



Model 039225-50051/B

Rotary Torque Angle Transducer, w/Auto-ID, 50 lbf-in (5.6 Nm), 1/4-inch Square Drive, 10-pin PT Receptacle

Installation and Operating Manual

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

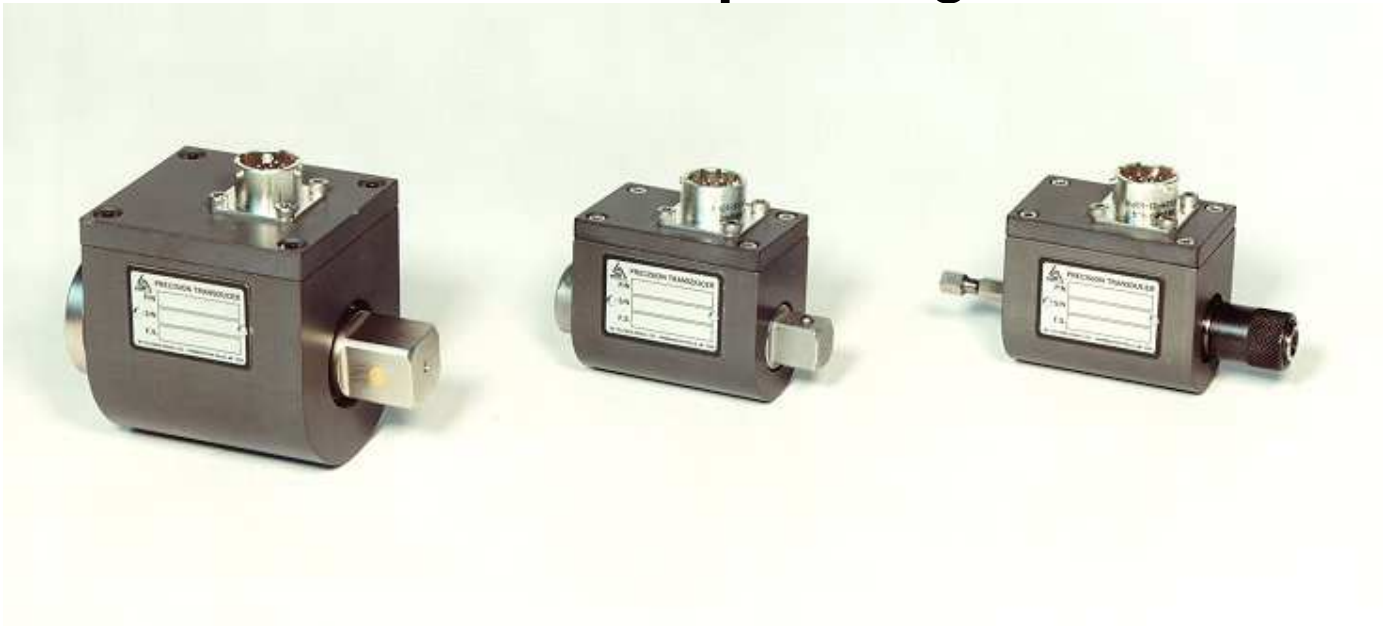
**Toll-free: 716-684-0001
24-hour SensorLine: 716-684-0001
Fax: 716-684-0987
E-mail: info@pcb.com
Web: www.pcb.com**





Rotary Socket Wrench Torque Transducer

Installation and Operating Manual



For assistance with the operation of this product, contact:

RS Technologies

Division of PCB Load & Torque, Inc.

Toll-Free in USA: 888-684-2894

24-hour SensorLineSM: 716-684-0001

Fax: 248-888-8266

E-mail: rsinfo@pcbloadtorque.com



RS Technologies Division of PCB Load & Torque, Inc. ☎ Toll-Free in USA 888-684-2894 ☎ 716-684-0001 🌐 www.pcbloadtorque.com

Capacities

The capacities of the torque-only transducers are listed in the table below.

