

## Ring Force Sensors RKS01

Design A - F

### Scope of Supply

Force sensor with flat design, with 5 m cable (PVC) and connection T: cable gland, straight

### Variants

N3: plug connection, straight, M8, moulded

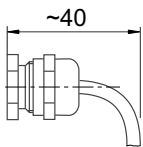
### Additional Accessories

F: For use in explosive areas, J-Box incl.

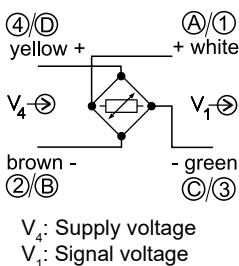
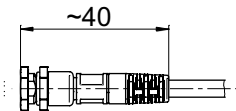


### Connections

#### Variant T



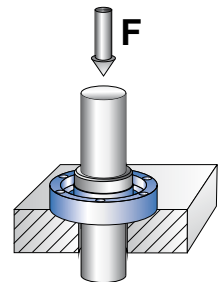
#### Variant N3



### Special Features

- For dynamic and static force measurement
- Made of stainless steel
- Designed for compression and tension force direction

The force sensors **RKS** are optimally suited for the precise measurement of forces acting in axial direction. In most cases the outer ring is placed onto a support or screwed to it and the force is acting on the inner ring, e. g. via a linear actuator. A typical application is the force measurement at spindle drives of coating machinery.



The membrane design principle is especially well suited for the design of high precision low silhouette sensors. Its specially design makes the sensor less sensitive to a nonsymmetrical application of force.

### Ordering Example

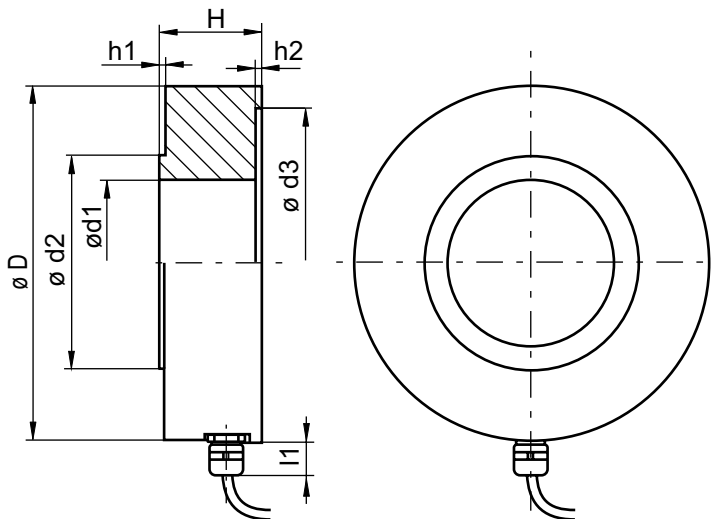
**RKS01B5k-TF**

Typ	
Design	
Nominal Force	
Variants/ Options	



Technical Data	Design					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Nominal Force $F_{nom}$ [kN]	1; 3; 5; 7.5	5; 10; 20	5; 10; 20; 25	10; 20; 30; 40; 50	100; 200	100, 200
Max. operating force	150 %	160 %	150 %	160 %	160 %	160 %
Absolut max. force	150 %	200 %	300 %	300 %	250 %	250 %
Fracture Force	400 %	500 %				
Nominal Rating	1.0 mV/V	1.5 mV/V				
Accuracy class	0.5%					
Nominal ambient temperature	+10 ... +60 °C					
Operational temperature range	-10...+70 °C					
Nominal resistance of strain gauge	1000 $\Omega$	700 $\Omega$				
Bridge supply voltage	10 V DC					
Protection class (as DIN 40050)	IP 52					

Values (%) based on  $F_{nom}$



Design	D	d1	d2	d3	H	h1	h2	l1
A	49.5 ±0,15	8 +0.2	22	-	16	-	-	12.5
B	74 f7	34 H8	44	64	21	1	1	14
C	90 ± 0,1	M16x1.5	37	-	25	-	-	12.5
D	110 f7	46 +0.1	61	89.5	26	1	0.5	20
E	185 f7	50 +0.1	76	123	40	1	1	40
F	185 f7	50 +0,1	76	120	40	1	1	40

