

BLW-A HOLLOWED LOAD CELL INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Thank you for purchasing BLW-A hollowed load cell. Before using it, please read this instruction manual carefully. Also, keep the manual within easy reach so that you can refer to it whenever necessary.

1. Installation

- 1.1 The load cell is delivered with its load receiving upper and lower surfaces coated with rust preventive paint. Before installing the load cell, be sure to remove these coats using toluene or acetone. If not, the coats will adversely affect the load cell's characteristics.
For caution's sake, the load receiving upper and lower surfaces have undergone grinding to ensure the high Load Cell's characteristics. Take care to keep the surfaces from damage.
Also be sure to form a protective coat of machine oil as rust preventive paint on the loading surface each time the load cell is set aside for after use.
- 1.2 The load cell is designed to detect a load affected on an anchor. Set the load cell to the center of an anchor with care not to have dust, sand, gravel particles trapped between the load cell and the bearing plate.
When installing the load cell to a slant, take care that the anchor will come to the center of the load cell by inserting styrene foam or the like between the inside of the load cell and the anchor.
- 1.3 The quality of load cell installation directly affects measurement accuracy. Therefore, in order to avoid an aslant load or an eccentric load, pay attention to the position and size of the load cell installation, as possible.
- 1.4 Using a styrene foam plate or other, shade the load cell from the direct rays of the sun.
- 1.5 In order to keep the load cell cable from deformation by external forces and avoid external noise, take care to place it in a steel pipe, etc. as much as possible.

- 1.6 Connect the load cell to a tester, and measure an insulation resistance value.
- 1.7 Connect the load cell to an indicator, and measure an initial unbalance value.

2. Handling Precautions

- 2.1 Check that the load cell's manufacturing number agrees with the test data sheet.
- 2.2 Check that the load cell's insulation resistance is $100\text{M}\Omega$ or higher between the main body and red to green of the cable. To measure insulation resistance, apply a voltage lower than 50V to the insulation resistance tester.
- 2.3 Using the tester, check that the load cell's input / output resistance are as follows.
Input resistance (between red and black wires) : approx. $350\ \Omega$
Output resistance (between white and green wires) : approx. $350\ \Omega$
- 2.4 Avoid hitting or the other shocks on the load cell, or disconnection or damage may occur. If shocks should be given to the load cell, its performance stability may be adversely affected in long-term continuous operation.
- 2.5 For transit, keep the load cell in its case. If it is carried by holding the cable only, the cable may be damaged to cause disconnection and / or deterioration of the insulation resistance. Measurement may thus become impossible.
- 2.6 Do not disassemble the load cell.
- 2.7 Be sure to put the accessory cable cap on the end of the cable, and to avoid water on the conductors.
- 2.8 Do not bend the cable extremely. Do not drop matters on it or tread on it. (Keep the radius of curvature larger than 10cm when bending the cable)