PART NO.	DRIVE SIZE	CAPACITY
039030-50002	¼-inch Hex Drive	32 oz-in (0.23 Nm)
039030-50021	¼-inch Hex Drive	20 lb-in (2.30 Nm)
039025-50051	¼-inch Square Drive	50 lb-in (5.65 Nm)
039030-50101	¼-inch Hex Drive	100 lb-in (11.3 Nm)
039025-50101	¼-inch Square Drive	100 lb-in (11.3 Nm)
039037-50022	⅜-inch Square Drive	200 lb-in (22.7 Nm)
039037-50051	⅜-inch Square Drive	50 lb-ft (67.8 Nm)
039050-50101	½-inch Square Drive	100 lb-ft (135.6 Nm)
039050-51201	½-inch Square Drive	148 lb-ft (200 Nm)
039075-50301	¾-inch Square Drive	300 lb-ft (407 Nm)
039075-51501	¾-inch Square Drive	368 lb-ft (500 Nm)
039075-53601	¾-inch Square Drive	600 lb-ft (814 Nm)
039001-53102	1-inch Square Drive	1000 lb-ft (1356 Nm)
039001-01302	1-inch Square Drive	2213 lb-ft (3000 Nm)
039001-53033	1-inch Square Drive	3000 lb-ft (4068 Nm)
039001-01103	1 ½-in Square Drive	7350 lb-ft (10 000 Nm)
039025-00183	2 ½-in Square Drive	18 000 lb-ft (24 408 Nm)

The capacities for the torque-angle transducers are listed below.

PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY
039230-50002	¼-inch Hex Drive	32 oz-in (0.23 Nm)
039230-50021	¼-inch Hex Drive	20 lb-in (2.30 Nm)
039230-50101	¼-inch Hex Drive	100 lb-in (11.3 Nm)
039225-50101	¼-inch Square Drive	100 lb-in (11.3 Nm)
039237-50022	⅜-inch Square Drive	200 lb-in (22.7 Nm)
039237-50051	⅜-inch Square Drive	50 lb-ft (67.8 Nm)
039250-50101	½-inch Square Drive	100 lb-ft (135.6 Nm)
039250-51201	½-inch Square Drive	148 lb-ft (200 Nm)
039275-50301	¾-inch Square Drive	300 lb-ft (407 Nm)
039275-51501	¾-inch Square Drive	368 lb-ft (500 Nm)
039275-53601	¾-inch Square Drive	600 lb-ft (814 Nm)
039201-53102	1-inch Square Drive	1000 lb-ft (1356 Nm)
039201-01302	1-inch Square Drive	2213 lb-ft (3000 Nm)
039201-53302	1-inch Square Drive	3000 lb-ft (4068 Nm)
039301-01103	1 ½-in Square Drive	7360 lb-ft (10 000 Nm)
039625-00183	2 ½-in Square Drive	18 000 lb-ft (24 408 Nm)

2.0 SAFETY INFORMATION

Applied loads must be limited to 100% of the rated capacity. Application of loads exceeding rated capacity can lead to damage of the transducer and potential injury to the operator. Therefore, always use care in applying torque to fasteners being audited or tightened failure. Always observe standard plant safety procedures for operation of pneumatic and electric power tools. Operators should always observe standard shop safety requirements, such as wearing steel-toed shoes, safety glasses, etc.

3.0 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

Mechanical installation consists of attaching the proper sized socket or drive fitting to the output end of the transducer. This socket or drive will be lined up with the fastener being tightened. The input end of the transducer is fitted onto the output drive of the tool. If using a torque-angle transducer, secure the housing so that it will not rotate during operation.

NOTE: For square drive units, the input end is the female drive; the output end is the male square drive. For hex drive units, the input end is the male drive; the output end is the female hex drive.

4.0 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

The socket wrench torque transducer is connected to a data collector or signal conditioner via the 10-pin PT receptacle located on the top of the housing. Cable assemblies for RS Technologies and other instruments are available through RS Technologies Division of PCB Load & Torque, Inc.

Connect one end of the cable to the transducer receptacle and the other end to the data collector/signal conditioner. Make sure to completely tighten the cable connector to both the transducer and the instrument.

5.0 POLARITY

Clockwise torque on rotary torque transducers produces a positive-going signal output. Counterclockwise torque produces a negative-going signal output. Most data collectors provide a CW/CCW adjustment to ensure correct readings.

6.0 SHUNT CALIBRATION

Shunt calibration is a practical method for providing field calibration of data collectors and strain gage transducers such as rotary socket wrench transducers. This provides assurance of obtaining accurate readings without having to apply known, traceable, physical input loads to the transducer, which may be impractical in an assembly line or out in the field.

