because of the low impedance output and solid-state, hermetic construction, ICP® force sensors are well suited for continuous, unattended force monitoring in harsh factory environments. Also, ICP® sensor cost-per-channel is substantially lower, since they operate through standard, low-cost coaxial cable, and do not require expensive charge amplifiers.

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.

In addition to PCB's line of ICP® sensors, each ICP® sensor series outlined has corresponding charge output versions. Charge mode versions with high output impedance are suited for higher temperature, metal-to-metal and very high shock applications. These models can also be used for applications where it is desirable to manually set the output range.

In addition to standard products, PCB has the ability to design and manufacture custom sensors/systems for specific applications.

If questions arise regarding the operation or characteristics of the force sensor products as outlined in this manual, feel free to contact an experienced PCB applications engineer toll-free at 1-800-828-8840.

2.0 DESCRIPTION

IMPACT

Series 200 Impact Sensors are designed to measure compression and impact forces from a fraction of a lb(N) to 50,000 lbs (to 22.4 kN). The flat sensing surface located on the top of the sensor is designed to measure a dynamic force quickly applied axially to the sensor.

As highlighted in **Figure 3** compression forces directed against the sensing surface produce a positive-going output. A tensile output could be obtained if a static, steady-state load were applied to the sensor. The maximum tensile output to be measured would be that of the applied static, steady state load as that load is quickly removed.

This force-directed input and corresponding output will provide a positive going output signal in ICP® models and a negative going output in charge mode sensors. If desired, adding the prefix "N" to a model number upon order, sometimes desired for charge mode models, will indicate polarity reversal.

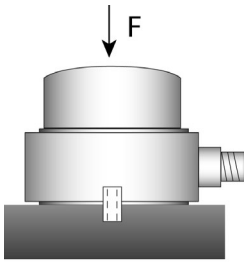


Figure 3 - Series 200 ICP® Impact Sensor

Polyimide film tape covers the cap surface to reduce high frequency ringing associated with metal-to-metal impacts. Internal mounting holes with uniform 10-32 threads are prepared on each end of the sensor in the smaller models. Two Model 081B05-mounting studs (M081B05 for metric installation) are supplied. Larger ICP® Models 200C20 and 200C50, as well as charge mode model 210B50, have ¼-28 mounting provisions and are supplied with ¼-28 stud both ends as well as a 1/4-28 to M6x1.0 for metric mounting.

Versions offering full-scale measurement ranges of 10 lb to 5000 lb compression (45 to 22kN) tension are available. For higher ranges, consider the dedicated ring, link, or impact style sensor configurations.

Applications include drop testing, machinery studies, punching and forming operations, tensile testing, fatigue testing, fracture analysis, and materials testing.

RINGS
Series 201B to 207C Ring Sensors are designed to measure compression forces from a fraction of a lb(N) to 100,000 lbs (to 444.8k N).

Each sensor is provided with a calibration certificate reflecting the sensitivity of the sensor when calibrated with a PCB supplied Beryllium Copper (BeCU)mounting stud. In the event a customer is going to install the sensor in a fixture without a mounting stud or with a stud of a stiffer material than the supplied BeCu stud, the sensor sensitivity will be slightly different.

Refer to **Section 3** for recommended force ring mounting and preload requirements.

Figure 4 outlines some possible mounting configurations to which the ring series may be installed

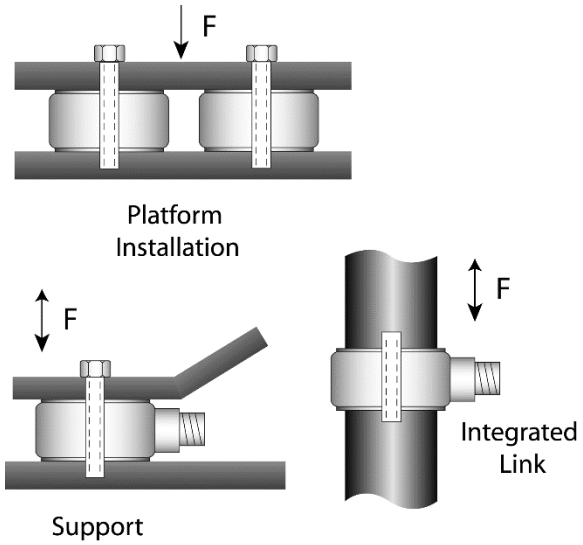


Figure 4 - Series 201 to 207 ICP® Ring Force Sensor Possible Installation Methods

GENERAL PURPOSE - RADIAL
Model 208C01-C05 General Purpose Sensors are designed to measure compression and impact forces from a fraction of a lb(N) to 5,000 lbs (to 22.24 kN). Tension forces can be measured to 500 lbs (2.224 kN). Model 084A03, a supplied convex, stainless steel cap with integral 10-32 mounting stud, converts this tension/compression model to a sensor capable of impact measurements. Polyimide film tape covers the cap surface to reduce high frequency ringing associated with metal-to-metal impacts.

GENERAL PURPOSE - AXIAL
Models 208A11-A15 Axial Sensors provide performance and specifications similar to the Model 208C Sensors. These sensors are designed primarily to measure compression and impact forces from a few pounds(N) to 5,000 lbs (to 22.24 kN). Tensile forces can be measured to 500 lbs (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 (all models) may be installed directly into a test structure so that the 10-32 electrical connector exits from the opposite side of the mounting fixture. This helps prevent potential damage during drop test applications. This version also uses the Model 084A03 cap for impact measurements.

Figure 5 outlines some possible mounting configurations to which the ring series may be installed

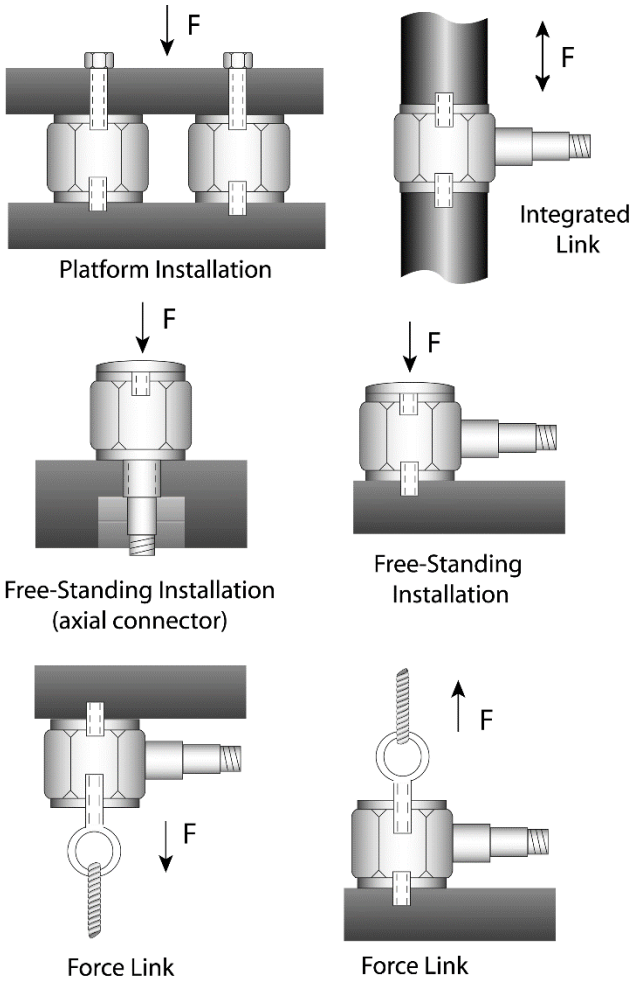


Figure 5 - Series 208 General Purpose and Axial Connector ICP® Force Sensor Installation Methods

LINKS

Series 221B to 227C ICP® Link Sensors are designed for measuring compression from a few pounds(N) to 50,000 lbs (to 222.4 kN), and tension forces from a few pounds (N) to 30,000 lbs (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 to a customer test structure. Unlike ring design sensors, additional external preloading is not required as the factory installed external mounting hardware places the sensor in a preloaded state.

The hex nuts do not loosen naturally. **DO NOT ADJUST THE NUTS WITH A WRENCH.** Loosening or tightening of the hex nuts will change the preload applied to the sensor. The result is that the sensor output will no longer match the factory supplied calibration certificate. In the unlikely event the mounting hardware becomes loose, contact PCB's service and repair document for proper instructions for returning the sensor to PCB for recalibration..

Figure 6 outlines some possible mounting configurations of the link series of sensors.

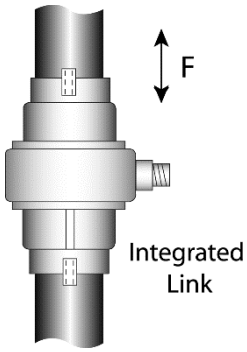


Figure 6 – Series 221 to 227 ICP® Force Link Sensor Mounting Method

3- COMPONENT TRIAX SENSORS

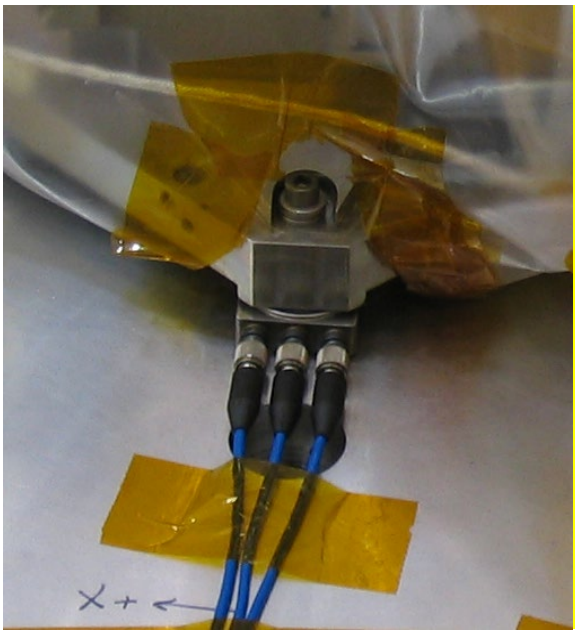
PCB's line of 3-Component force sensors is capable of simultaneously measuring force in three (3) orthogonal directions (X, Y, and Z). Internally, three sets of quartz crystals are cut, oriented and preloaded so the maximum output from the crystal cut for the specific plane is obtained when a force is applied axially to the specific x, y or z plane. Sensor output from loads applied in the alternate, transverse planes(considered channel cross-talk) is negligible as the crystal sets are cut for maximum output in a specific plane.

Optimum performance and linear operation of 3-component force sensors is obtained when a preload is applied to the sensor. Versions are available with ranges up to 10K lb (45kN) in the Z-axis (perpendicular to the top surface), and up to 4,000 lbs (18kN) in the X and Y (shear) axes.

There are two modes of triaxial force sensors. **ICP®** triaxial designs utilize built-in microelectronic circuitry that provides a low-impedance voltage, the electrical output of which is passed to external signal conditioning via one multi-pin connector mounted on the sensor housing This design mechanically has one 4-pin electrical connector that may be coupled to a single multi-conductor sensor cable.

High impedance charge mode models contain three (3) separate electrical output connectors on the sensor housing, each corresponding to the respective x, y, or z axis. Low noise cables should be used in low impedance system arrangements. These models are ideal for use in harsh industrial or high temperature environments.

Figure 7 outlines installation possibilities of triax force sensors.



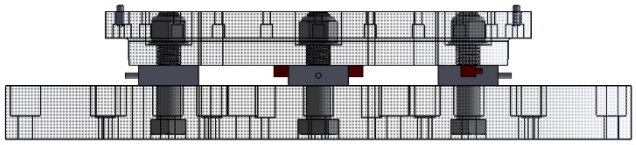


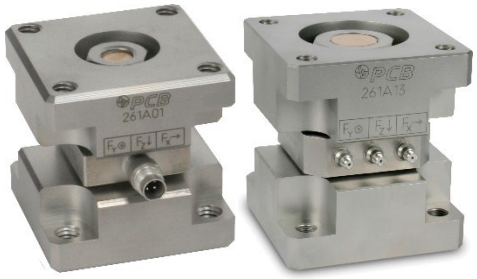
Figure 7 - Series 260 Mounting 3-Component Force Sensor

3-COMPONENT LINK TRIAX SENSORS

Series 261 3-component force sensors are designed for measuring z-axis compression loads from a fraction of a pound(N) to 10,000 lbs (to 45 kN), and x and y-axis radial forces from a few pounds (N) to 4,000 lbs (to 18 kN). These sensors are designed to simultaneously monitor three measurements in the x, y, and z-planes. Similar to the piezoelectric link series, this series consists of a triaxial force sensor factory installed and preloaded between mounting hardware. Additional customer applied preload during installation is not required.

The mounting hardware does not loosen naturally. **DO NOT ADJUST THE MOUNTING HARDWARE** as loosening or tightening of the hardware will change the preload applied to the sensor. Changes to the preload result in changes the factory supplied calibration. In the unlikely event the mounting hardware becomes loose, contact PCB's service and repair document for proper instructions for returning the sensor to PCB for recalibration.

Figure 8 – SERIES 3-COMPONENT TRIAX FORCE SENSORS



ICP® version Charge mode version

PENETRATION

Penetration style sensors are similar to the axial models but are specifically designed for compression and impact force measurements in materials testing applications. Smooth, cylindrical housings and curved impact caps avoid cutting through specimens. This enables measurements to be taken to determine yield, deformation, and break point measurements of polymers, composites, and other materials. The axial connector configuration installs into force thruster apparatus and protects the connector from potential damage. Versions offering full-scale measurements to 5,000 lb (to 22.24kN) are available. Tension measurements are possible with units having removable caps.

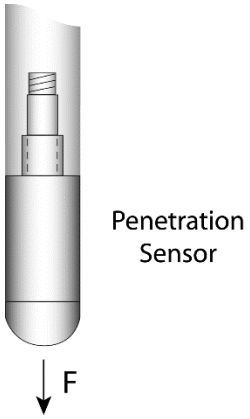


Figure 9 - Series 208A20 ICP®Penetration Force Sensor

MINIATURE/HIGH SENSITIVITY

Series 209 Miniature Sensitivity Sensors permit low amplitude, dynamic compression, tension, and impact force measurements. A full-scale measurement range to 2.2 lbs (9.79 N) compression and to 1 lb (to 4.45 N) tension is standard. Two configurations are available, one with a tapped mounting hole and impact cap, and the other with tapped holes on both ends of

the sensor. Link, integrated link, and freestanding installations are possible as outlined in Figure 9.

Caution – Bending moment concerns
In this model, axial application of forces is critical during measurements due to the sensitivity to bending moments. This sensor series has a very high output (2200mV/lb, 500mV/N) so care should be taken that applied forces are axial to prevent unwanted output (noise) due to bending moments. In addition, the "hat" applied to certain models enabling direct tensile measurements is very small. Axial loads or excessive masses applied to this "hat" could cause it to break away from the main sensor body.

Due to its highly sensitive characteristic, Series 209 sensors may be susceptible to thermal drift caused by temperature transients. These sensors are recommended for use in temperature stable environments only.

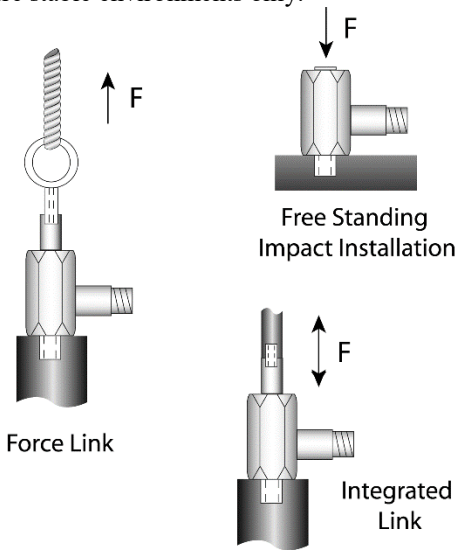


Figure 10 - Series 209 Miniature/High Sensitivity ICP®Force Sensor

3.0 INSTALLATION

CAUTION!
Please read all instructions before attempting to operate this product.

Damage to built-in amplifier
due to incorrect power or misapplication is NOT covered by warranty

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 11**). A good mating surface may be obtained by lapping, turning, spot-facing, or surface grinding. Surface flatness should be held to within 0.001 (TIR) over the entire mating surface. When mounting sensors between two plates care should be taken to assure mounting surfaces are flat and parallel. Non-parallel surfaces could place unwanted stress on internal components leading to premature sensor failure. The protective cap should remain on the electrical connector during installation to prevent connector contamination or damage.

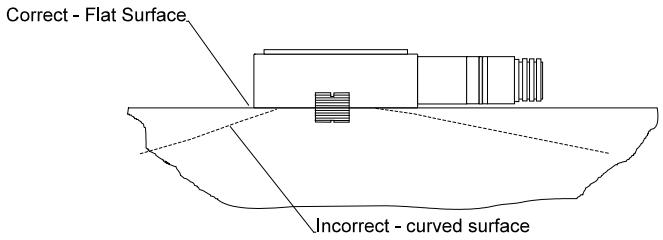


Figure 11 - Force Sensor Installation

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 XDCR jack input on the signal conditioner. 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 signal with a shorted output or intermittent signal and a damaged cable.

For installation in dirty, humid, or rugged environments, it is suggested that the electrical 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 12** for an example of a sensor installation with a securely fastened cable.

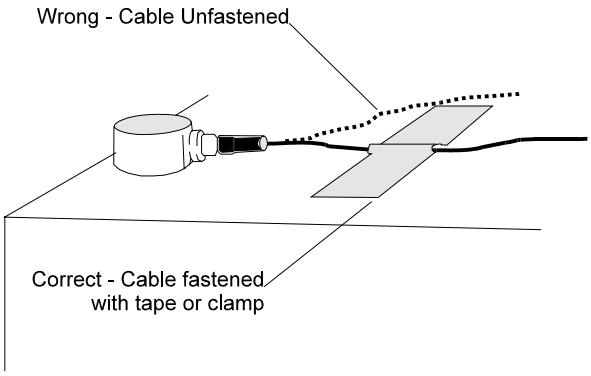


Figure 12 - Cable Strain Relief

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. Refer to the installation drawing for additional mounting details.

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 ICP® Force Rings (Models 201B01 through 207C) and 3-Component Force Sensors (Models 260A01 through A03) are generally installed between two parts of a test structure, as shown in **Figure 4**. During installation, the sensor should be pre-loaded to the amount specified on the specification sheet using the supplied elastic beryllium-copper stud. Preloading in this arrangement ensures that the sensor will perform as calibrated and have good output linearity at the sensor's lower operating range. Use of a mounting stud of stiffer material or no stud will alter PCB calibrated sensitivity.

The stud or bolt holds the structure together and applies preload to the force ring as shown in **Figure 13**. In the typical link installation, shown on the left in **Figure 13**, part of the force between the two structures is shunted through the mounting stud. The amount of force shunted is dependent on the stud material, but may be up to 5% of the total force for the beryllium-copper stud supplied with the sensor and up to 50% for steel studs. This typical installation setup is used by PCB during standard calibrations of force ring models 201B01 through 207C. PCB's standard calibration, when using the BeCu stud, takes this shunted force into account with the final calibration value.

A non-typical installation is shown on the right side of **Figure 13**. In this installation, the stud or bolt used to apply the preload does not shunt part of the applied force. The plate on top of the sensor has a clearance hole that the stud or bolt passes through. In this installation, the stud or bolt is not directly connected to the top plate by its threads, as it is in the typical installation, so it does not shunt any force. This method of installation accommodates mounting a group of sensors under a common plate.

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.

1. ***Use of a stud or bolt other than the supplied beryllium-copper stud.***
2. ***Use of no stud or bolt.***
3. ***Use of an amount of preload other than the recommended amount.***
4. ***Use of installation that is different from PCB setup during calibration.***
5. ***On rare occasions, a ring sensor may be installed WITHOUT a mounting stud (as installed in precise fixture). In these cases, the sensor sensitivity will be HIGHER than that shown on the PCB calibration certificate.***

In these cases, please contact a PCB applications engineer at 800-828-8840 of the intended installation to discuss your special calibration requirements. PCB can calibrate the sensor without a stud OR ask that a customer supplied mounting stud be provided for use in PCB's calibration process.

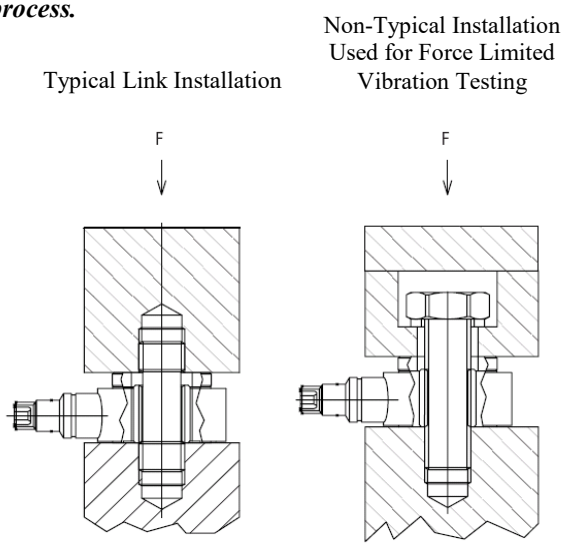


Figure 13 - Force Ring Sensor Installations

PCB in-house calibration procedure requires the installation of a force ring with BeCu stud, in the typical installation setup above. This sensor is then placed 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. Allow the static component of the signal to discharge before calibration.

3-component force sensors must be preloaded to achieve proper operation, particularly for the shear x-, and y-axis. This preload provides the sensing crystals with the compressive loading required to achieve an output in response to shear direction input forces. The recommended applied preload in the z-axis for 3-component force sensors is 10 times the desired measurement range in the x or y-axis. This higher level z-axis preload is required as the resultant output in the x and y axis is a result of friction generated on the internal crystals specifically cut to provide output in the x or y axis.

As an example, to maximize the sensors output in all three (3ea) axis of a 1000 lb (4500 N) triax load cell, a preload of 5000 lbs (22K) should be applied, This will enable measurements in the x and y axis to be 500 lbs (2225 N).

Please refer to the specific model specifications for the recommended preload. A preload chart in Figure 14 is also provided for quick reference.

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 is recommended to be performed. Errors in sensitivity of up to 50% can result by utilizing studs or bolts of different materials.

When installing ICP® ring and 3-component type sensors, a PCB signal conditioner with at least one channel of DC coupling capability is recommended to properly monitor sensor output voltage as it corresponds to the desired preload. A DC-coupled signal conditioner will provide a longer system discharge time constant, which will result in slower signal decay. When used with a DVM or similar readout device, the installer can monitor the sensor output voltage directly for correct preloading.

Monitor the output from the Z-axis connector when preloading 3-component type sensors. These sensors require a preload in the Z-axis that is 10 times their shear range. 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.

Force Ring Models	Preload (lbf)	Incremental Steps	Sensitivity (mV/lbf)	Step Increment (mV)
201B01	60	3	500	10,000
201B02	100	1	50	5,000
201B03	200	1	10	2,000
201B04	400	1	5	2,000
201B05	1,000	1	1	1,000
202B	2,000	1	0.5	1,000
203B	4,000	1	0.25	1,000
204C	8,000	1	0.12	960
205C	12,000	1	0.08	960
206C	16,000	1	0.06	960
207C	33,750	1	0.05	1,688
3-Component Models				
260A01	5,000	2	2.5	6,250
260A02	10,000	3	2.5	8,333
260A03	40,000	1	0.25	10,000

Figure 14 - ICP® Force Sensor Preload Requirements

WORKING RANGE, PRELOAD, AND MAXIMUM LOAD RELATIONSHIP IN RING STYLE and Triaxial FORCE SENSORS

The **Working Range** is the ideal dynamic working load that may be applied to a sensor during operation. In most sensors, the product of the working range and the sensor sensitivity will provide a 5 Volt output, following the equation; 5Volts = range x sensitivity.

The **Sensor Preload** is the load applied to the sensor before the sensor is used in an operation. In ring and triax models, preload is essential to match PCB's calibrated sensitivity as well it assure sensor linearity at the lower measurement range.

The **Maximum Load** is the dynamic load that may be applied before the sensor approaches physical damage. In some sensors this value is a result of a mechanical limitation. In ICP® models this may be an electrical limitation (applying an excessive load under sudden dynamic condition outside the specified range may damage the internal electronic circuitry).

With most sensors, the specified dynamic working range and maximum compression is riding ON TOP OF the applied preload. As an example, triax force sensor Model 260A01 has a specified preload of 5000 lbs (22kN), a working range of 1000 lb (4500N), and a maximum compression range of 1320 lbs (6000 N). To provide the best linear response of the sensor, a 5000 lbs (22kN) preload should be loaded on it. From there one may take dynamic measurements through the entire 1000 lb (4500N) working range of the sensor. Dynamically one should not take measurements above 1320 lbs (6000) as this total load value approaches physical damage to the sensor.