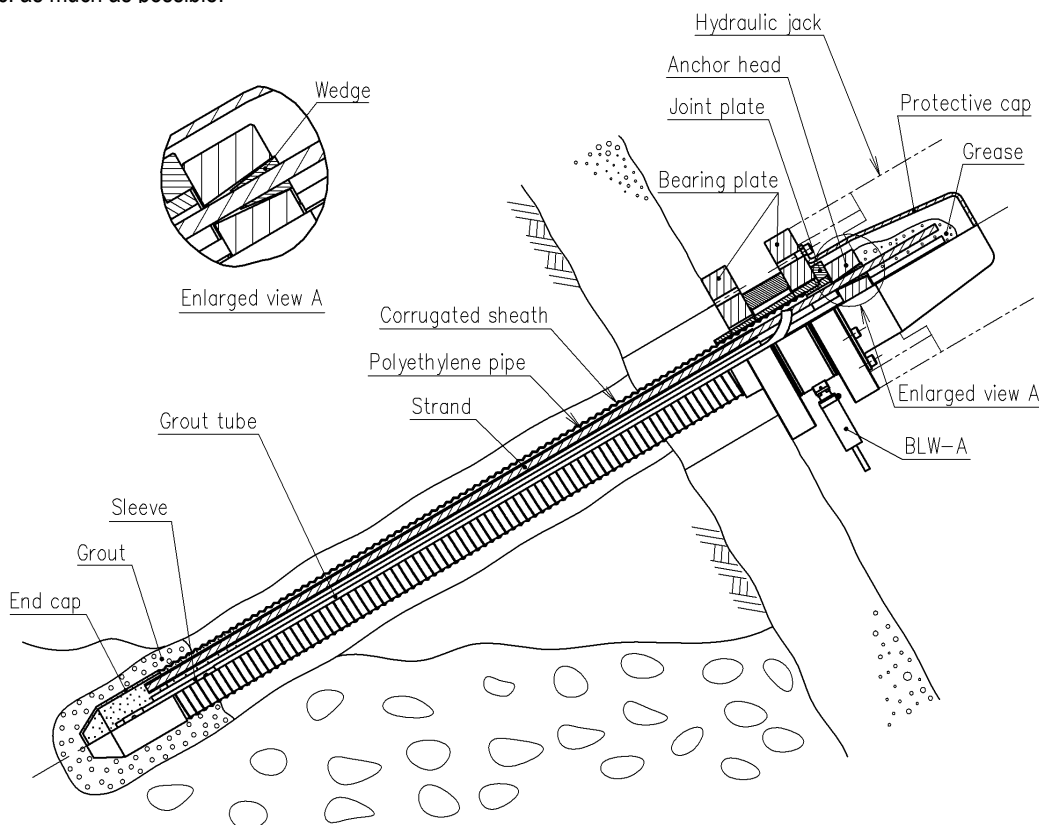


Fig.1 Installation for VSL stressbar anchor

3. Connection

3.1 Wiring of the cable of the load cell is shown below.

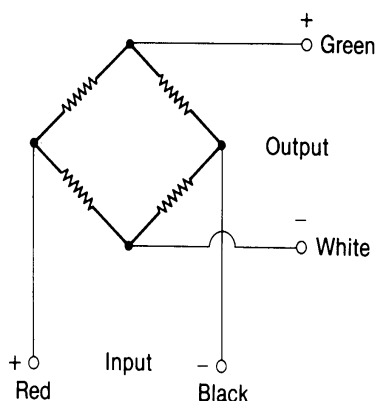
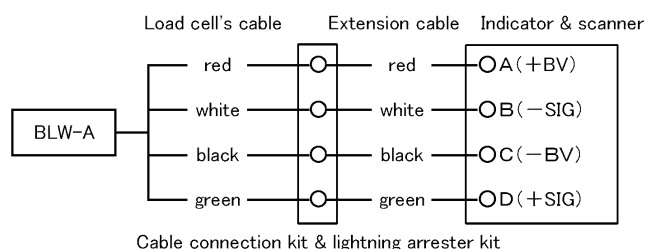


Fig.4 wiring

3.2 Connections of the load cell's input output cables with the terminals of an indicator and with those of a scanner are illustrated below. The indicator's and the scanner's terminals respectively come with either A,B,C,D or R,B,W,G description follow.

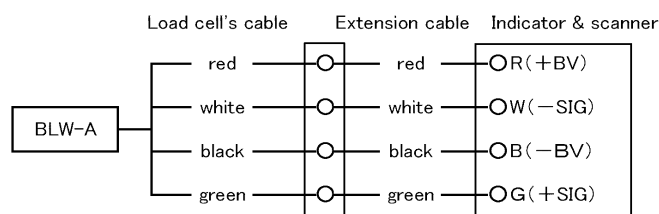
① A,B,C,D description



Cable connection kit & lightning arrester kit

Fig.3 A,B,C,D description

② R,W,B,G description



Cable connection kit & lightning arrester kit

Fig.4 R,W,B,G description

4. Conversion

4.1 Use the calibration factor described in the test data sheet to convert a reading into a load value.

4.2 When a strain amplifier is in use, output reads in $\mu\text{m/m}$ equivalent strain ($\times 10^{-6}$ equivalent strain). Find a load value corresponding to $\mu\text{m/m}$. Then, obtain a load value through multiplication using the following equation.

