

EXTENSOMETERS

EXTENSOMETERS ARE USED FOR MEASURING AND/OR CONTROLLING
STRAIN IN TENSION, COMPRESSION AND FATIGUE TESTING APPLICATIONS.

MEASURING ON THE SPECIMEN SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE RELIABILITY
OF YOUR DATA. RELYING ON THE CROSSHEAD OR ACTUATOR MOVEMENT
OF YOUR MATERIALS TEST SYSTEM WILL MEASURE TOO MUCH — MACHINE
DEFLECTION, GRIP DEFLECTION, AND POSSIBLE SLIPPAGE ARE ALL CAPTURED
IN THE LOAD TRAIN DISPLACEMENT MEASUREMENT.



Extensometer Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Extensometer Application Index	4
Extensometer Functional Index	5
6Things to Remember when Selecting an Extensometer	6-9
Axial Extensometers	10-23
High Temperature Extensometers	24-26
Specialty Extensometers	27-31
MTS Advantage Optical Extensometer (AOX)	32-33
Laser Extensometer	34
Other Applications	35
Clip-On Displacement Gages	36
Displacement Gages	37
Extensometer Calibrator	38
MTS Direct Current Potential Drop (DCPD) Solution	39

Extensometers

Accuracy is Key

Pioneered to Perfection

MTS pioneered and perfected the cross-flexure design that ensures true center point bending of its extensometers. Precision, resistive-type foil strain gages are bonded to the MTS cross-flexure to form a 4-arm fully active Wheatstone bridge.

- » Bridges of 350 ohms and 1000 ohms are used
- » Output, depending on the unit is 2 mV/V to 6 mV/V
- » Nominal excitation range from 5 to 12 V DC for room temperature testing

HIGH PERFORMANCE, HIGH QUALITY

- » Proven stability over 30+ years of usage
- » Built-in over-travel protection provides repeatable accurate data from test initiation through specimen failure
- » Quickly and accurately set-up your extensometer using the zero set pin or zero stop
- » Cross-flexure design ensures the strain gages are subjected to true center point bending and the same force, time after time
- » Small, lightweight design most are under 35 g mass
- » MTS extensometer models are available for both static and dynamic testing
- » MTS extensometers meet or exceed requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513

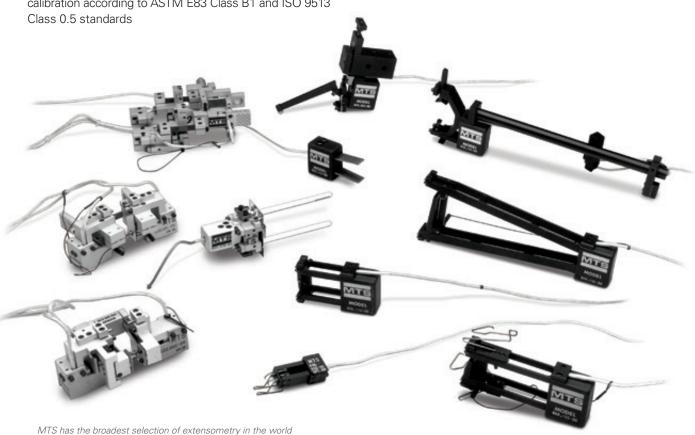
- » MTS clip-on displacement gages meet or exceed requirements for calibration according to ISO 9513 Class 0.5, a select group of models complies with the specific criteria outlined in ASTM E399 and ASTM E561. For detailed information on the qualifying models and their specifications, please refer to the accompanying sections.
- » MTS displacement gages meet or exceed requirements for calibration according to ASTM E2309 Class B & ISO 9513 Class 1

CAN'T FIND WHAT YOU NEED?

- » Our extensometer portfolio contains hundreds and hundreds of additional dynamic rated extensometers. Contact your local sales representative or applications engineer to find the model that meets your exact needs.
- » Custom models are also available upon request

MTS Extensometer Repair & Rework

Why go through the process of certifying a new extensometer when the one you have still does the job? Many of our extensometers survive tens of thousands of tests without a problem – so if the unit only needs a new zero set pin or cables let us repair it for you. Contact your local sales representative for details.



Extensometer Application Index

Use this helpful index to determine which extensometers are best suited for your application. Please contact us for more information.