5.0 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 by edge loading or off-axis loading of the sensor. This is accomplished by applying a force to the sensor as close as possible to the center of the sensor. In the event sensor is to be installed to measure a unit under test with a much larger area than that of the sensing surface of sensor, such as a large metal plate, 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 multiple sensor type arrangement.

TYPICAL ICP® SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Sensors with built-in ICP® circuitry require a constant-current excitation voltage for operation. The enclosed specification sheet provides specific power requirements. Required supply voltage is normally 20 to 30 VDC, while the constant current required ranges from 2 to 20 mA.

PCB standard battery-powered signal conditioners are factory set at 2 mA and may be used to adequately drive a 5.5 kHz signal using a typical PCB 29 pF/ft. cable to a desired 5-Volt full scale output, or about 175 feet (53 meters). PCB line signal supplies are factory set at 4 mA (and adjustable from 2 to 20 mA), enabling signals to be transmitted over hundreds of feet (meters), depending on the frequency of interest.

It is necessary to supply the sensor with a 2 to 20 mA constant current at +20 to +30 VDC through a current-regulating diode or equivalent circuit, contained in all PCB signal conditioners. See Guide G-0001B for powering and signal conditioning information pertaining to all ICP® instrumentation.

Most of the line powered signal conditioners manufactured by PCB have an adjustable current feature allowing a choice of input currents from 2 to 20 mA. In general, for lowest noise (best resolution), choose the lower current ranges. When driving long cables (to several thousand feet(meters)), use higher current, up to 20 mA maximum. Consult a factory applications engineer or local distributor to determine if higher current settings are required.

For sensor operation, connect the sensor to the signal conditioner as shown in the typical ICP® sensor systems below. Compete system operation requires the connection of the force sensor to a signal conditioner, then to a readout device (oscilloscope, meter, recorder, or A-to-D board) or to a readout device with built-in ICP® sensor excitation. Insert the cable center pin into the sensor electrical receptacle. Tighten the coaxial cable to the sensor by turning the cable nut by hand to ensure good electrical contact. **Do not spin the sensor onto the cable** as this will fatigue the electrical center pin resulting in an intermittent connector or damaged cable.

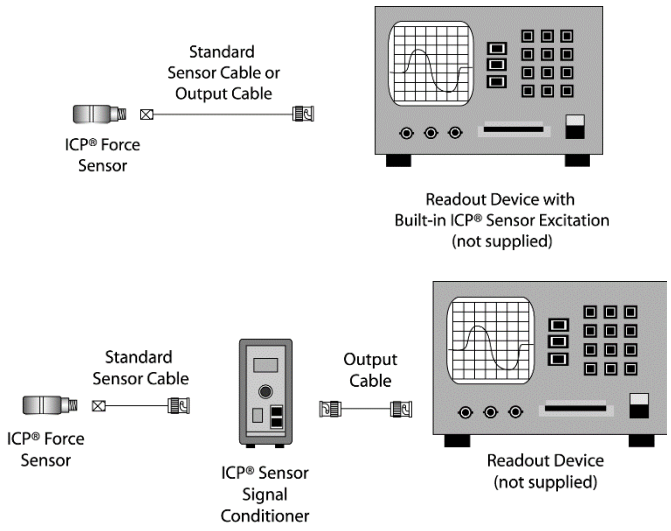


Figure 15 - Typical ICP® System Configurations

6.0 POLARITY

Compressive forces upon an ICP® force sensor produce a positive-going voltage output. Tensile forces produce a negative-going voltage output. Sensors with reversed polarity are available upon request.

7.0 LOW-FREQUENCY MONITORING

Force sensors used for applications in short term, steady state monitoring, such as sensor calibration, or short term, quasi-static testing should be powered by signal conditioners that operate in DC-coupled mode. PCB Series 482 and 484 Signal Conditioner operates in either AC or DC-coupled mode and may be supplied with gain features or a zero "clamped" output often necessary in repetitive, positive polarity pulse train applications.

If you wish to learn more about ICP® sensors, consult PCB's General Signal Conditioning Guide, a brochure outlining the technical specifics associated with piezoelectric sensorsThis brochure is available from PCB's website at: http://www.pcb.com/techsupport/tech_signal or from PCB by request, free of charge.

8.0 DISCHARGE TIME CONSTANT

The discharge time constant (DTC) of the entire transduction system from sensor to readout must be considered when attempting to calibrate an ICP force sensor by static methods. In order to take full advantage of the long DTC built into the force sensor, it is best to DC couple from the sensor to the readout device. Several dual-mode PCB signal conditioners (e.g., Series 484) use direct coupling techniques to decouple the output signal from the sensor bias voltage. With the output of the signal conditioner coupled to a DC readout, such as a digital voltmeter (DVM) or oscilloscope, the time constant of the sensor is not compromised by AC coupling elsewhere within the system.

When DC coupling is required to maximize a sensors DTC in low frequency applications, it is important to DC couple the entire system, not just from the sensor to the signal conditioner. The system time constant is determined by the shortest time constant in the system. For this reason, the readout device as well as the signal conditioner must be DC coupled.

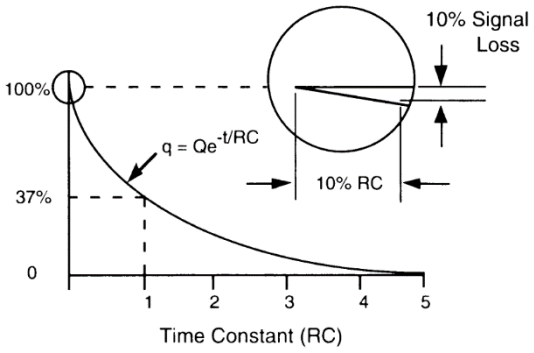


Figure 16 - Characteristic Discharge Time Constant Curve

The discharge time constant 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 16**, this is an exponential decay. Approximately five DTC intervals are needed for a peak signal to naturally decay back to zero.

The rule of thumb for signal discharge, as outlined in **Figure 17**, is this: for the first 10% of the DTC, the signal lost is approximately proportional to the time elapsed.

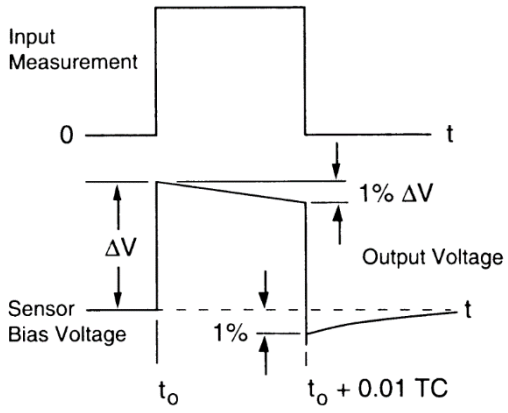


Figure 17 - Step Function Response

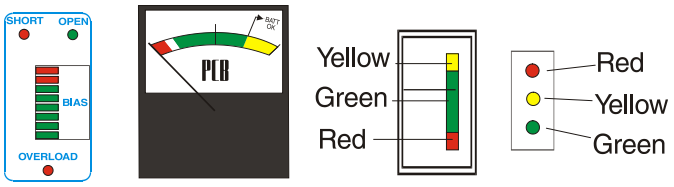
Step Function Response
For example, a sensor with a 500-second DTC loses approximately 1% of its output level the first five seconds (1% of 500) after the application of a steady state force within the measuring range. In this case, the output reading must be taken within five seconds of the force application for 1% accuracy. If it is impossible to avoid AC coupling somewhere in the sensing system, try to keep the coupling DTC at least an order of magnitude longer than the DTC of the force sensor. This avoids compromising the sensor DTC.

9.0 CALIBRATION

A NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) traceable calibration graph is supplied with each force sensor certifying its voltage sensitivity (mV/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.

10.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

When a PCB signal conditioner with any of the following indicators are used, turn the power on and observe the voltmeter (or LED's) on the front panel.



NORMAL OPERATION

INDICATOR	DVM READING	OPERATION
GREEN (Mid-Scale)	8 to 14 V	Proper range for most ICP sensors.
GREEN (Low End)	3 to 7 V	Proper range for low bias ICP sensors.
GREEN (High End)	15 to 17 V	Proper range for high bias ICP sensors.
RED	0 Volts	Short in the sensor, cable, or connections.
YELLOW	24 to 28 V	Open circuit in the sensor, cable, or connections. (Excitation voltage is being monitored.)

Output voltage moves from YELLOW to GREEN slowly until charging is complete. AC coupled signal conditioners require sufficient time to charge the internal coupling capacitor. Allow signal conditioner to charge for five (5) discharge time constants for stable operation. In most cases, this is just a few seconds.

Note: Most PCB force sensors have an output bias of 8-14 VDC. Refer to the specification sheet in this manual for the bias range of the model you are using. If you are using a low bias sensor, the indicator will be at the bottom end of the green portion of the dial indicator, and may even be in the red portion. This is the expected range and indicates proper operation.

11.0 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 250°F (121°C).

C. Do not apply voltage to the sensor without current-limiting diodes or other current protection.

D. Do not apply more than 20 mA of current to the force sensor.

E. When mounting the force sensor, observe installation procedures detailed in Section 3.0 and as outlined on the specific sensor Installation Drawing to avoid over-torquing when mounting.

F. Do not apply more than 30 volts to the sensor.

G. *Avoid metal-to-metal impacts* during applications as this application produces high-frequency energy and ringing within the sensor which could damage the internal crystal(s) or ICP amplifier. Electrical low-pass filtering or a mechanical damping material can help reduce such effects.

H. *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.

Model 300A34

Civil Engineering Laboratory Kit - Significant discount off list price of components, consisting of: 1x 086C03 Hammer, 2x 333B30 Accels, 2x 208C04 Force Sensors, 2x 333B40 Accels, 1x 393B04 Seismic Accel, cables, and accessories

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

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工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	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。

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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

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Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

Model 393B04

Civil Engineering Laboratory Kit - Significant discount off list price of components, consisting of: 1x 086C03 Hammer, 2x 333B30 Accels, 2x 208C04 Force Sensors, 2x 333B40 Accels, 1x 393B04 Seismic Accel, cables, and accessories

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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.

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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.

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PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	O	O	O	O	O

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PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

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General
OPERATING GUIDE

for use with

PIEZOELECTRIC ICP® 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, ICP® acceleration sensor. 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 a factory Application Engineer at 716-684-0001 or your nearest PCB sales representative.

2.0 ICP® ACCELEROMETERS

Powered by simple, inexpensive, constant-current signal conditioners, these sensors are easy to operate and interface with signal analysis, data acquisition and recording instruments. The following features further characterize ICP® sensors:

- Fixed voltage sensitivity, regardless of cable type or length.
- Low-impedance output signal, which can be transmitted over long cables in harsh environments with virtually no loss in signal quality.
- Two-wire operation with low cost coaxial cable, two-conductor ribbon wire or twisted-pair cabling.
- Low-noise, voltage-output signal compatible with standard readout, signal analysis, recording, and data acquisition equipment.
- Low cost per-channel - ICP® accelerometers require only an inexpensive, constant-current signal conditioner to operate.
- Intrinsic self-test feature – monitoring the sensor's output bias voltage provides an indication of proper operation, faulty condition, and bad cables.

In the rear of this manual you will find a **Specification Sheet**, which provides the complete performance characteristics of your particular sensor.

3.0 OPTIONAL FEATURES

Many sensors are supplied with standard, optional features. When listed before the model number, the following prefix letters indicate that the sensor is manufactured or supplied with a particular optional feature: **"A"** option: adhesive mount; **"HT"** option: extended high temperature range; **"J"** option: electrically ground isolated; **"M"** option: metric mounting thread; **"Q"** option: extended discharge time constant; **"T"** option: built-in transducer electronic data sheet (TEDS); and **"W"** option: attached, water-resistant cabling. Other prefix letters, such as **"K"**, **"KR"**, **"GK"**, **"GKR"**, **"KL"**, and **"GKL"**, indicate that the sensor is ordered in kit form, including interconnect cabling and signal conditioner. If you have any questions or concerns regarding optional features, consult the Vibration Division's product catalog or contact a PCB factory representative.

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.

® ICP is a registered trademark of PCB Group, Inc., which uniquely identifies PCB sensors that incorporate built-in microelectronics.

Shown in figure 1 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. This roll-off behavior is typically fixed by the sensor's built-in electronics. However, when operating AC-coupled signal conditioners with readout devices having an input impedance of less than one megohm, the low frequency range may be affected. If necessary, contact a factory representative for further assistance.*

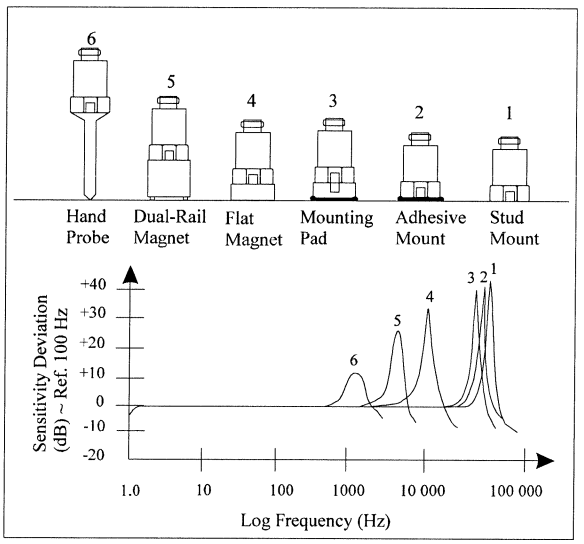

Figure 1. Assorted Mounting Configurations and Their Effects on High Frequency

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.*

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 enclosed **Installation Drawing**.

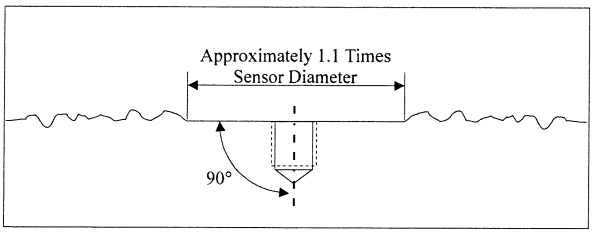

Figure 2. Mounting Surface Preparation

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.

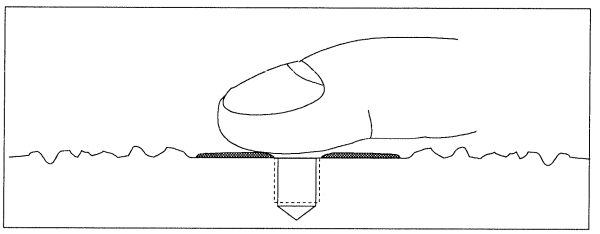

Figure 3. Mounting Surface Lubrication

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 accelerometer and hand-tighten (this step is unnecessary for units having an integral mounting stud). Then, screw the sensor into the tapped hole that was prepared in the test object. Tighten the unit in place by applying, with a torque wrench, the recommended mounting torque, as listed on the enclosed **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 perform well for temporary installations whereas two-part epoxies and quick-bonding gels (super glue) provide a more permanent installation. Two

techniques are used for adhesive mounting; they are via an adhesive mounting base (method 1 below) or direct adhesive mounting (method 2 below).

NOTE: *Adhesively mounted sensors often exhibit a reduction in high-frequency range. Generally, smooth surfaces and stiff adhesives provide the best high 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 many bases are manufactured of "hard-coated" aluminum, they provide electrical isolation to eliminate ground loops and reduce electrical interference that may propagate from 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 flat side of the appropriate adhesive mounting base according to the guidelines set forth in **STEPS 2** and **3** of the Stud Mount Procedure presented above.

STEP 3: Place a small portion of adhesive on the underside of the mounting base (the underside is discernable by the concentric grooves which are designed to accept the adhesive). Firmly press down on the assembly to displace any extra adhesive remaining under the base.

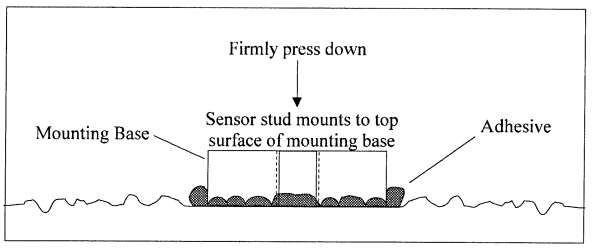

Figure 4. Mounting Base: Adhesive Installation

METHOD 2 - Direct Adhesive Mount

For restrictions of space or for convenience, most sensors can be adhesive-mounted directly to the test structure (an exception being units having integral mounting studs).

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. Also, adhesive that may invade the tapped mounting hole in the base of the sensor will compromise future ability to stud mount the unit.

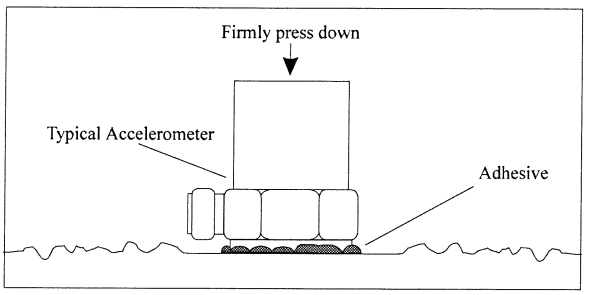

Figure 5. Direct Adhesive Mounting

4.2-1 ADHESIVE MOUNT REMOVAL (other than wax)

NOTE: *A debonder should always be used to avoid sensor damage.*

To avoid damaging the accelerometer, a debonding agent must be applied to the adhesive prior to sensor removal. With so many adhesives in use (everything from super glues, dental cement, epoxies, etc), there is no universal debonding agent available. The debonder for the Loctite 454 adhesive that PCB offers is Acetone. If you are using anything other than Loctite 454, you will have to check with the individual manufacturers for their debonding recommendations. The debonding agent must be allowed to penetrate the surface in order to properly react with the adhesive, so it is advisable to wait a few minutes before removing the sensor.

After the debonding agent has set, you can use an ordinary open-end wrench if the accelerometer has a hex base or square base, or the supplied removal tool for teardrop accelerometers. After attaching either, use a gentle shearing (or twisting) motion (by hand only) to remove the sensor from the test structure.

4.3 MAGNETIC MOUNT

Magnetic mounting provides a convenient means for making quick, portable measurements and is commonly used for machinery condition monitoring, predictive maintenance, spot checks, and vibration trending applications.

NOTE: *The correct magnet choice and an adequately prepared mounting surface are critical for obtaining reliable measurements, especially at high frequencies. Poor installations can cause as much as a 50% drop in the sensor frequency range.*

Not every magnet is suitable for all applications. For example, rare earth magnets are commonly used because

of their high strength. Flat magnets work well on smooth, flat surfaces, while dual-rail magnets are required for curved surfaces such as motor housings and pipes. In the case of non-magnetic or rough surfaces, it is recommended that the user first weld, epoxy, or otherwise adhere a steel mounting pad to the test surface. This provides a smooth location for mounting and a target to insure that subsequent measurements for trending purposes are taken at the same location.

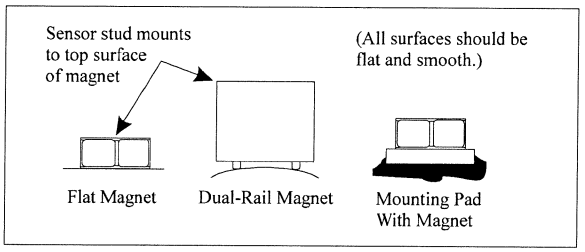

Figure 6. Magnet Types

STEP 1: Prepare a smooth, flat mounting surface. A minimum surface finish of 63 µin (0.00016 mm) generally works best. After cleaning the surface and checking for burrs, apply a light film of silicone grease, machine oil, or similar-type coupling fluid.

STEP 2: After choosing the correct magnet type, inspect the magnet, verifying that its mounting surfaces are flat and smooth.

STEP 3: Stud-mount the accelerometer to the appropriate magnet according to the guidelines set forth in **STEP 3** of the above Stud Mount Procedure.

STEP 4: To avoid damage to the sensor, install the magnet/sensor assembly to the prepared test surface by gently "rocking" or "sliding" it into place.

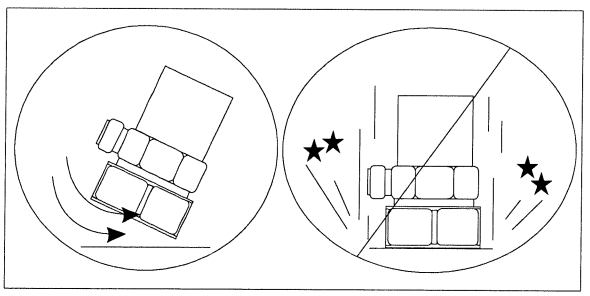

Figure 7. Magnet Mounting

CAUTION: *Magnetically mounting of an accelerometer has the potential to generate very high (and very damaging) acceleration (g) levels. To prevent such damage, exercise caution and install the assembly gently by rocking it into place. If shock is expected to be a particular concern, use a sensor with built-in shock protection. For further assistance, contact a factory representative.*

4.4 HANDHELD OR PROBE TIP MOUNT

This method is NOT recommended for most applications. Both the accuracy and repeatability at low (<5 Hz) and high frequency (>1 kHz) ranges are questionable. It is generally used only for machinery condition monitoring, when installation space is restricted, or other portable trending applications. The technique, however, can be useful for initially determining locations of greatest vibration to establish a permanent sensor installation point.

5.0 CABLING

Care and attention to cable installation and cable condition is essential as the reliability and accuracy of any measurement system is no better than that of its weakest link. Do to the nature of vibration measurements, all sensor cables will ultimately fatigue and fail. Good installation practice will extend the life of a cable, however, it is highly recommended to keep spare cables on hand to enable continuation of the test in the event of a cable failure.

STEP 1: Ascertain that you have the correct cable type.

One cable type cannot satisfy all applications. ICP® sensors can be operated with any ordinary two-wire or coaxial cable. Special, low-noise cables that are typically recommended for use with high-impedance, charge-output sensors can also be used. For applications requiring conformity to CE, low noise cables are essential. Industrial applications often require shielded, twisted-pair cables to reduce the effects of EMI and RFI that is present near electrical motors and machinery. Teflon-jacketed cabling may be necessary to withstand corrosive environments and higher temperatures. Consult the Vibration Division's product catalog for more information about cables or feel free to contact a factory representative for a specific recommendation on cables that are best suited for your application.

STEP 2: Connect the cable to the accelerometer.

A small amount of thread-locking compound placed on the connector threads prior to attachment helps secure the cable during testing. In wet, oily, or dirty environments, the connection can be sealed with silicone rubber sealant, O-rings, and flexible, heat-shrink tubing.

Coaxial Cables: Make connection by inserting the cable's connector pin into the sensor's mating socket. Then thread the connector into place by turning the cable connector's outer shell onto the accelerometer's electrical connector.

NOTE: *Do not spin the accelerometer while holding the cable connector stationary, as this will cause undue*

friction on the center pin of the cable connector and lead to premature fatigue.

Multi-pin connectors: Make connection by inserting the sensor's mating pins onto the cable connector's mating sockets. Then thread the connector into place by turning the cable connector's outer shell onto the accelerometer's electrical connector.

Pigtail Connections: Certain miniature accelerometers and shock sensors are provided with lightweight cables attached to "Pigtail" connections. This type of connection reduces overall weight and incidence of connection intermittency under shock conditions. In the event of a cable or connection failure, the cables may be repaired in the field simply by re-soldering the stripped leads 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 to internal electronics may be caused by excessive heat during soldering and such failure is not covered by warranty.*

STEP 3: Route the cable to the signal conditioner, making certain to relieve stress on the sensor/cable connection. Also, minimize cable motion by securing it with tape, clamps or ties at regular intervals.

Common sense 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. To avoid ground loops, shielded cables should have the shield grounded at one end only, typically at the signal conditioner.

STEP 4: Finally, connect the remaining cable end to the signal conditioner. It is good practice to dissipate any electrical charge that may have accumulated in the cable by shorting the signal pin to the ground pin or shell prior to attachment.

6.0 POWERING

All ICP® sensors require constant current excitation for proper operation. For this reason, use only PCB constant-current signal conditioners or other approved constant-current sources. A typical system schematic is shown in Figure 8.

NOTE: *Damage to the built-in electronics resulting from the application of incorrect power, or the use of an unapproved power source, is NOT covered by warranty.*

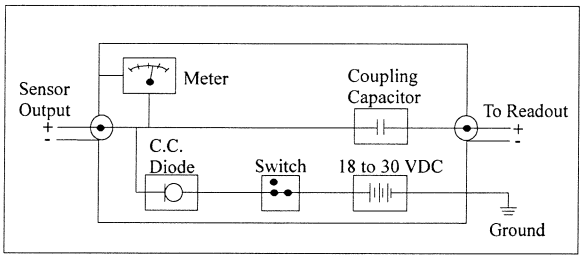

Figure 8. Typical System Schematic

The power supply consists of a current-regulated, 18 to 30 VDC source. This power is regulated by a current-limiting circuit, which provides the constant-current excitation required for proper operation of ICP® sensors. In general, battery-powered devices offer versatility for portable, low-noise measurements, whereas line-powered units provide the capability for continuous monitoring. Consult the Vibration Division's product catalog for more information about signal conditioners.

