

UTM III

ROTATING TORQUE METER



Supported dual-range now!



New series with 5 kHz high-speed response & noise-insensitive digital output!

- Compared to UTM II, disturbances on accuracy by radial and thrust loads and during high-speed rotation were dramatically reduced
- Maximum rotational speed 40000 rpm *1
- Available in 17 different capacities ranging from 0.05 to 10000 N m
- Analog bandwidth 5 kHz with high-speed sampling rate of 20 kHz
- Safe overload of 500%
- ± 10 V of analog output Full Scale
- Digital output via RS-485
- No need to exchange torque meter! Range-switching method capable of measuring two capacities (option)
 - 2 N m \leftrightarrow 0.1 N m • 10 N m \leftrightarrow 0.5 N m
 - 5 N m \leftrightarrow 0.25 N m
- Digital zero function via external signal
- Equipped with pulse output for rotation detection (4 pulses per 1 rotation)
- 60 pulses/revolution is available *1

*1: 10 N m or below available by custom order.

Abundant options available

Centering location



(C)

Easy aligning
Ideal when applying
for automatic fitting

Rotary encoder (R)



(R)

Ideal for detecting torque
fluctuation along with
angle change

High-speed
rotary encoder (H)



(H)

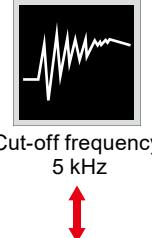
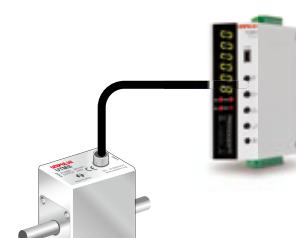
Key Groove



(K)

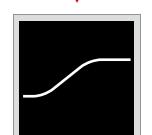
For rotational-slip
prevention

Frequency bandwidth of 5 kHz, variable filter



Cut-off frequency
5 kHz

Response time improved
Cut-off frequency can be changed
using external input

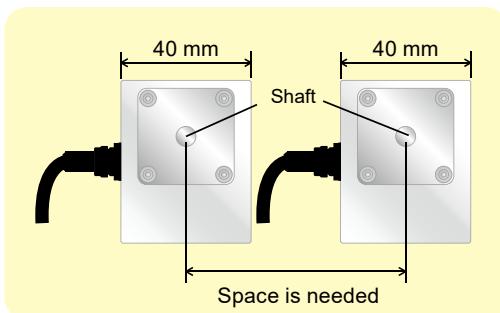


Cut-off frequency
100 Hz

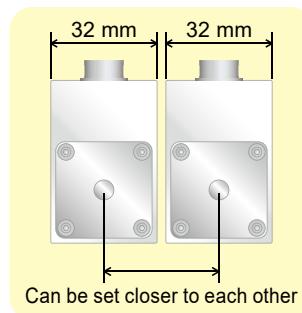
* Please check P.9 for details on centering location (C), P.8 for details on rotary encoder (R)(H) and key groove (K).

More compact for side-by-side measurement

UTM II



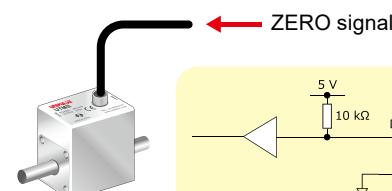
UTM III



* Dimensions above are for 0.05 to 2 N m capacity type.

Slimmed down body and
repositioned connector allow
shafts to be setup closer from
each other.

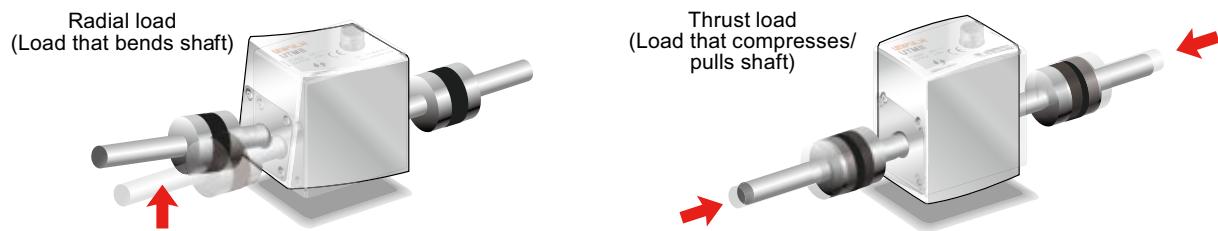
Added zero correction function with external signal



Shifted output due to setup conditions can be
set to zero with external signal.

