Tension link With thin-film technology from 5 kN Models F7301, F73C1, F73S1

WIKA data sheet FO 51.19



Applications

- Crawler cranes, mobile cranes, harbour cranes, for recording load and torque
- Conveyor systems
- Drives and winches
- Cable winch measurement
- Ship-lifting facilities

Special features

- Measurement ranges from 0 ... 5 kN
- Fine-grained structural steel with high-quality surface protection or in corrosion-resistant stainless steel version
- High long-term stability, high shock and vibration resistance, excellent reproducibility
- For dynamic and static measurements
- Option: Redundant output signals

Description

Tension links are designed for static and dynamic measurement tasks in the direct flux of force. As a load-bearing component in existing constructions, they determine the tension forces in a wide scope of applications.

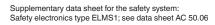
Tension links of this series are often used in hoist and crane systems as torque support or rope fix point for load measurements. Further application areas are special machine constructions, e. g. in polymer processing machines. Appropriate technical and regional approvals are available as an option. The tension links of the series F7301 are either made of high-strength, corrosion-resistant stainless steel 1.4542 or robust fine-grained steel with surface protection. Due to their properties, these materials are particularly suitable for the applications of tension links.

Besides the standard active current and voltage outputs (4 ... 20 mA / 0 ... 10 V), digital outputs (CANopen[®]) are available as output signals. Redundant output signals are possible.

These force transducers are a part of our certified product ELMS1 overload protection (DIN EN ISO 13849-1 with PL d/ Kat. 3 and SIL 2).



Tension links, Model F7301, F73C1, F73S1



Page 1 of 6



Technical data in accordance with VDI/VDE/DKD 2638

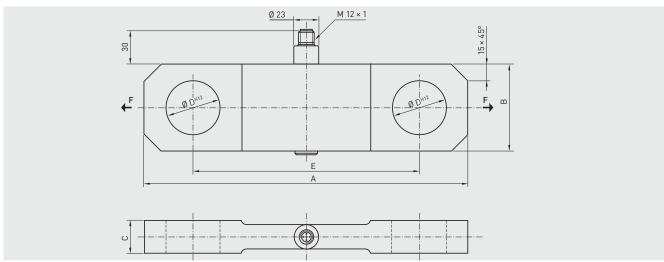
Madala	F7004	F7004
Models	F7301 F73S1	
Rated force F _{nom} kN	from 5	
Relative linearity error d _{lin} ¹⁾	±0.5 % F _{nom}	
Relative repeatability error in unchanged mounting position b _{rg}	±0.05 % F _{nom}	
Temperature effect on ■ characteristic value TK _c ■ zero signal TK ₀	0.2 % F _{nom} /10 K 0.2 % F _{nom} /10 K	
Force limit F _L	150 % F _{nom}	
Breaking force F _B	300 % F _{nom}	
Shear force influence d _Q (Signal with 100 % F _{nom} under 90°) ²⁾	±2 % F _{nom}	
Rated displacement (typ.) s _{nom}	< 0.1 mm	
Material of measuring device	corrosion resistant stainless steel or fine-grained 3.1 material (optionally 3.2)	steel with surface protection, ultrasonic tested
Rated temperature B _{T, nom}	-20 +80 °C	
Operating temperature B _{T, G}	-30 +80 °C (optional -40+80 °C)	-30 +80 °C
Storage temperature B _{T, S}	-40 +85 °C	
Electrical connection	Circular connector M 12x1, 4-pin CANopen [®] 5-pin MIL connector	2-circular connector M 12x1, 4-pin MIL connector
Output signal (rated output) C _{nom}	 4 20 mA, 2-wire, 4 20 mA, 3-wire 2 x 4 20 mA, redundant DC 0 10 V, 3-wire 2 x DC 0 10 V redundant CANopen[®] Protocol in accordance with CiA 301, device profile 404, communication services LSS (CiA 305), configuration of the instrument address and baud rate Sync/Async, Node/Lifeguarding, heartbeat; zero and span ±10 % adjustable via entries in the object directory ³) 	Redundant opposing 4 20 mA/ 20 4 mA acc. to the requirements for functional safety Machinery Directive 2006/42/EG
Current consumption	Current output 4 20 mA 2-wire: signal current Current output 4 20 mA, 3-wire: < 8 mA Voltage output: < 8 mA CANopen [®] : < 1 W	Current output 4 20 mA: signal current
Supply voltage	DC 10 30 V for current output DC 14 30 V for voltage output DC 12 30 V for CANopen [®]	DC 10 30 V for current output
Burden	≤ (UB−10 V)/0.024 A for current output > 10 kΩ for voltage output	\leq (UB–10 V)/0.020 A (channel 1) for current output \leq (UB–7 V)/0.020 A (channel 2) for current output
Response time	\leq 2 ms (within 10 90 % $\rm F_{nom})$ $^{\rm 4)}$	
Protection (acc. to EN/IEC 60529)	IP67 (optional IP69k)	IP67
Electrical protection	Reverse voltage, overvoltage and short-circuit protection	
Vibration resistance	20 g, 100 h, 50150 Hz (acc. to DIN EN 60068-2-6)	
Noise emission	DIN EN 55011	
Noise immunity	In accordance with DIN EN 61326-1/DIN EN 61326-2-3 (optional EMC-strengthened versions)	
Optional	Certificates, strength verifications, 3D-CAD files (STEP, IGES) on request
) Relative linearity error acc. to VDI/VDE/DKD 2638 chap. 3.2.6.		