NOTE: *Under no circumstances should a voltage be supplied to an ICP® accelerometer without a current-regulating diode or equivalent electrical circuit. This may include ohmmeters, multi-meters and continuity testers.*

Meters or LEDs are used on PCB signal conditioners to monitor the bias voltage on the sensor output signal, to check sensor operation, and detect cable faults. Normally, a "yellow" reading indicates an open circuit; "green" indicates normal operation; and "red" indicates either a short or overload condition. Finally, a capacitor at the output stage of the device removes the sensor output bias voltage from the measurement signal. This provides a zero-based, AC-coupled output signal that is compatible with most standard readout devices.

NOTE: *Units having a low bias voltage may be in the "red," when actually they are working properly. If suspect, the bias voltage can be checked with a voltmeter attached to a "T" connector installed on the input connector to the signal conditioner.*

Note: *For readout devices having an input impedance near one gigohm (as encountered with some A to D converters), it may be necessary to place a one megohm resistor in parallel to the readout input to eliminate slow turn-on and signal drift.*

Today, many FFT analyzers, data acquisition modules, and data collectors have the proper constant-current excitation built-in for direct use with ICP® sensors. Before using this feature, however, check that the supply voltage and constant current are within acceptable limits for use with your particular sensor. (Check enclosed **Specification Sheet**). Please contact the respective signal

conditioner manufacturer or check the product manual for more information.

7.0 OPERATING

After completing the system setup, switch on the signal conditioner and allow 1 to 2 minutes for the system to stabilize. The meter (or LED) on the signal conditioner should be reading "green." This indicates proper operation and you may begin taking measurements. If a faulty condition is indicated (red or yellow reading), first check all system connections, then check the functionality of the cable and signal conditioner. If the system still does not operate properly, consult a PCB factory representative.

NOTE: *Always operate the accelerometer within the limitations listed on the enclosed* ***Specification Sheet****. Operating the device outside these parameters can cause temporary or permanent damage to the sensor.*

8.0 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. Fortunately, most sensor manufacturers provide a calibration record that documents the exact characteristics of each sensor. (The type and amount of data varies depending on the manufacturer, sensor type, contractual regulations, and other special requirements).

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

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 suggest 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 Handheld Shaker operates at a fixed frequency and known amplitude (1.0 g) to provide a quick check of sensor sensitivity.*

8.1 RECALIBRATION SERVICE

PCB offers recalibration services for our piezoelectric accelerometers, as well as units produced by other manufacturers. Our internal metrology laboratory is certified to ISO 9001, accredited by A2LA to ANSI/IEC 17025 and ANSI/NCSL Z540-1, complies with ISO 10012-1 (and former MIL-STD-45662A), and uses equipment directly traceable to NIST. Our investment in equipment, traceability and conformance to industry standards ensures accurate calibration against relevant specifications, in a timely fashion.

8.2 BACK-TO-BACK CALIBRATION THEORY

Many companies choose to purchase the equipment necessary to perform the recalibration procedure in house. 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.

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.

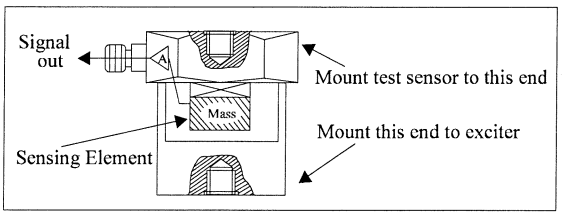

Figure 9. Reference Standard Accelerometer

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).

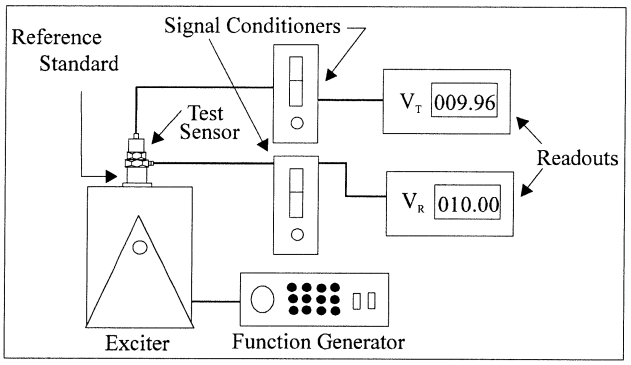

Figure 10. Typical Back-to-Back Calibration System

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.

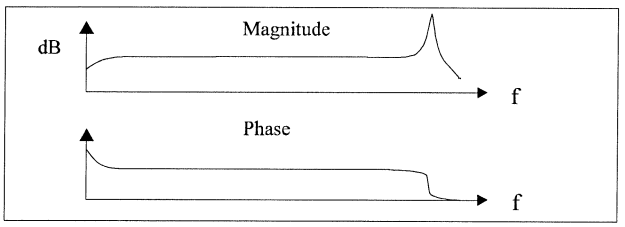

Figure 11. Typical Test Accelerometer Response

8.3 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, then to a nearby stationary location. This reduces cable motion, which is especially important when testing charge output sensors, and helps to prevent extraneous motion or stresses from being imparted into the system. A typical set-up is shown in Figure 12.

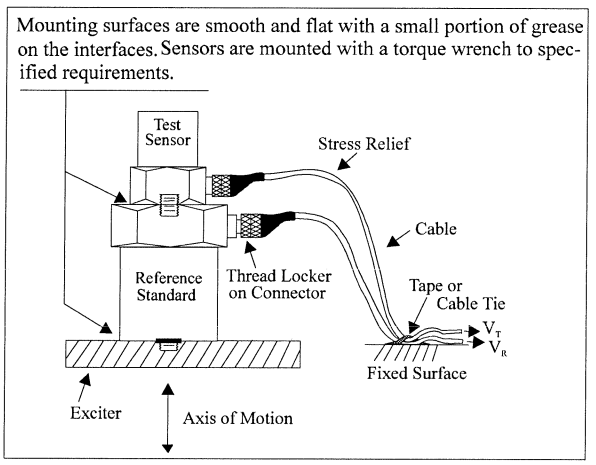

Figure 12. Typical Calibration Set-Up

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.

8.4 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.

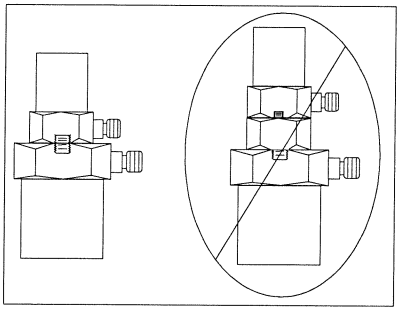

Figure 13. Stud Mounting

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.

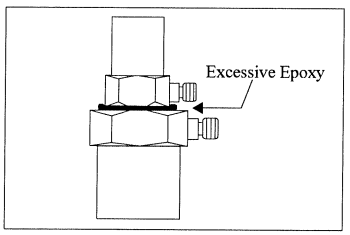

Figure 14. Incorrect Adhesive Mounting

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's sensing element may differ from the vibration at the reference standard due to a "cantilever" effect, seen in Figure 15.

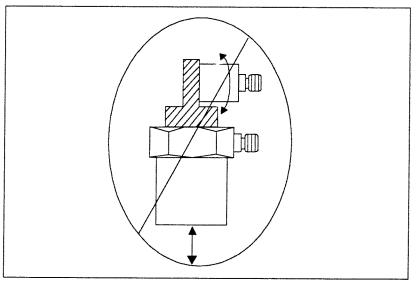

Figure 15. Mounting Triaxial Sensors (Incorrect)

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.

8.5 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 utilizing the services of an accredited laboratory.

9.0 SERVICE

See the supplement sheet, contained in this manual, for information on our warranty, service, repair, and return policies and instructions.

When unexpected measurement problems arise, call our 24-hour SensorLine[SM] to discuss your immediate dynamic instrumentation needs with a factory representative.
Dial 716-684-0001.

PCB PIEZOTRONICS INC
VIBRATION DIVISION

3425 Walden Avenue, Depew, NY 14043-2495 USA **Vibration Division 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

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Printed in U.S

Model 333B30

ACCELEROMETER

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

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工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	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。

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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

General
OPERATING GUIDE

for use with

PIEZOELECTRIC ICP® 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, ICP® acceleration sensor. 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 a factory Application Engineer at 716-684-0001 or your nearest PCB sales representative.

2.0 ICP® ACCELEROMETERS

Powered by simple, inexpensive, constant-current signal conditioners, these sensors are easy to operate and interface with signal analysis, data acquisition and recording instruments. The following features further characterize ICP® sensors:

- Fixed voltage sensitivity, regardless of cable type or length.
- Low-impedance output signal, which can be transmitted over long cables in harsh environments with virtually no loss in signal quality.
- Two-wire operation with low cost coaxial cable, two-conductor ribbon wire or twisted-pair cabling.
- Low-noise, voltage-output signal compatible with standard readout, signal analysis, recording, and data acquisition equipment.
- Low cost per-channel - ICP® accelerometers require only an inexpensive, constant-current signal conditioner to operate.
- Intrinsic self-test feature – monitoring the sensor's output bias voltage provides an indication of proper operation, faulty condition, and bad cables.

In the rear of this manual you will find a **Specification Sheet**, which provides the complete performance characteristics of your particular sensor.

3.0 OPTIONAL FEATURES

Many sensors are supplied with standard, optional features. When listed before the model number, the following prefix letters indicate that the sensor is manufactured or supplied with a particular optional feature: **"A"** option: adhesive mount; **"HT"** option: extended high temperature range; **"J"** option: electrically ground isolated; **"M"** option: metric mounting thread; **"Q"** option: extended discharge time constant; **"T"** option: built-in transducer electronic data sheet (TEDS); and **"W"** option: attached, water-resistant cabling. Other prefix letters, such as **"K"**, **"KR"**, **"GK"**, **"GKR"**, **"KL"**, and **"GKL"**, indicate that the sensor is ordered in kit form, including interconnect cabling and signal conditioner. If you have any questions or concerns regarding optional features, consult the Vibration Division's product catalog or contact a PCB factory representative.

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.

® ICP is a registered trademark of PCB Group, Inc., which uniquely identifies PCB sensors that incorporate built-in microelectronics.

Shown in figure 1 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. This roll-off behavior is typically fixed by the sensor's built-in electronics. However, when operating AC-coupled signal conditioners with readout devices having an input impedance of less than one megohm, the low frequency range may be affected. If necessary, contact a factory representative for further assistance.*

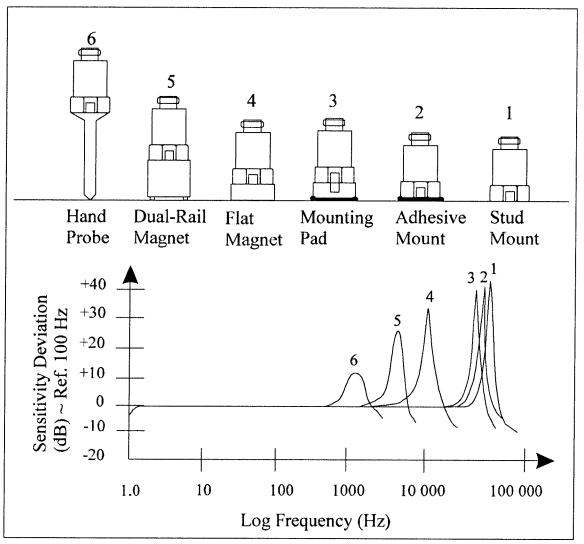

Figure 1. Assorted Mounting Configurations and Their Effects on High Frequency

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.*

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 enclosed **Installation Drawing**.

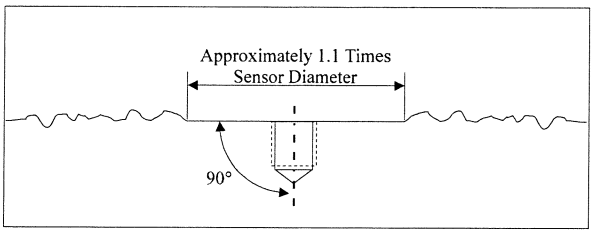

Figure 2. Mounting Surface Preparation

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.

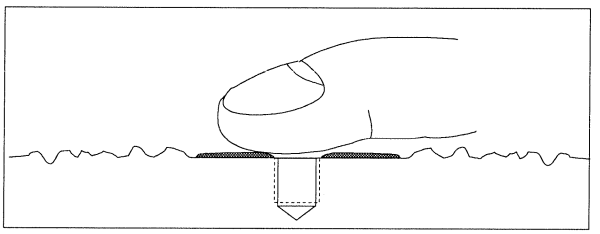

Figure 3. Mounting Surface Lubrication

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 accelerometer and hand-tighten (this step is unnecessary for units having an integral mounting stud). Then, screw the sensor into the tapped hole that was prepared in the test object. Tighten the unit in place by applying, with a torque wrench, the recommended mounting torque, as listed on the enclosed **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 perform well for temporary installations whereas two-part epoxies and quick-bonding gels (super glue) provide a more permanent installation. Two

techniques are used for adhesive mounting; they are via an adhesive mounting base (method 1 below) or direct adhesive mounting (method 2 below).

NOTE: *Adhesively mounted sensors often exhibit a reduction in high-frequency range. Generally, smooth surfaces and stiff adhesives provide the best high 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 many bases are manufactured of "hard-coated" aluminum, they provide electrical isolation to eliminate ground loops and reduce electrical interference that may propagate from 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 flat side of the appropriate adhesive mounting base according to the guidelines set forth in **STEPS 2** and **3** of the Stud Mount Procedure presented above.

STEP 3: Place a small portion of adhesive on the underside of the mounting base (the underside is discernable by the concentric grooves which are designed to accept the adhesive). Firmly press down on the assembly to displace any extra adhesive remaining under the base.

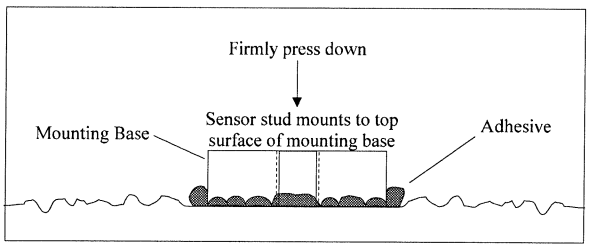

Figure 4. Mounting Base: Adhesive Installation

METHOD 2 - Direct Adhesive Mount

For restrictions of space or for convenience, most sensors can be adhesive-mounted directly to the test structure (an exception being units having integral mounting studs).

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. Also, adhesive that may invade the tapped mounting hole in the base of the sensor will compromise future ability to stud mount the unit.

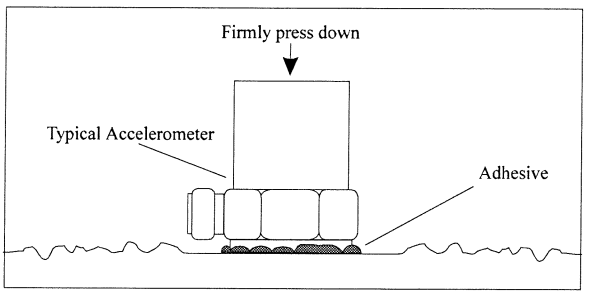

Figure 5. Direct Adhesive Mounting

4.2-1 ADHESIVE MOUNT REMOVAL (other than wax)

NOTE: *A debonder should always be used to avoid sensor damage.*

To avoid damaging the accelerometer, a debonding agent must be applied to the adhesive prior to sensor removal. With so many adhesives in use (everything from super glues, dental cement, epoxies, etc), there is no universal debonding agent available. The debonder for the Loctite 454 adhesive that PCB offers is Acetone. If you are using anything other than Loctite 454, you will have to check with the individual manufacturers for their debonding recommendations. The debonding agent must be allowed to penetrate the surface in order to properly react with the adhesive, so it is advisable to wait a few minutes before removing the sensor.

After the debonding agent has set, you can use an ordinary open-end wrench if the accelerometer has a hex base or square base, or the supplied removal tool for teardrop accelerometers. After attaching either, use a gentle shearing (or twisting) motion (by hand only) to remove the sensor from the test structure.

4.3 MAGNETIC MOUNT

Magnetic mounting provides a convenient means for making quick, portable measurements and is commonly used for machinery condition monitoring, predictive maintenance, spot checks, and vibration trending applications.

NOTE: *The correct magnet choice and an adequately prepared mounting surface are critical for obtaining reliable measurements, especially at high frequencies. Poor installations can cause as much as a 50% drop in the sensor frequency range.*

Not every magnet is suitable for all applications. For example, rare earth magnets are commonly used because

of their high strength. Flat magnets work well on smooth, flat surfaces, while dual-rail magnets are required for curved surfaces such as motor housings and pipes. In the case of non-magnetic or rough surfaces, it is recommended that the user first weld, epoxy, or otherwise adhere a steel mounting pad to the test surface. This provides a smooth location for mounting and a target to insure that subsequent measurements for trending purposes are taken at the same location.

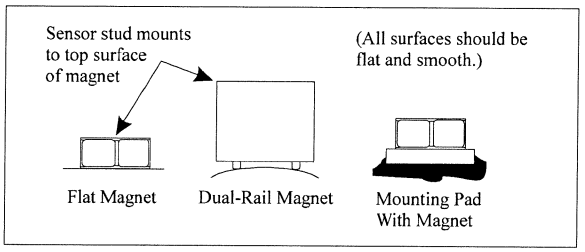

Figure 6. Magnet Types

STEP 1: Prepare a smooth, flat mounting surface. A minimum surface finish of 63 µin (0.00016 mm) generally works best. After cleaning the surface and checking for burrs, apply a light film of silicone grease, machine oil, or similar-type coupling fluid.

STEP 2: After choosing the correct magnet type, inspect the magnet, verifying that its mounting surfaces are flat and smooth.

STEP 3: Stud-mount the accelerometer to the appropriate magnet according to the guidelines set forth in **STEP 3** of the above Stud Mount Procedure.

STEP 4: To avoid damage to the sensor, install the magnet/sensor assembly to the prepared test surface by gently "rocking" or "sliding" it into place.

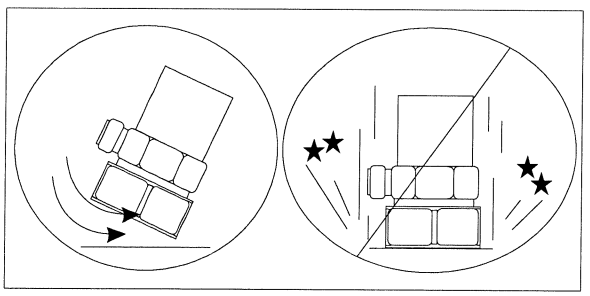

Figure 7. Magnet Mounting

CAUTION: *Magnetically mounting of an accelerometer has the potential to generate very high (and very damaging) acceleration (g) levels. To prevent such damage, exercise caution and install the assembly gently by rocking it into place. If shock is expected to be a particular concern, use a sensor with built-in shock protection. For further assistance, contact a factory representative.*

4.4 HANDHELD OR PROBE TIP MOUNT

This method is NOT recommended for most applications. Both the accuracy and repeatability at low (<5 Hz) and high frequency (>1 kHz) ranges are questionable. It is generally used only for machinery condition monitoring, when installation space is restricted, or other portable trending applications. The technique, however, can be useful for initially determining locations of greatest vibration to establish a permanent sensor installation point.

5.0 CABLING

Care and attention to cable installation and cable condition is essential as the reliability and accuracy of any measurement system is no better than that of its weakest link. Do to the nature of vibration measurements, all sensor cables will ultimately fatigue and fail. Good installation practice will extend the life of a cable, however, it is highly recommended to keep spare cables on hand to enable continuation of the test in the event of a cable failure.

STEP 1: Ascertain that you have the correct cable type.

One cable type cannot satisfy all applications. ICP® sensors can be operated with any ordinary two-wire or coaxial cable. Special, low-noise cables that are typically recommended for use with high-impedance, charge-output sensors can also be used. For applications requiring conformity to CE, low noise cables are essential. Industrial applications often require shielded, twisted-pair cables to reduce the effects of EMI and RFI that is present near electrical motors and machinery. Teflon-jacketed cabling may be necessary to withstand corrosive environments and higher temperatures. Consult the Vibration Division's product catalog for more information about cables or feel free to contact a factory representative for a specific recommendation on cables that are best suited for your application.

STEP 2: Connect the cable to the accelerometer.

A small amount of thread-locking compound placed on the connector threads prior to attachment helps secure the cable during testing. In wet, oily, or dirty environments, the connection can be sealed with silicone rubber sealant, O-rings, and flexible, heat-shrink tubing.

Coaxial Cables: Make connection by inserting the cable's connector pin into the sensor's mating socket. Then thread the connector into place by turning the cable connector's outer shell onto the accelerometer's electrical connector.

NOTE: *Do not spin the accelerometer while holding the cable connector stationary, as this will cause undue*

friction on the center pin of the cable connector and lead to premature fatigue.

Multi-pin connectors: Make connection by inserting the sensor's mating pins onto the cable connector's mating sockets. Then thread the connector into place by turning the cable connector's outer shell onto the accelerometer's electrical connector.

Pigtail Connections: Certain miniature accelerometers and shock sensors are provided with lightweight cables attached to "Pigtail" connections. This type of connection reduces overall weight and incidence of connection intermittency under shock conditions. In the event of a cable or connection failure, the cables may be repaired in the field simply by re-soldering the stripped leads 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 to internal electronics may be caused by excessive heat during soldering and such failure is not covered by warranty.*

STEP 3: Route the cable to the signal conditioner, making certain to relieve stress on the sensor/cable connection. Also, minimize cable motion by securing it with tape, clamps or ties at regular intervals.

Common sense 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. To avoid ground loops, shielded cables should have the shield grounded at one end only, typically at the signal conditioner.

STEP 4: Finally, connect the remaining cable end to the signal conditioner. It is good practice to dissipate any electrical charge that may have accumulated in the cable by shorting the signal pin to the ground pin or shell prior to attachment.

6.0 POWERING

All ICP® sensors require constant current excitation for proper operation. For this reason, use only PCB constant-current signal conditioners or other approved constant-current sources. A typical system schematic is shown in Figure 8.

NOTE: *Damage to the built-in electronics resulting from the application of incorrect power, or the use of an unapproved power source, is NOT covered by warranty.*

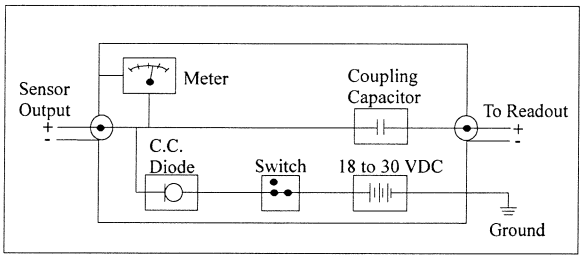

Figure 8. Typical System Schematic

The power supply consists of a current-regulated, 18 to 30 VDC source. This power is regulated by a current-limiting circuit, which provides the constant-current excitation required for proper operation of ICP® sensors. In general, battery-powered devices offer versatility for portable, low-noise measurements, whereas line-powered units provide the capability for continuous monitoring. Consult the Vibration Division's product catalog for more information about signal conditioners.

NOTE: *Under no circumstances should a voltage be supplied to an ICP® accelerometer without a current-regulating diode or equivalent electrical circuit. This may include ohmmeters, multi-meters and continuity testers.*

Meters or LEDs are used on PCB signal conditioners to monitor the bias voltage on the sensor output signal, to check sensor operation, and detect cable faults. Normally, a "yellow" reading indicates an open circuit; "green" indicates normal operation; and "red" indicates either a short or overload condition. Finally, a capacitor at the output stage of the device removes the sensor output bias voltage from the measurement signal. This provides a zero-based, AC-coupled output signal that is compatible with most standard readout devices.

NOTE: *Units having a low bias voltage may be in the "red," when actually they are working properly. If suspect, the bias voltage can be checked with a voltmeter attached to a "T" connector installed on the input connector to the signal conditioner.*

Note: *For readout devices having an input impedance near one gigohm (as encountered with some A to D converters), it may be necessary to place a one megohm resistor in parallel to the readout input to eliminate slow turn-on and signal drift.*

Today, many FFT analyzers, data acquisition modules, and data collectors have the proper constant-current excitation built-in for direct use with ICP® sensors. Before using this feature, however, check that the supply voltage and constant current are within acceptable limits for use with your particular sensor. (Check enclosed **Specification Sheet**). Please contact the respective signal

conditioner manufacturer or check the product manual for more information.