Shunt calibration simulates the mechanical input to a transducer by unbalancing the bridge with a fixed resistor placed across, or in parallel with, one leg of the bridge. For clockwise shunt calibration, or +CAL, the shunt resistor (R_{CAL}) is shunted across the +Excitation (A) and +Signal (C) leg of the bridge. For counterclockwise shunt calibration, or -CAL, the shunt resistor (R_{CAL}) is shunted across the -Excitation (BD) and +Signal (C) leg of the bridge. See **Figure 1** for shunt resistor locations in the Wheatstone Bridge circuit utilized by rotary socket wrench torque transducers.

The rotary socket wrench transducer provided by RS Technologies Division of PCB Load & Torque Inc. comes with a calibration certificate. On the first page of this certificate you will find a calibration value in engineering units that is associated with a resistor of a specified impedance. This resistor can be installed on the data collector and used when matching up the instrument to the transducer. Follow the instructions provided with the data collector for complete details on shunt calibration procedures.

Basic Shunt Calibration Procedure

The following procedure outlines the basic routine of shunt calibration. The actual calibration procedure performed by your data collector may be automated and will differ. Consult the data collector instruction manual for further details.

1. Connect the rotary socket wrench transducer to the data collector and allow adequate time for the system to stabilize. 2 to 5 minutes is recommended.
2. With no load on the transducer, adjust the data collector zero controls for to read zero (0).
3. Shunt the calibration resistor between the desired excitation and signal leads of the Wheatstone Bridge, as described in Section 6.0.
4. Adjust the data collector's gain or span controls as required to obtain an electrical output signal and/or numeric display that represents the simulated calibration load as indicated on the calibration certificate.
5. Remove the shunt resistor and adjust the zero if necessary.
6. If a significant zero adjustment is required, repeat Steps 2-5.

7.0 OPERATION

Typical Rotary Socket Wrench Transducer System Configurations

Operation requires the connection of the transducer to a readout device, data collector, or signal conditioner. Readout instruments, data collectors, and suitable cable assemblies are available from RS Technologies Division of PCB Load & Torque, Inc.

Operation with a Data Collector or Readout Device

The span and zero of the instrument must be set before the rotary socket wrench transducer system can be used. The span can be set using the shunt calibration value and resistor supplied by the manufacturer, or by a deadweight torque calibrator. Refer to the shunt calibration information in the instruction manual of the instrument for proper setup information.

Rotary Socket Wrench Transducer Operation Guidelines

Rotary Socket Wrench Transducers are designed for use in measuring the torque output of electric and pneumatic fastener assembly tools. They are also used for threaded fastener testing and trouble-shooting. However, they have been used in many different rotating torque applications. The guidelines below provide some tips that will ensure proper operation and satisfactory results.

- Although the ideal operating range for rotary torque transducers is 60 to 80% of rated capacity, the rotary socket wrench torque transducers can be used between 10 and 100% of rated capacity. This is largely because the first load point for a calibration is typically at the 10% mark but also that the output signal below 10% is often too low to provide adequate resolution by the readout instrument.
- The rotary torque socket wrench transducer has an overload capability of 150% of rated capacity. This provides a safety margin in the event of an accidental overload. It is not recommended that the transducer be used to measure loads at or above 110% of rated capacity on a regular basis.
- Keep the transducer in line with the axial orientation of the fastener. This will help to avoid side loads. Excessive side loads, such as those that may occur when testing large or heavy right-angle power tools, can cause inaccurate readings or even damage the transducer.
- Ensure that both input and output drives of the transducer are fully engaged. Partial engagement may damage the transducer.
- Hex drive transducers come with a spring loaded knurled ring that retracts to permit installation and removal of the

drive bit. Make sure that both ends are fully engaged before use.

- When it's necessary to use a drive adapter, use as few as possible to avoid side loads.
- When using a transducer with an angle encoder, make sure that the housing is held secure to ensure best angle measurement accuracy.
- Rotary socket wrench torque transducers are good for use with standard pneumatic tools, impulse tools, and electric power tools. Do NOT use with "impact" pneumatic tools.

8.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

When having difficulty operating the rotary socket wrench transducer, refer to the following checklist.