Relative linearity error acc. to VDI/VDE/DKD 2638 chap. 3.2.6.
 This value can be reached when 100 % F_{nom} act. 90° rotated to the axis.
 Protocol acc. to CiA DS-301 V.402. Device profile DS-404 V. 1.2.
 Other response times are available on request.
 CANopen® and CiA® are registered community trade marks of CAN in Automation e.V.

Models	F73C1 ATEX/IECEx EX ib ¹⁾	F73C1 signal jump	
Rated force F _{nom} kN	from 5		
Relative linearity error d _{lin} ²⁾	±0.5 % F _{nom}		
Relative repeatability error in unchanged mounting position b _{rg}	±0.05 % F _{nom}	±0.05 % F _{nom}	
 Temperature effect on characteristic value TK_c zero signal TK₀ 	0.2 % F _{nom} /10 K 0.2 % F _{nom} /10 K		
Force limit FL	150 % F _{nom}		
Breaking force F _B	300 % F _{nom}		
Shear force influence d _Q (Signal with 100% F _{nom} under 90°) ³⁾	±2 % F _{nom}		
Rated displacement (typ.) s _{nom}	< 0.1 mm		
Material of measuring device	Corrosion resistant stainless steel or fine-grained 3.1 material / (optionally 3.2)	steel with surface protection, ultrasonic tested	
Rated temperature B _{T, nom}	-20 +80 °C		
Operating temperature B _{T, G}	Ex II 2G Ex ib IIC T4 Gb -25 °C < Tamb < +85 °C Ex II 2G Ex ib IIC T3 Gb -25 °C < Tamb < +100 °C Ex I M2 Ex ib I Mb -25 °C < Tamb < +85 °C Ex II 2G Ex ib IIC T4 Gb -40 °C < Tamb < +85 °C Ex I M2 Ex ib I Mb (for cable connection only)	-30 +80 °C	
Storage temperature B _{T, S}	-40 +85 °C		
Electrical connection	Circular connector M 12x1, 4-pin MIL connector Cable gland	Circular connector M 12x1, 4-pin Cable gland	
Output signal (rated output) C _{nom}	4 20 mA, 2-wire	4 16 mA, 2-wire ⁴⁾ DC 2 8 V, 3-wire ⁴⁾	
Current consumption	Current output 4 20 mA 2-wire: signal current	Current output 4 20 mA 2-wire: signal current, Current output 4 20 mA 3-wire: < 8 mA, Voltage output: < 8 mA	
Supply voltage	DC 10 30 V for current output	DC 10 30 V for current output DC 14 30 V for voltage output	
Burden	< (UB–10 V)/0,024 A for current output > 10 k Ω for voltage output		
Response time	\leq 2 ms (within 10 90 % $\rm F_{nom})$ $^{5)}$		
Protection (acc. to EN/IEC 60529)	IP67		
Electrical protection	Reverse voltage, overvoltage and short-circuit protection		
Vibration resistance	20 g, 100 h, 50150 Hz acc. to DIN EN 60068-2-	6	
Noise emission	DIN EN 55011	DIN EN 55011	
Noise immunity	In accordance with DIN EN 61326-1/DIN EN 61326-2-3 (optional EMC-strengthened versions)		
Optional	Certificates, strength verifications, 3D-CAD files (STEP, IGES) on request		
Certificates (optional)	ATEX: acc. to EN 60079-0:2012 and EN 60079-1 IECEx: acc. to IEC 60079-0:2011 (Ed.6) and IEC 6 UL: acc. to UL 61010-1 and CSA C22.2 NO. 6101	0079-11:2011 (Ed. 6) (Ex ib)	
A) The Associate Relation the involution construction to the Chill according to the	be supplied using advanically isolated power supplies		