7.0 OPERATING

After completing the system setup, switch on the signal conditioner and allow 1 to 2 minutes for the system to stabilize. The meter (or LED) on the signal conditioner should be reading "green." This indicates proper operation and you may begin taking measurements. If a faulty condition is indicated (red or yellow reading), first check all system connections, then check the functionality of the cable and signal conditioner. If the system still does not operate properly, consult a PCB factory representative.

NOTE: *Always operate the accelerometer within the limitations listed on the enclosed* ***Specification Sheet****. Operating the device outside these parameters can cause temporary or permanent damage to the sensor.*

8.0 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. Fortunately, most sensor manufacturers provide a calibration record that documents the exact characteristics of each sensor. (The type and amount of data varies depending on the manufacturer, sensor type, contractual regulations, and other special requirements).

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

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 suggest 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 Handheld Shaker operates at a fixed frequency and known amplitude (1.0 g) to provide a quick check of sensor sensitivity.*

8.1 RECALIBRATION SERVICE

PCB offers recalibration services for our piezoelectric accelerometers, as well as units produced by other manufacturers. Our internal metrology laboratory is certified to ISO 9001, accredited by A2LA to ANSI/IEC 17025 and ANSI/NCSL Z540-1, complies with ISO 10012-1 (and former MIL-STD-45662A), and uses equipment directly traceable to NIST. Our investment in equipment, traceability and conformance to industry standards ensures accurate calibration against relevant specifications, in a timely fashion.

8.2 BACK-TO-BACK CALIBRATION THEORY

Many companies choose to purchase the equipment necessary to perform the recalibration procedure in house. 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.

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.

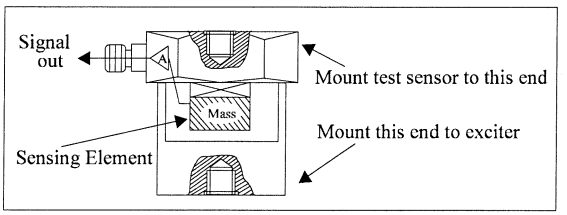

Figure 9. Reference Standard Accelerometer

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).

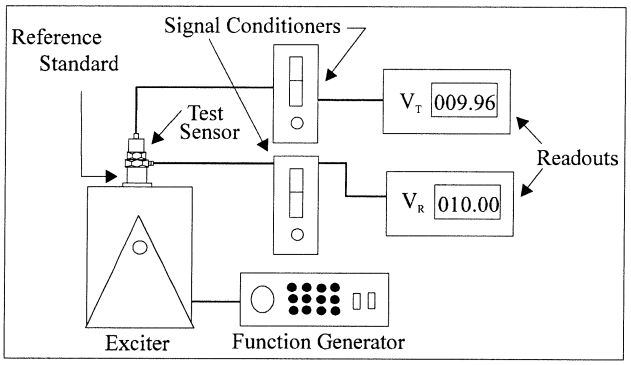

Figure 10. Typical Back-to-Back Calibration System

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.

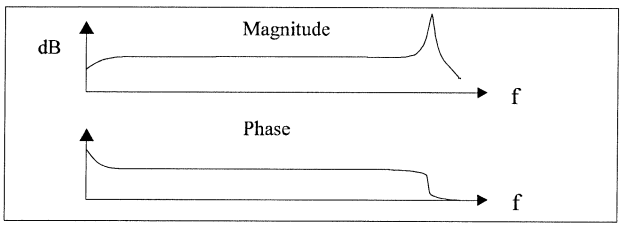

Figure 11. Typical Test Accelerometer Response

8.3 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, then to a nearby stationary location. This reduces cable motion, which is especially important when testing charge output sensors, and helps to prevent extraneous motion or stresses from being imparted into the system. A typical set-up is shown in Figure 12.

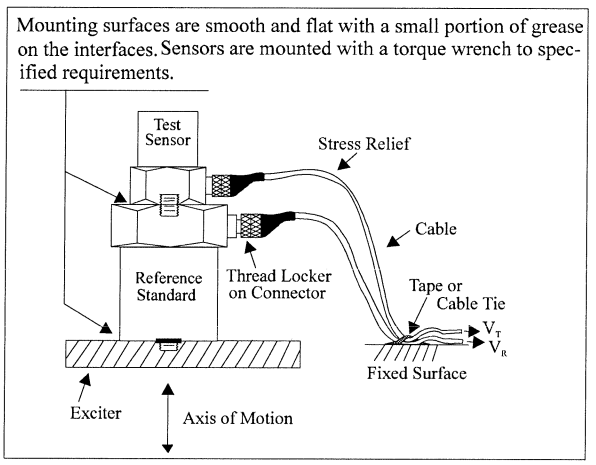

Figure 12. Typical Calibration Set-Up

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.

8.4 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.

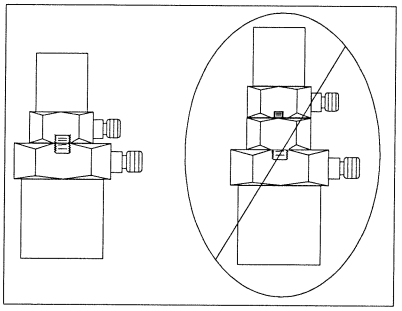

Figure 13. Stud Mounting

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.

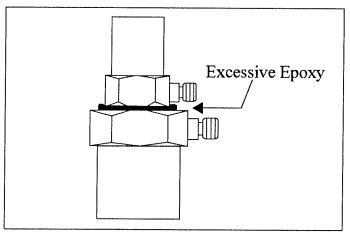

Figure 14. Incorrect Adhesive Mounting

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's sensing element may differ from the vibration at the reference standard due to a "cantilever" effect, seen in Figure 15.

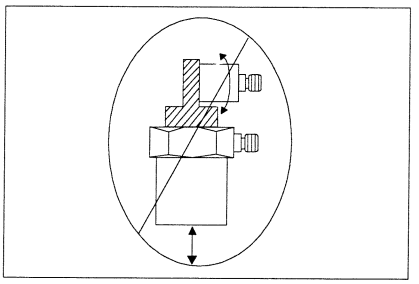

Figure 15. Mounting Triaxial Sensors (Incorrect)

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.

8.5 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 utilizing the services of an accredited laboratory.

9.0 SERVICE

See the supplement sheet, contained in this manual, for information on our warranty, service, repair, and return policies and instructions.

When unexpected measurement problems arise, call our 24-hour SensorLine[SM] to discuss your immediate dynamic instrumentation needs with a factory representative.
Dial 716-684-0001.

PCB PIEZOTRONICS INC
VIBRATION DIVISION

3425 Walden Avenue, Depew, NY 14043-2495 USA **Vibration Division 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

A PCB GROUP COMPANY ISO 9001 CERTIFIED A2LA ACCREDITED to ISO 17025

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ECN Number: 19829

VIB-ICPMANUAL-0

Printed in U.S

Model 333B40

Civil Engineering Laboratory Kit - Significant discount off list price of components, consisting of: 1x 086C03 Hammer, 2x 333B30 Accels, 2x 208C04 Force Sensors, 2x 333B40 Accels, 1x 393B04 Seismic Accel, cables, and accessories

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

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工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	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。

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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

General
OPERATING GUIDE

for use with

PIEZOELECTRIC ICP® 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, ICP® acceleration sensor. 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 a factory Application Engineer at 716-684-0001 or your nearest PCB sales representative.

2.0 ICP® ACCELEROMETERS

Powered by simple, inexpensive, constant-current signal conditioners, these sensors are easy to operate and interface with signal analysis, data acquisition and recording instruments. The following features further characterize ICP® sensors:

- Fixed voltage sensitivity, regardless of cable type or length.
- Low-impedance output signal, which can be transmitted over long cables in harsh environments with virtually no loss in signal quality.
- Two-wire operation with low cost coaxial cable, two-conductor ribbon wire or twisted-pair cabling.
- Low-noise, voltage-output signal compatible with standard readout, signal analysis, recording, and data acquisition equipment.
- Low cost per-channel - ICP® accelerometers require only an inexpensive, constant-current signal conditioner to operate.
- Intrinsic self-test feature – monitoring the sensor's output bias voltage provides an indication of proper operation, faulty condition, and bad cables.

In the rear of this manual you will find a **Specification Sheet**, which provides the complete performance characteristics of your particular sensor.

3.0 OPTIONAL FEATURES

Many sensors are supplied with standard, optional features. When listed before the model number, the following prefix letters indicate that the sensor is manufactured or supplied with a particular optional feature: **"A"** option: adhesive mount; **"HT"** option: extended high temperature range; **"J"** option: electrically ground isolated; **"M"** option: metric mounting thread; **"Q"** option: extended discharge time constant; **"T"** option: built-in transducer electronic data sheet (TEDS); and **"W"** option: attached, water-resistant cabling. Other prefix letters, such as **"K"**, **"KR"**, **"GK"**, **"GKR"**, **"KL"**, and **"GKL"**, indicate that the sensor is ordered in kit form, including interconnect cabling and signal conditioner. If you have any questions or concerns regarding optional features, consult the Vibration Division's product catalog or contact a PCB factory representative.

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.

® ICP is a registered trademark of PCB Group, Inc., which uniquely identifies PCB sensors that incorporate built-in microelectronics.

Shown in figure 1 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. This roll-off behavior is typically fixed by the sensor's built-in electronics. However, when operating AC-coupled signal conditioners with readout devices having an input impedance of less than one megohm, the low frequency range may be affected. If necessary, contact a factory representative for further assistance.*

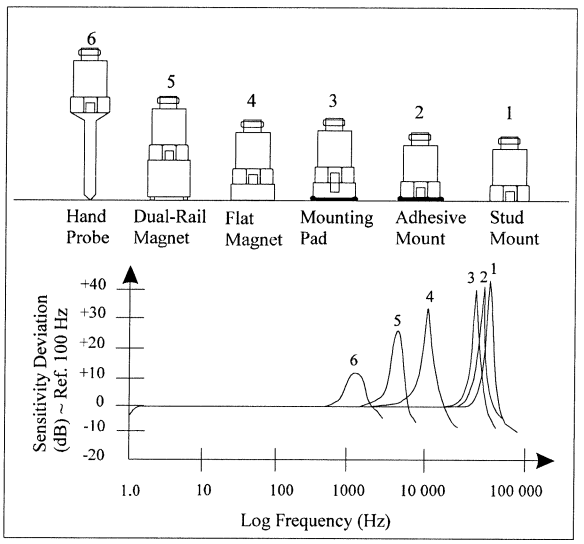


Figure 1. Assorted Mounting Configurations and Their Effects on High Frequency

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.*

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 enclosed **Installation Drawing**.

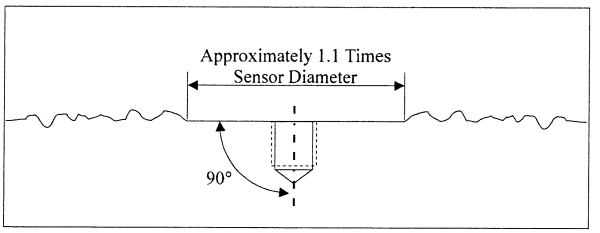


Figure 2. Mounting Surface Preparation

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.

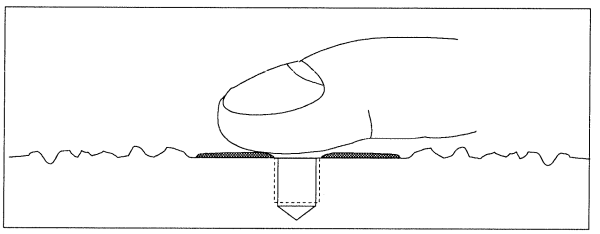


Figure 3. Mounting Surface Lubrication

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 accelerometer and hand-tighten (this step is unnecessary for units having an integral mounting stud). Then, screw the sensor into the tapped hole that was prepared in the test object. Tighten the unit in place by applying, with a torque wrench, the recommended mounting torque, as listed on the enclosed **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 perform well for temporary installations whereas two-part epoxies and quick-bonding gels (super glue) provide a more permanent installation. Two

techniques are used for adhesive mounting; they are via an adhesive mounting base (method 1 below) or direct adhesive mounting (method 2 below).

NOTE: *Adhesively mounted sensors often exhibit a reduction in high-frequency range. Generally, smooth surfaces and stiff adhesives provide the best high 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 many bases are manufactured of "hard-coated" aluminum, they provide electrical isolation to eliminate ground loops and reduce electrical interference that may propagate from 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 flat side of the appropriate adhesive mounting base according to the guidelines set forth in **STEPS 2** and **3** of the Stud Mount Procedure presented above.

STEP 3: Place a small portion of adhesive on the underside of the mounting base (the underside is discernable by the concentric grooves which are designed to accept the adhesive). Firmly press down on the assembly to displace any extra adhesive remaining under the base.

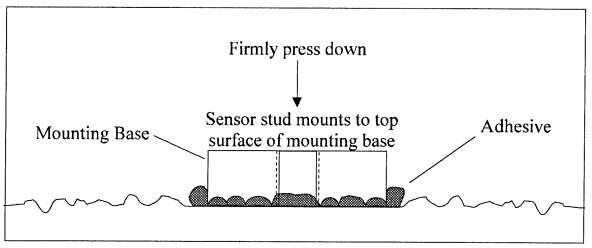


Figure 4. Mounting Base: Adhesive Installation

METHOD 2 - Direct Adhesive Mount

For restrictions of space or for convenience, most sensors can be adhesive-mounted directly to the test structure (an exception being units having integral mounting studs).

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. Also, adhesive that may invade the tapped mounting hole in the base of the sensor will compromise future ability to stud mount the unit.

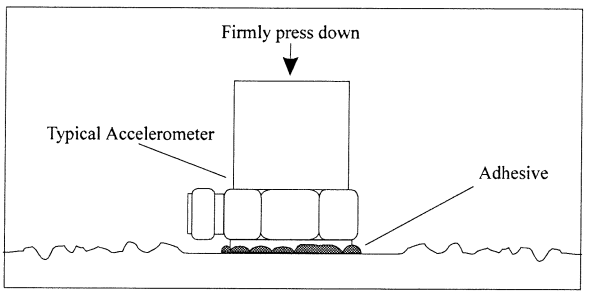


Figure 5. Direct Adhesive Mounting

4.2-1 ADHESIVE MOUNT REMOVAL (other than wax)

NOTE: *A debonder should always be used to avoid sensor damage.*

To avoid damaging the accelerometer, a debonding agent must be applied to the adhesive prior to sensor removal. With so many adhesives in use (everything from super glues, dental cement, epoxies, etc), there is no universal debonding agent available. The debonder for the Loctite 454 adhesive that PCB offers is Acetone. If you are using anything other than Loctite 454, you will have to check with the individual manufacturers for their debonding recommendations. The debonding agent must be allowed to penetrate the surface in order to properly react with the adhesive, so it is advisable to wait a few minutes before removing the sensor.

After the debonding agent has set, you can use an ordinary open-end wrench if the accelerometer has a hex base or square base, or the supplied removal tool for teardrop accelerometers. After attaching either, use a gentle shearing (or twisting) motion (by hand only) to remove the sensor from the test structure.

4.3 MAGNETIC MOUNT

Magnetic mounting provides a convenient means for making quick, portable measurements and is commonly used for machinery condition monitoring, predictive maintenance, spot checks, and vibration trending applications.

NOTE: *The correct magnet choice and an adequately prepared mounting surface are critical for obtaining reliable measurements, especially at high frequencies. Poor installations can cause as much as a 50% drop in the sensor frequency range.*

Not every magnet is suitable for all applications. For example, rare earth magnets are commonly used because

of their high strength. Flat magnets work well on smooth, flat surfaces, while dual-rail magnets are required for curved surfaces such as motor housings and pipes. In the case of non-magnetic or rough surfaces, it is recommended that the user first weld, epoxy, or otherwise adhere a steel mounting pad to the test surface. This provides a smooth location for mounting and a target to insure that subsequent measurements for trending purposes are taken at the same location.

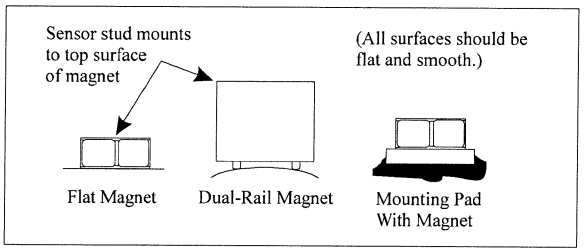


Figure 6. Magnet Types

STEP 1: Prepare a smooth, flat mounting surface. A minimum surface finish of 63 µin (0.00016 mm) generally works best. After cleaning the surface and checking for burrs, apply a light film of silicone grease, machine oil, or similar-type coupling fluid.

STEP 2: After choosing the correct magnet type, inspect the magnet, verifying that its mounting surfaces are flat and smooth.

STEP 3: Stud-mount the accelerometer to the appropriate magnet according to the guidelines set forth in **STEP 3** of the above Stud Mount Procedure.

STEP 4: To avoid damage to the sensor, install the magnet/sensor assembly to the prepared test surface by gently "rocking" or "sliding" it into place.

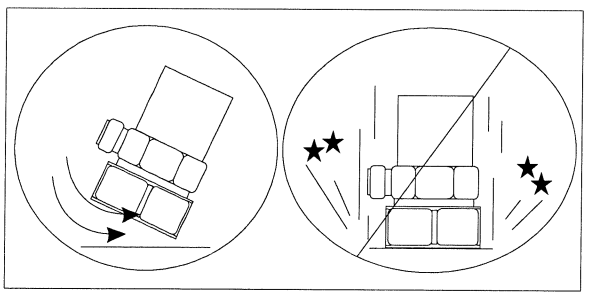


Figure 7. Magnet Mounting

CAUTION: *Magnetically mounting of an accelerometer has the potential to generate very high (and very damaging) acceleration (g) levels. To prevent such damage, exercise caution and install the assembly gently by rocking it into place. If shock is expected to be a particular concern, use a sensor with built-in shock protection. For further assistance, contact a factory representative.*

4.4 HANDHELD OR PROBE TIP MOUNT

This method is NOT recommended for most applications. Both the accuracy and repeatability at low (<5 Hz) and high frequency (>1 kHz) ranges are questionable. It is generally used only for machinery condition monitoring, when installation space is restricted, or other portable trending applications. The technique, however, can be useful for initially determining locations of greatest vibration to establish a permanent sensor installation point.

5.0 CABLING

Care and attention to cable installation and cable condition is essential as the reliability and accuracy of any measurement system is no better than that of its weakest link. Do to the nature of vibration measurements, all sensor cables will ultimately fatigue and fail. Good installation practice will extend the life of a cable, however, it is highly recommended to keep spare cables on hand to enable continuation of the test in the event of a cable failure.

STEP 1: Ascertain that you have the correct cable type.

One cable type cannot satisfy all applications. ICP® sensors can be operated with any ordinary two-wire or coaxial cable. Special, low-noise cables that are typically recommended for use with high-impedance, charge-output sensors can also be used. For applications requiring conformity to CE, low noise cables are essential. Industrial applications often require shielded, twisted-pair cables to reduce the effects of EMI and RFI that is present near electrical motors and machinery. Teflon-jacketed cabling may be necessary to withstand corrosive environments and higher temperatures. Consult the Vibration Division's product catalog for more information about cables or feel free to contact a factory representative for a specific recommendation on cables that are best suited for your application.

STEP 2: Connect the cable to the accelerometer.

A small amount of thread-locking compound placed on the connector threads prior to attachment helps secure the cable during testing. In wet, oily, or dirty environments, the connection can be sealed with silicone rubber sealant, O-rings, and flexible, heat-shrink tubing.

Coaxial Cables: Make connection by inserting the cable's connector pin into the sensor's mating socket. Then thread the connector into place by turning the cable connector's outer shell onto the accelerometer's electrical connector.

NOTE: *Do not spin the accelerometer while holding the cable connector stationary, as this will cause undue*

friction on the center pin of the cable connector and lead to premature fatigue.

Multi-pin connectors: Make connection by inserting the sensor's mating pins onto the cable connector's mating sockets. Then thread the connector into place by turning the cable connector's outer shell onto the accelerometer's electrical connector.

Pigtail Connections: Certain miniature accelerometers and shock sensors are provided with lightweight cables attached to "Pigtail" connections. This type of connection reduces overall weight and incidence of connection intermittency under shock conditions. In the event of a cable or connection failure, the cables may be repaired in the field simply by re-soldering the stripped leads 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 to internal electronics may be caused by excessive heat during soldering and such failure is not covered by warranty.*

STEP 3: Route the cable to the signal conditioner, making certain to relieve stress on the sensor/cable connection. Also, minimize cable motion by securing it with tape, clamps or ties at regular intervals.

Common sense 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. To avoid ground loops, shielded cables should have the shield grounded at one end only, typically at the signal conditioner.

STEP 4: Finally, connect the remaining cable end to the signal conditioner. It is good practice to dissipate any electrical charge that may have accumulated in the cable by shorting the signal pin to the ground pin or shell prior to attachment.

6.0 POWERING

All ICP® sensors require constant current excitation for proper operation. For this reason, use only PCB constant-current signal conditioners or other approved constant-current sources. A typical system schematic is shown in Figure 8.

NOTE: *Damage to the built-in electronics resulting from the application of incorrect power, or the use of an unapproved power source, is NOT covered by warranty.*

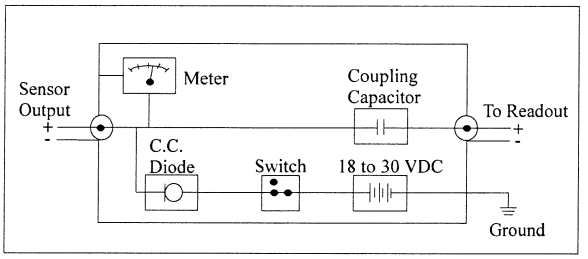


Figure 8. Typical System Schematic

The power supply consists of a current-regulated, 18 to 30 VDC source. This power is regulated by a current-limiting circuit, which provides the constant-current excitation required for proper operation of ICP® sensors. In general, battery-powered devices offer versatility for portable, low-noise measurements, whereas line-powered units provide the capability for continuous monitoring. Consult the Vibration Division's product catalog for more information about signal conditioners.

NOTE: *Under no circumstances should a voltage be supplied to an ICP® accelerometer without a current-regulating diode or equivalent electrical circuit. This may include ohmmeters, multi-meters and continuity testers.*

Meters or LEDs are used on PCB signal conditioners to monitor the bias voltage on the sensor output signal, to check sensor operation, and detect cable faults. Normally, a "yellow" reading indicates an open circuit; "green" indicates normal operation; and "red" indicates either a short or overload condition. Finally, a capacitor at the output stage of the device removes the sensor output bias voltage from the measurement signal. This provides a zero-based, AC-coupled output signal that is compatible with most standard readout devices.

NOTE: *Units having a low bias voltage may be in the "red," when actually they are working properly. If suspect, the bias voltage can be checked with a voltmeter attached to a "T" connector installed on the input connector to the signal conditioner.*

Note: *For readout devices having an input impedance near one gigohm (as encountered with some A to D converters), it may be necessary to place a one megohm resistor in parallel to the readout input to eliminate slow turn-on and signal drift.*

Today, many FFT analyzers, data acquisition modules, and data collectors have the proper constant-current excitation built-in for direct use with ICP® sensors. Before using this feature, however, check that the supply voltage and constant current are within acceptable limits for use with your particular sensor. (Check enclosed **Specification Sheet**). Please contact the respective signal

conditioner manufacturer or check the product manual for more information.

7.0 OPERATING

After completing the system setup, switch on the signal conditioner and allow 1 to 2 minutes for the system to stabilize. The meter (or LED) on the signal conditioner should be reading "green." This indicates proper operation and you may begin taking measurements. If a faulty condition is indicated (red or yellow reading), first check all system connections, then check the functionality of the cable and signal conditioner. If the system still does not operate properly, consult a PCB factory representative.

NOTE: *Always operate the accelerometer within the limitations listed on the enclosed* ***Specification Sheet****. Operating the device outside these parameters can cause temporary or permanent damage to the sensor.*

8.0 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. Fortunately, most sensor manufacturers provide a calibration record that documents the exact characteristics of each sensor. (The type and amount of data varies depending on the manufacturer, sensor type, contractual regulations, and other special requirements).

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

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 suggest 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 Handheld Shaker operates at a fixed frequency and known amplitude (1.0 g) to provide a quick check of sensor sensitivity.*

8.1 RECALIBRATION SERVICE

PCB offers recalibration services for our piezoelectric accelerometers, as well as units produced by other manufacturers. Our internal metrology laboratory is certified to ISO 9001, accredited by A2LA to ANSI/IEC 17025 and ANSI/NCSL Z540-1, complies with ISO 10012-1 (and former MIL-STD-45662A), and uses equipment directly traceable to NIST. Our investment in equipment, traceability and conformance to industry standards ensures accurate calibration against relevant specifications, in a timely fashion.

