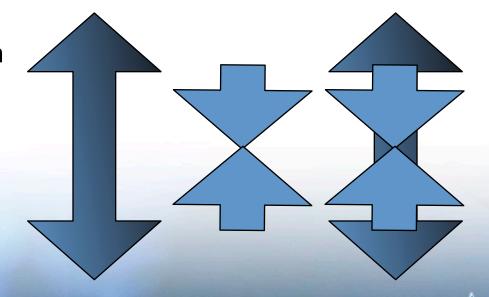
How To Select a Load Cell





- Determine the Maximum Load, Weight, or Force that you intend to measure.
- Determine the Loading Conditions of the application.
 - Tension
 - Compression
 - Tension and Compression
 - Multi-Axis





- Identify the Engineering Units you require:
 - Pounds Force
 - Tons
 - Grams
 - Kilograms
 - Newtons
 - Kilonewtons

...or even

Customer Specified



- Accuracy
 - Static Accuracy:

The combined affects of Linearity, Hysteresis, and Repeatability.

Expressed as ±% of full scale output.

Thermal Accuracy:

How temperature affects the output.

Expressed as ±% of full scale output/°F or /°C.

Total Accuracy:

Static accuracy + Thermal accuracy.



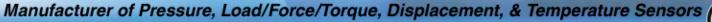
- Take into account the Loading Conditions the sensor will encounter.
 - Overloading conditions:
 Will the load ever exceed the maximum load? By how much?
 - Static overload capacity:
 Are there any safety factors to take into account?
 - Dynamic loading:
 Dynamic loads can far exceed the anticipated static loads.
 - Fatigue loading:
 High cycle rates
- Off-axis loading:
 Side loads



Mechanical Considerations

- Physical requirements
 - Size constraints
 - Orientation
 - Location access
 - Submersible







Mechanical Considerations

Configuration

- Rod End
- Pancake
- Load Pin
- Miniature
- Beam Style
- Thru-Hole / Donut
- Canister
- Load Washer

Loading

- Threaded
- Clevis Pin
- Tongue Shackle
- Load Button
- Special Configuration



Electrical Considerations

- Electrical Output from the sensor
- Analog:
 - mV/V
 - 0-5 Vdc, 0-10 Vdc
 - Bipolar voltage
 - Isolated or non-isolated voltage
 - 4-20mA current

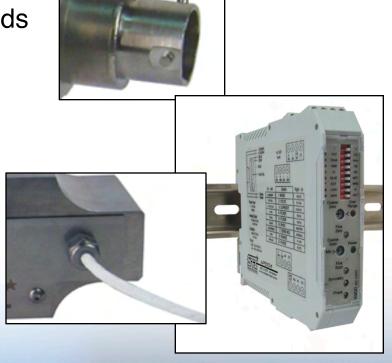
- Digital:
- RS485 (MODbus)
- RS232
- CANbus, J1939, CANopen
- Combination:
- Analog and digital





Electrical Considerations

- Electrical Termination
 - Connector, integral cable, flying leads
 - Need for mating connectors and cable assemblies
 - Connector/cable orientation
 - Wiring codes and Pin-outs
- External zero and span
 Potentiometers
- DIN Rail mount or In-Line Signal Conditioning





Environmental Considerations

- Operating temperature range
- Compensated temperature range
- EMI/RFI conditions
- IP or NEMA rating required?
- Hazardous Environment
 - Intrinsically Safe
 - Explosion proof

- · Indoor or outdoor use.
 - Exposure to the elements
 - Dust, dirt
 - Temperature extremes
 - Animals, critters, rodents, etc.
- Submersible
 - Fresh water / Salt water
 - Depth
 - Case Pressure





Special Requirements

- Calibration requirements
 - Standard 5-point calibration
 - Special calibration with added points
 - AFTM E-74
 - ISO 17025
- Special Approvals/Certifications
- Testing or Cleaning
- Special Labeling requirements
- Frequency Response
- Shock and Vibration resistance
- Serviceability
 - How accessible must the unit be?
 - How often will it be serviced?





Delivery

- What is the required Lead Time?
 Lead time is impacted by a variety of factors including, but not limited to:
 - Design and engineering
 - Special components
 - Special processes
 - Qualification testing
 - Method of shipment



In Conclusion

PERFORMANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- Maximum load
- Engineering units
- Accuracy
- Load conditions

MECHANICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Physical constraints
- Load connection
- Configuration

ELECTRICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Output
- Connections
- Signal conditioning

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Temperature
- Indoor/outdoor
- Hazardous locations

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

- Calibration
- Approvals
- Shock & vibration

Call today, 716.250.1900 - for additional information on Load / Force / Torque Sensors from Stellar Technology



Thank You

This Has
Been an
STI
Production