No output

- ✓No power
- ✓Loose or dirty connections
- ✓Open circuit or short
- ✓Faulty or improper wiring
- ✓No torque applied

Erratic or Improper Readings

- ✓Excitation voltage drift
- ✓Electrical noise
- ✓Loose fixturing
- ✓Open circuit or short
- ✓Improper load applied
- ✓Cable too long

Blinking Display

- ✓Overload condition
- ✓Open circuit

Zero Balance

- ✓Load applied to transducer
- ✓Overloaded or side-loaded transducer
- ✓Open circuit
- ✓Improper electrical connections

Zero Shift

- ✓Fixture preload
- ✓Faulty or improper wiring
- ✓Improper zero taken

Zero Drift

- ✓Unconditioned power supply
- ✓Open circuit or short
- ✓Loose wiring
- ✓RFI/EMI interface
- ✓Temperature change

Damaged or Deformed Equipment

- ✓Improper use

Error Analysis

PCB Load & Torque, Inc. typically supplies accuracy information on its products in the form of individual errors (see specification sheet). For rotary socket wrench transducers they are: Non-Linearity, Hysteresis, and Non-Repeatability.

The customer can combine these individual errors to establish the maximum possible error for the measurement or just examine the applicable individual error. If the transducer is used for increasing torque measurement only, ignore the Hysteresis error. If the torque measurement is near the full rated capacity, the linearity error can be ignored. If the capability exists to correct the data through linearization-fit or a look-up-table, the error in the measurement can be minimized. A sophisticated user can get rid of all the errors except for the non-repeatability error in the measurement.

If problems persist, contact PCB Load & Torque for technical assistance.

9.0 MAINTENANCE

The rotary socket wrench transducers provided by RS Technologies Division of PCB Load & Torque Inc. are made of durable materials, and are intended for industrial use. However, routine maintenance, such as cleaning of electrical connectors, housings, and square drives with solutions and techniques that will not harm the physical material of construction is acceptable. The rotary socket wrench transducers should only be wiped with a damp cloth and never submerged or have liquids poured on them.

NOTE: There are no user-serviceable components in rotary socket wrench torque transducers provided by RS Technologies division of PCB Load & Torque Inc. Removing the cover on the unit will void the warranty.