8.2 BACK-TO-BACK CALIBRATION THEORY

Many companies choose to purchase the equipment necessary to perform the recalibration procedure in house. 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.

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.

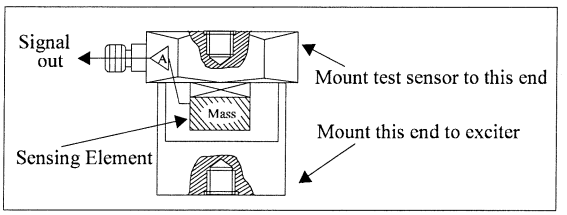


Figure 9. Reference Standard Accelerometer

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).

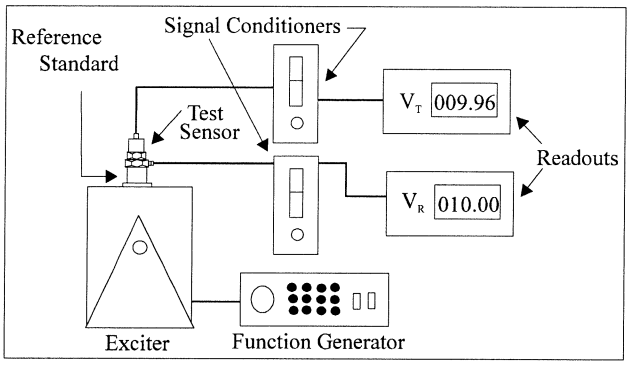


Figure 10. Typical Back-to-Back Calibration System

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.

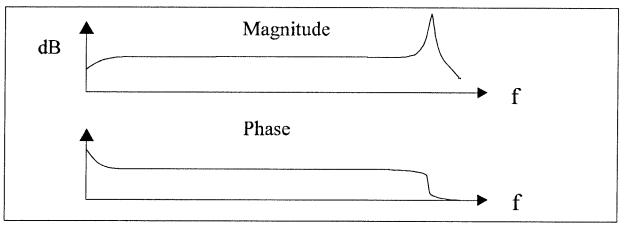


Figure 11. Typical Test Accelerometer Response

8.3 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, then to a nearby stationary location. This reduces cable motion, which is especially important when testing charge output sensors, and helps to prevent extraneous motion or stresses from being imparted into the system. A typical set-up is shown in Figure 12.

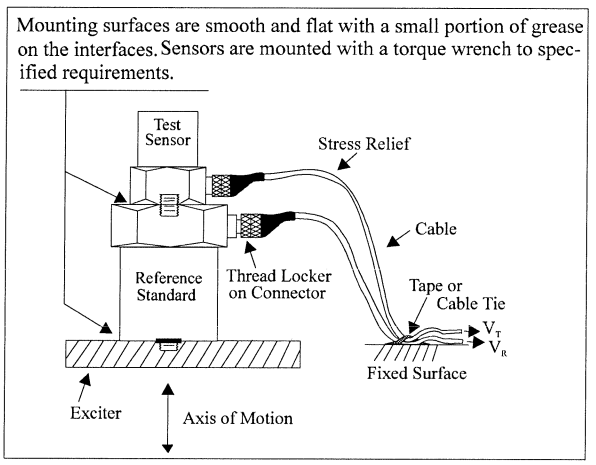


Figure 12. Typical Calibration Set-Up

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.

8.4 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.

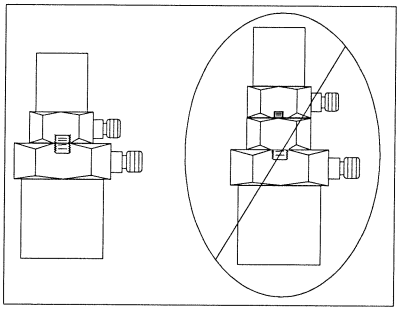


Figure 13. Stud Mounting

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.

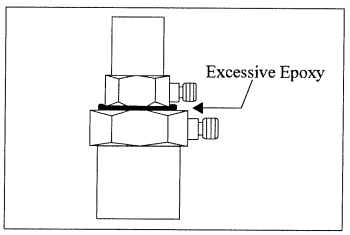


Figure 14. Incorrect Adhesive Mounting

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's sensing element may differ from the vibration at the reference standard due to a "cantilever" effect, seen in Figure 15.

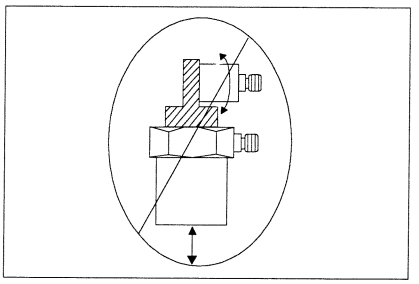


Figure 15. Mounting Triaxial Sensors (Incorrect)

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.

8.5 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 utilizing the services of an accredited laboratory.

9.0 SERVICE

See the supplement sheet, contained in this manual, for information on our warranty, service, repair, and return policies and instructions.

When unexpected measurement problems arise, call our 24-hour SensorLine[SM] to discuss your immediate dynamic instrumentation needs with a factory representative.
Dial 716-684-0001.

PCB PIEZOTRONICS INC
VIBRATION DIVISION

3425 Walden Avenue, Depew, NY 14043-2495 USA **Vibration Division 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

A PCB GROUP COMPANY ISO 9001 CERTIFIED A2LA ACCREDITED to ISO 17025

Manual Number: 18292
Manual Revision: B
ECN Number: 19829

VIB-ICPMANUAL-0

Printed in U.S

Model 086C03

Platinum Stock Products; Modally Tuned® Impulse Hammer w/force sensor and tips, 0 to 500 lbf, 10 mV/lbf (2.2 mV/N)

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

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工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	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。

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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
AN AMPHENOL COMPANY

Installation and Operating Manual
ICP® Modal / Impulse Force Hammer

CONTENTS:

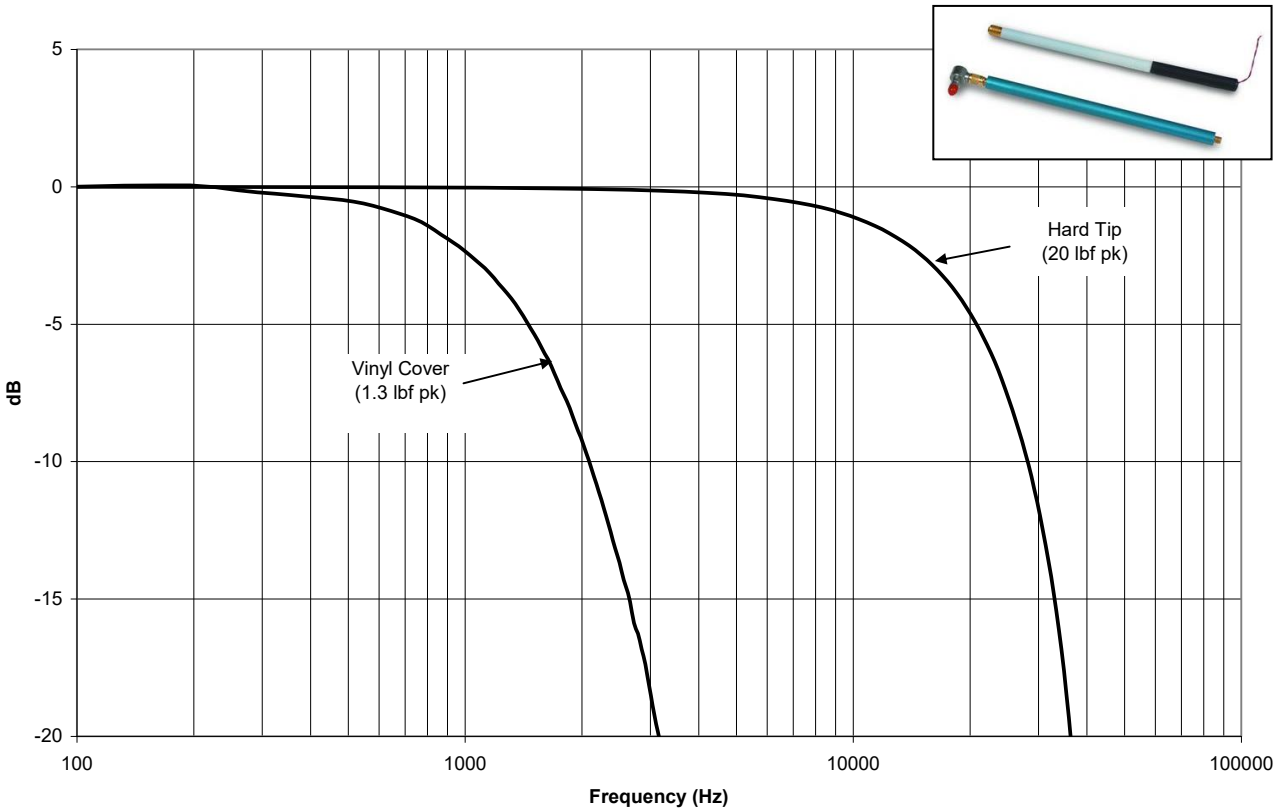
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The ICP® Modal / Impulse Force Hammer adapts your FFT analyzer for structural behavior testing. Impulse testing of the dynamic behavior of mechanical structures involves striking the test object with the force-instrumented hammer, and measuring either the resultant motion with an accelerometer or the acoustic signature with a microphone. Structures generally respond as (1) rigid or elastic bodies, (2) finite elements, lumped constant models and (3) distributed parameter models conducting stress-strain (sound) waves.

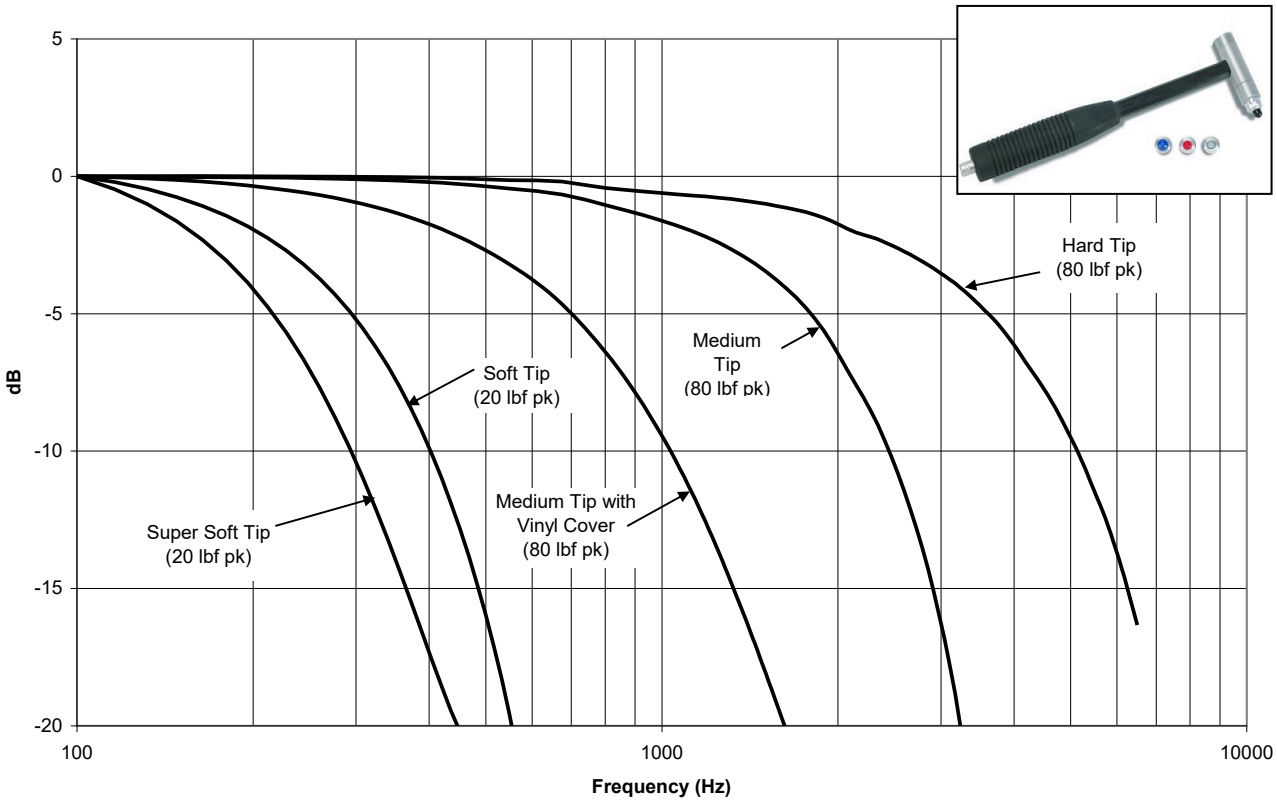
Testing the functional transfer and transactional characteristics of a mechanical structure involves mounting the accelerometer at one location of interest and striking the test object with the hammer. Modal analysis and modeling involves fixing the accelerometer(s) at one location, impacting the structure at one point and then moving the accelerometer(s) to other points of interest. Integration of the acceleration signal yields velocity compliance, impedance and mobility. The hammer impulse consists of a nearly-constant force over a broad frequency range, and is therefore capable of exciting all resonances in that range. The hammer, size, length, material and velocity at impact determine the amplitude and frequency content (wave shape) of the force impulse. The impact cap material generally determines energy content. The force spectrums of an impact on a stiff steel mass for hammers with their available tips are shown below.

PCB® impulse hammers are available in sizes ranging from the mini-impulse hammer to the 12 lb sledgehammer. All sensors in this system are classified as ICP® (Integrated Circuit Piezoelectric), low impedance, voltage-mode sensors. Microelectronic, built-in amplifiers standardize sensitivities within a few percent of nominal value, which is adequate for most dynamic applications.

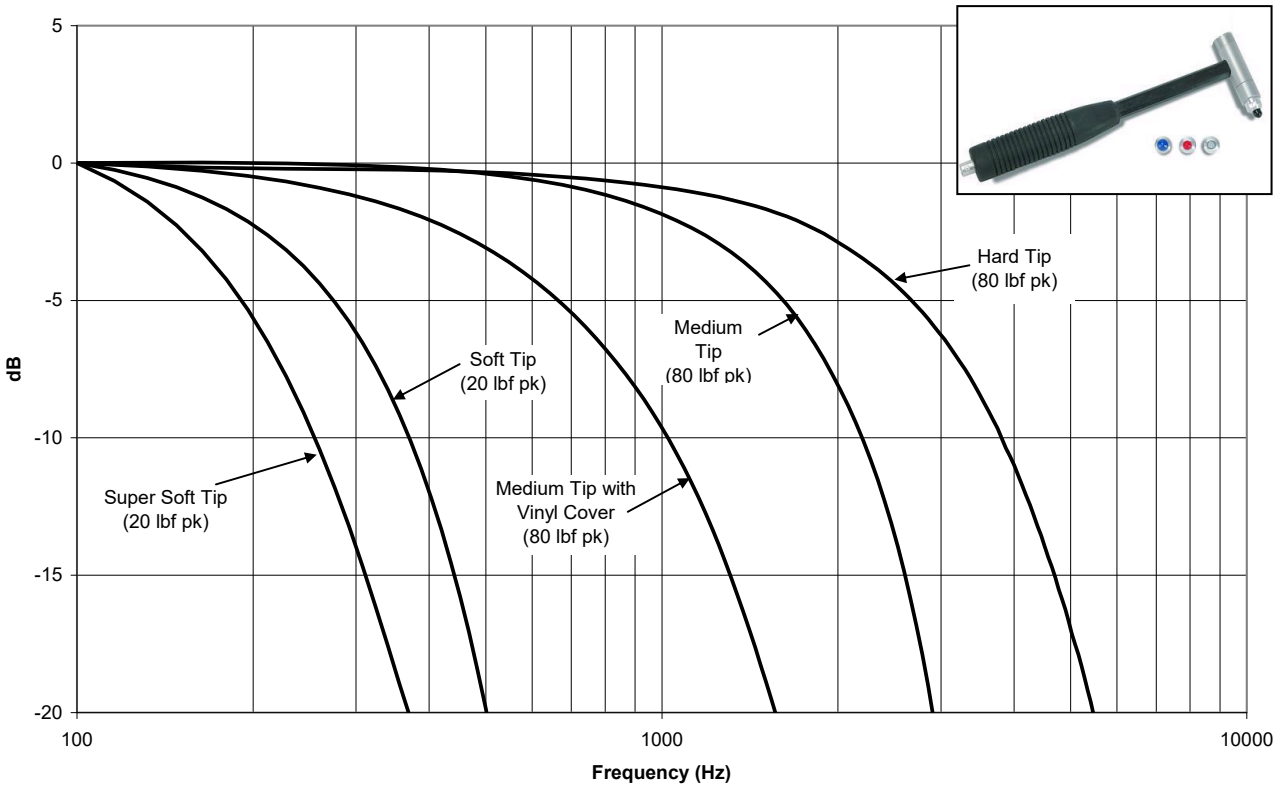
086E80 Family Impulse Hammer Response Curves



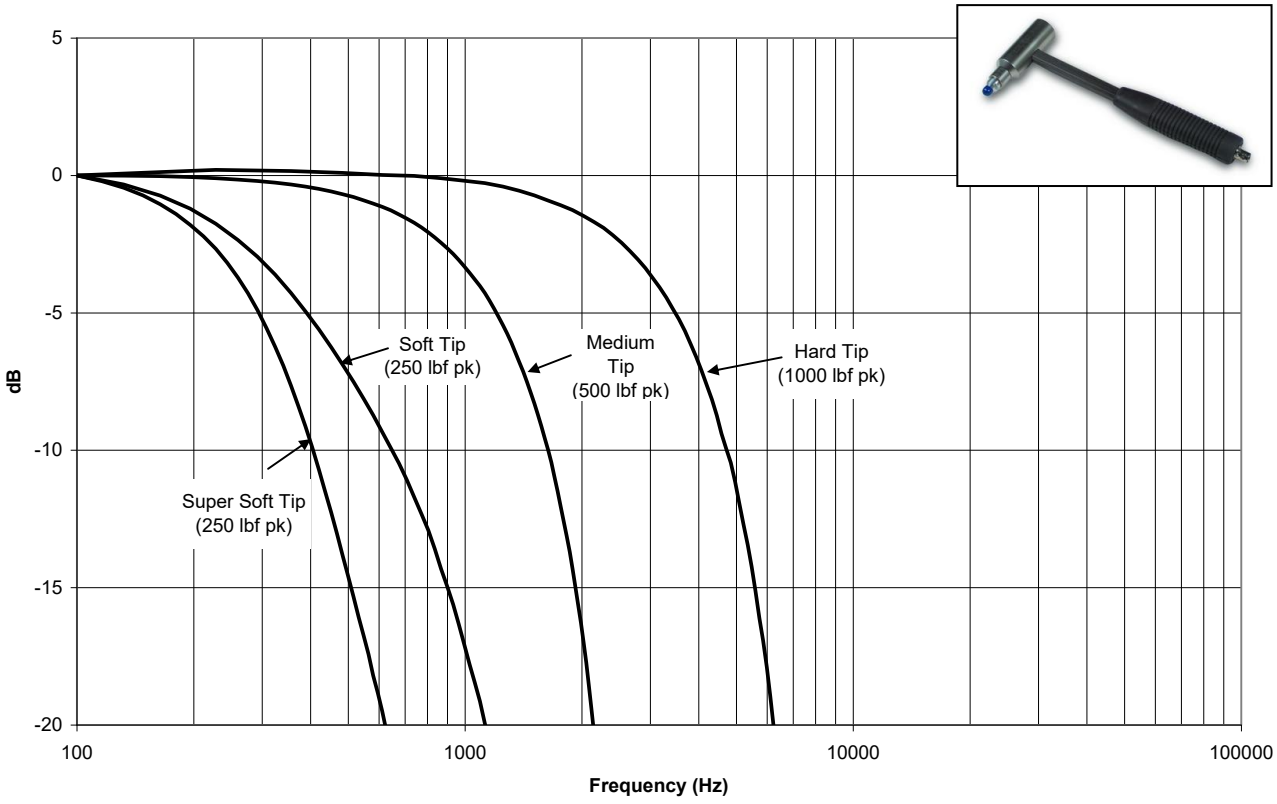
086C01 Family Impulse Hammer Response Curve



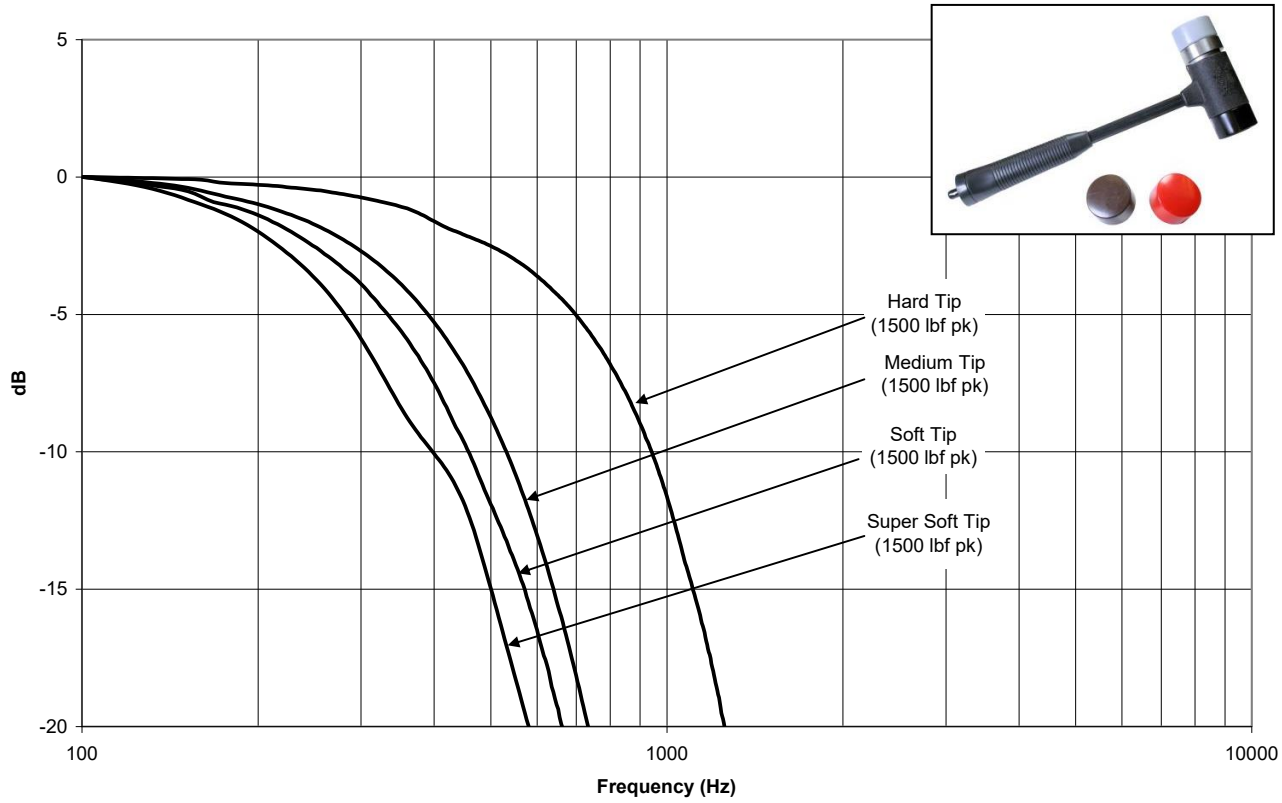
086C02, C03, C04, C40 Family Impulse Hammer Response Curves



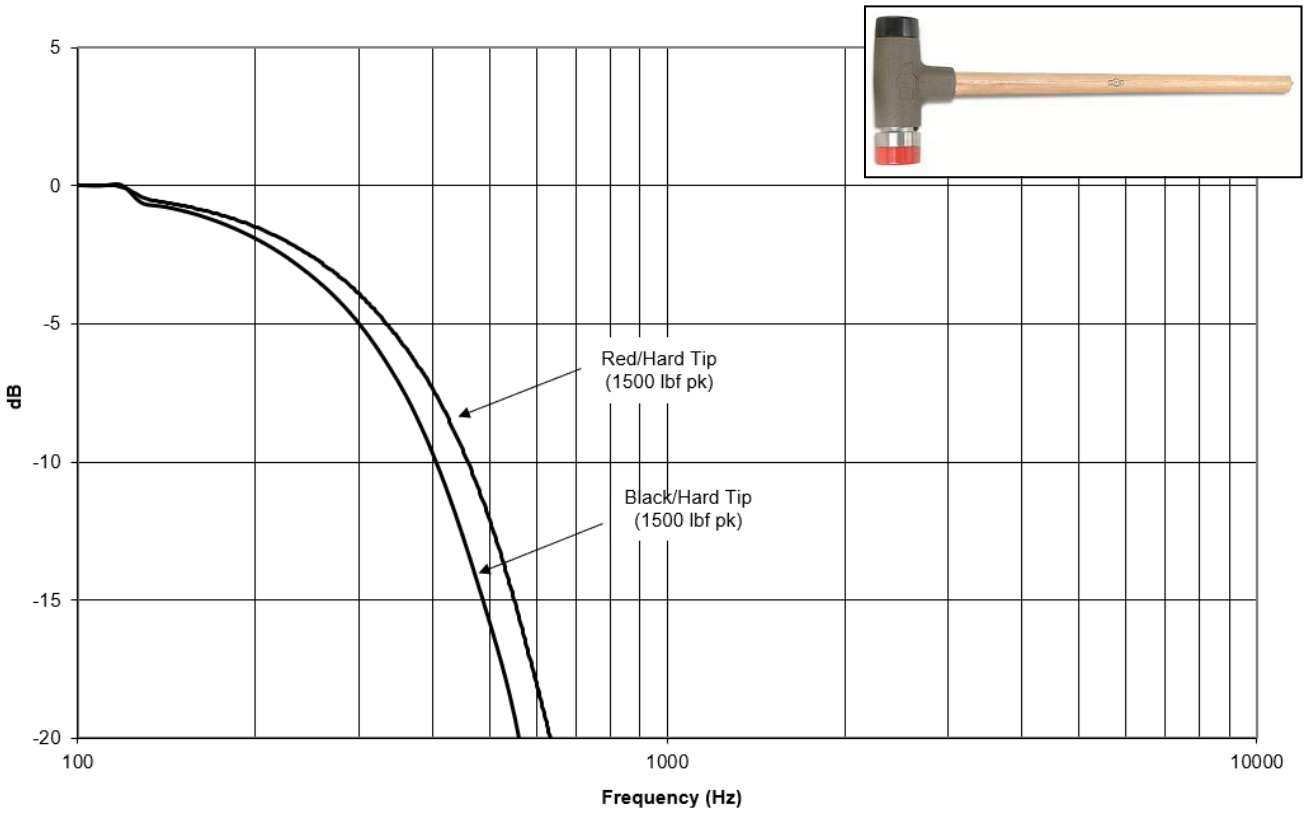
086D05 Family Impulse Hammer Response Curves



086D20, C41 Family Impulse Hammer Response Curves



086D50, C42 Family Impulse Hammer Response Curves



Hammer model selection involves determining the size and mass of the hammer structure which will provide the force amplitude and frequency content required for proper excitation of the structure under test. Large, heavy structures like locomotive frames, tanks and bridges require an instrumented sledgehammer; small structures like compressor blades often require mini-hammers. Some very large structures may require a massive mechanical ram instrumented with a force-sensing impact head.