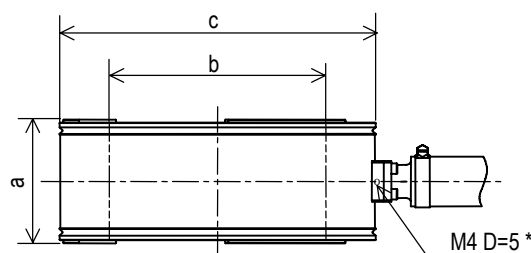
$$[\text{Load value (kN)}] = [\text{Strain amplifier's output } (\mu\text{m/m})] \times [\text{Calibration factor (kN/}\mu\text{m/m)}]$$

4.3 When using an amplifier of other type or a recorder, first find the exact bridge exciting voltage applied. Second, find the load value that corresponds to $1\mu\text{V}$ output voltage against 1V bridge exciting voltage. Then, obtain the load value through multiplication using the following equation.

$$[\text{Load value (kN)}] = [\text{Bridge output voltage } (\mu\text{V})] \div [\text{Bridge excitation voltage (V)}] \times [\text{Calibration factor (kN/}\mu\text{V/V)}]$$

4.4 [Calibration factor] may be ($\text{MN/}\mu\text{m/m}$) or ($\text{MN/}\mu\text{V/V}$), and [Load value] is (MN).

5. Dimensional drawings



* For grounding of lightning arrester kit.

Fig.5 Dimensional drawings

Model	A	B	C	Applicable Center Hole Diameter
BLW-A-500KN	64	$\phi 125$	$\phi 175$	$\phi 123$
BLW-A-1MN	82	$\phi 144$	$\phi 210$	$\phi 142$
BLW-A-1500KN	94	$\phi 155$	$\phi 250$	$\phi 153$
BLW-A-2MN	94	$\phi 155$	$\phi 250$	$\phi 153$

6. Specifications

Model	Rated capacity (Reference Value)	Weight (Approx.)
BLW-A-500KN	500kN (50.99tf)	4 kg
BLW-A-1MN	1MN (102.0tf)	8 kg
BLW-A-1500KN	1500kN (153.0tf)	14 kg
BLW-A-2MN	2MN (203.9tf)	14.5 kg

● Specifications

Rated output: 1.25mV/V ($2500\mu\text{m/m}$) or more

Non-linearity: Within $\pm 0.8\%$ RO

Hysteresis: Within $\pm 0.5\%$ RO

● Environmental Characteristics

Safe temperature range: -20 to 70°C

Compensated temperature range: -10 to 60°C

Thermal effect on zero balance: $\pm 0.05\%$ RO/ $^\circ\text{C}$

Thermal effect on output: $\pm 0.05\%$ / $^\circ\text{C}$

● Electric Characteristics

Safe excitation voltage: 15V AC or DC

Recommended excitation voltage: 1 to 10V AC or DC

Input resistance: $350\Omega \pm 0.3\%$

Output resistance: $350\Omega \pm 2\%$

Cable: 0.5mm^2 , 4-conductor chloroprene cable 1m , $\phi 9.6\text{mm}$, bared at the tip

● Mechanical Characteristics

Safe overload rating: 150%

Structure: IP68

(Withstand water pressures up to 0.5MPa , 24H , $23 \pm 15^\circ\text{C}$)

3. 接続

3.1 配線は下記のようになっています。

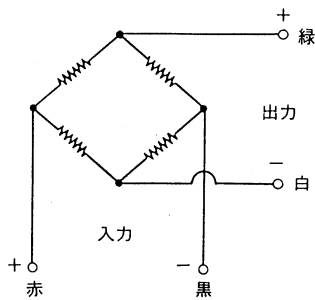


図2 配線

3.2 荷重計ケーブルと指示計及びスキャナーの端子の接続を以下に示します。指示計及びスキャナーの端子には、A, B, C, D の表示と R, W, B, G の表示のものがあ

