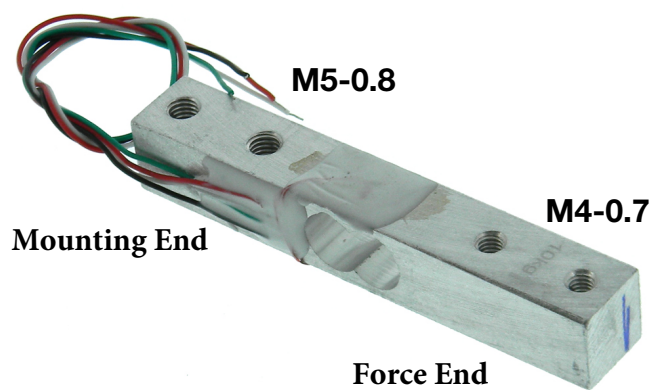


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Load Cell Principle and Use

1. Parallel beam load cell

Beam style strain gauge load cell features high precision, easy signal processing, compact size, high natural frequency. Typical structure & Specs. shown in Figure 1.



Material: Aluminum
Rated Load: 1kg
Overload: 150% F.S.
Sensitivity: 1mV/V
"0" Output: $\pm 0.1\text{mV/V}$
"0" Drift: $.05\% \text{F.S./min}$
Resistance: 1K ohms ± 50 ohms
Temperature Range: $-10 \sim +50 \text{deg. C}$
Temperature Drift: $0.2\% \text{F.S./10deg. C}$
Mounting Threads Fixed End: M5-0.8
Mounting Threads Force End: M4-0.7
L: 81mm Sq: 13mm WT: .06

Figure1: Cantilever Parallel Beam Load Cell

2. Working Principal:

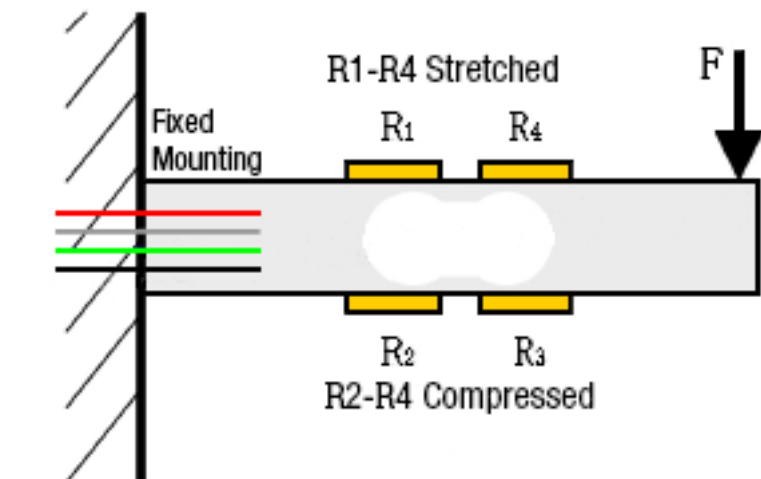


Figure 2: Typical Mounted Configuration

The strain gauge resistance elements are attached to the aluminum bar whose 1 end is fixed (Figure 2). When a force flexes the Bar it causes a resistance changes in the bridge circuit that can used to calculate the weight of the measured object.

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The resistance elements are configured as a balanced Bridge where all resistances are the same (Figure 3). The change in equilibrium causes an unbalanced resistance in the bridge circuit that will change the output voltage. By measuring the value of the output voltage, the weight of the measured object.

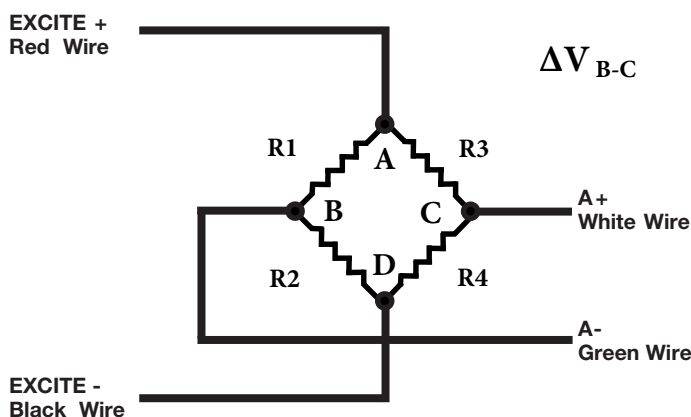


Figure 3: Strain Gage Resistance Bridge

The following formula can be deduced when the material and the resistance of the 4 arms of the bridge are the same:

$$\Delta U_{BC} = \frac{EK}{4} (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_4) = \frac{EK}{4} 4\epsilon_1$$

3. Use

The parallel beam type sensor should be installed using cantilever mounting (Base mount on one End)

Sensor deformation is very small, you should pay special attention to not overload or shock (Drop item on bar or measurement surface). If the original form can not be restored after the removal of the external force, the sensor is damaged.

The sensor has four wires connecting the outer circuit,

Red lead is the power Positive (+) input, Black lead for power supply Negative (-) input,

White Lead is Signal Output 1,

Blue (or Green) lead is Signal Output 2.

For Best Accuracy, do not adjust lead length.

4. Interface Board:

Based on Avia Semiconductor's HX711 is a precision 24-bit analog-to-digital converter for weigh scales and industrial controls .applications to interface directly with bridge sensors and Microcontrollers

Power: 2.6-5.5 VDC

Interface: DOUT & SCK

L: 35mm W: 21mm T: 3mm (+headers if used)



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NOTE:

Driver Translated from Chinese. You should Review Before Use

```
/******  
24bit HX711Reference driver (C) Date 2010/11  
Call in C: extern unsigned long ReadAD(void);  
. .  
unsigned long data;  
data=ReadAD();  
. .  
-----*/  
sbit ADDO = P1^5;  
sbit ADSK = P0^0;  
unsigned long ReadCount(void)  
{  
    unsigned long Count;  
    unsigned char i;  
    ADSK=0; // enable AD (PD_SCK set low)  
    Count=0;  
    while(ADDO); // AD conversion is not completed then wait, or start reading  
    for (i=0;i<24;i++)  
    {  
        ADSK=1; // PD_SCK high (send pulse)  
        Count=Count<<1; // falling edge Count variable to the left by one, the  
        right zero ADSK = 0; // PD_SCK set low  
        if(ADDO) Count++;  
    }  
    ADSK=1;  
    Count=Count^0x800000; // When the 25th pulse falls, the conversion data is set low  
    ADSK=0;  
    return(Count);  
}
```

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