2.0 DESCRIPTION

These hammer consists of an integral, ICP® quartz force sensor mounted on the striking end of the hammer head. The sensing element functions to transfer impact force into electrical signal for display and analysis. It is structured with rigid quartz crystals and a built-in, micro-electronic, unity gain amplifier. The cable is connected to the end of the handle for convenience, and to avoid connector damage in the event of a "miss hit."

The ICP® sensor operates over a standard two-wire cable from a PCB® power unit. For reasons of safety, the easily-repairable ribbon wire cable is intended to be the weak link in larger hammer design. The ICP® signal conditioner supplies constant current excitation to the sensor over the signal lead and AC couples the output signal. Many FFT analyzers and data acquisition systems have ICP® power supply built in.

The hammer is a single, integral unit. Laser-welded construction of the sensor element insures reliable operation in adverse environments. The mechanical assembly is locked together with a structural epoxy adhesive, so it should not be taken apart except at the factory.

The striking end of the hammer has a threaded hole for installation of a variety of impact tips. The tip functions to transfer the force of impact to the sensor and protects the sensor face from damage. Tips of different stiffness allow you to vary the pulse width and frequency content of the force. The specific frequency range can be found in the datasheet supplied with hammer. An extender mass, supplied with most hammers, allows further tuning by concentrating more energy at lower frequencies.

3.0 INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

The hammer is assembled and locked together with structural adhesive at the factory. The tips and extender mass install at opposite ends of the hammer via 10-32 threaded studs. In the case of the model 086E80 mini impulse hammer, the handle is removable.

1. With the applicable cables, connect the hammer to an ICP® signal conditioner, and then connect that to your analyzer, as shown in the applicable signal conditioners' manual.
2. Tighten the cable connectors securely by hand to insure a good electrical contact.
3. Switch the power on, and wait a minute or two for the sensor amplifier to turn on and for the coupling capacitor to fully charge. Check the power unit's meter for normal operation (e.g. meter pointer pointing in green area).
4. If a meter's pointer points in the red area, look for shorted cables or connections. If a meter's pointer points in the yellow area, look for open cables or connections.
5. Connect the accelerometer(s) in a similar manner; referring to the appropriate operating guides for the accelerometer(s) and power unit. When all power unit meters indicate normal operation (green), proceed with the tests following all sensor, power unit and analyzer operating instructions.

4.0 TESTING

Generally speaking, the impact tips affect the hammer impulse frequency content, and the extender affects the signal energy level. Frequency content and energy level are interrelated, so both will be affected by different hammer structures. Hammer velocity at impact will also affect both. In general, massive structures with lower stiffness require the use of the extender and soft impact tip to adequately excite low frequency resonances.

The frequency range of the hammer can be varied by changing the type of tip used. The following guidelines can be used to determine the ideal hammer configuration for a particular test setup:

1. For a higher frequency response, use a stiffer tip without the extender mass.
2. For a lower frequency response, use a softer tip and install the extender mass.
3. To increase motion signal energy, increase the impact velocity and/or hammer mass.

When using the model 086E80 mini impact hammer, the model 084A17 handle is designed for use in frequency ranges lower than those reached when using the model 084A14 handle. When using the model 084A17 handle, best results are achieved by mounting the model 084A13 extender mass to the back of the hammer as shown on the outline drawing. This will improve the low frequency content of the force input to the structure, as well as improve the "feel" of the hammer by offsetting any effective mass added to the handle base by an attached cable.

To test the behavior of your structure and to tailor the frequency bandwidth of the force, follow the following procedure:

1. Strike the test object with the hammer and process the results. Always take several averages to reduce the effects of spurious noise.

   CAUTION: *Never impact without a hammer tip properly installed on the sensor element. In the case of the model 086E80 mini impact hammer, the sensor element is pre-installed with a steel tip.*

2. Check the measured results for signal quality (adequate signal-to-noise), no overloads (overload lights or sharp flattening of time history peaks) and no double impacts.
3. Analyze results for frequency content, and check to ensure that the reasonably flat portion of the force spectrum is sufficient to cover the structural resonances present in the acceleration spectrum. Often signal energy is sufficient to excite structural resonances at 20 dB below initial low frequency force levels.

During testing, occasionally check and tighten the electrical and mechanical connections. Repeated impacting tends to loosen them, which may result in erratic and noisy signals.

Although modal tuning has done much to eliminate this possibility, bouncing (multiple impacts) or penetration may still occur when using too heavy a hammer on too light a structure or section of a structure. This will appear as an oscillatory component superimposed on the spectrum in your data. Reject such data. Some skill and practice may still be required when testing lighter structures.

PCB's ICP® power units providing greater than 10 volts positive signal range (three x 9 volt batteries) prevent undetected overloads in the power unit. Distortion, undershoot and oscillation of the impulse time history, as viewed on the analyzer display, is caused by ringing of the analyzer's anti-aliasing

filters, which is their normal behavior. To view the correct impulse waveform, switch the analyzer to a high-frequency range.

When configuring your oscilloscope or data acquisition system, it is recommended that the input be set to DC coupled. This is because, in some cases, the time constant associated with the equipment's AC coupling circuit is less then that of the impulse hammer and PCB ICP® power units. This will cause a small offset in the output voltage of the hammer after impact, which will appear as a negative dip in the response on the down slope of the response with a gradual rise back to zero over a period of time.

5.0 CALIBRATION

Calibration involves testing the functional transfer behavior (sensitivity) of the sensor structure in controlled transactions and environments.

Different hammer structures have different sensitivities. This is because the test structure experiences a force greater than the crystal-sensing elements. The force of impact on the test structure is a function of the total mass of the hammer, while the force on the crystals is a function of only the mass behind them (the impact tip is in front of the crystal-sensing element). Their differences, which depend on the ratio of the tip mass to the head mass, is automatically compensated for when the hammer is properly calibrated, since the extender mass is behind the sensing element. When used, it results in a slight increase in voltage sensitivity (as shown on calibration certificate). Each hammer structure can be easily calibrated to ensure the most accurate data.

A hammer can be calibrated by hitting a freely-suspended mass instrumented with a reference accelerometer. According to Newton's second law of motion, at any instant in time, the force experienced by the mass is simply the mass multiplied by the measured acceleration. On a storage oscilloscope, dividing the peak output signal of the hammer (mV) by the mass (lb or kg), times the peak acceleration (g), gives the hammer sensitivity directly in mV/lb or mV/kg.

Calibration on a FFT analyzer produces the same result as a function of frequency. Since the transfer function of a mass behaving as a rigid body is a consistent (1/M) ratio, the force and the acceleration signals produces a calibration constant (ideally 1/M) for each discrete frequency. The effects of a non-modally tuned hammer will be readily apparent when performing this calibration.

The mass, pendulously suspended or placed on a piece of foam rubber, will behave as a rigid body. Hitting such an instrumented mass is also a good way of checking the normal operation of the hammer and instruments prior to testing. This procedure builds confidence in data results.

6.0 MAINTENANCE

The sealed construction of the sensing element and the bonded construction of the hammer preclude field maintenance. Should service be required, first replace the cables (cables are often the source of trouble) and test operation again. If necessary, return the unit to the factory with a note describing the problem.

7.0 PRECAUTIONS

Although hammers are very rugged in construction, damage can result from misuse. When observed, the following precautions can ensure long life and accurate data.

1. Do not attempt to dismantle sensor element from hammer structure. All service should be performed at the factory.
2. Never generate more than 5 times the rated impact force range with any hammer. Generally, observe the force rating for five volts output. Excessive impact force may destroy the built-in miniature electronics.
3. Never strike an object without an impact tip properly installed in front of the force-sensing element. Damaging the precision-lapped surface of the hammer sensor can affect its behavior.
4. During testing, periodically check and tighten tip, extender and cable connections to ensure continued proper operation. Machined flats in the tips and extender facilitate tightening and removal.
5. Do not apply voltage to unit without constant current protection.
6. Do not apply more than 20 mA of current.
7. Do not exceed 30 volts supply voltage.
8. Do not subject units to temperatures above 250°F (121°C).
9. Ground the analyzer to prevent Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) from fluorescent lights or other sources effecting the signal.

8.0 WARRANTY AND SERVICE

All equipment and repair services provided by PCB Piezotronics, Inc. are covered by a warranty against defective material and workmanship under a **Total Customer Satisfaction** policy. See the supplemental sheet, contained with this manual, for information on our service, repair and return policies, procedures and instructions. When unexpected problems arise, call our 24-Hour SensorLine℠ to discuss your immediate dynamic instrumentation needs with a factory representative. PCB guarantees **Total Customer Satisfaction**. If, at any time, for any reason, you are not completely satisfied with any PCB product, PCB will repair, replace, or exchange it at no charge. You may also choose to have your purchase price refunded. Contact PCB for a complete statement of our warranty.

3425 Walden Avenue, Depew, NY 14043-2495
E-Mail: info@pcb.com
Website: www.pcb.com

24-hour SensorLine℠: 716-684-0001
Fax: 716-684-0987
Toll-free (in the US): 800-828-8840

A PCB GROUP COMPANY ISO 9001 CERTIFIED A2LA ACCREDITED to ISO 17025

Manual Number: 19198
Manual Revision: B
ECO 54793

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
AN AMPHENOL COMPANY

VIB-086 Manual – 04/24
Printed in the U.S.A.

Model 333B30

ACCELEROMETER

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

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工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	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。

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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

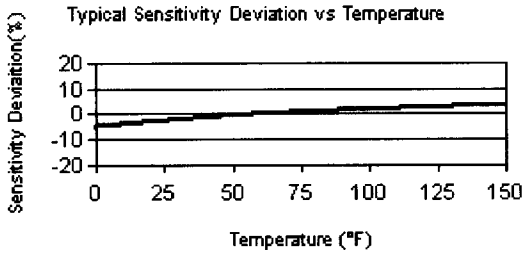
O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

Model Number	ICP® ACCELEROMETER	Revision: K
333B30		ECN #: 25552

Performance	ENGLISH	SI	
Sensitivity(± 10 %)	100 mV/g	10.2 mV/(m/s²)	
Measurement Range	± 50 g pk	± 490 m/s² pk	
Frequency Range(± 5 %)	0.5 to 3000 Hz	0.5 to 3000 Hz	
Resonant Frequency	≥ 40 kHz	≥ 40 kHz	
Phase Response(± 5 °)(at 70°F [21°C])	2 to 3000 Hz	2 to 3000 Hz	
Broadband Resolution(1 to 10,000 Hz)	0.00015 g rms	0.0015 m/s² rms	[1]
Non-Linearity	≤ 1 %	≤ 1 %	[2]
Transverse Sensitivity	≤ 5 %	≤ 5 %	[3]
Environmental			
Overload Limit(Shock)	± 5000 g pk	± 49,000 m/s² pk	
Temperature Range(Operating)	0 to +150 °F	-18 to +66 °C	
Temperature Response	See Graph	See Graph	
Base Strain Sensitivity	0.01 g/με	0.1 (m/s²)/με	[1]
Electrical			
Excitation Voltage	18 to 30 VDC	18 to 30 VDC	
Constant Current Excitation	2 to 20 mA	2 to 20 mA	
Output Impedance	≤ 300 ohm	≤ 300 ohm	
Output Bias Voltage	7 to 12 VDC	7 to 12 VDC	
Discharge Time Constant	1.0 to 3.0 sec	1.0 to 3.0 sec	
Settling Time(within 10% of bias)	<12 sec	<12 sec	
Spectral Noise(1 Hz)	39 μg/√Hz	380 (μm/s²)/√Hz	[1]
Spectral Noise(10 Hz)	11 μg/√Hz	110 (μm/s²)/√Hz	[1]
Spectral Noise(100 Hz)	3.4 μg/√Hz	33 (μm/s²)/√Hz	[1]
Spectral Noise(1 kHz)	1.4 μg/√Hz	14 (μm/s²)/√Hz	[1]
Physical			
Sensing Element	Ceramic	Ceramic	
Sensing Geometry	Shear	Shear	
Housing Material	Titanium	Titanium	
Sealing	Hermetic	Hermetic	
Size (Height x Length x Width)	0.40 in x 0.63 in x 0.40 in	10.2 mm x 16.0 mm x 10.2 mm	
Weight	0.14 oz	4.0 gm	[1]
Electrical Connector	10-32 Coaxial Jack	10-32 Coaxial Jack	
Electrical Connection Position	Side	Side	
Mounting Thread	5-40 Female	5-40 Female	
Mounting Torque	4 to 5 in-lb	45 to 56 N-cm	

CE [4]



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 Group, 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.

T - TEDS Capable of Digital Memory and Communication Compliant with IEEE P1451.4
TLA - TEDS LMS International - Free Format
TLB - TEDS LMS International - Automotive Format
TLC - TEDS LMS International - Aeronautical Format
TLD - TEDS Capable of Digital Memory and Communication Compliant with IEEE 1451.4

Output Bias Voltage	7.5 to 13 VDC	7.5 to 13 VDC

NOTES:

[1] Typical.
[2] Zero-based, least-squares, straight line method.
[3] Transverse sensitivity is typically ≤ 3%.
[4] See PCB Declaration of Conformance PS023 for details.

SUPPLIED ACCESSORIES:

Model 080A109 Petro Wax (1)
Model 080A25 Adhesive base, 0.438" hex, 5-40 tapped hole, aluminum hardcoat. (1)
Model 080A90 Quick Bonding Gel (1)
Model 081A27 Mounting Stud (5-40 to 5-40) (1)
Model ACS-1 NIST traceable frequency response (10 Hz to upper 5% point). (1)
Model M081A27 Metric mounting stud, 5-40 to M3 x 0.50 long (1)

Entered:	Engineer:	Sales:	Approved:	Spec Number:
Date: 12-21-06	Date: 12/21/06	Date: 12/21/06	Date: 12/21/06	11827

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
VIBRATION DIVISION
3425 Walden Avenue, Depew, NY 14043

Phone: 716-684-0001
Fax: 716-685-3886
E-Mail: vibration@pcb.com

Model 393B04

Civil Engineering Laboratory Kit - Significant discount off list price of components, consisting of: 1x 086C03 Hammer, 2x 333B30 Accels, 2x 208C04 Force Sensors, 2x 333B40 Accels, 1x 393B04 Seismic Accel, cables, and accessories

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

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.

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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.

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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

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PCB工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	O	O	O	O	O

本表格依据 SJ/T 11364 的规定编制。

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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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

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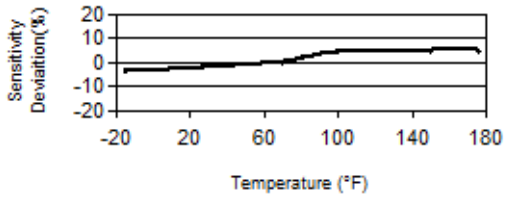
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

Model Number		Revision: H
393B04		ECN #: 52850

Performance	ENGLISH	SI	
Sensitivity(± 10 %)	1,000 mV/g	102 mV/(m/s²)	
Measurement Range	± 5 g pk	± 49 m/s² pk	
Frequency Range(± 5 %)	0.06 to 450 Hz	0.06 to 450 Hz	
Frequency Range(± 10 %)	0.05 to 750 Hz	0.05 to 750 Hz	
Frequency Range(± 3 dB)	0.02 to 1,700 Hz	0.02 to 1,700 Hz	
Resonant Frequency	≥ 2,500 Hz	≥ 2,500 Hz	
Broadband Resolution(1 to 10,000 Hz)	0.000003 g rms	0.00003 m/s² rms	[1]
Non-Linearity	≤ 1 %	≤ 1 %	[2]
Transverse Sensitivity	≤ 5 %	≤ 5 %	[3]
Environmental			
Overload Limit(Shock)	± 300 g pk	± 2,950 m/s² pk	
Temperature Range	-15 to +176 °F	-26 to +80 °C	
Temperature Response	See Graph	See Graph	
Base Strain Sensitivity	≤ 0.0005 g/με	≤ 0.005 (m/s²)/με	[1]
Electrical			
Excitation Voltage	18 to 30 VDC	18 to 30 VDC	
Constant Current Excitation	2 to 10 mA	2 to 10 mA	
Output Impedance	< 500 Ohm	< 500 Ohm	
Output Bias Voltage	7 to 12 VDC	7 to 12 VDC	
Discharge Time Constant	5 to 15 sec	5 to 15 sec	
Settling Time	< 100 sec	< 100 sec	
Spectral Noise(1 Hz)	0.30 μg/√Hz	2.9 (μm/sec²)/√Hz	[1]
Spectral Noise(10 Hz)	0.10 μg/√Hz	1.0 (μm/sec²)/√Hz	[1]
Spectral Noise(100 Hz)	0.04 μg/√Hz	0.4 (μm/sec²)/√Hz	[1]
Spectral Noise(1 kHz)	0.04 μg/√Hz	0.4 (μm/sec²)/√Hz	[1]
Physical			
Sensing Element	Ceramic	Ceramic	
Sensing Geometry	Flexural	Flexural	
Housing Material	Titanium	Titanium	
Sealing	Hermetic	Hermetic	
Size (Diameter x Height)	0.99 in x 1.28 in	25 mm x 32.5 mm	
Weight	1.8 oz	50 gm	[1]
Electrical Connector	10-32 Coaxial Jack	10-32 Coaxial Jack	
Electrical Connection Position	Top	Top	
Mounting Thread	10-32 Female	10-32 Female	

CE[4]

Typical Sensitivity Deviation vs Temperature



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T - TEDS Capable of Digital Memory and Communication Compliant with IEEE P1451.4

TLA - TEDS LMS International - Free Format

TLB - TEDS LMS International - Automotive Format

TLC - TEDS LMS International - Aeronautical Format

TLD - TEDS Capable of Digital Memory and Communication Compliant with IEEE 1451.4

Excitation Voltage	20 to 30 VDC	20 to 30 VDC
Output Bias Voltage	7.5 to 13 VDC	7.5 to 13 VDC

W - Water Resistant Cable

Electrical Connection Position	Top	Top
Electrical Connector	Sealed Integral Cable	Sealed Integral Cable

NOTES:

[1]Typical.
[2]Zero-based, least-squares, straight line method.
[3]Transverse sensitivity is typically ≤ 3%.
[4]See PCB Declaration of Conformance PS023 for details.

SUPPLIED ACCESSORIES:

Model 081B05 Mounting Stud (10-32 to 10-32) (1)
Model 085A41 Thermal Boot (1)
Model ACS-1 NIST traceable frequency response (10 Hz to upper 5% point). (1)
Model ACS-4 Single axis, low frequency phase and amplitude response cal from 0.5 to 10 Hz (1)
Model M081B05 Mounting Stud 10-32 to M6 X 0.75 (1)

Entered: ND	Engineer: BAM	Sales: KK	Approved: BAM	Spec Number:
Date: 05/16/2022	Date: 05/16/2022	Date: 05/16/2022	Date: 05/16/2022	17026

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

Model 333B40

Civil Engineering Laboratory Kit - Significant discount off list price of components, consisting of: 1x 086C03 Hammer, 2x 333B30 Accels, 2x 208C04 Force Sensors, 2x 333B40 Accels, 1x 393B04 Seismic Accel, cables, and accessories

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

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:

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PCB工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	O	O	O	O	O

本表格依据 SJ/T 11364 的规定编制。

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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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

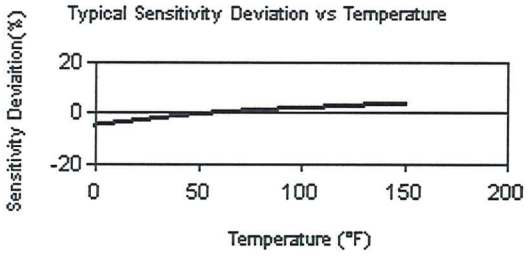
O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

Model Number	ICP® ACCELEROMETER	Revision: G
333B40		ECN #: 39069

Performance	ENGLISH	SI	
Sensitivity(± 10 %)	500 mV/g	51.0 mV/(m/s²)	
Measurement Range	± 10 g pk	± 98 m/s² pk	
Frequency Range(± 5 %)	0.5 to 3000 Hz	0.5 to 3000 Hz	
Resonant Frequency	≥ 20 kHz	≥ 20 kHz	
Phase Response(± 5 °)	2 to 3000 Hz	2 to 3000 Hz	
Broadband Resolution(1 to 10,000 Hz)	0.00005 g rms	0.0005 m/s² rms	[1]
Non-Linearity	≤ 1 %	≤ 1 %	[2]
Transverse Sensitivity	≤ 5 %	≤ 5 %	[3]
Environmental			
Overload Limit	± 5000 g pk	± 49,000 m/s² pk	
Temperature Range	0 to +150 °F	-18 to +66 °C	
Temperature Response	See Graph	See Graph	[1]
Base Strain Sensitivity	0.01 g/με	0.1 (m/s²)/με	[1]
Electrical			
Excitation Voltage	18 to 30 VDC	18 to 30 VDC	
Constant Current Excitation	2 to 20 mA	2 to 20 mA	
Output Impedance	≤ 200 Ohm	≤ 200 Ohm	
Output Bias Voltage	7 to 12 VDC	7 to 12 VDC	
Discharge Time Constant	1.0 to 2.5 sec	1.0 to 2.5 sec	
Spectral Noise(10 Hz)	3.8 μg/√Hz	37 (μm/sec²)/√Hz	[1]
(100 Hz)	1.1 μg/√Hz	11 (μm/sec²)/√Hz	[1]
(1 kHz)	0.4 μg/√Hz	3.9 (μm/sec²)/√Hz	[1]
Physical			
Weight	0.26 oz	7.5 gm	[1]
Sensing Element	Ceramic	Ceramic	
Sensing Geometry	Shear	Shear	
Housing Material	Titanium	Titanium	
Sealing	Hermetic	Hermetic	
Size (Length x Width)	0.68 in x 0.45 in	17.3 mm x 11.4 mm	
Electrical Connector	10-32 Coaxial Jack	10-32 Coaxial Jack	
Electrical Connection Position	Side	Side	
Mounting Thread	5-40 Female	5-40 Female	
Mounting Torque	4 to 5 in-lb	45 to 56 N-cm	

CE [4]



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 Group, 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.

