



Service, Repair, and Return Policies and Instructions
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The information contained in this document supersedes all similar information that may be found elsewhere in this manual.

Service – Due to the sophisticated nature of the sensors and associated instrumentation provided by PCB Piezotronics, user servicing or repair is not recommended and, if attempted, may void the factory warranty. Routine maintenance, such as the cleaning of electrical connectors, housings, and mounting surfaces with solutions and techniques that will not harm the physical material of construction, is acceptable. Caution should be observed to ensure that liquids are not permitted to migrate into devices that are not hermetically sealed. Such devices should only be wiped with a dampened cloth and never submerged or have liquids poured upon them.

Repair – In the event that equipment becomes damaged or ceases to operate, arrangements should be made to return the equipment to PCB Piezotronics for repair. User servicing or repair is not recommended and, if attempted, may void the factory warranty.

Calibration – Routine calibration of sensors and associated instrumentation is recommended as this helps build confidence in measurement accuracy and acquired data. Equipment calibration cycles are typically established by the users own quality regimen. When in doubt about a calibration cycle, a good “rule of thumb” is to recalibrate on an annual basis. It is

also good practice to recalibrate after exposure to any severe temperature extreme, shock, load, or other environmental influence, or prior to any critical test.

PCB Piezotronics maintains an ISO-9001 certified metrology laboratory and offers calibration services, which are accredited by A2LA to ISO/IEC 17025, with full traceability to SI through N.I.S.T. In addition to the normally supplied calibration, special testing is also available, such as: sensitivity at elevated or cryogenic temperatures, phase response, extended high or low frequency response, extended range, leak testing, hydrostatic pressure testing, and others. For information on standard recalibration services or special testing, contact your local PCB Piezotronics distributor, sales representative, or factory customer service representative.

Returning Equipment – *Following these procedures will ensure that your returned materials are handled in the most expedient manner.* Before returning any equipment to PCB Piezotronics, contact your local distributor, sales representative, or factory customer service representative to obtain a Return **Warranty, Service, Repair, and Return Policies and Instructions** Materials Authorization (RMA) Number. This RMA number should be clearly marked on the outside of all package(s) and on the packing

list(s) accompanying the shipment. A detailed account of the nature of the problem(s) being experienced with the equipment should also be included inside the package(s) containing any returned materials.

A Purchase Order, included with the returned materials, will expedite the turn-around of serviced equipment. It is recommended to include authorization on the Purchase Order for PCB to proceed with any repairs, as long as they do not exceed 50% of the replacement cost of the returned item(s). PCB will provide a price quotation or replacement recommendation for any item whose repair costs would exceed 50% of replacement cost, or any item that is not economically feasible to repair. For routine calibration services, the Purchase Order should include authorization to proceed and return at current pricing, which can be obtained from a factory customer service representative.

Contact Information – International customers should direct all inquiries to their local distributor or sales office. A

complete list of distributors and offices can be found at www.pcb.com. Customers within the United States may contact their local sales representative or a factory customer service representative. A complete list of sales representatives can be found at www.pcb.com. Toll-free telephone numbers for a factory customer service representative, in the division responsible for this product, can be found on the title page at the front of this manual. Our ship to address and general contact numbers are:

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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.

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21354

DOCUMENT REVISION: **D**

ECN: 46162

General OPERATING GUIDE

for use with

PIEZOELECTRIC CHARGE MODE ACCELEROMETERS

SPECIFICATION SHEET, INSTALLATION DRAWING AND CALIBRATION INFORMATION ENCLOSED

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

2.0 CHARGE MODE ACCELEROMETERS

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

Charge mode accelerometers output a strong, high-impedance charge signal directly from their sensing element. They do not contain built-in signal conditioning electronics; the signal is conditioned externally by either a laboratory-style charge amplifier or in-line charge converter prior to being analyzed by a readout or recording device. The absence of built-in electronics permits operation to elevated temperatures of 500 °F (260 °C) for most ceramic crystal models and typically 900 °F (482 °C) and extreme application up to 100 °F (650 °C) for UHT-12.