Immersible Extensometer 632.79 31 High Temperature 24 Air Cooled 632.53/.54 24 Water Cooled 632.53/.54/.70 24 Hostile Environments 632.10 & LX 500/1500 34 Fracture Mechanics 7 Fracture Toughness 632.02/.03; 632.65 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) please call Bend 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.03 36 Fracture Streature 36 36 Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing 36 36, 31, 32/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 31, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31	Application	Extensometer Options	See Pages
Bensile (ASTM F8)	Metals		
Compression IASTM E9I 621 /12 /26 /27 & 663 /11 /12 /31 /ACX 11, 12, 13, 16, 32 KIC - Fracture Toughness IASTMI 632 02 ASTM Standert, 632 03 MTN Enhanced; 632 65 High Temperature please call JIC VSTM E8130 632 03 with Lang Timoul Option 368 Creek Growth LASTM E8396 632 03 with Lang Timoul Option 368 Fatgue Crosk Growth LASTM E8396 632 03 with Lang Timoul Option 368 Fatgue Crosk Growth LASTM E8470 632 03 with Lang Timoul Option, 632 05 High Frequency 368 Injury Cycle Fatigue (ASTM E890) 632 27 IL Nov Sych Syraid 11, 12, 16, 24, 25, 30 Low Cycle Fatigue (High Temp) 632 50 (51/57) 242 Albamout Materials 632 50 (51/57) 242 Burd MINL SPC (1942, US 1901N) 632 05 (51/57) 37 Festile Compression 632 05, 60 (51/57) 42 Albamout Missing (MASTM D800) 632 17, 60 (53/14) 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12,		632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; 635; FAX; AOX	11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 32
MCL Facture Toughness (MTM)			
Proc Cauching ASTM E399 822 0.6 High Frequency 962 0.0 363 0.0	KIC - Fracture Toughness (ASTM)	632.02 ASTM Standard; 632.03 MTS Enhanced; 632.65 (High Temperature)	
Crack Growth - Bend (ASTM E398) 63 20 30 with Long Tavel Option; 632 05 (High Frequency) 36 Fetque Crack Growth (ASTM E477) 632 27 (Low Strain) 36 Low Oxcle Fatque (ASTM E606) 632 13/18/19/20 & 634 11/12/31 & 632 50/15/55/54 11, 12, 16, 24, 25, 30 Low Oxcle Fatque (Hgh Templ) 632 53/54 24, 25, [please card of 577] Low Oxcle Fatque (Hgh Templ) 632 50/6 37 Advanced Maternals 32 25 Bend (MIL SPEC 1942, US (1601R) 632 0.6 37 Tensile/Compression 632 26: FAX, AOX 11, 21, 32 High Temperature Bend 632.70 please call Composites 24, 25 24 Tensile (ASTM D3089) 632.17, 85 & 634.11/31; AOX 12, 16, 27 28, 22 Composision (ASTM D6969) 632.17 & 634.11/31; AOX 12, 16, 27 32 4-6° Shear Fatt (ASTM D318) 632.17 & 634.11/31; AOX 12, 16, 27 32 Flexuse (ASTM D690) 632.17 & 634.11/31; AOX 12, 16, 27 32 Flexuse (ASTM D590) 632.17 & 634.11/31; AOX 12, 16, 27 32 Flexuse (ASTM D690) 632.17 & 634.11/31; AOX 12, 16, 16, 27 32		632.05 (High Frequency)	please call
Circle	JIC (ASTM E813)	632.03 with Long Travel Option	36
High Cayle Fatique G32.27 (Low Strain) 13.20 (Low Cycle Fatique (High Temp) 632.20 (Low Style Fatique (High Temp) 632.00 (51.71.87).75 24.25, (please cell for .57) 2.00 (Cycle Fatique (High Temp) 632.50 (54) 2.00 (54) 2.00 (5	Crack Growth - Bend (ASTM E399)	632.03	36
High Cayle Fatique G32.27 (Low Strain) 13.20 (Low Cycle Fatique (High Temp) 632.20 (Low Style Fatique (High Temp) 632.00 (51.71.87).75 24.25, (please cell for .57) 2.00 (Cycle Fatique (High Temp) 632.50 (54) 2.00 (54) 2.00 (5	Fatigue Crack Growth (ASTM E647)	632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 (High Frequency)	36
Low Cycle Fatigue (High Temp) 632.59/54 24, 25, (please call for .57) Low Cycle Fatigue (High Temp) 632.53/54 24 24 24 24 24 24 24			13
Low Cycle Fatigue (High Temp)	Low Cycle Fatigue (ASTM E606)	632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 & 632.50/.51/.53/.54	11, 12, 16, 24, 25, 30
Low Cycle Fatigue (High Temp)	Low Cycle Fatigue (High Temp)	632.50/.51/.57	24, 25, (please call for .57)
Bend (MIL SPEC 1942, JIS 1801R) 63 2.6 (54.) (A) 37 Tensilo/Compression 63 2.26, FAX; AOX 11, 21, 32 Little High Temperature (CMC's MMC's) 632.5 (A) 24, 25 Ultra High Temperature Bend 632.70 please call Composities Tensilo (ASTM D3039) 632.17/.85 & 634.11/.31; AOX 12, 16, 27, 28, 32 Compression (ASTM D696) 632.17 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Flexure (ASTM D790) 632.08 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Flexure (ASTM D638) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Flexure (ASTM D638) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Flexure (ASTM D638) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Flexure (ASTM D638) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.11/.31 12, 12, 22, 22 Plastics 12, 22, 22 12, 16, 19, 19 Tensical Compression (ASTM D4304) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 19, 19 Tinixial Creep (ASTM D4406) 632.90/.92 please call Tinixial Creep (ASTM D4406) 632.29 & 834.11/.12/.25/.31, LX 500; FAX; AOX 10, 12, 14, 15, 12, 12 High Temperature 632.29 & 834.11/.12/.25/.31, LX 500;			
Bend (MIL SPEC 1942, JIS 1801R) 63 2.6 (54.) (A) 37 Tensilo/Compression 63 2.26, FAX; AOX 11, 21, 32 Little High Temperature (CMC's MMC's) 632.5 (A) 24, 25 Ultra High Temperature Bend 632.70 please call Composities Tensilo (ASTM D3039) 632.17/.85 & 634.11/.31; AOX 12, 16, 27, 28, 32 Compression (ASTM D696) 632.17 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Flexure (ASTM D790) 632.08 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Flexure (ASTM D638) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Flexure (ASTM D638) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Flexure (ASTM D638) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Flexure (ASTM D638) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.11/.31 12, 12, 22, 22 Plastics 12, 22, 22 12, 16, 19, 19 Tensical Compression (ASTM D4304) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 19, 19 Tinixial Creep (ASTM D4406) 632.90/.92 please call Tinixial Creep (ASTM D4406) 632.29 & 834.11/.12/.25/.31, LX 500; FAX; AOX 10, 12, 14, 15, 12, 12 High Temperature 632.29 & 834.11/.12/.25/.31, LX 500;	, , ,		
Tensile/Compression		632.06	37
High Temperature (CMC's MMC's) 632.5X 24,25 Ultra High Temperature Bend 632.70 63ease call Composition Compo		632.26; FAX; AOX	11, 21, 32
Ultra High Temperature Bend 632.70 please call Composites	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Composites Centrol (ASTIM D8039) 632.17/85 & 634.11/.31; AOX 12, 16, 27, 28, 28, 28, 22, 24, 45° Shear Test (ASTIM D8059) 632.17/85 & 634.11/.31; AOX 12, 16, 27, 28, 22, 24, 45° Shear Test (ASTIM D319) 632.17/85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27, 28 4-45° Shear Test (ASTIM D359) 632.17/85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27, 28 Tension/Tension Fatigue (ASTIM D3479) 632.17/24/85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27, 28 Plastics 7 12, 16, 27, 28 Plastics 82.17/24/85 & 634.11/.25/.31, FAX; 635, LX 500/1500; AOX 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 27, 22, 27, 28, 32 Rock Mechanics 8 22, 27, 28, 32 Rock Mechanics 9 please call finaxial Creep (ASTIM D4406) 632, 90, 92 please call finaxial Creep (ASTIM D4406) 632, 90, 92 please call finaxial Creep (ASTIM D4406) 632, 90, 92 please call finaxial Creep (ASTIM D4406) 632, 90, 92 please call finaxial Creep (ASTIM D4406) 632, 90, 92 please call finaxial Creep (ASTIM D4406) 632, 90, 92 please call finaxial Creep (ASTIM D4406) 632, 90, 92 please call finaxial Creep (ASTIM D4406) 632, 90, 92 please call finaxial Creep (ASTIM D4406) 632, 90, 92 please call finaxial Creep (ASTIM D4406) 632, 90, 92 please call finaxial Creep (ASTIM D4406)			
Compression (ASTM D695) 632.17 & 634.11/.31; AOX 12, 16, 27, 32 446° Shear Test (ASTM D3518) 632.17 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 32 446° Shear Test (ASTM D3518) 632.17 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 12, 16, 27 12, 16, 27 12, 16, 27, 28 28 12, 16, 27, 28 28 12, 16, 27, 28 28 12, 16, 27, 28 28 12, 16, 27, 28 28 28 12, 16, 27, 28 28 28 12, 16, 27, 28 28 28 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28 28 28 12, 12, 14, 15, 16, 27, 28 24 28	<u> </u>		1,
#45° Shear Test (ASTM D3518) 632.17 & 634.11/.31 12.16, 27 Plexure (ASTM D790) 632.06 & 634.11/.31 12.16, 27 Plexure (ASTM D790) 632.06 & 634.11/.31 12.16, 27 Plexure (ASTM D790) 632.17/.85 & 634.11/.31 12.16, 27 Plexure (ASTM D638) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31, FAX; 635, LX 500/1500; AOX 12.14, 15, 16, 19, 21 Plexure (ASTM D638) 632.17/.24/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31, FAX; 635, LX 500/1500; AOX 12.27 28, 32 Plexure (ASTM D638) 632.90/.92 please call Triaxial Croep (ASTM D4406) 632.90/.92 please call Triaxial Croep (ASTM D4406) 632.90/.92 please call Triaxial Croep (ASTM D4406) 632.80/.92 please call Triaxial Croep (ASTM D4406) 632.80/.92 please call Triaxial Croep (ASTM D4406) 632.80/.92 please call Triaxial Croep (ASTM D4406) 632.50/.92 please call Croep (ASTM D4406) 632.00 please call Croep (ASTM D4406) 632.0	Tensile (ASTM D3039)	632.17/.85 & 634.11/.31; AOX	12, 16, 27, 28, 32
4-45° Shear Test (ASTM D790) 632.06 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Flexure (ASTM D790) 632.06 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27 Frension/Finasion Fetique (ASTM D3479) 632.17/,85 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27, 28 Plastics Tension/Finasion Fetique (ASTM D638) 632.17/,24/,85 & 634.12/.25/.31, FAX; 635, LX 500/1500; AOX 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28, 32 Rock Mechanics Trixial Croep (ASTM D4406) 632.90/.92 please call Trixial Croep (ASTM D4406) 632.90/.92 please call Bio-Materials 632.90 / .92 please call Axial/Torsional 632.68 / .80 please call Immersible Extensometer 632.59 / .80 please call Axial/Torsional 632.55 / .80 please call Immersible Extensometer 632.59 / .80 please call Axial/Torsional 632.50 / .80 9 Avial/Torsional 632.50 / .80 9 Axial/Torsional 632.50 / .80<	Compression (ASTM D695)	632.17 & 634.11/.31; AOX	12, 16, 27, 32
Flexture (ASTM D790) 632.08 & 634.11/.31 12, 16, 27	±45° Shear Test (ASTM D3518)		
Plastics			
Rosile (ASTM D638) 632.17/24/85 & 634.12/25/31, FAX; 635, LX 500/1500; AOX 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 72 s.8 32 Rock Mechanics Finaxial Comp. Strength (ASTM D2664) 632.90/.92 please call Triaxial Comp. Strength (ASTM D406) 632.90/.92 please call Triaxial Comp. Strength (ASTM D406) 632.90/.92 please call Bio-Materials 632.98 & 634.11/.12/25/.31, LX 500; FAX; AOX 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 24/.21/.21/.21/.21/.21/.21/.21/.21/.21/.21	Tension/Tension Fatigue (ASTM D3479)	632.17/.85 & 634.11/.31	12, 16, 27, 28
22, 27, 28, 32 Rock Mechanics 1 please call Triaxial Comp. Strength (ASTM D2664) 632, 90/.92 please call Bio-Materials 632, 99/.92 634.11/.12/.25/.31, LX 500; FAX; AOX 10, 12, 14, 16, 21, 32 Axial/Torsional 632, 68/.80 please call Immersible Extensometer 632, 79 31 High Temperature 24 Water Cooled 632, 53/.54 25 (please call for .68) Uncooled 632, 53/.54/.70 25 (please call for .68) Uncooled 632, 53/.54/.70 24 Hostile Environments 632, 10 & LX 500/1500 34 Fracture Mechanics 34 Fracture Toughness 632, 02/.03; 632,65 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632,05 (High Frequency) 9ease call Biend 37 20 Bighacement 632,03 36 36 Fracture Toughness 632,03 (Suith Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 36 High Temperature 632,03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 36 3	Plastics		
Triaxial Comp. Strength (ASTM D2664) 632.90/.92 please call Bio-Materials 632.90 & 634.11/.12/.25/.31, LX 500; FAX; AOX 10, 12, 14, 16, 21, 32 Axial/Torsional 632.68/.80 please call Immersible Extensometer 632.79 31 High Temperature 32.79 24 Air Cooled 632.53/.54 25 (please call for .68) Uncooled 632.53/.54/.70 24 Hostile Environments 632.10 & LX 500/1500 34 Fracture Mechanics 36 32.02 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632.02 (High Frequency) please call Bend 32 </td <td>Tensile (ASTM D638)</td> <td>632.17/.24/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31, FAX; 635, LX 500/1500; AOX</td> <td></td>	Tensile (ASTM D638)	632.17/.24/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31, FAX; 635, LX 500/1500; AOX	
Triaxial Creep (ASTM D4406) 632.90/92 please call Bio-Materials 632.29 & 634.11/.12/.25/.31, LX 500; FAX; AOX 10, 12, 14, 16, 21, 32 Axial/Torsional 632.68/.80 please call Immersible Extensometer 632.79 31 High Temperature 31 Air Cooled 632.53/.54 24 Water Cooled 632.53/.54/.70 24 Hostile Environments 632.10 & LX 500/1500 34 Fracture Mechanics 34 Fracture Toughness 632.03 & LX 500/1500 36 Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) 9lease call Bend 36 32 Displacement 632.05 (High Frequency) 9lease call Bend 36 36 Grack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.70 9lease call Fatigue & Fracture 32 36 Grack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.71 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics	Rock Mechanics		
Bio-Materials 632.29 & 634.11/.12/.25/.31, LX 500; FAX; AOX 10, 12, 14, 16, 21, 32 Axial/Torsional 632.68/.80 please call immersible Extensometer 632.79 31 High Temperature Air Cooled 632.53/.54 24 Water Cooled 632.51/.68 25 (please call for .68) Uncooled 632.53/.54/.70 24 Hostile Environments 632.10 & LX 500/1500 34 Fracture Mechanics 34 34 Fracture Toughness 632.02/.03; 632.65 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) please call Bend 37 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.03 36 Fatigue & Fracture 32 36 Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Strain 32.27 (Low Strain) 32 35 Temsile Compression T	Triaxial Comp. Strength (ASTM D2664)	632.90/.92	please call
Axia/Torsional 632.68/.80 please call Immersible Extensometer 632.79 31 High Temperature 31 24 Air Cooled 632.53/.54 24 Water Cooled 632.51/.68 25 (please call for .68) Uncooled 632.53/.54/.70 24 Hostile Environments 632.10 & LX 500/1500 34 Freacture Mechanics 7 7 Fracture Toughness 632.02/.03; 632.65 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) please call Bend 37 Crack Growth 632.06 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.07 please call Fatigue & Fracture 632.70 please call Fatigue & Fracture 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 <tr< td=""><td>Triaxial Creep (ASTM D4406)</td><td>632.90/.92</td><td>please call</td></tr<>	Triaxial Creep (ASTM D4406)	632.90/.92	please call
Immersible Extensometer 632.79 31 High Temperature 32.53/.54 24 Water Cooled 632.53/.54/.70 24 Uncooled 632.53/.54/.70 24 Hostile Environments 632.10 & LX 500/1500 34 Fracture Mechanics 7 Fracture Toughness 632.02/.03; 632.65 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) please call Bend 37 Crack Growth 632.03 High Temperature 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.00 36 Fracture Scrowth 632.03 36 Grack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing 52 53.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AO	Bio-Materials	632.29 & 634.11/.12/.25/.31, LX 500; FAX; AOX	10, 12, 14, 16, 21, 32
High Temperature Air Cooled 632.53/.54 24 Water Cooled 632.51/.68 25 (please call for .68) Uncooled 632.53/.54/.70 24 Hostile Environments 632.10 & LX 500/1500 34 Fracture Mechanics ************************************	Axial/Torsional	632.68/.80	please call
Air Cooled 632.53/.54 24 Water Cooled 632.51/.68 25 (please call for .68) Uncooled 632.53/.54/.70 24 Hostile Environments 632.10 & LX 500/1500 34 Fracture Mechanics Fracture Toughness 632.02/.03; 632.65 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) please call Bend 0 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.70 please call Fatigue & Fracture 632.70 please call Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 32	Immersible Extensometer	632.79	31
Water Cooled 632.51/.68 25 (please call for .68) Uncooled 632.53/.54/.70 24 Hostile Environments 632.10 & LX 500/1500 34 Fracture Mechanics Fracture Toughness 632.02/.03; 632.65 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) please call Bend Bend Displacement 632.06 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.70 please call Fatigue & Fracture Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile (632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	High Temperature		
Uncooled 632.53/54/.70 24 Hostile Environments 632.10 & LX 500/1500 34 Fracture Mechanics Fracture Toughness 632.02/.03; 632.65 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) please call Bend Displacement 632.06 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.00 please call Fatigue & Fracture Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile (52.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX) 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Air Cooled	632.53/.54	24
Hostile Environments 632.10 & LX 500/1500 34 Fracture Mechanics Fracture Toughness 632.02/.03; 632.65 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) please call Bend Displacement 632.06 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.70 please call Fatigue & Fracture Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Water Cooled	632.51/.68	25 (please call for .68)
Fracture Mechanics Fracture Toughness 632.02/.03; 632.65 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) please call Bend Bend Displacement 632.06 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.70 please call Fatigue & Fracture Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28, 29 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Uncooled	632.53/.54/.70	24
Fracture Mechanics Fracture Toughness 632.02/.03; 632.65 (High Temperature) 36 Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) please call Bend Bend Displacement 632.06 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.70 please call Fatigue & Fracture Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 28, 29 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Hostile Environments	632.10 & LX 500/1500	34
Pre-Cracking 632.05 (High Frequency) please call Bend Displacement 632.06 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.70 please call Fatigue & Fracture Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32			
Bend Displacement 632.06 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.70 please call Fatigue & Fracture Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Fracture Toughness	632.02/.03; 632.65 (High Temperature)	36
Bend Displacement 632.06 37 Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.70 please call Fatigue & Fracture Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Pre-Cracking	632.05 (High Frequency)	please call
Crack Growth 632.03 36 High Temperature 632.70 please call Fatigue & Fracture Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Bend		· ·
High Temperature 632.70 please call Fatigue & Fracture Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Displacement	632.06	37
Fatigue & Fracture Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Crack Growth	632.03	36
Crack Growth 632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65 36 High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	High Temperature	632.70	please call
High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Fatigue & Fracture		
High Cycle 632.27 (Low Strain) 13 Low Cycle Mechanics 632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31 11, 12, 16, 30 Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Crack Growth	632.03 with Long Travel Option; 632.05 & 632.65	36
Low Cycle (High Temp) 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57 24, 25, 35 Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	High Cycle		13
Tensile/Compression Testing Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Low Cycle Mechanics	632.13/.18/.19/.20 & 634.11/.12/.31	11, 12, 16, 30
Tensile 632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32 Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Low Cycle (High Temp)	632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57	24, 25, 35
Compression 632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX 11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 32 Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Tensile/Compression Testing		
Poisson's Ratio 632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX 12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32	Tensile	632.13/.24 & 634.11/.12/.25/.28/.31; FAX; 635, AOX	11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 32
	Compression	632.13/.26/.27 & 634.12/.25/.31; FAX; AOX	11, 12, 13, 16, 21, 32
Elastic Limit 632.26/.27/.29 10, 11, 13	Poisson's Ratio	632.18/.19/.20/.23/.85 & 634.12/.25/.31; AOX	12, 14, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32
	Elastic Limit	632.26/.27/.29	10, 11, 13

Extensometer Functional Index

Axial Contact Extensometers

DYNAMIC MODELS (TENSION/COMPRESSION)