T - TEDS Capable of Digital Memory and Communication Compliant with IEEE P1451.4
TLA - TEDS LMS International - Free Format
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TLC - TEDS LMS International - Aeronautical Format
TLD - TEDS Capable of Digital Memory and Communication Compliant with IEEE 1451.4 [5]

Output Bias Voltage	7.5 to 13 VDC	7.5 to 13 VDC

NOTES:

[1] Typical.
[2] Zero-based, least-squares, straight line method.
[3] Transverse sensitivity is typically ≤ 3%.
[4] See PCB Declaration of Conformance PS023 for details.
[5] TEDS Capable Digital Memory and Communication, compliant with IEEE 1451.4

SUPPLIED ACCESSORIES:

Model 080A109 Petro Wax (1)
Model 080A25 Adhesive base, 0.438" hex, 5-40 tapped hole, aluminum hardcoat. (1)
Model 080A90 Quick Bonding Gel (1)
Model 081A27 Mounting Stud (5-40 to 5-40) (1)
Model ACS-1 NIST traceable frequency response (10 Hz to upper 5% point). (1)
Model M081A27 Metric mounting stud, 5-40 to M3 x 0.50 long (1)

Entered: LH	Engineer: AJ	Sales: WDC	Approved: BAM	Spec Number:
Date: 4-25-12	Date: 4-13-12	Date: 4-26-12	Date: 4/18/12	11853

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

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

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Safety Considerations

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- Damage is visible or suspected
- Equipment fails or malfunctions

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Definition of Terms and Symbols

The following symbols may be used in this manual:

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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:

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PCB工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	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。

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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

Model Number	ICP® FORCE SENSOR	Revision: G
208C04		ECN #: 45224

Performance	**ENGLISH**	**SI**	
Sensitivity(± 15 %)	5 mV/lb	1124 mV/kN	
Measurement Range(Compression)	1000 lb	4.448 kN	
Measurement Range(Tension)	500 lb	2.224 kN	
Maximum Static Force(Compression)	6000 lb	26.69 kN	
Maximum Static Force(Tension)	500 lb	2.224 kN	
Broadband Resolution(1 to 10,000 Hz)	0.01 lb-rms	0.04448 N-rms	[1]
Low Frequency Response(-5 %)	0.0003 Hz	0.0003 Hz	[2]
Upper Frequency Limit	36,000 Hz	36,000 Hz	[3]
Non-Linearity	≤ 1 % FS	≤ 1 % FS	[4]
Environmental			
Temperature Range	-65 to +250 °F	-54 to +121 °C	
Temperature Coefficient of Sensitivity	≤ 0.05 %/°F	≤ 0.09 %/°C	
Electrical			
Discharge Time Constant(at room temp)	≥ 2000 sec	≥ 2000 sec	
Excitation Voltage	20 to 30 VDC	20 to 30 VDC	
Constant Current Excitation	2 to 20 mA	2 to 20 mA	
Output Impedance	≤ 100 Ohm	≤ 100 Ohm	
Output Bias Voltage	8 to 14 VDC	8 to 14 VDC	
Spectral Noise(1 Hz)	0.000798 lb/√Hz	0.00356 N/√Hz	[1]
Spectral Noise(10 Hz)	0.000286 lb/√Hz	0.00128 N√Hz	[1]
Spectral Noise(100 Hz)	0.0000860 lb/√Hz	0.000384 N/√Hz	[1]
Spectral Noise(1000 Hz)	0.0000276 lb/√Hz	0.000123 N/√Hz	[1]
Physical			
Stiffness	6 lb/µin	1.05 kN/µm	[1]
Size (Hex x Height x Sensing Surface)	0.625 in x 0.625 in x .500 in	15.88 mm x 15.88 mm x 12.7 mm	
Weight	0.80 oz	22.7 gm	
Housing Material	Stainless Steel	Stainless Steel	
Sealing	Hermetic	Hermetic	
Electrical Connector	10-32 Coaxial Jack	10-32 Coaxial Jack	
Electrical Connection Position	Side	Side	
Mounting Thread	10-32 Female	10-32 Female	

CE[5]

All specifications are at room temperature unless otherwise specified.
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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.

N - Negative Output Polarity		
Output Polarity(Compression)	Negative	Negative
W - Water Resistant Cable		
Electrical Connector	Sealed Cable	Sealed Cable
Electrical Connection Position	Side	Side

NOTES:
[1]Typical.
[2]Calculated from discharge time constant.
[3]Estimated using rigid body dynamics calculations.
[4]Zero-based, least-squares, straight line method.
[5]See PCB Declaration of Conformance PS023 for details.

SUPPLIED ACCESSORIES:
Model 080A81 Thread Locker (1)
Model 081B05 Mounting Stud (10-32 to 10-32) (2)
Model 084A03 Impact Cap (1)
Model M081A62 Mounting stud, 10-32 to M6 x 1, BeCu with shoulder (2)

Entered: LK	Engineer: MJK	Sales: KWW	Approved: APB	Spec Number:
Date: 3/29/2016	Date: 3/29/2016	Date: 3/29/2016	Date: 3/29/2016	8982

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
3425 Walden Avenue, Depew, NY 14043
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E-Mail: info@pcb.com

Model 086C03

Platinum Stock Products; Modally Tuned® Impulse Hammer w/force sensor and tips, 0 to 500 lbf, 10 mV/lbf (2.2 mV/N)

Installation and Operating Manual

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

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Fax: 716-684-0987
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PCB工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

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	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	O	O	O	O	O

本表格依据 SJ/T 11364 的规定编制。

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铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

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Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

Model Number	ICP® IMPACT HAMMER	Revision: L
086C03		ECN #: 32387

Performance	ENGLISH	SI	
Sensitivity(± 15 %)	10 mV/lbf	2.25 mV/N	
Measurement Range	± 500 lbf pk	± 2224 N pk	
Resonant Frequency	≥ 22 kHz	≥ 22 kHz	
Non-Linearity	≤ 1 %	≤ 1 %	
Electrical			
Excitation Voltage	20 to 30 VDC	20 to 30 VDC	
Constant Current Excitation	2 to 20 mA	2 to 20 mA	
Output Impedance	<100 ohm	<100 ohm	[1]
Output Bias Voltage	8 to 14 VDC	8 to 14 VDC	
Discharge Time Constant	≥ 2000 sec	≥ 2000 sec	[1]
Physical			
Sensing Element	Quartz	Quartz	
Sealing	Epoxy	Epoxy	
Hammer Mass	0.34 lb	0.16 kg	
Head Diameter	0.62 in	1.57 cm	
Tip Diameter	0.25 in	0.63 cm	
Hammer Length	8.5 in	21.6 cm	
Electrical Connection Position	Bottom of Handle	Bottom of Handle	
Extender Mass Weight	2.6 oz	75 gm	
Electrical Connector	BNC Jack	BNC Jack	

CE [2]

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 Group, 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.

T - TEDS Capable of Digital Memory and Communication Compliant with IEEE P1451.4

TLD - TEDS Capable of Digital Memory and Communication Compliant with IEEE 1451.4

NOTES:

[1] Typical.
[2] See PCB Declaration of Conformance PS068 for details.

SUPPLIED ACCESSORIES:

Model 081B05 Mounting Stud (10-32 to 10-32) (2)
Model 084A08 Extender - Steel, 0.6" Diameter (1)
Model 084B03 Hard Tip- Hard (S.S) (1)
Model 084B04 Hammer Tip- Medium (White Plastic) (1)
Model 084C05 Hammer Tip- Soft (Black) (2)
Model 084C11 Hammer Tip- Supersoft (Red) (2)
Model 085A10 Vinyl Cover For Medium Tip (Blue) (2)
Model HCS-2 Calibration of Series 086 instrumented impact hammers (1)

Entered:	Engineer:	Sales:	Approved:	Spec Number:
Date: 2/24/10	Date: 12/8/09	Date: 2/17/10	Date: 2/17/10	15273

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
VIBRATION DIVISION
3425 Walden Avenue, Depew, NY 14043

Phone: 716-684-0001
Fax: 716-685-3886
E-Mail: vibration@pcb.com

Model 333B40

Civil Engineering Laboratory Kit - Significant discount off list price of components, consisting of: 1x 086C03 Hammer, 2x 333B30 Accels, 2x 208C04 Force Sensors, 2x 333B40 Accels, 1x 393B04 Seismic Accel, cables, and accessories

Installation and Operating Manual

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

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

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.

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Calibration

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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.

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Safety Considerations

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PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

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PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	O	O	O	O	O

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PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
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Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
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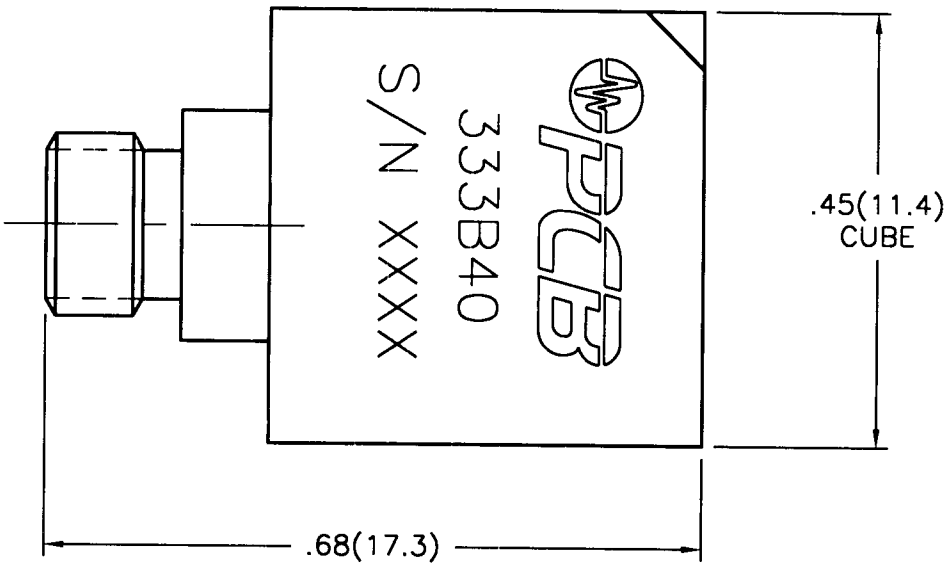
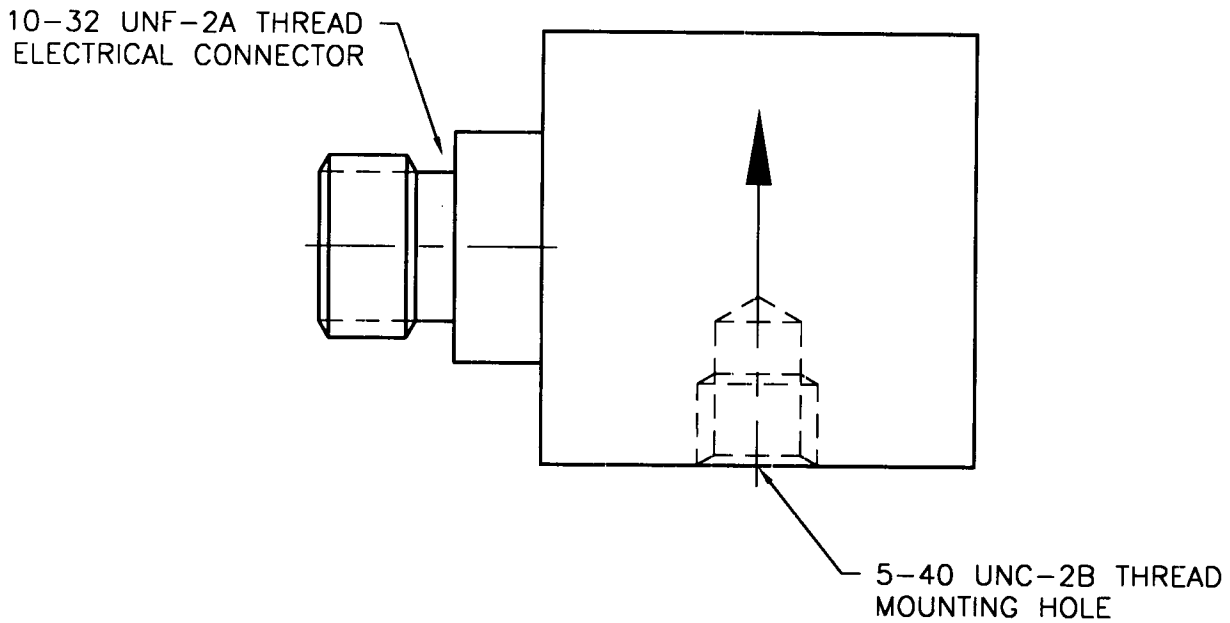
APPLICATION		
NEXT ASS'Y	USED ON	VAR

REVISIONS				
REV	DESCRIPTION	ECN	DATE	APP'D

11808





UNLESS SPECIFIED TOLERANCES	
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES DECIMALS XX ±.01 XXX ±.005 ANGLES ±2 DEGREES	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS (IN PARENTHESIS) DECIMALS XX ±0.3 XXX ±0.13 ANGLES ±2 DEGREES
FILLETS AND RADII .003 - .005	FILLETS AND RADII (0.07 - 0.13)
DD011 REV. B 03/13/98	

DRAWN	JRM	10/5/99	MFG	AL	10/8/99
CHK'D	ORM	10/6/99	ENGR	APC	10/6/99
APP'D	[illegible]	10/4/99	SALES	SL	10/14/99

TITLE: OUTLINE DRAWING
MODEL 333B40
ACCELEROMETER

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
3425 WALDEN AVE. DEPEW, NY 14043
(716) 684-0001 EMAIL: SALES@PCB.COM

CODE IDENT. NO.	DWG. NO.
52681	11808

SCALE: 5 X | SHEET 1 OF 1

Model 086C03

Platinum Stock Products; Modally Tuned® Impulse Hammer w/force sensor and tips, 0 to 500 lbf, 10 mV/lbf (2.2 mV/N)

Installation and Operating Manual

**For assistance with the operation of this product,
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电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
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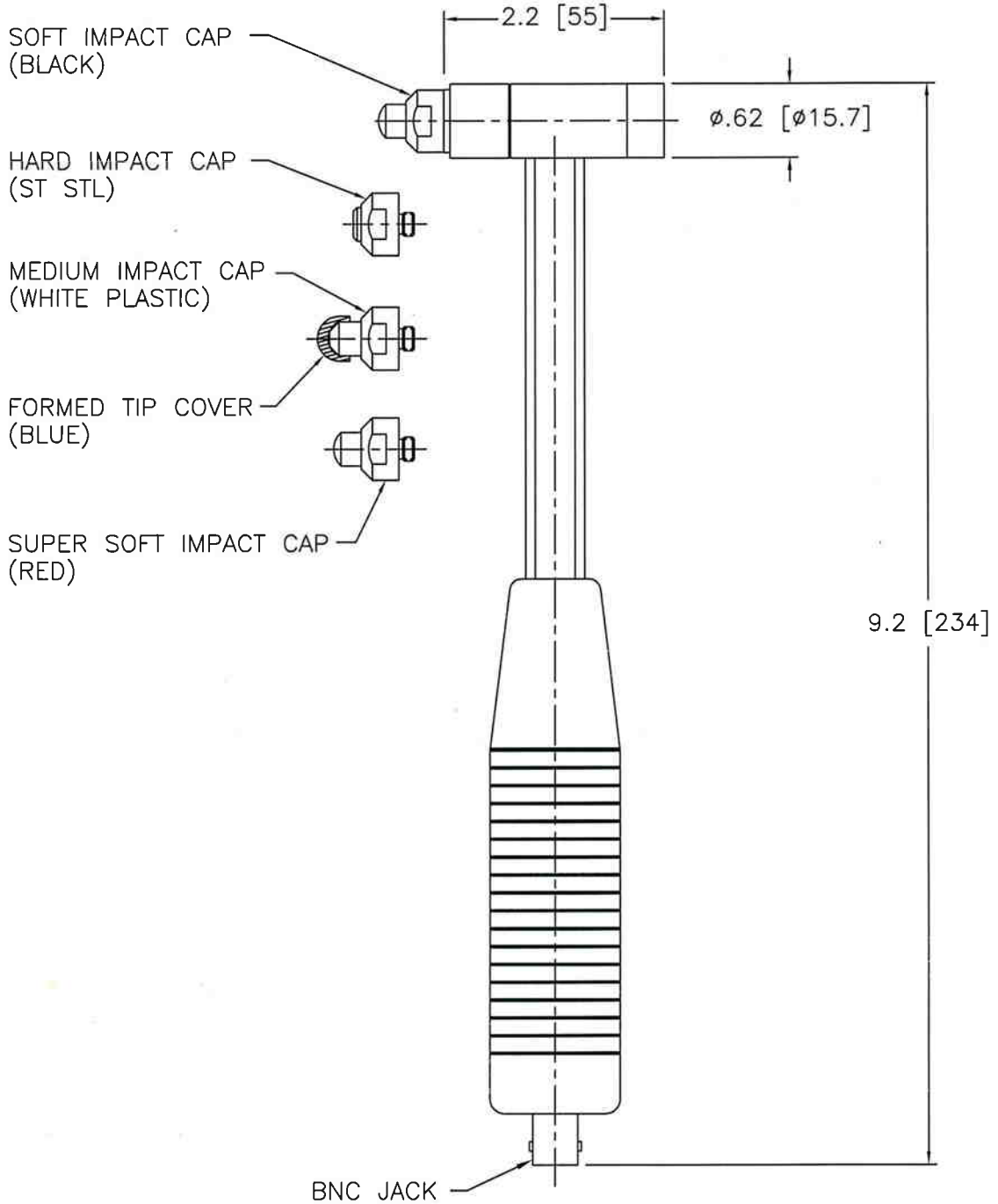
086-3020-95

REVISIONS				
REV	DESCRIPTION	ECN	DATE	APP'D
E	REVISED PER ECN	22370	6/22/05	DM
F	UPDATED NOTES	25626	4/6/07	EB 4/6/07



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DD011 REV. C 01/21/03	

DRAWN	BMS	4/10/07	MFG	MY	4/23/07
CHK'D	ECB	4/23/07	ENGR	CCR	4/23/07
APP'D	EB	4/23/07	SALES	CS	4/23/07

TITLE: OUTLINE DRAWING MODALLY TUNED IMPULSE HAMMER

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
3425 WALDEN AVE. DEPEW, NY 14043
(716) 684-0001 EMAIL: SALES@PCB.COM

CODE IDENT. NO. 52681

DWG. NO. 086-3020-95

SCALE: .75x

SHEET 1 OF 1

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电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
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Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

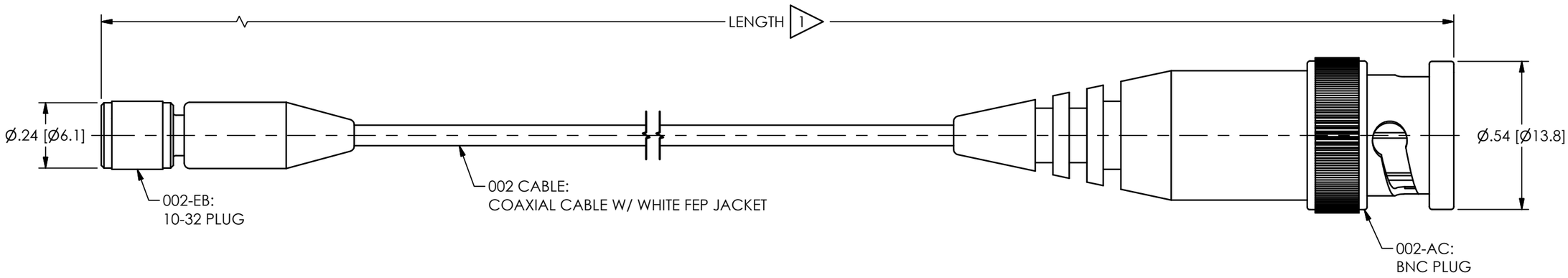
This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

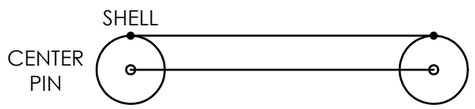
O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

72524

REVISIONS		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DIN
NR	RELEASED TO DRAFTING	50133





SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

CABLE LENGTH TOLERANCE 1	
LENGTH	TOLERANCE
1"-11"	+1"/-0"
1'-4'	+4"/-0"
5'-99'	+6"/-0"
99'+	+1'/-0"

1 LENGTH WILL VARY IN FEET OR METERS DEPENDING ON THE MODEL

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE:		DRAWN		CHECKED		ENGINEER	
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	JES	1/3/20	JES	1/3/20	BAM	1/3/20
FILLETS AND RADII .003 - .005	FILLETS AND RADII 0.07 - 0.13						

TITLE
OUTLINE DRAWING
002CXX SERIES & 002EBXXXAC SERIES
COAXIAL CABLE W/ 10-32 & BNC PLUGS

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

CODE IDENT. NO. 52681	DWG. NO. 72524
SCALE: 2.5X	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工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	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。

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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

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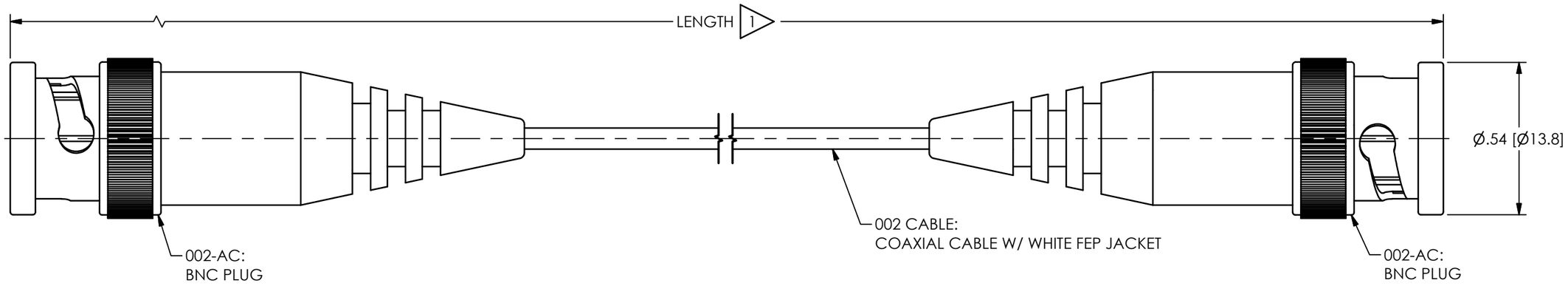
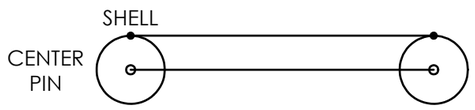
72528

REVISIONS		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DIN
NR	RELEASED TO DRAFTING	50133





SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

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002TXX SERIES & 002ACXXXAC SERIES
COAXIAL CABLE W/ BNC PLUGS

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

CODE IDENT. NO.	DWG. NO.
52681	72528
SCALE: 2.5X	SHEET 1 OF 1

Model 393B04

Civil Engineering Laboratory Kit - Significant discount off list price of components, consisting of: 1x 086C03 Hammer, 2x 333B30 Accels, 2x 208C04 Force Sensors, 2x 333B40 Accels, 1x 393B04 Seismic Accel, cables, and accessories

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

Repair and Maintenance

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PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	O	O	O	O	O

本表格依据 SJ/T 11364 的规定编制。

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CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

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PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

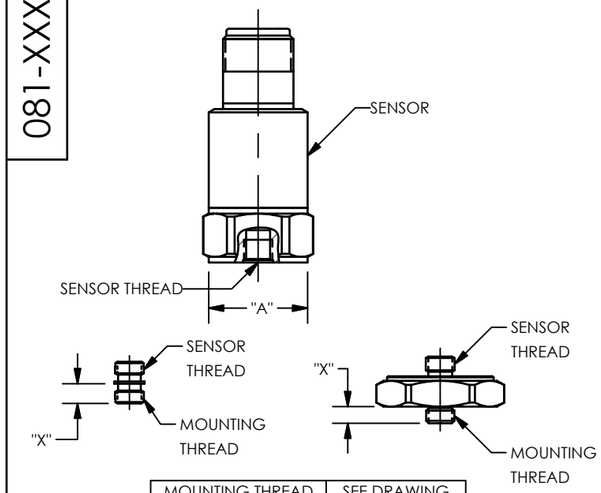
This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

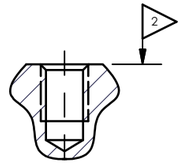
081-XXXX-90

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)

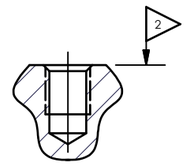


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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)

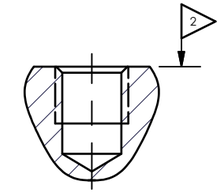


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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)

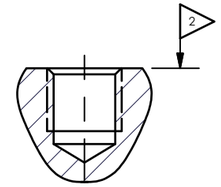


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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)

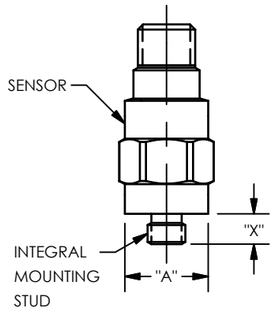


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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

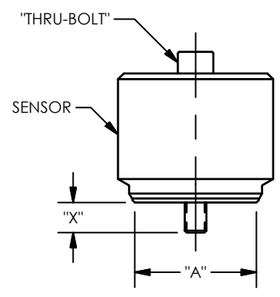
4.) RECOMMENDED MOUNTING TORQUE,
113-225 NEWTON CENTIMETERS
[10-20 INCH POUNDS].