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

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

3.0 OPTIONAL FEATURES

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

4.0 INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

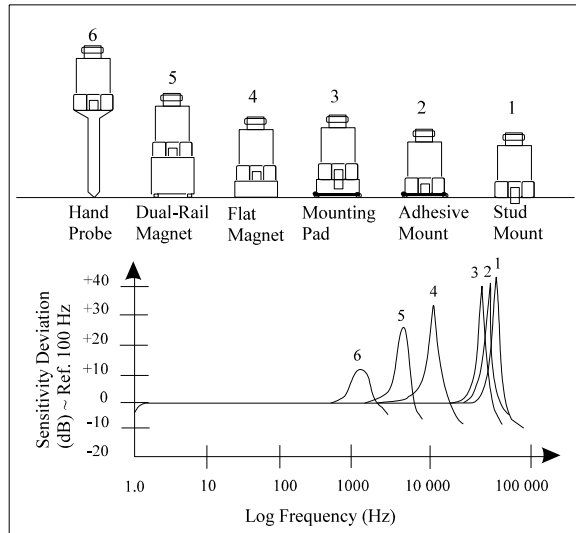


Figure 1. Assorted Mounting Configurations and Their Effects on High Frequency

4.1 STUD MOUNT

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

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

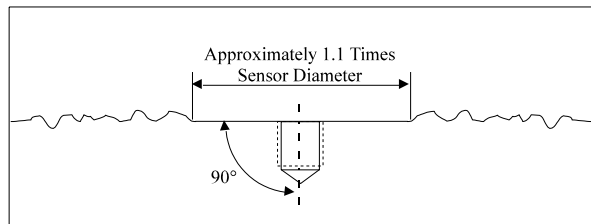


Figure 2. Mounting Surface Preparation

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

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

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

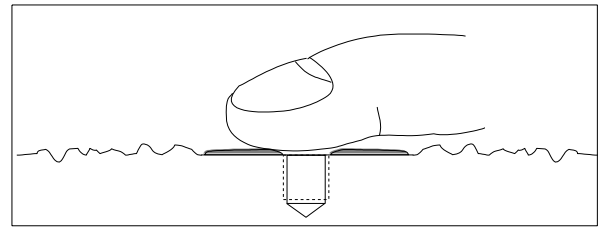


Figure 3. Mounting Surface Lubrication

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

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

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

4.2 ADHESIVE MOUNT

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

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

METHOD 1 - Adhesive Mounting Base

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

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

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

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

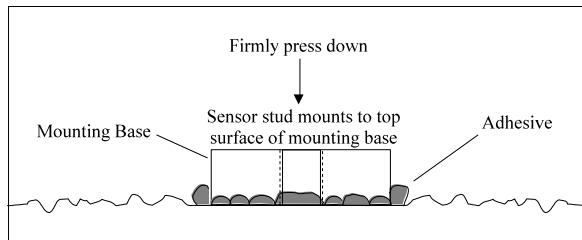


Figure 4. Mounting Base: Adhesive Installation

METHOD 2 - Direct Adhesive Mount

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

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

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

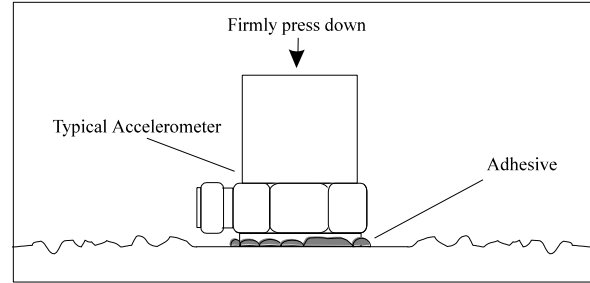


Figure 5. Direct Adhesive Mounting

4.3 HANDHELD OR PROBE TIP MOUNT

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

5.0 CABLING

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

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

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

TYPE 1: Coaxial Connectors

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

TYPE 2: Pigtail Connections

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

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

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

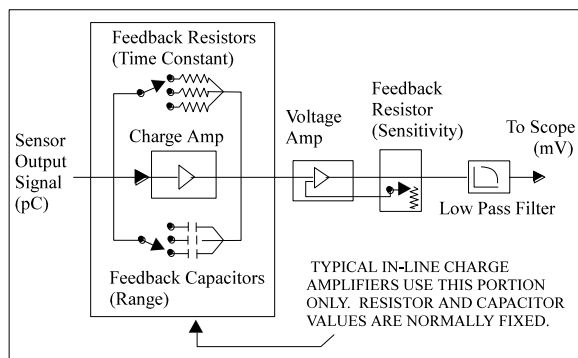
STEP 3: Route the cable to the signal conditioner, making certain to stress-relieve the sensor/cable connection and minimize motion by clamping the cable at regular intervals.