Metric Units

US Customary Units

MODEL NUMBER	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE: STRAIN (TRAVEL)	MODEL NUMBER	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE: STRAIN (TRAVEL)	SEE PAGE
632.29F-20	3 mm	±8% (±0.24 mm)	632.29E-20	0.12 in	±8% (±0.0096 in)	10
632.29F-30	5 mm	-10%/+30% (-0.5 mm/+1.5 mm)	632.29E-30	0.2 in	-10%/+30% (-0.02 in/+0.06 in)	10
632.29F-30	6 mm	±4% (±0.24 mm)	632.29E-3X	0.24 in	±4% (±0.0096 in)	10
632.26F-3X	8 mm	±6% (±0.48 mm)	632.26E-3X	0.3 in	±6% (±0.018 in)	11
632.26F-2X	8 mm	±15% (±1.2 mm)	632.26E-2X	0.3 in	±15% (±0.045 in)	11
632.13F-2X	10 mm	±15% (±1.5 mm)	632.13E-2X	0.5 in	±15% (±0.075 in)	11
632.26F-4X	12 mm	±9% (±1.1 mm)	632.26E-4X	0.5 in	±9% (±0.045 in)	11
632.27F-3X	25 mm	±2% (±0.5 mm)	632.27E-3X	1.0 in	±2% (±0.02 in)	13
632.27F-2X	25 mm	±4% (±1.0 mm)	632.27E-2X	1.0 in	±4% (±0.04 in)	13
634.11F-2X	25 mm	+20%/-10% (+5 mm/-2.5 mm)	634.11E-2X	1.0 in	+20%/-10% (+0.2 in/-0.1 in)	12
634.12F-2X	25 mm	+50%/-10% (+12.5 mm/-2.5 mm)	634.12E-2X	1.0 in	+50%/-10% (+0.5 in/-0.1 in)	12
634.25F-2X	50 mm	+50%/-10% (+25 mm/-5 mm)	634.25E-2X	2.0 in	+50%/-10% (+1.0 in/-0.2 in)	14
634.31F-2X	10-50 mm	variable (+4 mm/-2 mm)	634.31E-2X	0.5-2.0 in	variable (+0.2 in/-0.1 in)	16

MONOTONIC MODELS (TENSION ONLY)

Metric Units

MODEL NUMBER	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE: STRAIN (TRAVEL)	MODEL NUMBER	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE: STRAIN (TRAVEL)	SEE PAGE
635.25F-05	25 mm	+20% (+5 mm)				19
634.11F-5x	25 mm	+20% (+5 mm)	634.11E-5X	1.0 in	+20% (+0.2 in)	12
634.12F-5x	25 mm	+50% (+12.5 mm)	634.12E-5X	1.0 in	+50% (+0.5 in)	12
632.24F-50	25 mm	+100% (+25 mm)	632.24E-50	1.0 in	+100% (+1.0 in)	15
635.50F-05	50 mm	+10% (+5 mm)	634.25E-5X	2.0 in	+50% (+1.0 in)	14, 16
635.50F-10	50 mm	+20% (+10 mm)	634.28E-24	2.0 in	+100% (+2.0 in)	15, 19
635.50F-25	50 mm	+50% (+25 mm)				19
634.25F-5x	50 mm	+50% (+25 mm)				14
634.28F-24	50 mm	+100% (+50 mm)				15
635.100F-10	100 mm	+10% (+10 mm)				19



6 Things to Remember when Selecting an Extensometer

Extensometers are available in hundreds of models and multiple technologies, so selecting the correct one can be confusing. An easy way to remember the relevant criteria for extensometer selection is to think of the acronym S.T.R.A.I.N.

Specimen

Always start with the specimen. Knowing some specimen properties before starting a test will help you select the best test equipment.

IDENTIFY THE SPECIMEN'S GAGE LENGTH

Extensometer measurements are taken over the center of a tensile or fatigue specimen called the gage section. Typical material specimens have enlarged ends or shoulders for gripping and a gage section with a smaller cross-sectional area. The gage section is narrower than the ends to ensure that material deformation occurs along the length with a constant area cross section. Typically strain is measured over the middle 70-80% of the gage section. Gage lengths for contact extensometers typically range 3mm (0.12 in) to 100 mm (~4 in), with longer gage lengths available for specific applications like rebar testing.

Gage length extender kits modify the gage length of an existing extensometer to perform strain measurements at longer or shorter gage lengths.



STRAIN

- » Specimen
- » Test Method
- » **R**ange
- » Atmosphere
- » ISO/ASTM Calibration
- Non-contact

CONSIDER THE SPECIMEN'S CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA

Whether the specimen is round or flat determines which type of knife edges to use with a contact extensometer. Straight knife edges are standard on many extensometers and recommended for testing round specimens. Knife edges with 3-point specimen contact are typically used when testing flat specimens. They include one single-point and one double-point contact knife edge. The 3-point specimen contact creates a plane, ensuring that your extensometer is in line with the axis of your test.

TAKE SPECIMEN PROPERTIES INTO ACCOUNT

The specimen must be strong enough to support the weight of the extensometer. Most room temperature extensometers are attached to the specimen using springs, rubber bands, or quick attachment kits. Look for lightweight extensometers that can be secured close to the specimen. The weight and length of the extensometer create an overturning movement that must be reacted to by the bottom knife edge. The knife edge on the bottom will dig into the specimen and the knife edge on the top will pull away. This problem worsens as gage length decreases. Next, look for knife edges that are sharpened on both sides – with a symmetrical point in the middle of the knife edge. These knife edges will last longer and are less likely to chip than asymmetrical options. Inexpensive extensometers are often heavier and longer, and they are more likely to bend the specimen or slip off.

PREDICT HOW YOUR SPECIMEN WILL FAIL

If you plan to test through specimen failure, be sure that your extensometer is up to the task. Many extensometers can be left on the specimen through failure, but backlash from high energy breaks can damage the most robust extensometer designs. Consider removing the extensometer before failure or using a non-contact extensometer if your specimen will break violently.

6 Things to Remember when Selecting an Extensometer

Test Method

After considering the specimen, knowing your test method helps narrow down extensometer options.

USE DYNAMICALLY RATED EXTENSOMETERS FOR STATIC TESTS, BUT NOT VICE VERSA

Not all extensometers are rated for dynamic testing. For example, if the frequency of the test cycle matches the natural frequency of the extensometer, the extensometer can begin to vibrate, increasing the noise in the strain measurement signal. Dynamically rated extensometers should be designed with high natural frequencies to avoid vibration. When testing at very high frequencies look for an extensometer that is lightweight with short arms.

Excellent dynamic extensometers use a cross-flexure design that was originally patented by MTS in the 1970s. A cross-flexure design ensures that the strain gages inside the extensometer are subject to true center point bending. Uniform stresses on the strain gage increase the fatigue life of the gage and ultimately the entire extensometer. The cross-flexure design has been employed by almost all dynamic extensometer manufacturers.

SAVE MONEY WITH STATIC ONLY EXTENSOMETERS

Extensometers used solely for static testing do not require the fatigue life of a dynamic extensometer. For example, a strain-gaged element that acts as a single cantilever beam is cheaper than a cross-flexure design because there are fewer components. The disadvantage is that there is more stress at the root of the beam and the bond holding the strain gage to the beam may wear out. Extensometers designed for static testing may have longer arms and are more likely to vibrate during dynamic testing.

Range

ESTIMATE HOW LONG YOUR SPECIMEN WILL TRAVEL TO IDENTIFY YOUR MEASUREMENT RANGE

Measurement range is the maximum travel an extensometer can stretch and still achieve accurate results. Measurement range is indicated either by an absolute measurement of distance or a relative measurement of strain range compared to the gage length. For example, a 50 mm gage length extensometer will have a measurement range of ±10% or ±5 mm. Most premium contacting extensometers are designed with an over-travel protection that allows the device to extend slightly longer than its rated measurement range without damaging the components.

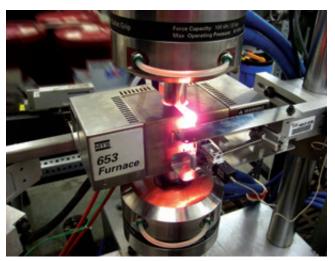
Atmosphere

Consider special needs when testing in extreme environments.

MOUNT THE EXTENSOMETER OUTSIDE YOUR FURNACE

It's hard to find a contacting extensometer that will work in a furnace above 540°C (1000°F). At these temperatures, the adhesives that attach the strain gage to the cross flexure start to fail and the test materials soften. Instead of quick attachment kits or rubber bands, extensometers used for testing at high temperatures are externally mounted with quartz or ceramic rods that extend into the furnace.

Mounting the extensometer outside of the furnace behind a heat shield protects the strain gage from thermal stress while still accurately measuring strain. Most models available include air- or water-cooling options. Water cooling is more effective at keeping the extensometer's sensing elements at a constant temperature and reducing the noise and thermal drift in the data measured. Some users also develop their own "homemade" heat shields to protect the extensometer from thermal drift in their outside environment.



Extensometer mounted outside furnace

DON'T LET YOUR ROOM TEMPERATURE EXTENSOMETER GET TOO COLD

At extremely low temperatures, the adhesive that bonds the strain gage to the cross-flexure becomes brittle and may fracture. Special adhesives are used for extensometers designed for use in cryogenic applications.

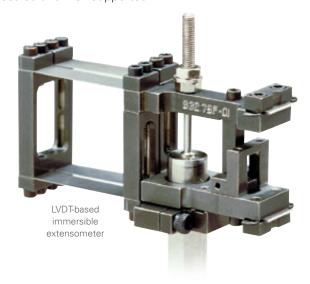
6 Things to Remember when Selecting an Extensometer

SELECT THE ROD THAT ENSURES EXCELLENT CONTACT WITH THE SPECIMEN

Conical-point rods used in conjunction with dimples machined into the specimen provide very secure contact, but the dimples also create stress risers in the specimen. V-chisel rods are recommended for round specimens without dimples. Try to match the angle of the groove in the v-chisel rod as closely as possible to the circumference of your specimen. Chisel edges without v-grooves should be used when the specimen diameter is greater than 15 mm (0.6 in) or is flat.

USE AN LVDT-BASED EXTENSOMETER WHEN SUBMERSING IT IN A LIQUID

It's incredibly hard to keep a strain gage attached to a cross-flexure under water, so most manufacturers recommend LVDT-based units made of passivated stainless steel. Dissimilar metals should be avoided or coated with a non-permeable polymer. The LVDT should be hermetically sealed and well-supported.



ISO/ASTM Calibration

CALIBRATE YOUR EXTENSOMETERS TO ISO 9513 OR ASTM E83 STANDARDS

Extensometers are classified based on the maximum error of strain and/or displacement compared to a known standard. ISO 9513 gives a class number (0.2, 0.5, etc.) where as ASTM E83 assigns a class letter (A, B1, B2, C, etc.). One primary difference between the ASTM and ISO standard is the fixed error allowed. For example, an ISO 9513 Class 0.5 calibrated extensometer may have a relative error of 0.5% displacement and a fixed error of ± 1.5µm and an ASTM E83 class B1 calibrated extensometer may have a relative error of 0.5% strain and a fixed error of 0.1 mm/mm. Refer to the ASTM and ISO standards for more details.

CHOOSE A TIGHT CLASSIFICATION FOR COMPOSITES TESTS, LOOSEN UP FOR POLYMER TESTING

New composites being developed for high-temperature aerospace applications are very stiff, low-strain materials. The best available extensometer classification should be used for tests of these materials.

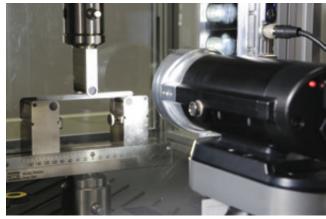
Tensile testing of high-elongation **polymers** may be accomplished with a looser specification such as ASTM E83 Class C, where the relative error in percent strain is very small compared to the entire measurement range of the extensometer. Often the ASTM or ISO test procedure will define the extensometer class desired for testing.

Non-Contact

Initially, video and laser extensometers were used only when specimens were fragile or when the energy released by the specimen during fracture could break the extensometer. Today, these extensometers are rapidly replacing traditional contacting methods because they can provide more information.

Now video extensometers can track the movement of pixels in video recording and correlate that to strain measurement. Video extensometers with post processing capabilities even allow for measurement taking after the test.

Digital Image Correlation (DIC) is the natural extension of video extensometry. 2D DIC takes measurements in the axial and transvers planes of a materials test specimen, and 3D DIC combines images from two video cameras to take 3D measurements.



Video extensometer

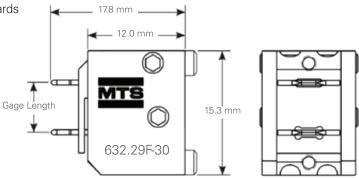
The Right Extensometer For You

Choosing the correct extensometer becomes much easier when you remember S.T.R.A.I.N. Start with the specimen properties, then consider the test method, range, atmosphere, ISO/ASTM calibration, and non-contact requirements to select the best option for your application.