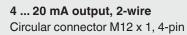
The tension links with ignition protection type "ib" must only be supplied using galvanically-isolated power supplies.
 Relative linearity error acc. to VDI/VDE/DKD 2638 chap. 3.2.6.
 This value can be reached when 100 % F_{nom} act. 90° rotated to the axis.
 Other signal jumps are available on request.
 Other response times are available on request.

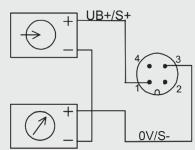
Mounting situation of the tension link



Dimensions: The customer-specific transducer drawing for the specific article number applies above all. For the F7301, F73C1, F73S1 series, there are no standard dimensions. All dimensions in mm.

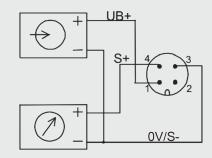
Pin assignment analogue output





Circular connector M12 x 1, 4-pin			
	4 20 mA 2-wire	4 20 mA 3-wire	0 10 V 3-wire
Supply UB+	1	1	1
Supply 0V/UB-	3	3	3
Signal S+	1	4	4
Signal S-	3	3	3
Screen 🕀	Case	Case	Case

0 ... 10 V output, 3-wire Circular connector M12 x 1, 4-pin



Cable outlet		
Cable colour	2-wire	3-wire
Brown	UB+/S+	UB+
White	-	-
Blue	0V/S-	0V/S-
Black	-	S+

Only when using the standard cable, e.g. EZE53X011016

Pin assignment ATEX/IECEx

Circular connector M12 x 1, 4-pin		
	ATEX Ex ib 420 mA 2-wire	
Supply UB+	1	
Supply 0V/UB-	3	
Signal S+	1	
Signal S-	3	
Screen	Case	

Cable outlet		
Cable colour	2-wire	
Brown	UB+/S+	
White	-	
Blue	0V/S-	
Black	-	

Only when using the standard cable, e.g. EZE53X011016

Pin assignment signal jump

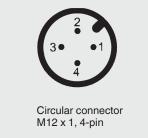
Circular connector M12 x 1, 4-pin			
	420 mA 2-wire	420 mA 3-wire	010 V 3-wire
Supply UB+	1	1	1
Supply 0V/UB-	3	3	3
Relay UR+	2	2	2
Relay UR-	4	3	3
Signal S+	1	4	4
Signal S-	3	3	3
Screen 🕀	Case	Case	Case

Cable outlet		
Cable colour	2-wire	3-wire
Brown	UB+/S+	UB+
White	UR+	UR+
Blue	0V/S-	0V/S-/UR-
Black	UR-	S+

Only when using the standard cable, e.g. EZE53X011016

Pin assignment, analogue output, redundant, opposing

Circular connector M12 x 1, 4-pin			
	4 20 mA / 20 4 mA (redundant)		
	Connector 1 Connector 2		
Supply UB+	1	1	
Supply 0V/UB-	3	3	
Signal channel 1	4	-	
Signal channel 2	-	4	
Screen 🕀	Case	Case	



2-connector variant, for example, in combination with ELMS1 overload protection (F73S1). Version in accordance with requirements for functional safety per 2006/42/EC Machinery Directive.

