

TRANSDUCER-SPECIFIC STRAIN GAUGES

TML gauges are not only used for strain measurement, but also as sensors for strain gauge-type transducers. Strain gauge-type transducers convert various types of physical quantities to mechanical strain in the stress-generating body (elastic body) and use strain gauges to convert mechanical strain to electric output. Strain gauge-type transducers are generally categorized into the following types.

- Force transducers (Load cell)
- Pressure transducers
- Acceleration transducers
- Displacement transducers
- Torque transducers

VARIOUS TYPE OF TML TRANSDUCER-SPECIFIC STRAIN GAUGES

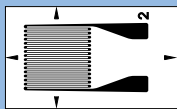
GAUGE SHAPE AND GAUGE LENGTH

Single, Rectangular 2-element, Torque(Shearing) strain measurement

| Pattern | Gauge length (mm) |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Single-element | 2, 3 |
| 90° 2-element | 2, 3, 6 |
| Torque (Shearing strain) use | 2 |

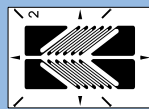
Pattern

Single-element



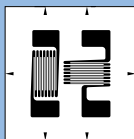
(LA)

Torque



(CT)

90° 2-element



(CB)

90° 2-element



(CM)

2 types of 90° 2-element gauge are lined-up with different pattern of gauge tab. CM-type has half-bridge configuration.

GAUGE RESISTANCE

| Pattern | Gauge resistance (Ω) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Single-element | 350, 1000 |
| 90° 2-element | 120, 350 |
| Torque (Shearing strain) use | 350 |

* 1000-ohm gauge has less power consumption in bridge circuit comparing to 350-ohm gauge's and limits Joule's heat generation.

GAUGE BACKING MATERIALS

Unlike stress measurement gauges, the gauge backing materials for transducer-specific strain gauge cannot be determined based solely on the operational temperature and bonding method. To ensure maximum transducer performance, it is necessary to test various combinations using different stress-generating bodies (elastic bodies) to select the most suitable backing materials.

Operational temperature

Operational temperature range differs from heat-resistive temperature's.

F series gauge (with epoxy backing) is also available for use of heat-curing type bonding adhesives. Refer to page 61-62 for the details.

| Gauge series | Gauge base materials | Operational temperature |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| F | Epoxy resin | -20~+80°C |
| QF | Polyimide resin | -20~+200°C |
| EF | Polyimide resin | -20~+200°C |

OPERATIONAL TEMPERATURE RANGE

Operational temperature differs from heat-resistant temperature. F series gauge having epoxy resin is available with heat-curing type bonding adhesive.

CREEP ADJUSTMENT

The creep characteristic is particularly important in force transducers. The most common compensation system uses the material creep (+) of the stress-generating body (elastic body) and the gauge creep (-) to cancel each other. Various TML strain gauges are available for creep adjustment and are selectable by creep code.

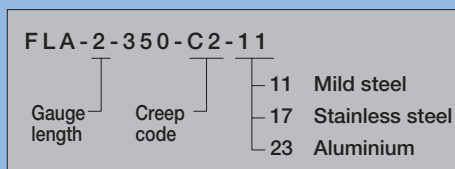
Creep code


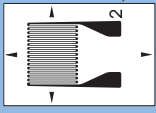

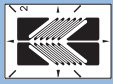

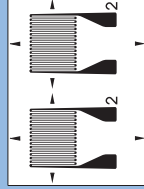








| Gauge creep | Large → Small |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Creep code | C2 > C4 > C6 > C8 |

TEMPERATURE SENSITIVITY COMPENSATION

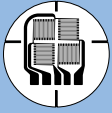
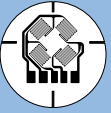
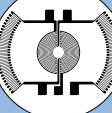
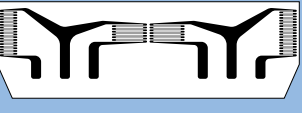
Elasticity modulus of strain-generating body (elastic body) varies with temperature variation. In the same manner, as ambient temperature around the strain-generating body varies, resulting in change of apparent strain. To reduce such temperature influence, sensitivity compensation resistor is assembled in bridge circuit.

■ Coding system of Transducer-specific strain gauges



| Gauge pattern | Type | Gauge size | | Backing | | Resistance in Ω | | |
|---|---|---|--|---------|------|---------------------------|------|-----|
| | | L | W | L | W | | | |
| <p>●Single-element (G.F. 2.1 approx.)</p>  <p>FLA-2-350-C2-11</p>  <p>(Not actual size shown)</p> | FLA-2-350 -C2 -11 (QF) C4 17 C6 23 C8 | L : length | W : width (Unit : mm) | 2 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 350 |
| | FLA-3-350 -C2 -11 (QF) C4 17 C6 23 C8 | 3 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 350 | | |
| | FLA-3-1000-C2 -11 (QF) C4 17 C6 23 C8 | 3 | 4.2 | 9.2 | 5.8 | 1000 | | |
| | <p>●Torque (Shearing strain) measurement</p>  <p>FCT-2-350-C2-11</p>  <p>(Not actual size shown)</p> | FCT-2-350 -C2 -11 (QF) C4 17 C6 23 C8 | 2 | 1.7 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 350 | |
| | | <p>●Single-axis 2-element</p>  <p>FLA-2-350-C2-2H-11</p>  <p>(Not actual size shown)</p> | FLA-2-350 -C2-2H -11 (QF) C4-2H 17 C6-2H 23 C8-2H | 2 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 350 |
| | | | FLA-3-350 -C2-2H -11 (QF) C4-2H 17 C6-2H 23 C8-2H | 3 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 350 |
| | <p>●90° 2-element</p>  <p>FCB-2-11</p>  <p>FCB-3-350</p>  <p>FCB-6-350</p>  <p>FCB-2.8-350</p>  <p>FCM-2.8-350</p>  <p>EFCM-2-350</p>  <p>EFCMX-3-350</p>  <p>EFCMY-3-350</p> | | -2 | 2 | 1.5 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 120 |
| | | | FCB -3-350 -11 | 3 | 3.2 | 10.5 | 9.1 | 350 |
| | | FCB (QF) -6-350 17 23 | 6 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 350 | |
| -2.8-350 | | 2.8 | 2.8 | 12.0 | 8.5 | 350 | | |
| FCM-2.8-350 | | 2.8 | 2.8 | 12.0 | 8.5 | 350 | | |
| EFCM-2-350-11 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 12.2 | 350 | | | |
| EFCMX-3-350-11 | 3 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 350 | | | |
| EFCMY-3-350-11 | 3 | 1.6 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 350 | | | |

●In addition to those shown above, various other gauges for transducers are available.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Bending (Force transducer use) |  |  |  |  |
| Shearing (Torque transducer use) | | | | |
| Diaphragm (Pressure transducer use) | | | | |

●Detailed specifications must be discussed and decided before ordering gauges for transducers.
Consult a sales representative.