Miniature Extensometers: <6 mm (<0.23 in) Gage Length

- » MTS Model 632.29 Extensometers are really small, because sometimes there just is not enough room. Most models are only 15.3 mm (0.60 in) tall and weigh roughly 6 g
- » Typical applications include testing of small wires, brittle or fragile materials, small organic specimens, or expensive materials
- » Includes a gage fixture for proper gage length setting and a 1000 Ohm fully-active Wheatstone bridge for high sensitivity
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards





Metric Units

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT FOR FLAT AND ROUND SPECIMENS	PART NUMBER
632.29F-20	3 mm	±8%	15.3 mm	17.8 mm	-100°C / 150°C	30 g		047-402-102
632.29F-30	5 mm	-10% / 30%	15.3 mm	36.8 mm	-100°C / 150°C	30 g	X	047-402-108
632.29F-30	6 mm	±4%	15.3 mm	17.8 mm	-100°C / 150°C	30 g		047-402-104

US Customary Units

MODEL		GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT FOR FLAT AND ROUND SPECIMENS	PART NUMBER
632.2	9E-20	0.12 in	±8%	0.60 in	0.70 in	-150°F / 300°F	30 g		047-402-101

^{*}These units may be used at 25°C (50°F) higher than the listed temperatures, but only for durations less than 24 hours.

Quick Attachment Kits

Improve your productivity by selecting the part number that includes a quick attachment kit. Includes adapters for flat and round specimens.



Axial Extensometers with <25 mm (<1 in) Gage Length

- » Models 632.13 and 632.26 extensometers are ideal for testing small specimens
- » Measuring range is equally divided into tensile and compressive range
- » Includes knife edges and manual attachment fixtures for round specimens
- » Select the -21 or -31 model for cryogenic testing down to -269°C (-452°F)
- » Models include quick attachment kits for round and flat specimens where indicated. Additional quick attachment kits are available upon request
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards



Metric Units

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT	PART NUMBER
632.26F-3x	8 mm	±6%	17.5 mm	44.5 mm				
632.26F-30					-100°C / 150°C	40 g		047-401-810
632.26F-30					-100°C / 150°C	40 g	X	047-401-821
632.26F-31					-269°C / 65°C	40 g		047-401-811
632.26F-2x	8 mm	±15%	17.5 mm	44.5 mm				
632.26F-20					-100°C / 150°C	40 g		047-401-804
632.26F-20					-100°C / 150°C	40 g	X	047-401-849
632.26F-23					-100°C / 175°C	60 g		047-401-806
632.13F-2x	10 mm	±15%	32.8 mm	41.1 mm				
632.13F-20					-100°C / 150°C	45 g		047-401-004
632.13F-20					-100°C / 150°C	45 g	X	047-401-010
632.13F-21					-269°C / 65°C	45 g		047-401-005
632.13F-23					-100°C / 175°C	65 g		047-401-006
632.26F-4x	12 mm	±9%	18.8 mm	44.5 mm				
632.26F-40					-100°C / 150°C	40 g		047-401-816
632.26F-40					-100°C / 150°C	40 g	X	047-401-822

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT	PART NUMBER
632.26E-3x	0.300 in	±6%	0.69 in	0.175 in				
632.26E-30					-150°F / 300°F	40 g		047-401-807
632.26E-2x	0.300 in	±15%	0.69 in	0.175 in				
632.26E-20					-150°F / 300°F	40 g		047-401-801
632.13E-2x	0.500 in	±15%	1.29 in	1.62 in				
632.13E-20					-150°F / 300°F	45 g		047-401-001
632.13E-20					-150°F / 300°F	45 g	X	047-401-007
632.13E-21					-452°F / 150°F	45 g		047-401-002
632.26E-4x	0.500 in	±9%	0.74 in	1.75 in				
632.26E-40					-150°F / 300°F	40 g		047-401-813
632.26E-41					-452°F / 150°F	40 g		047-401-814
632.26E-43					-150°F / 350°F	60 g		047-401-815

^{*}These units may be used at 25°C (50°F) higher than the listed temperatures, but only for durations less than 24 hours.

Axial Extensometers with 25 mm (1 in) Gage Length

- » Ideal for a variety of applications including metals, plastics, rubbers, and composites
- » Low activation force without slipping on your specimen
- » High natural frequency and sensitivity make them useful in determining properties during failure
- » Select the -21 model for cryogenic testing down to -269°C (-452°F)
- » All part numbers include knife edges, quick attachment fixtures for flat and round specimens, and standard elastic attachment kit
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards



Metric Units

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE MIN/MAX	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT	PART NUMBER
634.11F-2x	25 mm	+20% / -10%	33.0 mm	73.4 mm				
634.11F-21					-269°C / 65°C*	35 g	X	052-251-807
634.11F-24					-85°C / 120°C*	35 g	X	052-251-808
634.11F-25					-100°C / 175°C	45 g	X	052-251-809
634.11F-5x	25 mm	+20%	33.0 mm	73.4 mm				
634.11F-54					-85°C / 120°C*	35 g	X	052-251-811
634.11F-55					-100°C / 175°C	45 g	X	052-251-812
634.12F-2x	25 mm	+50% / -10%	33.0 mm	82.8 mm				
634.12F-21					-269°C / 65°C*	45 g	X	051-191-507
634.12F-24					-85°C / 120°C*	45 g	Х	051-191-508
634.12F-25					-100°C / 175°C	55 g	X	051-191-509
634.12F-5x	25 mm	+50%	33.0 mm	82.8 mm				
634.12F-51					-269°C / 65°C*	45 g	X	051-191-510
634.12F-54					-85°C / 120°C*	45 g	Х	051-191-511
634.12F-55					-100°C / 175°C	55 g	X	051-191-512

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE MIN/MAX	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT	PART NUMBER
634.11E-2X	1.00 in	+20% / -10%	1.30 in	2.89in				
634.11E-21					-452°F / 150°F*	35 g	X	052-251-801
634.11E-24					-120°F / 250°F*	35 g	X	052-251-802
634.11E-25					-150°F / 350°F	45 g	Х	052-251-803
634.11E-5X	1.00 in	+20%	1.30 in	2.82 in				
634.11E-54					-120°F / 250°F *	35 g	X	052-251-805
634.11E-55		-			-150°F / 350°F	45 g	X	052-251-806
634.12E-2X	1.00 in	+50% / -10%	1.30 in	3.26 in				
634.12E-21					-452°F / 150°F*	45 g	X	051-191-501
634.12E-24		-			-120°F / 250°F*	45 g	Х	051-191-502
634.12E-25					-150°F / 350°F	55 g	Х	051-191-503
634.12E-5X	1.00 in	+50%	1.30 in	3.26 in				
634.12E-54					-120°F / 250°F*	45 g	X	051-191-505

^{*}These units may be used at 25°C (50°F) higher than the listed temperatures, but only for durations less than 24 hours. See the MTS Fundamental Series 635 Extensometers on page 19 for an affordable monotonic only option.

Low Strain, High Frequency Axial Extensometers with 25 mm (1 in) Gage Lengths

- » Small measuring ranges make Model 632.27 extensometers highly sensitive to detecting small displacement changes in ceramics and ceramic matrix composites
- » Extremely short arms and high natural frequencies ensure that this extensometer measures accurate strains at up to 150 Hz
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards



Metric Units

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT FOR FLAT AND ROUND SPECIMENS	PART NUMBER
632.27F-2x	25 mm	±4%	33.0 mm	44.1 mm				
632.27F-20					-100°C / 150°C	60 g		047-401-904
632.27F-21					-269°C / 65 °C	60 g		047-401-905
632.27F-23					-100°C / 175°C	90 g		047-401-906
632.27F-3x	25 mm	±2%	33.0 mm	44.1 mm				
632.27F-30					-100°C / 150°C	60 g		047-402-004

US Customary Units

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT FOR FLAT AND ROUND SPECIMENS	PART NUMBER
632.27E-2x	1 in	±4%	1.30 in	1.62 in				
632.27E-20					-150°F / 350°F	60 g		047-401-901
632.27E-3x	1 in	±2%	1.30 in	1.62 in				
632.27E-30					-150°F / 350°F	60 g		047-402-001

^{*}These units may be used at 25°C (50 °F) higher than the listed temperatures, but only for durations less than 24 hours.

Testing at High Temperatures?

MTS offers a full range of high temperature extensometers that work with our chambers and furnaces.

See pages 24-26 for details.



Axial Extensometers with 50 mm (2 in) Gage Length

- » Ideally suited for tensile testing of plastics, rubber, and elastomers
- » Long travel and mechanical stops enable you to leave it on the specimen through failure without damaging the unit
- » Activation forces as low as 30 g prevent specimen damage without slipping
- » Select the -21 or -51 model for cryogenic testing down to -269°C (-452°F)
- » All part numbers include hardened knife edges, quick attachment fixtures for flat and round specimens, and standard elastic attachment kits
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards



Metric Units

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT FOR FLAT AND ROUND SPECIMENS	PART NUMBER
634.25F-2x	50 mm	+50% / -10%	58.4 mm	151.4 mm				
634.25F-21					-269°C / 65°C*	30 g	X	051-191-607
634.25F-24		-			-85°C / 120°C*	30 g	Х	051-191-608
634.25F-25					-100°C / 175°C	45 g	Х	051-191-609
634.25F-5x	50 mm	+50%	58.4 mm	151.4 mm				
634.25F-51					-269°C / 65°C*	30 g	X	051-191-610
634.25F-54		-			-85°C / 120°C*	30 g	Х	051-191-611
634.25F-55		-			-100°C / 175°C	45 g	Х	051-191-612

See the MTS Fundamental Series 635 Extensometers on page 19 for an affordable monotonic only option.

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT FOR FLAT AND ROUND SPECIMENS	PART NUMBER
634.25E-2x	2.00 in	+50% / -10%	2.3 in	5.96 in				
634.25E-21					-452°F / 150°F*	30 g	X	051-191-601
634.25E-24					-120°F / 250°F*	30 g	Х	051-191-602
634.25E-25					-150°F / 350°F	45 g	Х	051-191-603
634.25E-5x	2.00 in	+50%	2.3 in	5.96 in				
634.25E-51					-452°F / 150°F*	30 g	Х	051-191-604
634.25E-54					-120°F / 250°F*	30 g	Х	051-191-605
634.25E-55					-150°F / 350°F	45 g	Х	051-191-606

^{*}These units may be used at 25°C (50°F) higher than the listed temperatures, but only for durations less than 24 hours. See the MTS Fundamental Series 635 Extensometers on page 19 for an affordable monotonic only option.

Enhanced Travel Axial Extensometers

- » Designed for plastics, rubber, and elastomer testing, these extensometers can measure up to 100% strain
- » Utilizes a zero-stop for setting the initial gage length and simplifying mounting. Simply hold the arms together and attach the extensometer to the specimen
- » All part numbers include our quick attachment fixtures





Metric Units

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT FOR FLAT AND ROUND SPECIMENS	PART NUMBER
632.24F-5x	25 mm	+100%	33 mm	123.2 mm				
632.24F-50					-100°C /150°C	30 g	X	047-401-602
634.28F-2x	50 mm	+100%	73.7 mm	155.6 mm				
634.28F-24					-85°C /120°C	55 g	X	056-355-802

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT FOR FLAT AND ROUND SPECIMENS	PART NUMBER
632.24E-5x	1 in	+100%	1.3 in	4.85 in				
632.24E-50					-150°F / 300°F	30 g	X	047-401-601
634.28E-2x	2 in	+100%	2.9 mm	6.13 in				
634.28E-24					-120°F / 250°F	55 g	X	056-355-801

^{*}These units may be used at 25°C (50°F) higher than the listed temperatures, but only for durations less than 24 hours.