①A, B, C, D の場合

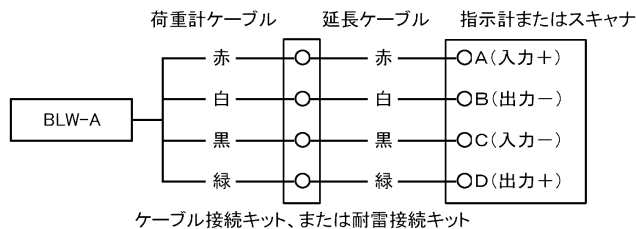


図3 A, B, C, D の場合

②R, W, B, G の場合

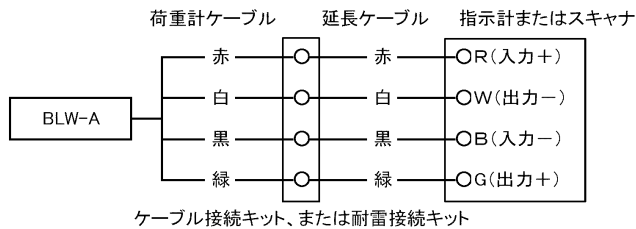


図4 R, W, B, G の場合

4. 換算

- 4.1 出力値を荷重に換算するには、検査成績書の校正係数を用います。
- 4.2 ひずみ測定器を使用した場合は、出力値が $\epsilon \times 10^{-6}$ 等価ひずみで表示されます。等価ひずみ 1×10^{-6} に相当する荷重が検査成績書に明記されていますので、乗算により荷重が求められます。

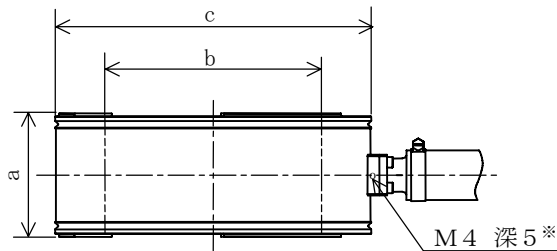
$$[\text{荷重 (kN)}] = [\text{ひずみ測定器の出力 } \epsilon (\times 10^{-6})] \times [\text{校正係数 (kN / } 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{)}]$$

- 4.3 その他の増幅器や記録器を使用する場合には、ブリッジ印加電圧を正確に計る必要があります。検査成績書には、ブリッジ印加電圧 1V を加えたときの出力電圧 $1 \mu\text{V}$ に相当する荷重が明記されていますので、乗算により荷重が求められます。

$$[\text{荷重 (kN)}] = [\text{ブリッジ出力電圧 (} \mu\text{V)}] \div [\text{ブリッジ印加電圧 (V)}] \times [\text{校正係数 (kN / } 1 \mu\text{V/V)}]$$

- 4.4 検査成績書の[校正係数]が (MN / 1×10^{-6}) または、 (MN / $1 \mu\text{V/V}$) の場合、[荷重]は (MN) となります。

5. 外形寸法



※耐雷接続キットのアース接続用

図4 外形寸法

型式名	A	B	C	適用センタホール径
BLW-A-500KN	64	φ 125	φ 175	φ 123 以下
BLW-A-1MN	82	φ 144	φ 210	φ 142 以下
BLW-A-1500KN	94	φ 155	φ 250	φ 153 以下
BLW-A-2MN	94	φ 155	φ 250	φ 153 以下

6. 仕様

型式名	定格容量(参考値)	質量(約)
BLW-A-500KN	500kN (50.99tf)	4 kg
BLW-A-1MN	1MN (102.0tf)	8 kg
BLW-A-1500KN	1500kN (153.0tf)	14 kg
BLW-A-2MN	2MN (203.9tf)	14.5 kg

●性能

定格出力	1.25mV/V (2500×10 ⁻⁶ ひずみ) 以上
非直線性	±0.8%R0 以内
ヒステリシス	±0.5%R0 以内

●環境特性

許容温度範囲	-20～70℃
温度補償範囲	-10～60℃
零点の温度影響	±0.05%R0/℃以内
出力の温度影響	±0.05%/℃以内

●電気的特性

許容印加電圧	15V AC または DC
推奨印加電圧	1～10V AC または DC
入力抵抗	350Ω ±0.3%
出力抵抗	350Ω ±2%
ケーブル	0.5mm ² 、4 心クロロプレン 1m、 外径 9.6mm、先端むき出し

●機械的特性

許容過負荷	150%
保護等級	IP68 (水圧 0.5MPa、24 時間、25±15℃)