Increased resistance to radial & thrust load

Influences that radial and thrust loads exert on effective accuracy were dramatically reduced.

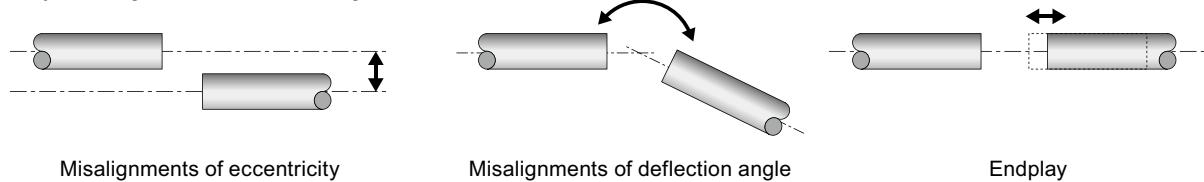


■ Why is load other than torque applied at torque meter?

For torque measurement, when interlocking shafts, misalignments on shaft center as illustrated below occur by all means.

The devices that absorb radial and thrust loads caused by such misalignments are couplings. However, even the couplings cannot completely absorb such radial and thrust loads, resulting in an impact on torque measurement.

<Major misalignments when mounting shafts>



Misalignments of eccentricity

Misalignments of deflection angle

Endplay

■ Experimental data

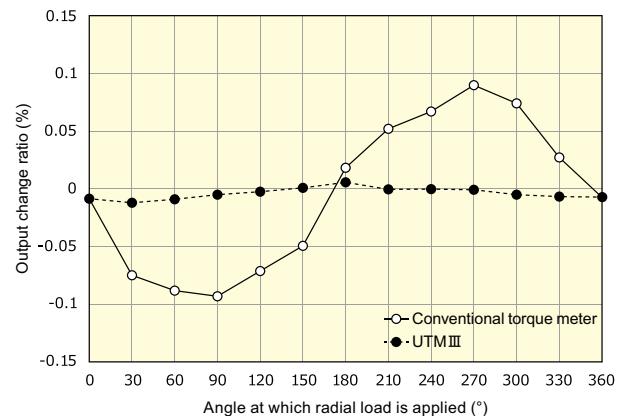
The right figure shows the change in output when one shaft end of a torque meter with a rated torque of 2 N m is fixed and a 7 N radial load is applied to the other shaft end via a bearing.

Output changes depending on rotation angle.

While output value changes 0.1% at maximum with conventional torque meter, output value changes less than 0.01% with UTMIII.

The table on P.7 standardizes the allowable shaft end load.

UTMIII releases your concern about accuracy due to misalignment.



Digital output via RS-485

Enable to retrieve the digital signal to PC.



■ Application software for RS-485

Two type torque waveforms, before and after the filter are displayed, allowing you to check whether the filter settings are appropriate.

- Display waveforms of torque and rotational speed
- Waveform can be saved in CSV format
- Data of time, torque, and rotational speed can be saved.

