## High speed torque transducer 0126 DL

## 1. Introduction

The development of new combustion-motors and transmissions, the research of the propulsion cords through test rig simulation, demand a short build, compact and stiff torque transducer with high accuracy .
The series can be set in for speed upto 24000 rpm.

## 2. Advantages

The short, stiff construction and therewith resulting compact mechanical design of test rigs results high mechanical self frequencies, which means large ranges of measurement frequencies from $0-1000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and allows therefore high dynamic measurements. Large above-and ranges of exchange load as well as very good accuracy of measurement predestine the measurement flane for dynamic performance test rigs. A high-definition speed measurement with 2 traces and zero signal are optional at disposal. The electric calibration signal produces $100 \%$ rated torque of the strain gauge bridge, further more a static calibration can be carried out with weights and lever arm before and after the motor brake.
The torque signal is available as analog or frequency signal. A CE-labelling is obligatory with converter operation in regards to application with motor brake in 3-phase technique.


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## 3. Design

The transducer consists of a rotor with flange connection for application of standard couplings.
Integrated in the stator part is the adjustment electronics with standardized outputs for the torque ( $0 . . . \pm 10 \mathrm{VDC}$ or frequency output). The speed signal is available as TTL-signal.
The stator can be mounted to the housing base.

## 4. Electrical data

The data corresponds with the transducer according to data sheet 0126 DL

## 5. Application

The torque transducers are used on different FORMEL 1-test stands for optimization or similar rigs.

## 6. Mechanical dimensions



|  | nominal torque range Nm |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 | 200 | 500 | 1000 | 1500 |
| L | 132 |  | 160 | 21 |  |
| L1 | 67 |  | 80 | 10 |  |
| $\phi$ D | 88 |  | 110 | 14 |  |
| ¢ D 1 | 92 |  | 115 | 15 |  |
| A | 47 |  | 53 | 53 |  |
| B | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| C | 16 |  | 16 | 16 |  |
| D | 115 |  | 135 | 15 |  |
| E | 71 |  | 86 | 95 |  |
| F | 24 |  | 30 | 3 |  |
| G | 29 |  | 29 | 2 |  |
| H | 6 |  | 10 | 1 |  |
| I | 41 |  | 49 | 4 |  |
| J | 3 |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| K | 109 |  | 126 |  |  |
| 5 | 9 |  | 9 | 9 |  |
| $\frac{1}{k g \pi^{2}}$ | 0.0014 |  | 0.005 |  | 17 |
|  | 34500 | 71000 | 167000 | 460000 | 530000 |


picture of flange
$1000+15,00 \mathrm{Nm}$