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

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

6.0 POWERING

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



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

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

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

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

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

7.0 ACCELEROMETER CALIBRATION

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

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

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

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

7.1 SENSOR RECALIBRATION

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

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

7.2 BACK-TO-BACK CALIBRATION THEORY

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

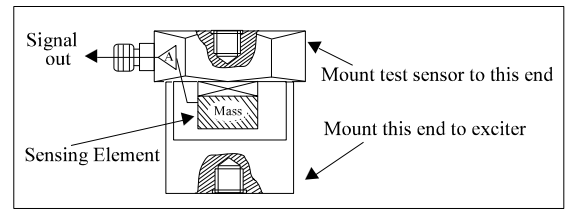


Figure 9. Reference Standard Accelerometer

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

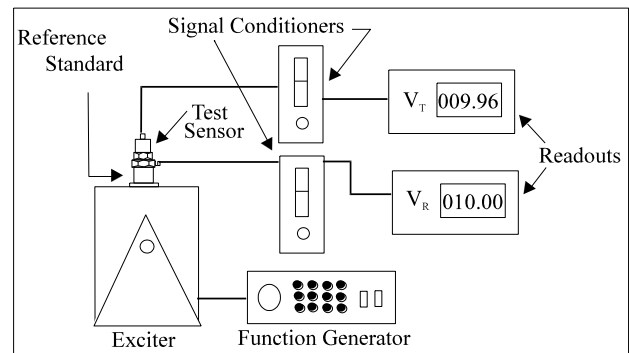


Figure 10. Typical Back-to-Back Calibration System

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

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

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

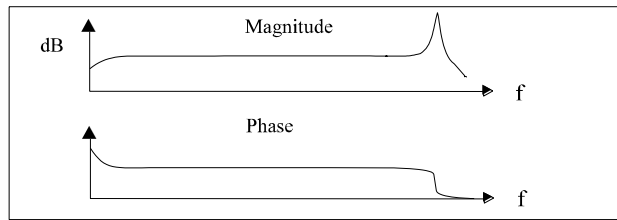


Figure 11. Typical Test Accelerometer Response

7.3 PCB CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

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

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

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

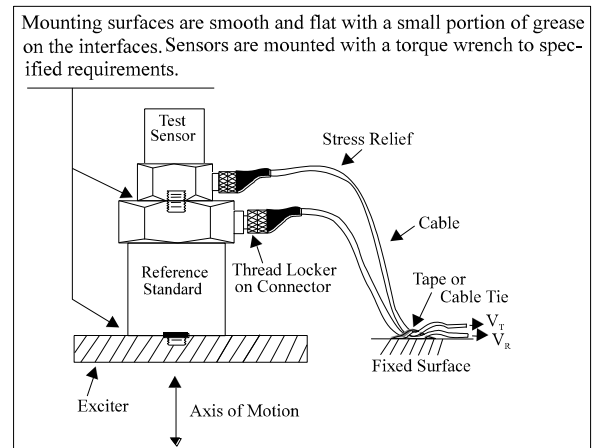


Figure 12. Typical Calibration Set-Up

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

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

7.4 COMMON MISTAKES

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

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

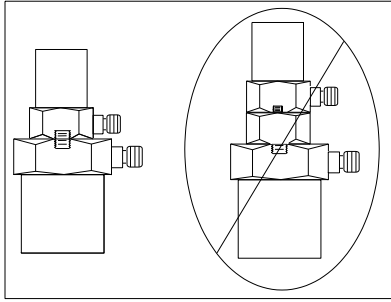


Figure 13. Stud Mounting

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

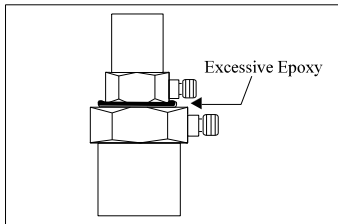


Figure 14. Incorrect Adhesive Mounting

Triaxial accelerometers should always be mounted directly to the reference standard. Unless absolutely required, **DO NOT** use adaptors to re-orient the sensor

along the axis of motion, as the mounting stiffness may be altered. The vibration at the test sensor sensing element may differ from the vibration at the reference standard due to a “cantilever” effect, seen in Figure 15.