Pin assignment, analogue output with MIL connector

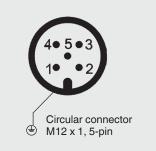
MIL	mA/\	/ 3-wire	mA/V	2-wire
Α	UB+	Channel 1	UB+/S+	Channel 1
С	0V / S-		0V / S-	
D	S+		UB+ / S+	Channel 2
В	UB+	Channel 2	-	-
E	0V / S-		-	
F	S+		0V / S-	Channel 2
G	-		-	-
Screen 🕀	Case		Case	-



MIL-CA3102E 16S-1P-B

Pin assignment CANopen[®]

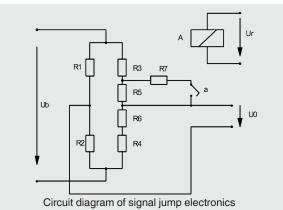
Circular connector M12 x 1, 5-pin		
Screen 🕀	1	
Supply UB+ (CAN V+)	2	
Supply UB- (CAN GND)	3	
Bus-Signal CAN-High	4	
Bus-Signal CAN-Low	5	



Connect the cable shield to the force transducer housing. In the case of accessory cables, the cable shield must be connected with the knurled nut and thus connected to the housing of the force transducer. When extending, only shielded and low capacitance cables should be used. The permitted maximum and minimum lengths of the cable are specified in ISO 11898-2. A high-quality connection of the shielding must also be ensured.

Short description of signal jump electronics

Amplifier electronics 4 ... 20 mA or 0 ... 10 V for signal jump applications with 2-channel PC control



These force transducers are working with four variable resistors (R1 ... R4) connected to a Wheatstone Bridge. Caused by deformation of the body the respective opposite resistors are lengthened or compressed in the same way. This results in an unbalanced bridge and a diagonal voltage U0.

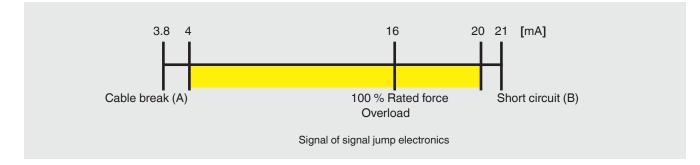
This well proven design has been amended by an additional resistor R7 in order to monitor the condition of the amplifier unit and signal path. This resistor is connected as a shunt to resistor R5 by a relay contact (a) as soon as an excitation voltage Ur appears at relay A. The connection of resistor R7 will always result in a defined unbalancing of the zero point (diagonal voltage) of the Wheatstone Bridge.

Compliance with functional safety

An external safety controller independently of the force transducer must monitor the safe functioning of the force transducer. The function test with a signal jump of 4 mA / 2 V is generated at a 24-hour interval. The safety controller activates relay A and thus defines the output signal of the force transducer.

If the expected change in the output signal occurs, it can be assumed that the entire signal path of the Wheatstone bridge via the amplifier to the output functions correctly. If it does not occur, an error in this signal path can be concluded. Furthermore, the measuring signal is to be checked by the safety controller for the Min- (A) and Max- (B) signal values in order to detect a possibly arising line break or short circuit.

The standard adjustment of force transducers with current output 4 ... 20 mA for overload control is e.g.:



With a fixed signal level of, for example, 4 mA, the testing cycle can be triggered in every operating status upon activation of the check relais. The measurement's upper limit

of 20 mA will not be reached. This enables a check of the signal level.

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Page 6 of 6