Axial Extensometers with Multiple Gage Lengths

- » Measure and control strain on a variety of different specimen types using this configurable extensometer
- » Features multiple gage lengths to provide flexibility to run a variety of tests without recalibration
 - 9 gage lengths available between 10 mm and 50 mm in the metric models
 - 6 gage lengths available in the US customary models
- » Easy gage length changeover reduces set-up time between tests
- » Quick attachment fixtures are included and can accommodate:
 - Round specimens with diameters from 2.5 to 14.0 mm (0.10 to 0.56 in)
 - Flat specimens ranging in thickness from 10.5 to 26.0 mm (0.42 to 1.02 in)
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B2 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards



Metric Units	
	Measuring Range (% Strain,
Available Gage Length	rounded to nearest 1%)
10 mm	+40% / -20%
15 mm	+27% / -13%
20 mm	+20% / -10%
25 mm	+16% / -8%
30 mm	+13% / -7%
35 mm	+11 % / -6%
40 mm	+10% / -5%
45 mm	+9% / -4 %
50 mm	+8% / -4%
US Customary Units	6
	Measuring Range (% Strain,
Available Gage Length	rounded to nearest 1%)
0.500 in	+40% / -20%
0.750 in	+27% / -13%
1.000 in	+20% /-10%
1.500 in	+13% / -4%
1.750 in	+11% /-6%
2.000 in	+10% / -5%

Metric Units

MODEL	MEASURING GAGE RANGE LENGTH (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT (MIN/MAX)	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT FOR FLAT AND ROUND SPECIMENS	PART NUMBER
634.31F-2x	See above	32.5 mm / 59.4 mm	73.8 mm				
634.31F-21				-269°C / 65°C*	32 g	X	052-251-904
634.31F-24				-85°C / 120°C*	32 g	Х	052-251-905
634.31F-25				-100°C / 175°C	40 g	Х	052-251-906

Each 634.31F-2x extensometer includes components to set it to the nine gage lengths listed. The extensometer weighs between 36 and 42 g, depending on the mass of the components in use.

US Customary Units

MODEL	MEASURING GAGE RANGE LENGTH (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT (MIN/MAX)	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES QUICK ATTACHMENT KIT FOR FLAT AND ROUND SPECIMENS	PART NUMBER
634.31E-2x	See above	1.28 in / 2.34 in	2.9 in				
634.31E-21				-452°F / 150°F*	40 g	X	052-251-901
634.31E-24				-120°F / 250°F*	40 g	X	052-251-902
634.31E-25				-150°F / 350°F	50 g	X	052-251-903

Each 634.31E-2x extensometer includes components to set it to the nine gage lengths listed. The extensometer weighs between 36 and 42 g, depending on the mass of the components in use.

Accessories for Axial Extensometers

Gage Length Extenders

Expand the Range of Use of Your Existing Extensometer

- » Gage length extender kits modify the gage length of existing extensometers to perform strain measurements on specimens which have non-standard gage lengths
- » Travel of the extensometers is not affected by the addition of extenders, but the strain measuring range will be reduced
- » Each extender/extensometer combination requires separate calibration



Metric Units

EXTENDER MODEL	GAGE LENGTH WITH EXTENDER	EXTENSOMETER MODELS (TYPE)	PART NUMBER
634.15C-30	50 mm	634.11/12 (F)	051-191-901
634.15C-31	100 mm	634.11/12 (F)	051-191-902
634.15C-32	150 mm	634.11/12 (F)	051-191-903
634.15C-33	200 mm	634.11/12 (F)	051-191-904
634.15C-37	Kit of 50, 100, 150, & 200 mm extenders	Kit of 50, 100, 150, & 200 mm extenders	051-191-905
634.15C-40	100 mm	634.25 (F)	051-191-908
634.15C-41	150 mm	634.25 (F)	051-191-909
634.15C-42	200 mm	634.25 (F)	051-191-910
634.15C-47	Kit of 100, 150, & 200 mm extenders	Kit of 100, 150, & 200 mm extenders	051-191-911

US Customary Units

EXTENDER MODEL	GAGE LENGTH WITH EXTENDER	EXTENSOMETER MODELS (TYPE)	PART NUMBER
634.15B-30	2 in	634.11/12 (E)	051-191-801
634.15B-31	4 in	634.11/12 (E)	051-191-802
634.15B-32	6 in	634.11/12 (E)	051-191-803
634.15B-33	8 in	634.11/12 (E)	051-191-804
634.15B-37	Kit of 2, 4, 6, & 8 in extenders	Kit of 2, 4, 6, & 8 in extenders	051-191-805
634.15B-40	4 in	634.25 (E)	051-191-808
634.15B-41	6 in	634.25 (E)	051-191-809
634.15B-42	8 in	634.25 (E)	051-191-810
634.15B-47	Kit of 4,6, & 8 in extenders	Kit of 4,6, & 8 in extenders	051-191-811

Extenders for additional models and gage lengths available upon request.

Quick Attachment Kits & Replacement Parts

- » Improve your productivity by buying a Quick Attachment Kit for your extensometer
- » Includes adapters for flat and round specimens

DESCRIPTION	PART NUMBER
Quick Attach Spring Set (includes 2 springs)	
For all 634.xx models except 634.31F	047-201-911
For Model 634.31F	047-201-920
Spring Retainer (holds 1 spring in place)	055-467-601

Extenders for additional models and gage lengths available upon request.

Accessories for Axial Extensometers

Specimen Attachment Kits

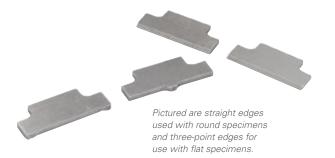
Large Diameter Specimen Attachment Kit

- » Recommended for specimens larger than 32 mm (1.25 in) in diameter
- » Provides a more effective attachment angle and increases the normal force pressing the extensometer onto the specimen
- » Increases stability of the extensometer on the specimen
- » Includes two remote spring attachment bracket assemblies that mount on the extensometer arms and an assortment of 16 tension springs
- » For use with models 632.11/.12/.25 and 634.11/.12/.25



Replacement Knife Edges for Extensometers

- » Replacements for those provided with extensometers
- » Stainless steel with a Rockwell hardness of Rc 58 to 60
- » Round specimen knife edges have a 90° included angle
- » Flat specimen knife edges provide three point specimen contact by means of one single point and one double point contact knife edge



Flat Specimen Attachment Kit – Wire Form Method

- » Mounts a heavy duty, remote spring bracket assembly to the arms of the extensometer
- » Formed wire reacts with the force of the springs directly across from the knife edges

Flat Specimen Attachment Kit – Disc Method

- » Primarily used for specimens less than 12 mm (0.5 in) in width
- » Effectively makes specimen appear as a round specimen for extensometer mounting purposes



DESCRIPTION	634.XX PART NUMBER	632.XX PART NUMBER
Large Diameter Kit for 63x.11/.12/.25	053-063-001	038-863-801
Flat Specimen Attachment Kit – Disc Method	100-020-108	034-505-201
Flat Specimen Attachment Kit – Wire Form Method, for specimens up to 25 mm (1 in) wide	100-058-679	

Extenders for additional models and gage lengths available upon request.

MTS Fundamental Series 635 Extensometers

Monotonic Extensometers for Tensile Testing

- » Series 635 extensometers are specially designed for popular monotonic axial tensile strain measurement. They are an economic choice, ideal for large volume QA/QC testing.
- » Features proprietary strain gaged elements made from special heat-treated alloy
- » Ground profile, dual-member flexure provides for very low activation force with excellent strength
- » True center-point bending resulting in low hysteresis and exceptionally accurate strain readings
- » Mechanical stops can be attached through specimen failure without damaging the unit
- » Zero-set pin enables accurate and consistent determination of the initial gage length

- » Not intended for immersion in water or other liquids
- » Hardened, replaceable knife edges for flat and round specimens are included
- » Patented MTS quick-attach springs for fast and easy specimen attachment are included
- » Standard 1.5 m (60 in) cable is included
- » Typical Linearity¹ is 0.08% of range
- » Accuracy² designed to meet ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards
- » Temperature Range is -85°C to -120°C (-120°F to -250°F)
- » Applications: Axial tensile strain measurements for large volume QA/QC testing



Axial Extensometers for Monotonic Testing Only, MTS Fundamental Series 635

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MAXIMUM TRAVEL	MAXIMUM STRAIN	LENGTH (FROM KNIFE EDGE TO BACK OF HOUSING)	HEIGHT (FROM BOTTOM TO TOP)	PART NUMBER
635.25F-05	25 mm	+5 mm	20%	77.5 mm (3.1 in)	39.6 mm (1.1 in)	057-863-506
635.50F-05	50 mm	+5 mm	10%	77.5 mm (3.1 in)	59.2 mm (2.3 in)	057-863-505
635.50F-10	50 mm	+10 mm	20%	77.5 mm (3.1 in)	61.5 mm (2.4 in)	057-863-504
635.50F-25	50 mm	+25 mm	50%	153.7 mm (6.1 in)	69.1 mm (2.7 in)	057-863-503
635.100F-10	100 mm	+10 mm	10%	77.5 mm (3.1 in)	111.8 mm (4.4 in)	057-863-502
635.100F-25	100 mm	+25 mm	25%	153.7 mm (6.1 in)	119.1 mm (4.7 in)	057-863-501

Notes

- 1 Linearity stated is for ascending data and is the deviation from best fit straight line thru zero expressed as a percent of full scale.
- 2 Calibrations are separate. These extensometers leave the factory with a quality validation and verification by sampling three measurement points to validate performance. The 635 series extensometers are intended to meet ASTM class B-1 and ISO class 0,5.



Fundamental™ Automatic Extensometer (FAX)

Automatic Extensometer for Criterion® and Exceed® Universal Test Systems

- » FAX1352 automatic extensometer is compatible with MTS Criterion and Exceed Universal Test Systems
- » Designed for longevity
- » Optimized for high-volume testing of single gage length specimens
- » Rotational Mount allows the operator to quickly rotate the FAX out of the test area for easy access to the specimen
- » Ideal for axial strain measurement for tensile testing on Universal Test Systems



Axial Model Specifications

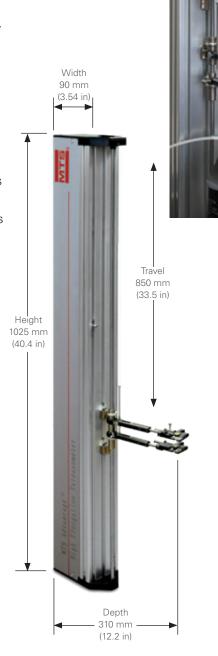
MODEL	ARM LENGTH	GAGE LENGTH*	RELATIVE ERROR	MEASURING RANGE	AXIAL RESOLUTION	THICKNESS OR DIAMETER RANGE
FAX1352	350 mm	10-200 mm (0.4-7.9 in)	±0.5%	0-80 mm (0-3.1 in)	≤0.2 µm	Flat: 0.2-40 mm (0.008-1.57 in) Round: Ø2-40 mm (0.08-1.57 in)

^{*} Recalibration is required whenever the specimen gage length is changed.

Advantage™ High Elongation Extensometer (AHX850)

High Elongation Extensometer for Criterion® Universal Test Systems

- » Accurately measure strain in specimens prone to large displacement
- » Displacement up to 850 mm (33.5 in)
- Six preset gage lengths: 10 mm (0.4 in), 20 mm (0.8 in), 25 mm (1.0 in), 50 mm (2.0 in), 75 mm (2.95 in), 100 mm (3.9 in)
- » High resolution optical digital encoder eliminates noise, signal drift, and output changes
- » Balanced design with optimized arm and head weights
- » Swings away from test area when not in use
- » Optional fixed or rotational mount
- » Compatible with MTS Criterion® Universal Test Systems
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards
- » The gripping force is applied using adjustable springs

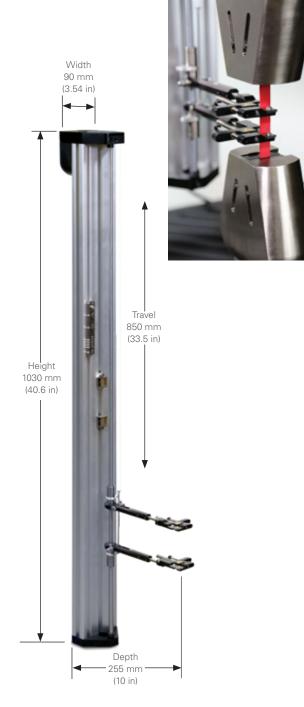


MODEL	STANDARD GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE	HEIGHT	DEPTH	WEIGHT	TEMPERATURE RANGE	RESOLUTION	ARM OPENING	PART NUMBER
AHX850									
	10 mm to 100 mm (0.4 in to 3.9 in)	10 to 850 mm (0.4 to 33.4 in)		310 mm (12.2 in)	6 kg (13.2 lbs)	5°C to 50°C (41°F to 122°F)	0.006 mm (0.0002 in)	30 mm (1.18 in)	100-512-885

Long Travel Extensometer (LTX850)