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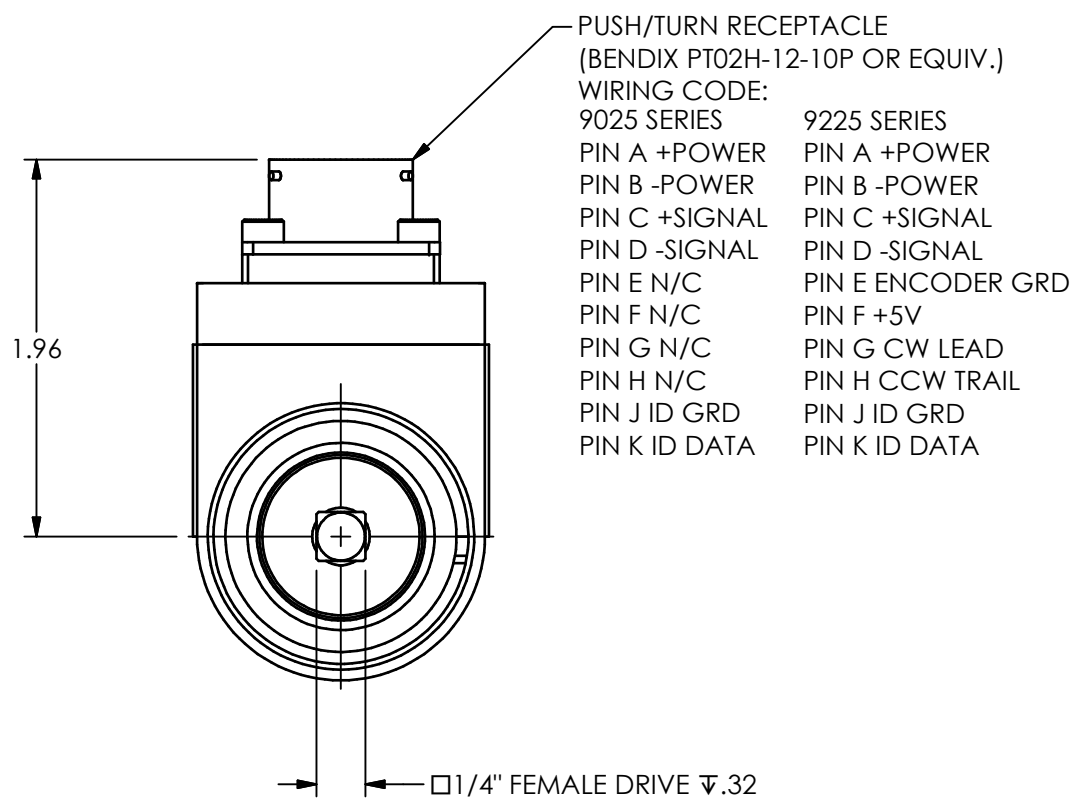
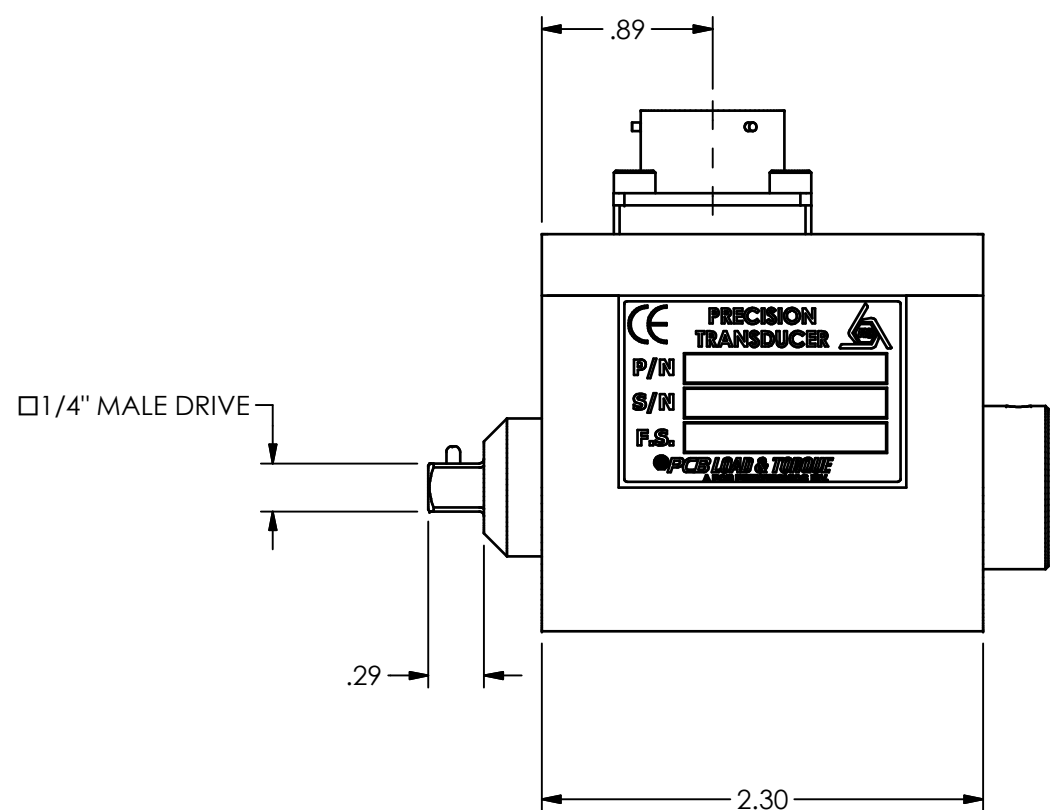
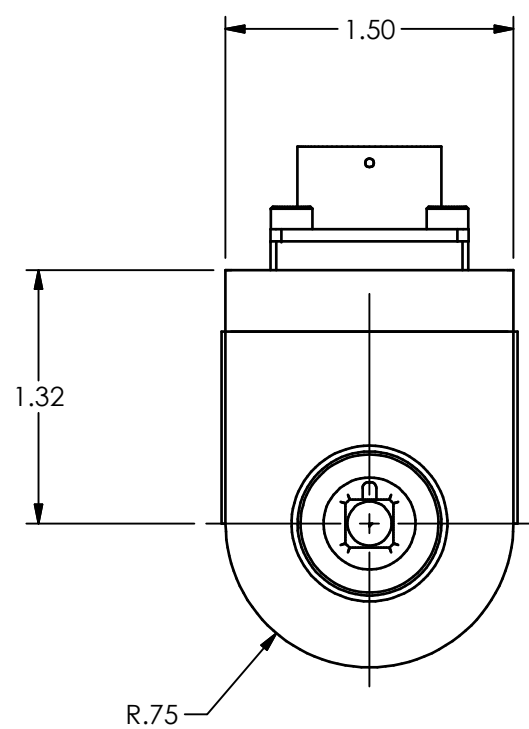