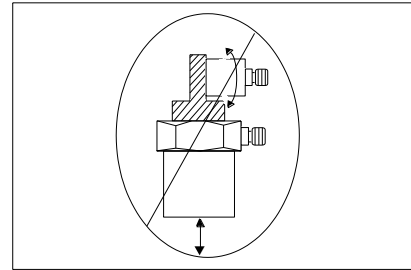


Figure 15. Mounting Triaxial Sensors (Incorrect)

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

7.5 CONCLUSIONS

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



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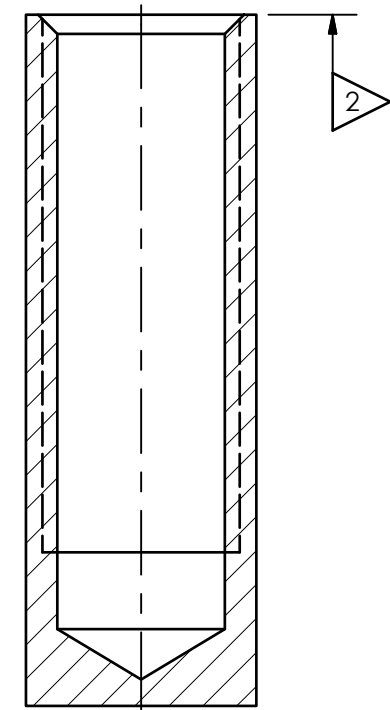
E-mail: vibration@pcb.com • Website: www.pcb.com

Model Number EX357E91		CHARGE OUTPUT ACCELEROMETER		Revision: NR ECN #: 49233	
Performance		ENGLISH		SI	
Sensitivity(± 10 %)		5 pC/g		.51 pC/(m/s²)	
Measurement Range		± 1000 g pk		± 9800 m/s² pk	
Frequency Range(± 5 %)		3 kHz		3 kHz	
Frequency Range(± 1 dB)		5 kHz		5 kHz	
Resonant Frequency		≥ 13.5 kHz		≥ 13.5 kHz	
Non-Linearity(per full scale range)		≤ 2.5 %		≤ 2.5 %	
Transverse Sensitivity		≤ 5 %		≤ 5 %	
Environmental					
Overload Limit(Shock)		± 2000 g pk		± 19,600 m/s² pk	
Temperature Range(Operating)		-67 to 1200 °F		-55 to 649 °C	
Temperature Range(Survivable Limit)		-67 to 1400 °F		-55 to 760 °C	
Temperature Range(Cable Termination)		-67 to 900 °F		-55 to 482 °C	
Temperature Response		See graph		See graph	
Radiation Exposure Limit(Integrated Neutron Flux)		1 E10 N/cm²		1 E10 N/cm²	
Radiation Exposure Limit(Integrated Gamma Flux)		1 E8 rad		1 E8 rad	
Electrical					
Capacitance		1000 pF		1000 pF	
Insulation Resistance(@ 1200°F[649°C])		≥ 10 kohm		≥ 10 kohm	
Insulation Resistance(@ 70° F [21°C])		≥ 100 MOhm		≥ 100 MOhm	
Electrical Isolation		Signal isolated from case		Signal isolated from case	
Physical					
Sensing Element		UHT-12™		UHT-12™	
Sensing Geometry		Shear		Shear	
Housing Material		Inconel		Inconel	
Sealing(Sensor Housing)		Hermetic		Hermetic	
Sealing(Connector)		Welded Hermetic		Welded Hermetic	
Size (Height x Length x Width)		.66 in x 1.16 in x .66 in		16.7 mm x 29.5 mm x 16.7 mm	
Weight(without cable)		1.8 oz		50 gm	
Electrical Connector		Integral Hardline Cable		Integral Hardline Cable	
Cable Length		10 ft		3.05 m	
Cable Type		MI Hardline Cable		MI Hardline Cable	
Cable Termination		10-32 Coaxial Jack		10-32 Coaxial Jack	
Mounting		Through Hole		Through Hole	

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Diagram illustrating the dimensions of the square and the smaller square inside it. The side length of the square is 16.66, and the side length of the smaller square is 6.56.

MARKING LOCATION



SCALE 4X

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PCB PIEZOTRONICS™

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CODE IDENT. NO. 52681	DWG. NO. 66377	
SCALE: 1.25X	SHEET 1 OF 1	