High Elongation Extensometer for Exceed® Universal Test Systems

- » Used to measure displacement of materials, such as polymers and elastomers, which exhibit high elongation while in tension
- » Durable high strength aluminum structure
- » Dual independent digital input channels for upper and lower arms ensure accurate and reliable measurement
- » Changeable knife edges, adjustable gripping forces, and balanced head and arm weight allow smooth following of material strain change with minimal stickiness
- Seven preset gage lengths: 10 mm (0.4 in), 15 mm (0.6 in), 20 mm (0.8 in), 25 mm (1.0 in), 50 mm (2.0 in), 75 mm (2.95 in), 100 mm (3.9 in),
- » Choose fixed or rotational mounts
- » Compatible with Exceed® Universal Test Systems
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards
- » The gripping force is applied using adjustable springs



MODEL	STANDARD GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE	HEIGHT	DEPTH	WEIGHT	TEMPERATURE RANGE	ALLOWED SPECIMEN SIZE	PART NUMBER
LTX850								
	10 mm to 100 mm (0.4 in to 3.9 in)		1030 mm (40.6 in)	255 mm (10 in)	5.3 Kg (11.7 lb)	5°C to 50°C (41°F to 122°F)	Width: 20 mm (0.8 in) Thickness: 20 mm (0.8 in)	100-542-797

High Temperature Extensometers

Air Cooled High Temperature Extensometers

- » Designed for measuring axial strain in high temperature tension, compression, and through-zero fatigue testing applications up to 1200°C (2200°F)
- » Includes ceramic extension rods that extend into the furnace and minimize rod creep, thermal expansion errors, and conduction losses from the specimen
- » Contact force varies by model. Select from models with 100 g, 300 g, 400 g, or 780 g contact forces
- » Air cooling required
- » Additional models and rod geometries available upon request
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards



Metric Units

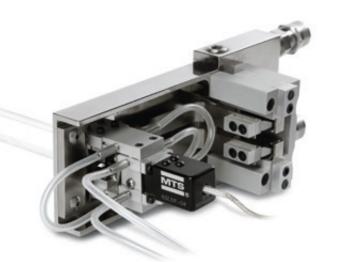
Wicting Office							
MODEL	OPTION	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	CONTACT FORCE	CERAMIC EXTENSION RODS INCLUDED	PART NUMBER
632.50F-08	006,080	10 mm	+20%/-10%	1200°C	780 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-402-538 ¹
632.54F-11	_	12 mm	+20%/-10%	1200°C	100 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 2.0 mm (.0787 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-304 ¹
632.53F-14	-	12 mm	+20%/-10%	1200°C	260 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-104 ¹
632.53F-14	_	12 mm	+20%/-10%	1200°C	300 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-105 ¹
632.53F-14	-	12 mm	+20%/-10%	1200°C	400 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-106 ¹
632.50F-04	006,080	12 mm	+20%/-10%	1200°C	780 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-402-539 ¹
632.54F-11	-	25 mm	+10%/-5%	1200°C	100 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 2.0 mm (.0787 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-303 ¹
632.53F-11	-	25 mm	+10%/-5%	1200°C	260 g	Oty 2, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-110 ¹
632.53F-11	-	25 mm	+10%/-5%	1200°C	300 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-111 ¹
632.53F-11	_	25 mm	+10%/-5%	1200°C	400 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-112 ¹
632.50F-01	006,077	25 mm	+15%/-15%	1200°C	400 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 94 mm (3.7 in) long	047-402-548 ¹

US Customary	Units						
MODEL	OPTION	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	CONTACT FORCE	CERAMIC EXTENSION RODS INCLUDED	PART NUMBER
632.54E-14	-	0.50 in	+20%/-10%	2200°F	100 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 2.0 mm (.0787 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-3021
632.53E-14	_	0.50 in	+20%/-10%	2200°F	260 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-101 ¹
632.53E-14	-	0.50 in	+20%/-10%	2200°F	300 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-1021
632.53E-14	_	0.50 in	+20%/-10%	2200°F	400 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-402-103 ¹
632.50E-04	006.080	0.50 in	+20%/-10%	2200°F	780 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-402-5251
632.54E-14	_	1.00 in	+10%/-5%	2200°F	100 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-402-3011
632.53E-11	-	1.00 in	+10%/-5%	2200°F	260 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-1071
632.53E-11	_	1.00 in	+10%/-5%	2200°F	300 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-108 ¹
632.53E-11	-	1.00 in	+10%/-5%	2200°F	400 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-404-109 ¹
632.50E-01	006,077	1.00 in	+15%/-15%	2200°F	400 g	Oty 4, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 94 mm (3.7 in) long	047-402-5471

High Temperature Extensometers

Water Cooled High Temperature Extensometers

- » Designed for measuring axial strain in high temperature tension, compression, and through-zero fatigue testing applications up to 1200°C (2200°F)
- » Water cooling is more effective at keeping the extensometer body at a constant temperature and reducing noise in the data measured
- » Includes ceramic extension rods that extend into the furnace and minimize rod creep, thermal expansion errors, and conduction losses from the specimen
- » Contact force varies by model. Select from models with 400 g or 780 g contact forces.
- » Water cooling required
- » Additional models and rod geometries available upon request
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards



Metric Units

MODEL	OPTION	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	CONTACT FORCE	CERAMIC EXTENSION RODS INCLUDED	PART NUMBER
632.51F-04	006,080	12 mm	+20% / -10%	1200°C	780 g	Oty 2, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-402-6511
632.51F-01	006,077	25 mm	+15% / -10%	1200°C	400 g	Oty 2, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 94 mm (3.7 in) long	047-402-6521

MODEL	OPTION	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE	CONTACT FORCE	CERAMIC EXTENSION RODS INCLUDED	PART NUMBER
632.51E-04	006,080	0.50 in	+20% / -10%	2200°F	780 g	Oty 2, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 85 mm (3.35 in) long	047-402-650 ¹
632.51F-01	006,077	1.00 in	+15% / -10%	1200°C	400 g	Oty 2, V-chisel Edge Rods, 3.50 mm (.138 in) rod diameter, 94 mm (3.7 in) long	047-402-6531

¹ Mount is not required when using with 653.xxB furnace, for other installations contact MTS.

High Temperature Extensometers

Elevated Temperature Axial Extensometer for Use in Chambers

- » Designed for measuring axial strain in elevated temperature testing environments without external cooling
- » Provides stable output, with low creep, for both tension and fatigue testing applications at temperatures from 40°C to 540°C (100° to 1000°F) and up to 85% relative humidity.
- » Fatigue rated up to 30 Hz
- » Compatible with controllers that use 494 or 493 series hardware. Not available for MTS electromechanical systems
- » Packed in a rugged storage case that contains the instrument, converter module, spare parts, springs, attachment devices, and tools



Metric Units

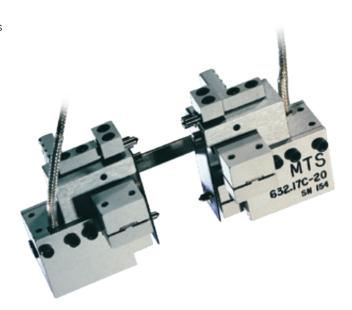
MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES ATTACHMENT KIT
633.11 M-15	25.00 mm	+16 / -8%	34.7 mm	35.8 mm	40°C / 540 °C	60 g	X

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	INCLUDES ATTACHMENT KIT
633.11L-15	1.000 in	+16 / -8%	1.4 in	2.2 in	100°F to 1000°F	60 g	X

^{*}May be used 25°C (50°F) higher than specified for short durations less than 24 hours.

Averaging Axial Extensometer

- » Simultaneously measures axial deflection on the opposite sides of the specimen and then sums those measurements to provide a single average strain output
- » Measuring strain on both sides of the specimen reduces errors in strain measurements caused by bending strains, resulting in more accurate elastic modulus values
- » Units can be used to perform testing on solid or tubular composite or metal specimens of almost any configuration
- » Easily adjustable from 3 mm to 32 mm (0.12 in to 1.26 in) in diameter for round specimens
- » Easily adjustable for up to 51 mm (2 in) width for flat specimens
- » Low strain range detects small displacement changes in ceramics and composites
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards



Metric Units

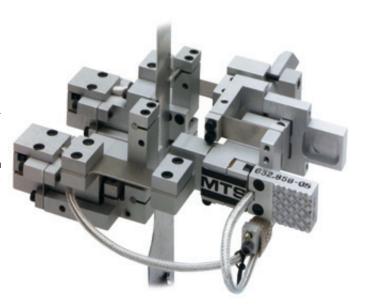
MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	DEPTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	PART NUMBER
632.17F-x0							
632.17F-40	10 ±0.05 mm	+12% / -5%	63.5 mm	101.6 mm	38.1 mm	-100°C / 150°C	047-404-802
632.17F-20	25 ±0.05 mm	+5% / -2%	63.5 mm	101.6 mm	38.1 mm	-100°C / 150°C	047-401-102

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	DEPTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	PART NUMBER
632.17E-x0							
632.17E-30	0.5 ± 0.002 in	+10% /-4%	2.5 in	4.0 in	1.5 in	-150°F / 300°F	047-404-801
632.17E-20	1.0±0.002 in	+5% / -2%	2.5 in	4.0 in	1.5 in	-150°F / 300° F	047-401-101

^{*}These units may be used at 25°C (50 °F) higher than the listed temperatures, but only for durations less than 24 hours.

Biaxial Extensometer

- » Measure the cross-sectional, diametral, or average axial strain with a single extensometer
- » Readily attach to many shapes and sizes of specimens
- » If you are worried about mechanical crosstalk between the axial and transverse channels, select Model 632.85x-05. This model operates only with conical point contacts.
- » If you have very thin specimens (i.e. sheet metal), select Model 632.85x-14. This model is designed for use with either conical point or v-chisel specimen contacts. Two output signals require separate conditioning for the averaged axial and the cross-sectional signals.
- » Meets or exceeds requirements for calibration according to ASTM E83 Class B1 and ISO 9513 Class 0.5 standards



Metric Units

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	AXIAL TRAVEL	TRANSVERSE TRAVEL	HEIGHT	LENGTH	DEPTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	PART NUMBER
632.85F-xx								
632.85F-05	25±0.05 mm	+1.25 to -0.50 mm	±0.5 mm	101.6 mm	38.1 mm	101.6 mm	-100°C / 150°C	047-403-502
632.85F-14	25±0.05 mm	+1.25 to -0.50 mm	0.5 mm	101.6 mm	38.1 mm	101.6 mm	-100°C / 150°C	047-403-506

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	AXIAL TRAVEL	TRANSVERSE TRAVEL	HEIGHT	LENGTH	DEPTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	PART NUMBER
632.85E-xx								
632.85E-05	1.000±0.002 in	+0.050 to -0.020 in	±0.02 in	4.0 in	1.5 in	4.0 in	-150°F / 300°F	047-403-501
632.85E-14	1.000±0.002 in	+0.050 to -0.020 in	±0.02 in	4.0 in	1.5 in	4.0 in	-150°F / 300°F	047-403-505

^{*}These units may be used at 25°C (50 °F) higher than the listed temperatures, but only for durations less than 24 hours.

Cross-Sectional Strain Extensometer

- Measures cross-sectional strain and when used with a long gage length or enhanced travel extensometers (pages 14 and 15), it is ideal for determining the "R" value for plastics and sheet metal
- » Free floating feature enables it to travel with the specimen as it is elongated during axial loading



Metric Units

	0.4.05.14/10.71/	TD 41/51	SPECIMEN	TEMPERATURE RANGE	CLAMP	DADT NUMBER
MODEL	GAGE WIDTH	TRAVEL	THICKNESS	MIN/MAX*	FORCE	PART NUMBER
632.23F-x0						
632.23F-20	$12.7 \pm 0.5 \text{mm}$	-4 to 0 mm	0.5 to 5 mm	-100°C / 150°C	400 g	047-401-502
632.23F-30	20 ± 1 mm	-4 to 0 mm	0.5 to 5 mm	-100°C / 150°C	400 g	047-401-504
632.23F-30	25 ± 1 mm	-4 to 0 mm	0.5 to 5 mm	-100°C / 150°C	400 g	047-401-506

MODEL	GAGE WIDTH	TRAVEL	SPECIMEN THICKNESS	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	CLAMP FORCE	PART NUMBER
632.23E-x0					400 g	
632.23E-20	0.5 ± 0.02 in	-0.16 to 0 in	0.02 to 0.2 in	-150°F / 300°F	400 g	047-401-501

^{*}These units may be used at 25°C (50 °F) higher than the listed temperatures, but only for durations less than 24 hours.