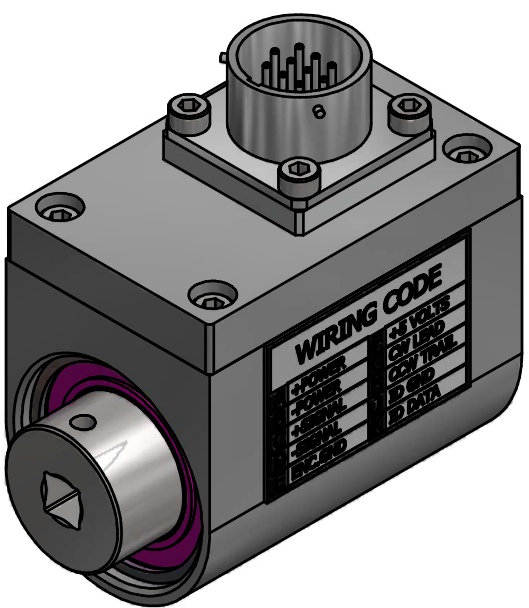
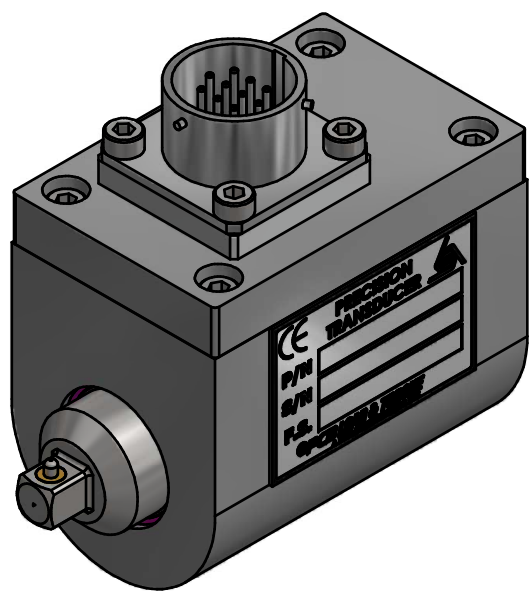
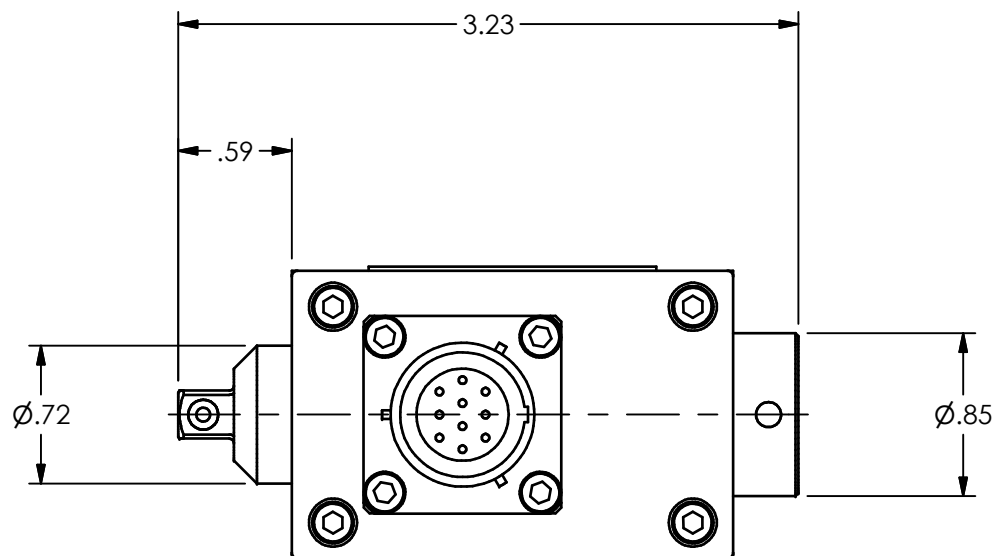
*MANUAL NUMBER: 51678
MANUAL REVISION: NR
ECN NUMBER: 38209*