### Special Design

Mechanical customizing on request

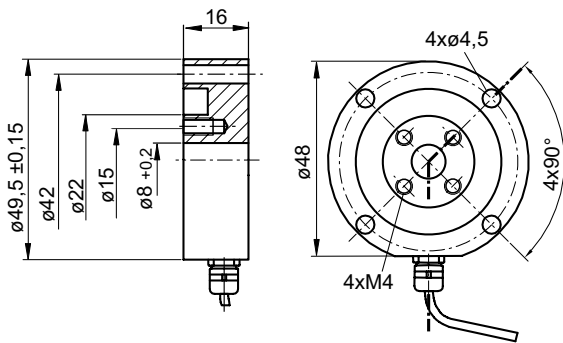
- Outer dimensions
- Inner diameter
- Holes
- Threads



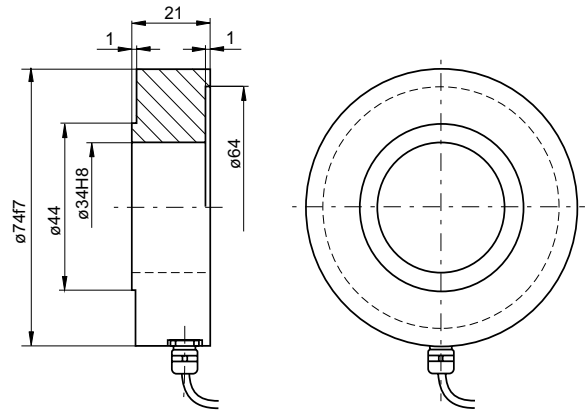
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with several dimensions and drill holes

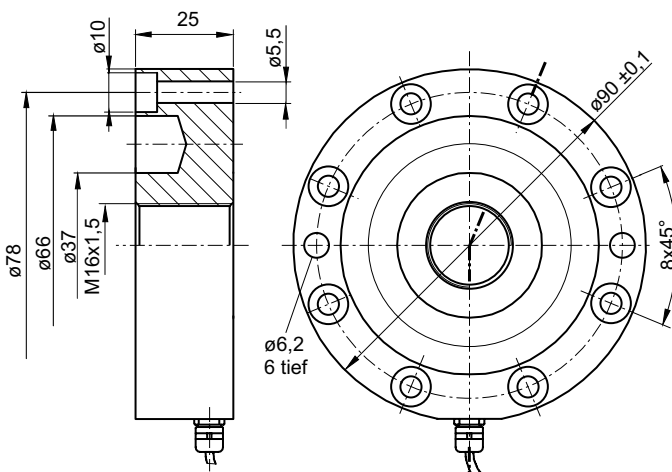
**Design A** Nominal force 1; 3; 5; 7.5 kN