Diametral Extensometer

- » Ideal for measuring diametral strain in tension or compression
- » Designed for measuring cross sectional area changes on round specimens and helping to measure Poisson's ratio
- » Models available for testing at ambient, cryogenic, and elevated temperatures
- » Contact MTS for options for transverse measurements of specimens with rectangular cross sections



Metric Units

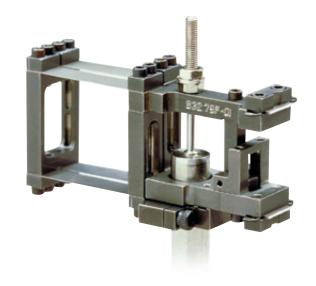
MODEL	GAGE DIAMETER	TRAVEL	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	CLAMP FORCE	PART NUMBER
632.18F-2x	6.1 mm to 26 mm	±2 mm	12.7 mm	191 mm			
632.18F-20					-100°C / 150 °C	400 g	047-401-204
632.18F-21					-265°C / 65° C	400 g	047-401-205
632.19F-2x	3.6 mm to 13 mm	±1 mm	12.7 mm	191 mm			
632.19F-20					-100°C / 150 °C	400 g	047-401-304
632.20F-2x	2 mm to 7.9 mm	±0.5 mm	12.7 mm	191 mm			
632.20F-20					-100°C / 150 °C	400 g	047-401-404

MODEL	GAGE DIAMETER	TRAVEL	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	CLAMP FORCE	PART NUMBER
632.18E-2x	0.24 in to 1.02 in	±0.08 in	0.5 in	7.5 in			
632.18E-20					-150°F / 300 °F	400 g	047-401-201
632.19E-2x	0.14 in to 0.52 in	±0.04 in	0.5 in	7.5 in			
632.19E-20					-150°F / 300 °F	400 g	047-401-301
632.20E-2x	0.14 in to 0.31 in	±0.02 in	0.5 in	7.5 in			
632.20E-20					-150°F / 300 °F	400 g	047-401-403

^{*}These units may be used at 25°C (50 °F) higher than the listed temperatures, but only for durations less than 24 hours.

Immersible Extensometer

- » Provide accurate strain measurement while totally immersed in water or saline solution
- » Designed for both tension and fatigue testing up to 30 Hz
- » Accurately translates specimen displacement to the hermetically sealed LVDT using a patented parallel flexure system
- » Gage Length extenders to extend gage length to 200 mm (8.0 in)
- » AC conditioning required



Metric Units

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	PART NUMBER
632.79F-01	25 mm	±20%	76 mm	69.1 mm	-15°C to 85°C	60 g	050-855-602

MODEL	GAGE LENGTH	MEASURING RANGE (% STRAIN)	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX*	ACTIVATION FORCE	PART NUMBER
632.79E-01	1 in	±20%	3.0 in	2.7 in	4°F to 185°F	60 g	050-855-601

MTS Advantage™ Optical Extensometer (AOX)

As simple to use as a traditional contacting extensometer, the MTS Advantage™ Optical Extensometer (AOX) also provides all the precision and productivity advantages of a non-contacting strain measurement solution. Whether you are measuring QC tensile strength, long-term fatigue or crack growth, the MTS AOX optics packages can accommodate everything from the fine resolution measurements needed for low modulus ceramic and metallic materials, to the high-elongation requirements (>1000% strain) for viscoelastic plastic and elastomer materials. The MTS AOX is also an ideal solution for evaluating challenging specimens, such as those created from foils, fine wires and polymer films.



Advantages of Optical Extensometry

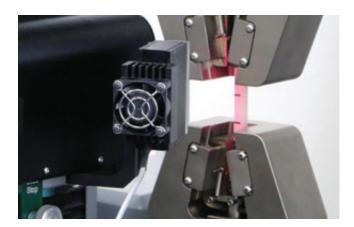
Faster Test Completion

Similar to a contacting extensometer, once the MTS AOX is set up, it is always measuring. This capability saves time, especially when running repetitive tests. Other productivity enhancements include:

- » Faster Throughput: Instant Reset feature auto-starts strain measurement for the next specimen, increasing productivity for repetitive QC testing
- » Real-time Digital Output: High-speed data stream with software tools for control and status
- » No Post-processing Required: Even when using the highest data rates, all data is sent directly to your test system.

Improved Accuracy

From pre-test calibration and alignment to reliable measurement, the MTS AOX provides the accuracy you require:



- » A2LA Accredited Factory Calibration: Fully calibrated using comprehensive processes to correct for scaling, skew, lens distortion, and uneven lighting
- » Laser-Assist Alignment System: Provides an instant visual check for specimen alignment and optics positioning
- » Retractable, High-stiffness Mounting: Maintains maximum dynamic range and vibration avoidance
- » Reliable, Automatic Mark Detection: Accurate tracking of bright or dark marks beyond 1000% strain and speeds >1500 mm/second
- » Precision Telecentric Lens Option: Helps compensate for out-of-plane measurement errors
- » Robust Strain Control: Built-in high-speed 16-bit analog output; not susceptible to unpredictable cyclic bias errors.

Simple Set-up & Operation

The MTS AOX runs on the test system computer and therefore does not require an additional computer and monitor. Other ways this extensometer simplifies testing:

- » No Grids or Bars Required for Pre-test Calibration: Can start your test sooner
- » Multi-line Specimen Marking: Optional methods automatically identify and report the region of highest strain concentration, in real-time
- » Wide Range of Filter and Optical Settings: Easily optimize performance for many different materials and specimens

Precision Telecentric Lens Packages

AOX PT lens systems are recommended for precision strain measurements (used for material strains <10%, normally metals, composites, etc.)

Pred	cision Telecentric Lens Sy	stems	Typical Gage	Lengths vs Maximu	ım Strain/Travel
Model Number	Field-of-View (FOV)	Working Distance (WD)	Gage Length	Max Strain	Max Elongation
			10 mm	320%	32 mm
			12 mm	250%	30 mm
AOX-52PT-System	52 mm	150 mm	20 mm	110%	22 mm
			25 mm	65%	17 mm
			30 mm	40%	12 mm
			40 mm	5%	2 mm
Model Number	Field-of-View (FOV)	Working Distance (WD)	Gage Length	Max Strain	Max Elongation
			10 mm	580%	58 mm
			12 mm	470%	56 mm
AOX-78PT-System	78 mm	200 mm	20 mm	240%	48 mm
			25 mm	170%	43 mm
			50 mm	35%	18 mm
			65 mm	5%	3 mm
Model Number	Field-of-View (FOV)	Working Distance (WD)	Gage Length	Max Strain	Max Elongation
			10 mm	≥1000%	110 mm
			12 mm	900%	108 mm
AOX-130PT-System	130 mm	210 mm	25 mm	380%	95 mm
			50 mm	140%	70 mm
			75 mm	60%	45 mm
			100 mm	20%	20 mm

Conventional Entocentric Lens Packages

AOX CE lens systems are recommended for higher strain measurements (used for material strains >10%, normally plastics, elastomers, etc.)

Conve	ntional Entocentric Lens	Systems	Typical Gage Lengths vs Maximum Strain/Travel			
Model Number	Field-of-View (FOV)	Working Distance (WD)	Gage Length	Max Strain	Max Elongation	
			10 mm	>1000%	180 mm	
			25 mm	660%	165 mm	
AOX-200CE-System	200 mm	220 mm	50 mm	280%	140 mm	
			75 mm	150%	115 mm	
			100 mm	90%	90 mm	
			150 mm	25%	40 mm	
			180 mm	5%	10 mm	
Model Number	Field-of-View (FOV)	Working Distance (WD)	Gage Length	Max Strain	Max Elongation	
			10 mm	>1000%	230 mm	
			25 mm	860%	215 mm	
AOX-250CE-System	250 mm	280 mm	50 mm	380%	190 mm	
			75 mm	220%	165 mm	
			100 mm	140%	140 mm	
			150 mm	60%	90 mm	
			200 mm	20%	40 mm	
Model Number	Field-of-View (FOV)	Working Distance (WD)	Gage Length	Max Strain	Max Elongation	
			10 mm	≥1000%	480 mm	
			25 mm	≥1000%	465 mm	
AOX-500CE-System	500 mm	270 mm	50 mm	880%	440 mm	
			100 mm	390%	390 mm	
			200 mm	145%	290 mm	
			300 mm	63%	190 mm	
			400 mm	23%	90 mm	

[»] The MTS AOX will work with any gage length that is within the range for the lens options that are listed above.

[»] The maximum strain values are approximate and include a margin of 5-10 mm to provide for reasonable ease-of-use.

[»] A gage length of 4 times (or more) of the specimen width or diameter is recommended for most applications.

^{*} Additional Working Distance and Field-of-View options are available.

Laser Extensometer

MTS offers the LX 500 Extensometer. This high performance device is completely self-contained, easily transportable, and easy to use with its digital display and four-button keypad. It can be operated from the rear control panel or remotely via the RS-232 interface. The unique scanning laser beam technique, used to measure elongation entirely from one side of the specimen, eliminates the need for a separate receiver mounted on the opposite side of the specimen.

FEATURES

- » Selectable averaging of 2 to 512 scans
- » Measures the initial gage length of the specimen directly
- » Can measure strain simultaneously over three segments within the specimen's gage length
- » Meets ASTM B1 extensometer classification (25 mm/1 in and longer gage length)
- » Measurements are updated 100 times per second.
- » Analog output port for closed loop strain control or for input to a data acquisition board, chart recorder, and so forth
- » Parallel beam design accommodates operation through chamber glass, a clear bath, water, and so forth
- » Certified for compliance with the Center for Devices and Radiological Health as a Class II product



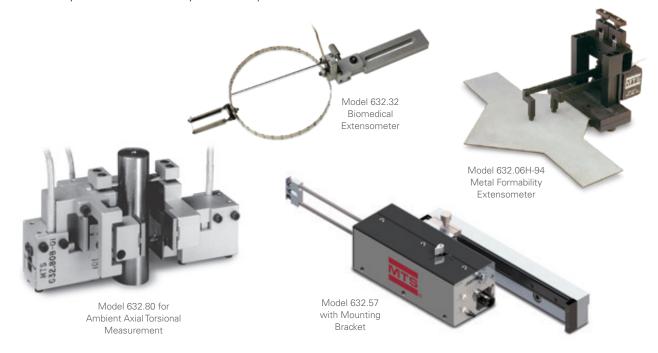
MODEL	MAXIMUM TRAVEL	RESOLUTION	NON-LINEARITY MAXIMUM	REPEATABILITY	ANALOG OUTPUT	PART NUMBERS* 115V±10%	PART NUMBERS* 230V±10%
LX 500	8-127 mm	0.001 mm	±0.025 mm	±0.003 mm	16 bit selectable	055-283-101	055-283-102
	(0.3-5.0 in)	(0.0001 in)	(±0.001 in)	(±0.0001 in)	range, ±10 V full scale		

^{*}Includes tripod, mounting plates, instruction manual, line cord, and tripod head.

ACCESSORIES	MEASUREMENT	PART NUMBERS
Retroreflective Tape	3.2 mm x 7.6 m (1/8 in x 25 ft)	100-039-188
Retroreflective Tape	6.4 mm x 7.6 m (1/4 in x 25 ft)	100-039-189
Retroreflective Tape, Submersible (water)	3.2 mm x 7.6 m (1/8 in x 25 ft)	100-214-873
Retroreflective Target, High Temp. (900°F), Non-adhesive	2.5 mm x 76.2 mm (0.1 in x 3 in)	100-039-190
Laser Cart, Vertical Adjustment	913 mm x 1556 mm (36 in x 61 in)	100-165-138

Other Applications

With over 101 different models, MTS has the largest offering of extensometers in the world. In fact, here's a list of some of our other models that you won't find in this catalog. Contact us if you're interested in any of these capabilities!



BIOMEDICAL SOFT TISSUE OR SIMILAR MATERIAL (MODEL 632.32)

Ultra-low contact force with serrated knife edges.

HIGH-TEMPERATURE AXIAL APPLICATIONS (MODELS 632.50/.51/.53/.54/.57)

Many options available. Air-cooled, water-cooled, vacuum, and temperatures to 1600°C (2900°F).

HIGH-TEMPERATURE DIAMETRAL/TRANSVERSE APPLICATIONS (MODELS 632.60/61)

Standard models to 1000°C (2200°F).

HIGH-TEMPERATURE AXIAL TORSIONAL APPLICATIONS (MODELS 632.68 AND 632.80)

Simultaneous measurement of axial and torsional strain. The Model 632.80 has a temperature range of -100°C to 150°C (-150°F to 300°F), while the high-temperature version Model 632.68 is rated up to 1200°C (2200°F).

AXIAL ROCK MECHANICS APPLICATION (MODEL 632.90)

Models available for use in air, or in high pressure, single measurement, and averaged axial applications.

CIRCUMFERENTIAL APPLICATION (MODEL 632.92)

Unique roller chain design provides low hysteresis.