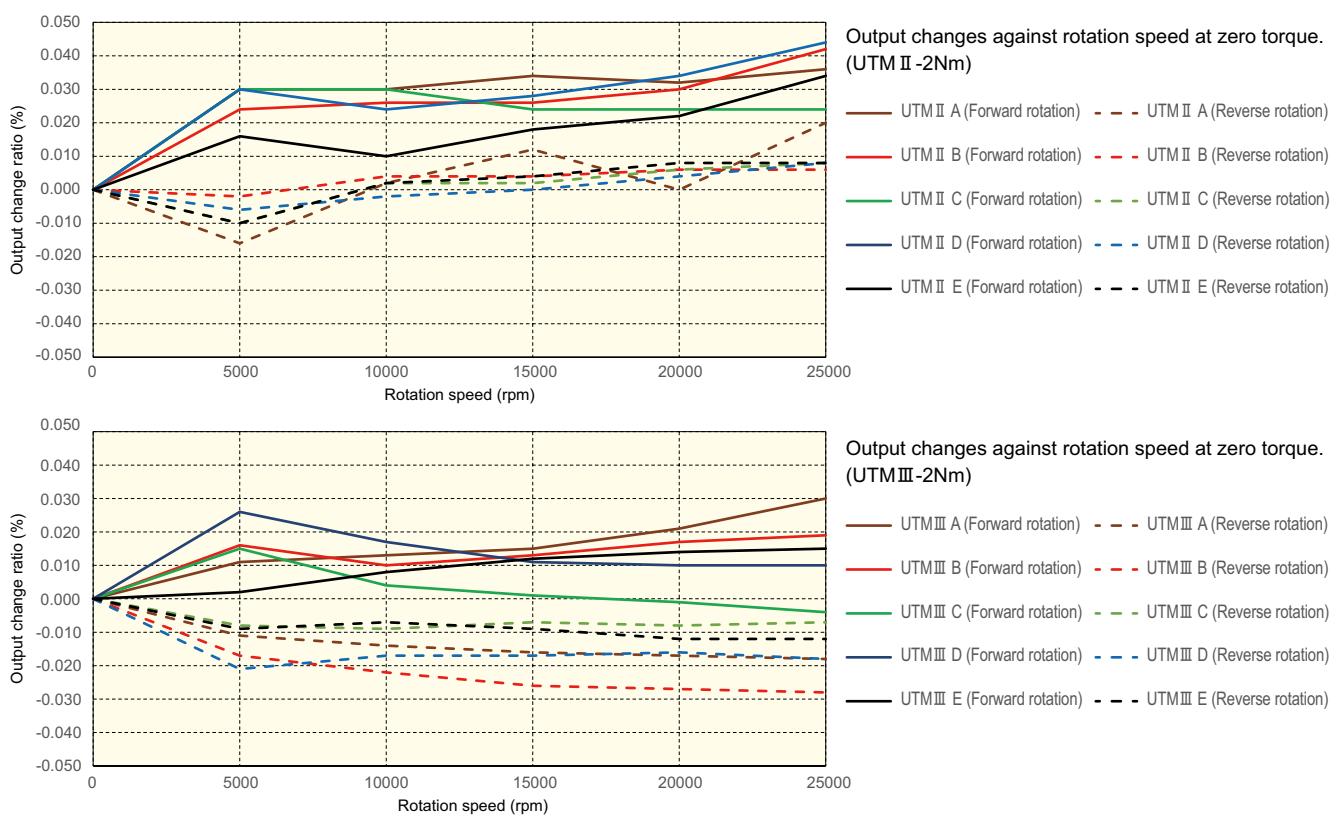


Application software can be downloaded from our official website.
The dedicated software can be run multiply, and it is possible to connect multiple UTMIIIs with one PC.

Output change depending on rotation speed

At high rotation speeds, the output of a rotating torque meter changes due to the rolling friction of the load-side bearing and the centrifugal force.

The figures below show the output changes against the rotation speed for the five sets of UTM II-2Nm (Upper) and UTM III-2Nm (Lower).



The sign of the output changes due to the rolling friction changes if the rotational direction changes, but the sign of the output due to the centrifugal force does not change.

The figures below (Upper for UTM II-2Nm and Lower for UTM III-2Nm) are plots of the values obtained by subtracting the reverse rotation values from the forward rotation values.

For UTM II, the output changes upward according to the rotation speed, whereas for UTM III, the output changes are very small.

In bearingless UTM III, in principle, any rolling friction does not occur.

In UTM III, the output changes due to the centrifugal force are tiny, so it can accurately measure rotating torque at high rotation speed.