INTEGRAL STUD MOUNT



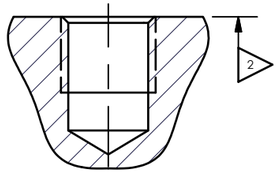
MOUNTING THREAD	SEE DRAWING
5-40	A
M3 X 0.50	B
10-32	C
M5 X 0.80	D
1/4-28	E
M6 X 1.00	F

"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)

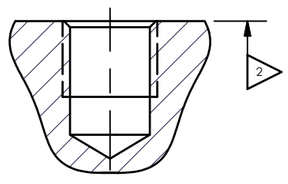


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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:

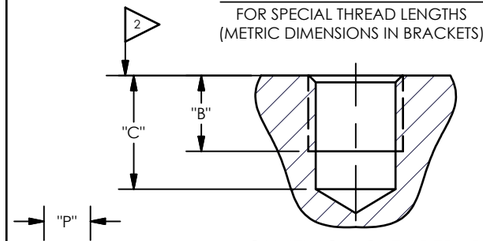
1 Ø5.05[Ø.199]
X 8.10 [.320]↧ MIN.
M6X 1.0-6H
X 6.35[.250]↧ MIN.

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)



1 THREAD PITCH SHOWN

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°.

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

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

Model 333B30

ACCELEROMETER

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

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工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	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。

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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

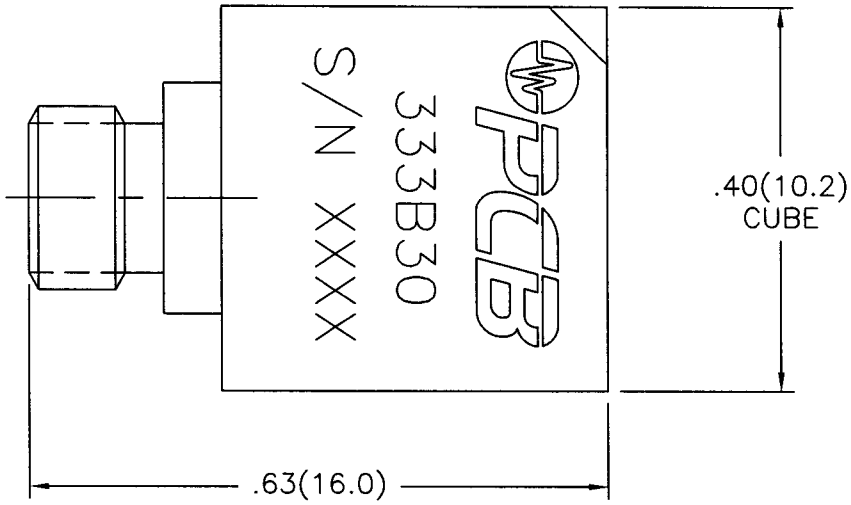
O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

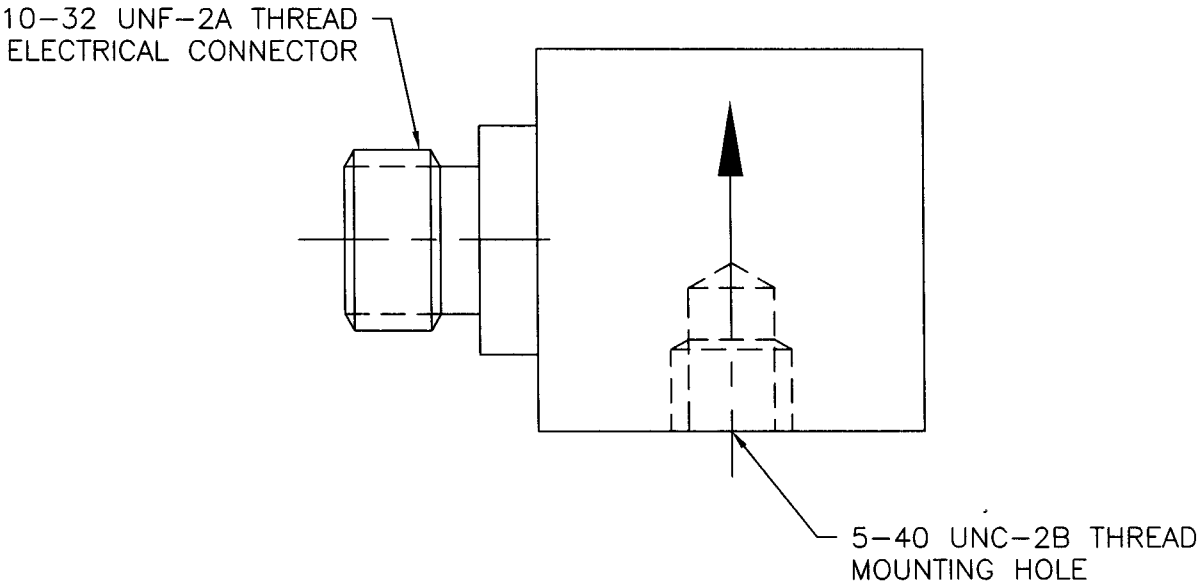
X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

APPLICATION		
NEXT ASS'Y	USED ON	VAR

REVISIONS				
REV	DESCRIPTION	ECN	DATE	APP'D
A	UPDATE PART	13155	2/28/01	DM 3/01

11746





UNLESS SPECIFIED TOLERANCES	
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES DECIMALS XX ±.01 XXX ±.005 ANGLES ±2 DEGREES	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS (IN PARENTHESIS) DECIMALS XX ±0.3 XXX ±0.13 ANGLES ±2 DEGREES
FILLETS AND RADII .003 - .005	FILLETS AND RADII (0.07 - 0.13)
DD011 REV. B 03/13/98	

DRAWN	DJ	2/28/01	MFG	DC	3-1-01
CHK'D	DM	3/1/01	ENGR	AR	3/1/01
APP'D	[illegible]	3/1/01	SALES	SL	3/1/01

TITLE: OUTLINE DRAWING
MODEL 333B30
ACCELEROMETER

PCB PIEZOTRONICS
3425 WALDEN AVE. DEPEW, NY 14043
(716) 684-0001 EMAIL: SALES@PCB.COM

CODE IDENT. NO.	DWG. NO.
52681	11746

SCALE: 5 X	SHEET 1 OF 1

Model 333B40

Civil Engineering Laboratory Kit - Significant discount off list price of components, consisting of: 1x 086C03 Hammer, 2x 333B30 Accels, 2x 208C04 Force Sensors, 2x 333B40 Accels, 1x 393B04 Seismic Accel, cables, and accessories

Installation and Operating Manual

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压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	O	O	O	O	O

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Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

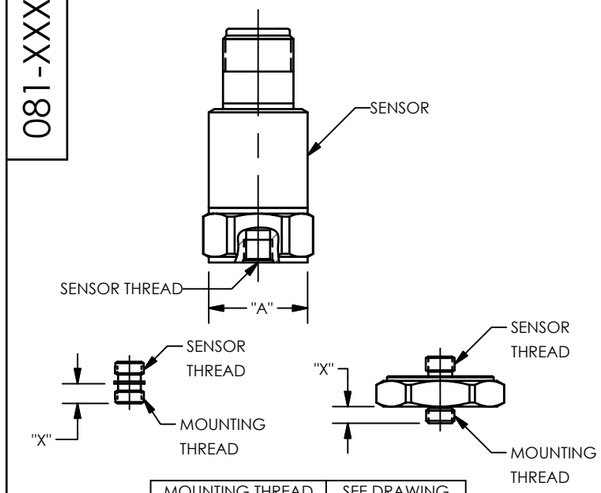
This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

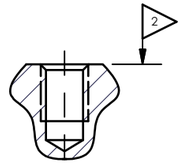
081-XXXX-90

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)

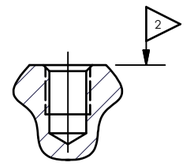


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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)

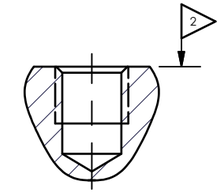


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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)

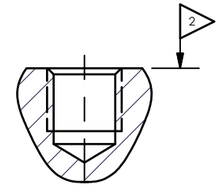


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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)

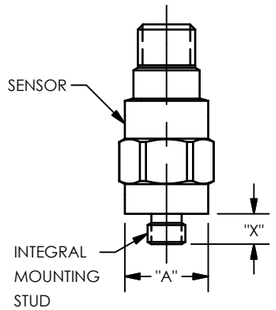


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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

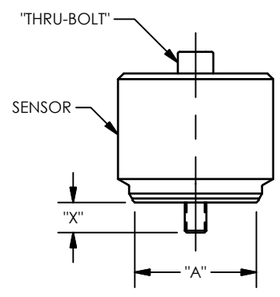
4.) RECOMMENDED MOUNTING TORQUE,
113-225 NEWTON CENTIMETERS
[10-20 INCH POUNDS].

INTEGRAL STUD MOUNT



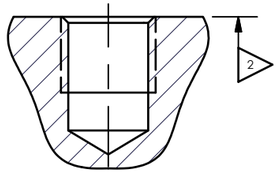
MOUNTING THREAD	SEE DRAWING
5-40	A
M3 X 0.50	B
10-32	C
M5 X 0.80	D
1/4-28	E
M6 X 1.00	F

"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)

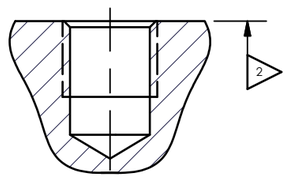


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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:

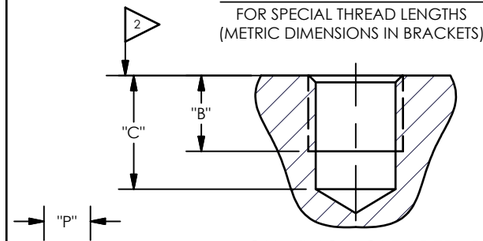
1 Ø5.05[Ø.199]
X 8.10 [.320]↧ MIN.
M6X 1.0-6H
X 6.35[.250]↧ MIN.

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)



1 THREAD PITCH SHOWN

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°.

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

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

Model 393B04

Civil Engineering Laboratory Kit - Significant discount off list price of components, consisting of: 1x 086C03 Hammer, 2x 333B30 Accels, 2x 208C04 Force Sensors, 2x 333B40 Accels, 1x 393B04 Seismic Accel, cables, and accessories

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

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工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	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。

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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

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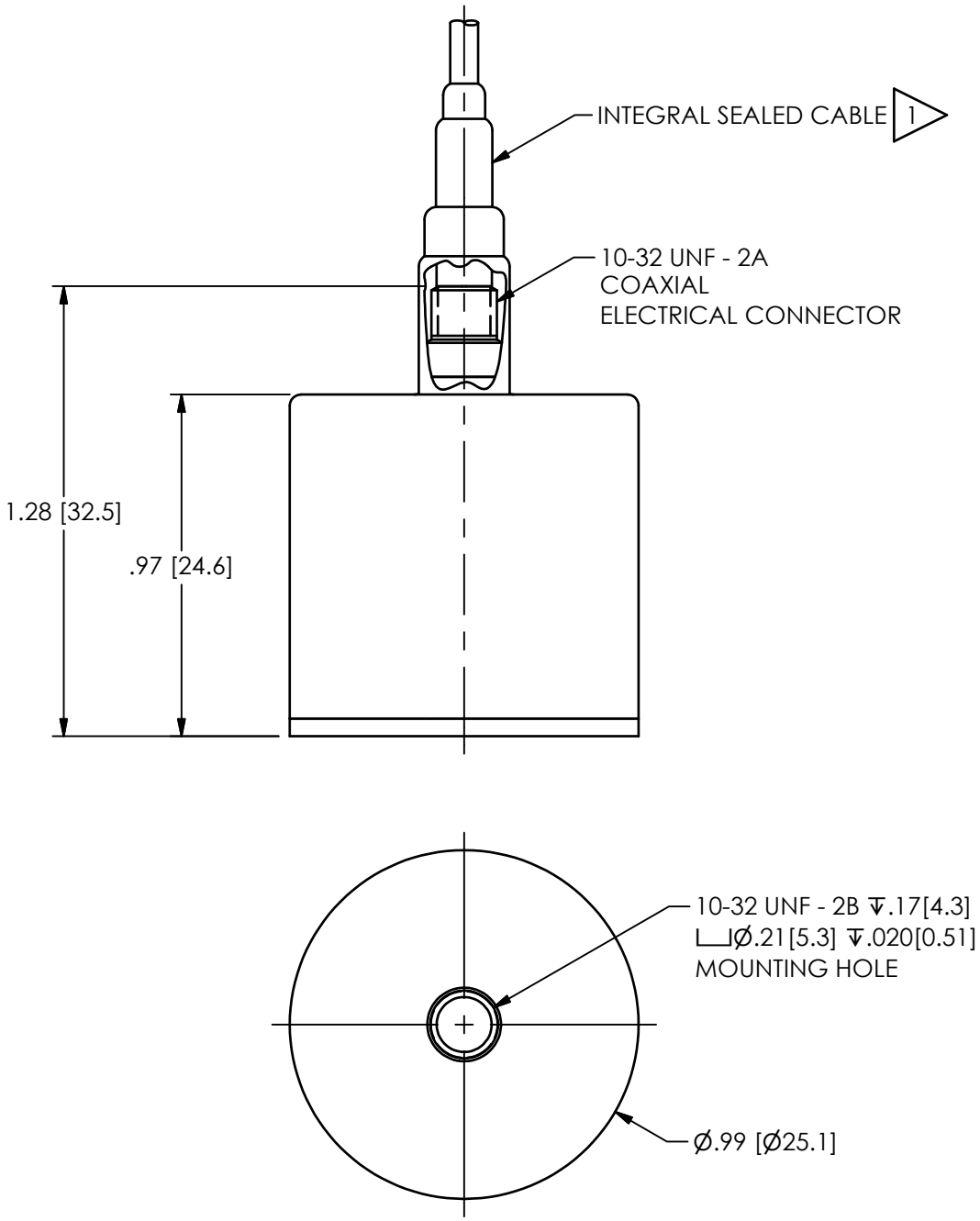
X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

14129

REVISIONS		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DIN
D	OAL 1.28 [32.5] WAS 1.27 [32.3]	52850



1 ADD CABLE FOR SENSOR WITH WATER RESISTANCE CONNECTOR OPTION

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE:		DRAWN		CHECKED		ENGINEER	
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	JJF	5/10/22	JJF	5/10/22	BAM	5/10/22
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 OUTLINE DRAWING MODEL 393B04/ 393B05 SERIES ACCELEROMETER					
FILLETS AND RADII .003 - .005	FILLETS AND RADII 0.07 - 0.13						

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CODE IDENT. NO. 52681	DWG. NO. 14129
SCALE: 2X	SHEET 1 OF 1

Model 333B30

ACCELEROMETER

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电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
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Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

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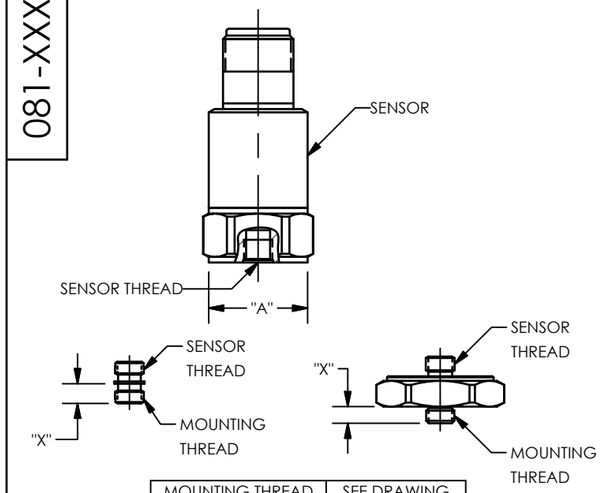
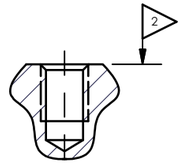
081-XXXX-90

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)

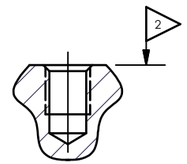


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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)

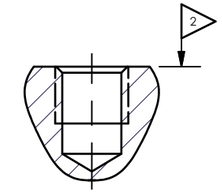


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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)

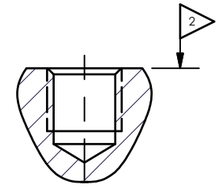


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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)

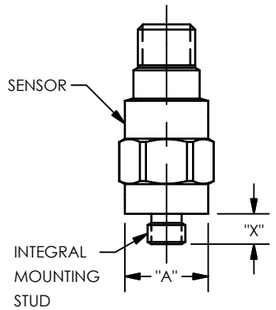


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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

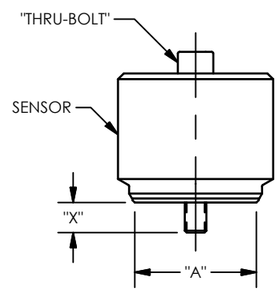
4.) RECOMMENDED MOUNTING TORQUE,
113-225 NEWTON CENTIMETERS
[10-20 INCH POUNDS].

INTEGRAL STUD MOUNT



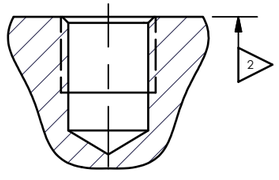
MOUNTING THREAD	SEE DRAWING
5-40	A
M3 X 0.50	B
10-32	C
M5 X 0.80	D
1/4-28	E
M6 X 1.00	F

"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)

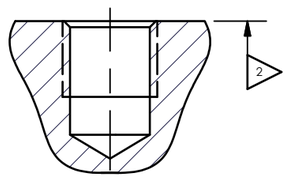


MOUNTING HOLE PREPARATION:

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:

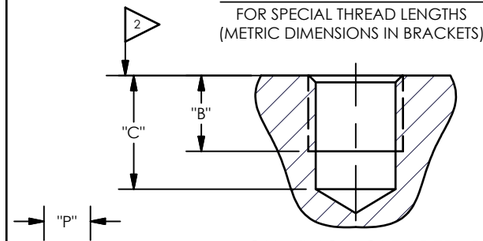
1 Ø5.05[Ø.199]
X 8.10 [.320]↧ MIN.
M6X 1.0-6H
X 6.35[.250]↧ MIN.

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)



1 THREAD PITCH SHOWN

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°.

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

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

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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工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表

PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB板	X	O	O	O	O	O
电气连接器	O	O	O	O	O	O
压电晶体	X	O	O	O	O	O
环氧	O	O	O	O	O	O
铁氟龙	O	O	O	O	O	O
电子	O	O	O	O	O	O
厚膜基板	O	O	X	O	O	O
电线	O	O	O	O	O	O
电缆	X	O	O	O	O	O
塑料	O	O	O	O	O	O
焊接	X	O	O	O	O	O
铜合金/黄铜	X	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。

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。

铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

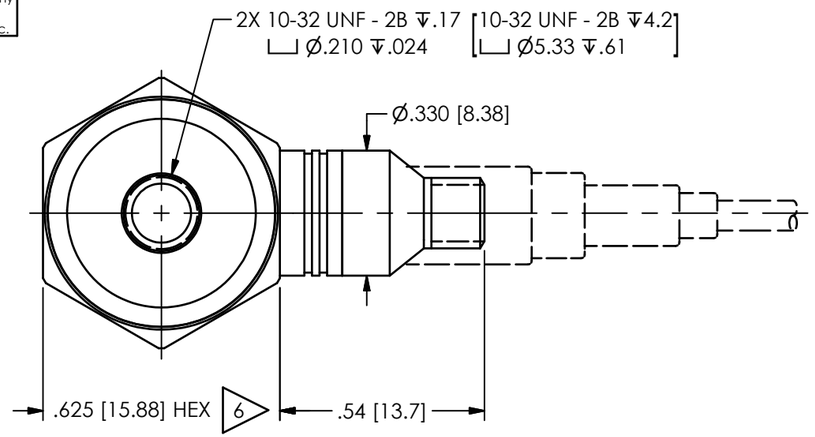
This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

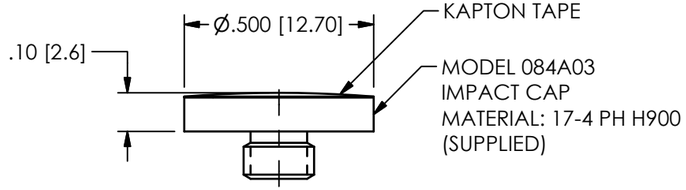
O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

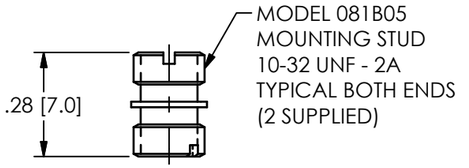
X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.
Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

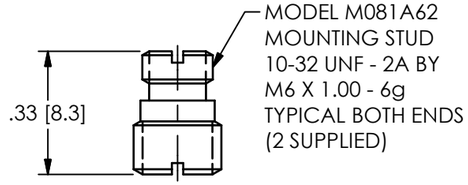
8561

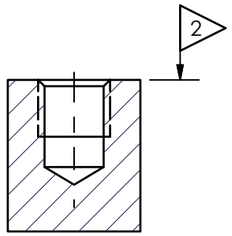
REVISIONS		
REV	DESCRIPTION	DIN
F	UPDATED DRAWING PER MAIN ASSEMBLY UPDATE	48247







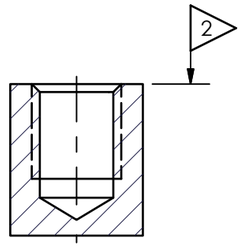




STANDARD MOUNTING HOLE PREPERATION 4

Ø.159 [4.04] ↧.23 [5.8] MIN

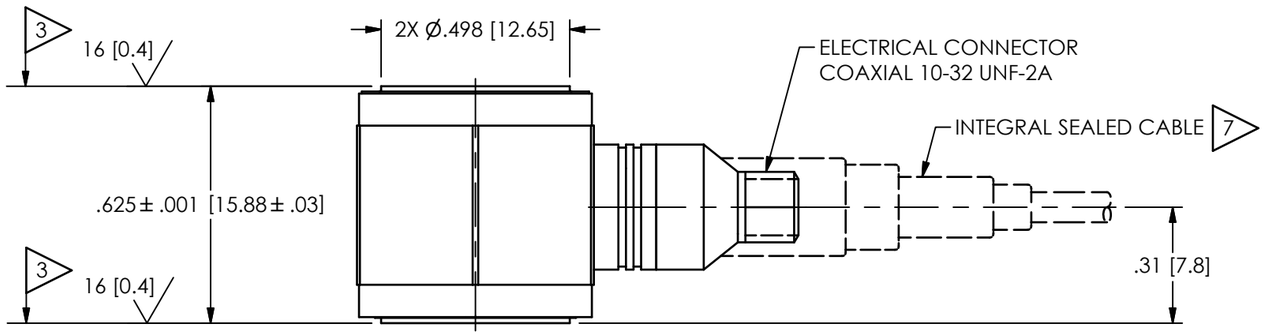
10-32 UNF - 2B ↧.15 [3.8] MIN



METRIC MOUNTING HOLE PREPERATION 4

Ø.199 [5.05] ↧.30 [7.6] MIN

M6 X 1.00-6H ↧.25 [6.4] MIN



7 ADD CABLE FOR WATER RESISTANT OPTION

6 MOUNTING TORQUE ON .625 [15.88] HEX, 16-20 IN-LBS [181-226 Ncm]

5.) COMPRESSIVE FORCE ON CELL YIELDS POSITIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE

4 DRILL PERPENDICULAR TO MOUNTING SURFACE TO WITHIN ±1°

3 THESE SURFACES GROUND FLAT AND PARALLEL TO WITHIN .001 [0.03] TIR

2 MOUNTING SURFACE TO BE FLAT TO WITHIN .001 [0.03] TIR WITH A MIN SURFACE FINISH OF 125 [3.2]

1.) CASE MATERIAL-STAINLESS STEEL

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	KRM	7/20/18	KRM	7/20/18	DRK	7/20/18
FILLETS AND RADII .003 - .005	FILLETS AND RADII 0.07 - 0.13						

TITLE

INSTALLATION DRAWING
GENERAL PURPOSE
FORCE SENSOR

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

CODE IDENT. NO.	DWG. NO.	
52681	8561	
SCALE: 2.5X	SHEET 1 OF 1	