Strain Gauges GF series $C \in$



-70: Acrylic resin, ABS resin

These strain gauges are suited to the measurement on materials such as plastics, which have low elastic modulus compared to metal. Our original speciallydesigned grid lowers the rigidity of the strain gauge and reduces the stiffening effect to the specimen material.

These strain gauges are CE marked (compliant to RoHS2 Directive) and have joined to our "GOBLET" series.



-50: Epoxy resin 📃

Please specify the type number as shown in the example below.

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Operating temperature range} \\ -30 \sim +80^\circ \text{C} \\ \text{Temperature compensation range} \\ +10 \sim +80^\circ \text{C} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Applicable adhesives} \\ \text{CN} & -30 \sim +80^\circ \text{C} \\ \text{CN} & -30 \sim +80^\circ \text{C} \end{array}$



Important point

Influence of elastic modulus

A strain gauge bonded on a material having low elastic modulus such as plastics may disturb the stress distribution of the material around the area where the strain gauge is bonded. It may cause an apparent lowering of the gauge factor of the strain gauge. This is called a stiffening effect of strain gauge. The lower the elastic modulus is, the larger the stiffening effect becomes. The gauge factor correction is necessary if the elastic modulus of the test object is approx. 2.9 GPa (300 kgf/mm²) or lower.

Effect of Joule heat

The strain gauge of this series has a specially designed grid to reduce the effect of Joule heat in the strain gauge. The allowable current for a strain gauge is 30 mA when it is bonded on a metal. However, if the strain gauge is bonded on plastics, it is recommended to keep the current at 10 mA or less.