Model Number 039225-50051/B		ROTARY TORQUE, W/ENCODER AND AUTO ID			Revision: NR ECN #: 47364	
Performance		ENGLISH	SI		OPTIONAL VERSIONS	
Measurement Range(Full Scale Capacity)		50 lbf-in	5.7 Nm		Optional versions have identical specifications and accessories as listed for the standard model except where noted below. More than one option may be used.	
Sensitivity(output at rated capacity)		2.0 mV/V	2.0 mV/V	[7]		
Non-Linearity		≤ 0.25 % FS	≤ 0.25 % FS	[2]		
Hysteresis		≤ 0.25 % FS	≤ 0.25 % FS	[2]		
Non-Repeatability		≤ 0.05 % FS	≤ 0.05 % FS	[2]		
Interchangeability		≤ 0.30 % FS	≤ 0.30 % FS	[8][2]		
Environmental						
Overload Limit		75 lbf-in	8.5 Nm		NOTES: [1] Calibrated at 10 VDC, usable 5 to 20 VDC or VAC RMS. [2] FS - Full Scale. [3] Magnetic Encoder Specifications. [4] A-B Track 90° Phase Difference, Flat Over Operating Speed [5] Matched with 43.575 kOhm Precision Resistor. [6] Over compensated temperature range. [7] Matched to ±0.25% F.S. [8] Matched for mV/V and shunt calibration. [9] See Outline Drawing 45187 for Complete Dimensions [10] Per ANSI B107.4 Specifications [11] See PCB Declaration of Conformance PS119 for details.	
Temperature Range(Operating)		0 to +200 °F	-18 to +93 °C			
Temperature Range(Compensated)		+70 to +150 °F	+21 to +66 °C			
Temperature Effect on Output(Maximum)		± 0.002 %Reading/°F	± 0.0018 %Reading/°C	[6]		
Temperature Effect on Zero Balance(Maximum)		± 0.002 %FS/°F	± 0.0018 %FS/°C	[6]		
Electrical						
Bridge Resistance		350 Ohm	350 Ohm		SUPPLIED ACCESSORIES: Model 7122R-04352A PRECISION CAL RESISTOR 43.575 kOhm OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES: Model 080920-01000 Model 920 Portable Digital Peak Meter for torque, torque-angle or load measurement; Click-Wrench calc feature, w/battery charger, instruction manual & shoulder strap Model 080962-01000 MODEL 962 DATA RECORDER Model 097000-34445 INTERCONNECT CABLE Model 4242R-000630 MATING CONNECTOR PT06A-12-10S(SR)	
Excitation Voltage		10 VDC	10 VDC	[1]		
Insulation Resistance		≥ 5 GOhm	≥ 5 GOhm			
Zero Balance		≤ 2 % FS	≤ 2 % FS	[2]		
Counts Per Revolution		1472	1472	[3]		
Resolution w/ Quadrature		1/4 °	1/4 °	[3]		
Output Voltage		High 5V to Low 0.5V	High 5V to Low 0.5V	[3]		
Power Required(maximum)		5 VDC @ 120mA	5 VDC @ 120mA	[3]		
Magnetic Encoder(Poles)		360	360	[3]		
Magnetic Encoder(Ouput)		See Note	See Note	[4][3]		
Shunt Calibration		≤ 0.25 % FS	≤ 0.25 % FS	[5][2]		
Auto ID		TTL Proprietary	TTL Proprietary			
Physical						
Size (Shaft Length x Housing Length x Housing Height)		3.23 in x 2.30 in x 2.00 in	82.0 mm x 58.4 mm x 50.8 mm	[9]		
Weight		.75 lb	340 gm			
Mounting		1/4 inch Sq Drive	6.35 mm Sq Drive	[10]		
Sensing Element		Strain Gage	Strain Gage			
Housing Material		Aluminum	Aluminum			
Shaft Material		Steel	Steel			
Electrical Connector		PT02H-12-10P	PT02H-12-10P			
Maximum Speed		5000 RPM	5000 RPM			

45187

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REVISIONS		
REV	DESCRIPTION	ECO
A	CORRECTED DIM'S AND WIRING CODE - 06.21.17, PTE	46925



UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED TOLERANCES ARE:		DRAWN		CHECKED		ENGINEER	
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS [IN BRACKETS]	PTE	3/22/12	JAM	3/22/12	PTE	2/28/12
DECIMALS XX ±.01 XXX ±.005	DECIMALS X ±.03 XX ±.013	 24350 Indoplex Circle, Farmington Hills, MI 48335 (714) 684-0001 E-MAIL: ltinfo@pcbloadtorque.com DWG. NO. 45187 SCALE: FULL SHEET 1 OF 1					
ANGLES ± .5 DEGREES	ANGLES ± .5 DEGREES						
FILLETS AND RADII .015 MAX	FILLETS AND RADII .038 MAX						