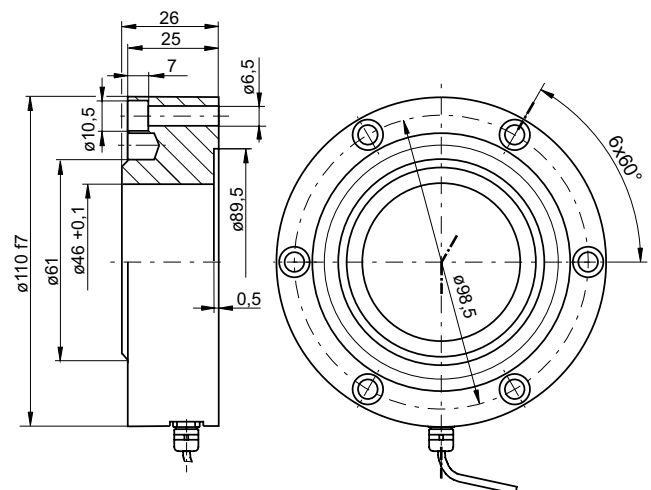
**Design B** Nominal force 5; 10; 20 kN



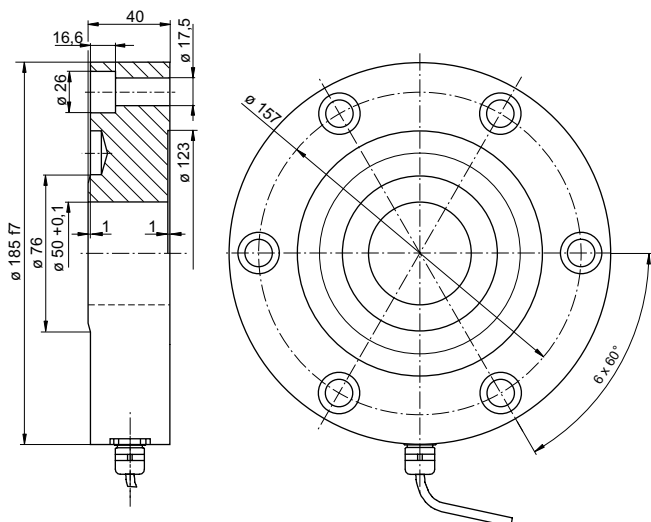
**Design C** Nominal force 5; 10; 20; 25 kN



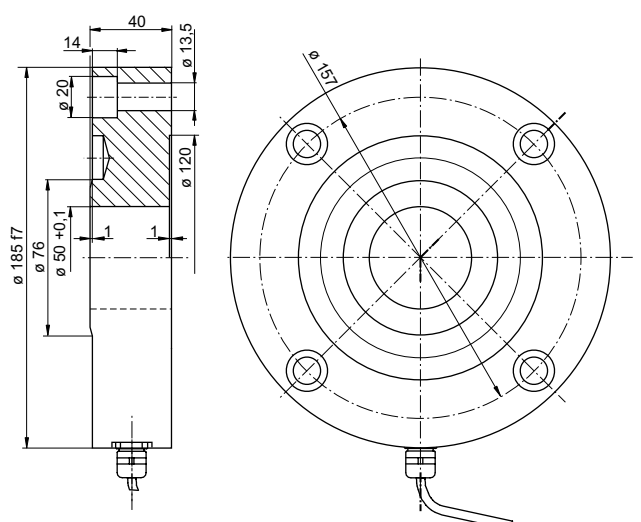
**Design D** Nominal force 10; 20; 30; 40; 50 kN



**Design E** Nominal force 100, 200 kN



**Design F** Nominal force 100; 200 kN



#### Safety and Handling


The equipment is basically maintenance-free and can be installed in difficult to reach places. The units do not contain any spare parts or parts subject to wear. During the transportation and mounting careful handling is important, that means shocks and dropping should be avoided at all time. Otherwise equipment could be permanently damaged. Even under normal operation protection should be provided against excessive shocks and impacts. For critical applications we recommend to keep spares of sensors and electronic units in stock.

The mounting and safety notes in the "Practice Guide Web Tension Measurement and Control" should be observed.

#### Mounting


The sensors should be carefully handled.

In case of heavy load cells use suitable lifting devices.



**Mounting Notes**

The application of force should be plane parallel.  
The mounting surfaces must be free of dust and grease.  
The base respectively mounting plates must remain flat under all load conditions within an evenness of 0.02 mm.



Force sensors should never be overloaded!  
In case of danger of breakage additional safety measures should be considered. The guidelines for personal safety must be strictly observed.

#### Installation guidelines

The forces should be acting exactly at the measurement direction.

Torsion and transversal forces as well as bending moments and eccentric loads result in measuring errors and could destroy the sensor when exceeding the permissible limit values. If the sensor is mounted on a plane parallel surface of sufficient size and hardness (e.g. a hardened plate HRc42...46) and at the right angle to the roll then eccentric of forces should not come into play. Heat expansion between several points of support in conjunction with fixed installation of the sensors can create transversal forces. This should be taken into consideration in the design phase.

#### Application

Each application requires an appropriate design and calculation of the mounting environment, e.g. the thickness of the mounting plate or the diameter, tensile strengths etc. of mounting bolts .

Thickness of mounting plate at HRc42 ...46	>30	>40	>50	>70	>90	>120
Nominal force of the sensors [MN]	0,2	0,5	1	2	5	10



Maximum tightening torques of the mounting bolts have to be strictly observed!