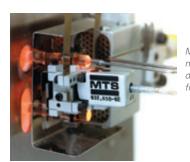
Clip-On Displacement Gages

- » Double cantilever displacement-type gages are primarily used in fracture mechanics testing, K_{IC}, J_{IC}, crack growth and R-curve determination
- » Useful for measuring the displacements of components and specimens with odd geometries, performing elongation studies, and testing pipes, bars and rods
- » Compatible with a variety of specimens including compact tension, WOL, round compact tension, C-shaped, bend, and other common specimens or panels
- » Can be immersed in a wide variety of non-conductive fluids without special precautions
- » Model 632.03 Clip-On Gages are our most accurate featuring improved slot geometry and three-point contact knife edges. Options are available with longer travel for J-integral and crack growth tests
- » Model 632.02 /.03 /.05 clip-on displacement gages meet or exceed requirements for calibration according to ISO 9513 Class 0.5, ASTM E399 and ASTM E561



Pictured are 632.02 and 632.03/05 Clip-On Gage knife edges.

- » Model 632.65 clip-on displacement gages meet or exceed requirements for calibration according to ISO 9513 Class 0.5
- » Replacement knife edges available upon request
- » Additional models available, contact your sales representative for more options



Model 632.65 is ideal for measuring crack opening displacement for hot fracture mechanics testing.



Standard equipment includes the gage and storage case, two reusable hardened knife edges for attachment to the specimen, and an instruction manual.

Metric Units

MODEL/OPT	GAGE LENGTH	TRAVEL	MAXIMUM FREQUENCY	HEIGHT/LENGTH	TEMPERATURE MIN/MAX	PART NUMBER
632.02F-2x	5 mm	+3 / -1 mm	50 Hz	30.5 / 48.3 mm		
632.02F-20					-100°C / 150°C	047-400-104
632.03-2x	12 mm	4 mm	100 Hz			
632.03F-20					-100°C / 150°C	047-400-204
632.03-3X						
Option 001	2 mm	4 mm			-100°C / 150°C	047-400-310
Option 002	2.5 mm	4 mm			-100°C / 150°C	047-400-311
632.65E-03	15.24 mm	+10 / -1.0 mm	10 Hz		1000°C max	

MODEL/OPT	GAGE LENGTH	TRAVEL	MAXIMUM FREQUENCY	HEIGHT/LENGTH	TEMPERATURE MIN/MAX	PART NUMBER
632.02E-2x /	0.2000 in	+0.100 / -0.05 in	50 Hz	1.2 / 1.9 in		
632.02E-20					-150°F / 300°F	047-400-101
632.03E-20	0.475 in	0.15 in	100 Hz			
					-150°F / 300°F	047-400-201
632.03E-3X						
Option 001	0.075 in	0.15 in			-150°F / 300°F	047-400-301
Option 002	0.10 in	0.15 in			-150°F / 300°F	047-400-302
632.65E-03	.600 in	+0.400 / -0.040 in	10 Hz		1800°F max	

Displacement Gages

- » Versatile design measures specimens, fixtures, shafts, or the movement of any other component during a test
- » Designed for use where small deformations must be measured such as bend tests or tests with unusual geometries
- » Over-travel protection included:
 - Gage arm releases if it travels too far or when a side load is applied
 - Gage arm can be reset without changing the body position
- » Comes with an adjustable mounting block
- » Displacement measurements can be made with the gage in contact against a specimen or an active component in the force train
- » Model 632.06 displacement gages meet or exceed requirements for calibration according to ASTM E2309 Class B & ISO 9513 Class 1



MODEL/ OPT	TRAVEL	ZERO ADJUST	FORCE AT ZERO	HEIGHT	LENGTH	TEMPERATURE RANGE MIN/MAX	PART NUMBER
632.06H-2x /	±4 mm (±0.16 in)	8 mm (0.30 in)	150 g	101 mm (4 in)	101 mm (4 in)		
632.06H-20						-100°C / 150°C (-150°F / 300°F)	047-400-501
632.06H-23						-100°C / 175°C (-150°F/ 350°F)	047-400-503
632.06H-3x/001	±2 mm (±0.08 in)	8 mm (0.30 in)	150 g	101 mm (4 in)	101 mm (4 in)		
632.06H-30						-100°C / 150°C (-150°F / 300°F)	047-400-504
632.06H-33						-100°C / 175°C (-150°F/ 350°F)	047-400-506
632.06H-3x/002	±1 mm (±0.04 in)	8 mm (0.30 in)	250 g	101 mm (4 in)	69 mm (2.7 in)		
632.06H-30						-100°C / 150°C (-150°F / 300°F)	047-400-507
632.06H-3x/003	±6 mm (±0.25 in)	8 mm (0.30 in)	150 g	101 mm (4 in)	101 mm (4 in)		
632.06H-30						-100°C / 150°C (-150°F / 300°F)	047-400-510
632.06H-33						-100°C / 175°C (-150°F/ 350°F)	047-400-512
632.06H-3x/004	±8 mm (±0.32 in)	8 mm (0.30 in)	100 g	101 mm (4 in)	140 mm (5.5 in)		
632.06H-30						-100°C / 150°C (-150°F / 300°F)	047-400-513
632.06H-3x/005	±12.5 mm (±0.50 in)	8 mm (0.30 in)	80 g	101 mm (4 in)	190 mm (7.5 in)		
632.06H-30						-100°C / 150°C (-150°F / 300°F)	047-400-516
632.06H-31						-270°C / 65°C (-452°F / 150°F)	047-400-517
632.06H-33						-100°C / 175°C (-150°F/ 350°F)	047-400-518
632.06H-3x/006	±25 mm (±0.50 in)	8 mm (0.30 in)	35 g	101 mm (4 in)	343 mm (13.5 in)		
632.06H-30						-100°C / 150°C (-150°F / 300°F)	047-400-519
632.06H-31						-270°C / 65°C (-452°F / 150°F)	047-400-520

Extensometer Calibrator



Model 650.03

The MTS Model 650.03 Extensometer Calibrator is a precise instrument designed and built for rugged,longlasting durability. It gives you freedom from wear; vital for the high accuracy required for precise calibrator verification of high resolution instruments.

The micrometer head has a spindle with a large diameter lead screw to reduce wear and resulting backlash and to provide higher strength and stiffness. Larger mounting diameters reduce the unit stress required in mounting the micrometer head to the frame.

The micrometer head is large for easy readability, accurate adjustment, and improved repeatability of gage calibration.

- 1. Standard Axial includes Extensometer models 632.11/12/13/24/25/26/27/31, 634.11/12/25/31 set-up with straight knife edges and attachment for round specimens. Some specific knife edges or attachment kits may require other sizes of specimen adapters. The installation drawing for the extensometer will identify the specimen size range.
- 2. Standard High Temperature Axial includes 632.53/54 with standard length rods, 632.50/51 with length options 075, 076, 077,078, 079 and 080. Calibration require rods with either conical point (with Dimpled Specimen) or V-chisel rod end geometry (with optional 9.5 mm round).

DESCRIPTION PART NUMBER

650.03 Calibrator frame in fitted case	031-508-302	Required for all
Micrometer head, U.S. customary (0.00005 in graduation)	031-508-205	Required for all, choose one
Micrometer head, Metric (0.001 mm graduation)	031-508-206	Required for all, choose one

CALIBRATOR KITS

Calibrator Kit, Basic Specimen Adapters	100-049-249	•	•	opt		•	•	•	•		•	•
Calibrator Kit, Model 632.03/.05 Knife Edges	100-049-250		•									
Calibrator Kit, Model 632.02 Knife Edges	100-049-251	•										
Calibrator Kit, Standard, 12.7 mm (0.50 in), Round Spec.	100-049-270			•	•							
Calibrator Kit, Frame Invert	100-049-252				•	•	•			•		
Calibrator Kit, Extended, 12.7 mm (0.50 in), Round Spec.	100-049-253				•							
Calibrator Kit, Dimpled, 9.5 mm (0.375 in) Round Spec.	100-054-156									•		
Calibrator Kit, 9.5 mm (0.375 in) Round Specimen	100-049-255			opt						opt		
Calibrator Kit, 3.2 mm (0.125 in) Round Specimen	100-049-256			opt				•				
Calibrator Kit, Mounting Bracket for Model 632.53/.54	100-054-133									•		
Calibrator Kit, Model 632.18/.19/.20 Diameteral Extensometers	100-049-258						-	•				
Calibrator Kit, Displacement Gages	100-049-259					•	•					
Calibrator Kit, Model 632.06 Option 006 Adapter	100-054-796						•					
Calibrator Kit, Model 632.17/.85 Axial	100-049-260							Т	•			
Calibrator Kit, Model 632.85 Transverse	100-049-261									•		
Calibrator Kit, Model 632.92/.21 Circumferential	100-049-262										•	
Calibrator Kit, Model 632.90-12 Axial Circumferential	100-218-283											•

MTS Direct Current Potential Drop (DCPD) Solution

Integrated Software & Hardware Package Allowing Accurate and Efficient Measurement of Fatigue Crack Growth

Direct Current Potential Drop (DCPD) measures the change in resistance of a specimen, which correlates directly with crack growth. It is an effective way to collect fatigue crack growth data in high-temperature tests and other challenging environments. DCPD is used to overcome the challenges that make contact extensometry and compliance calculations impractical for crack length measurement. Unfortunately, to get the best results, some DCPD solutions require excessive set-up time while others limit flexibility.

The MTS DCPD Solution features integrated software and hardware for test control, data analysis, and results reporting. It greatly simplifies DCPD test configuration using the powerful automation tools built into MTS TestSuite software. Integrated into MTS FlexTest 40 Controllers and MTS TestSuite Software, the MTS DCPD solution eliminates the challenges that can arise with non-integrated components from multiple suppliers. This provides a convenient and comprehensive way to incorporate DCPD into your material testing programs.

This solution uses the reversing DCPD method. By monitoring load and potential (voltage) data from a loaded specimen and a reference specimen, it determines crack length by calculating ratios of potential on both. Applying a calibration equation to the ratios produces the crack length. The current is switched on and off (reversed) to correct for thermocouple effects.

Comprehensive DCPD Solution

This solution offers a comprehensive approach for adding DCPD to your materials testing program. It includes the software and hardware required for integrated DCPD test development and execution. The MTS DCPD Testing Solution includes:

- » High-fidelity MTS DCPD Measurement System (2- or 7-channel configuration)
- » Modular Preamplifier(s)
- » MTS TestSuite DCPD Module supports 2-channel DCPD system (includes all test templates, report templates and calculations for ASTM-compliant fatigue crack growth assessments). Support for DCPD systems greater than 2 channels is available upon request
- » Includes MTS TestSuite Multipurpose Analyzer for automated or manual analysis
- » Required software (not included): MPE or MPX and Microsoft Excel 2016 or newer to view reports



- » Recommended software: MTS Reporter to create or edit reports post-test and to create or edit report templates
- » Setup specimen kit for verifying hardware setup and test configuration
- » Setup, installation and equipment verification by MTS
- » Additional training, consulting and template modifications are available.

KEY FEATURES

- » Compatible with MTS Series 318 and MTS Landmark® test systems for electrical isolation
- » Integrates with MTS FlexTest Controller (Model 40) and MTS TestSuite Software
- » Designed for low noise
- » Modular Preamplifier maintains signal integrity
- » Compliant to CE, CSA and NRTL
- » Available with advanced consultation, template changes and training.

Overall

Current:	Adjustable 0 - 20 Amps DC Maximum
Voltage:	5 Volts DC Maximum
Gain:	x 5,000 or x 50,000
Gain Accuracy:	0.5% Typical, 2% Maximum
Filter:	50 Hz and 300 Hz
Bandwidth:	300 Hz Maximum
Output:	±10 Volts DC

Main Chassis

Gain:	1x or 10x	
Preamn		

Preamp	
Gain:	5,000x

Regional Business Centers

THE AMERICAS

MTS Systems Corporation

14000 Technology Drive Eden Prairie, MN 55344-2290 USA

Telephone: 952-937-4000
Toll Free: 800-328-2255
E-mail: info@mts.com
Internet: www.mts.com

EUROPE

MTS Systems France

BAT EXA 16 16/18 rue Eugène Dupuis 94046 Créteil Cedex

France

Telephone: +33-(0)1-58 43 90 00 E-mail: contact.france@mts.com

MTS Systems (Germany) GmbH

Hohentwielsteig 3 14163 Berlin **Germany**

Telephone: +49-(0)30 81002-0 E-mail: euroinfo@mts.com

MTS Systems S.R.L. a socio unico

Strada Pianezza 289 10151 Torino Italy

Telephone: +39-(0)11 45175 11 sel. pass.

E-mail: mtstorino@mts.com

MTS Systems Norden AB

Datavägen 37b SE-436 32 Askim

Sweden

Telephone: +46-(0)31-68 69 99 E-mail: norden@mts.com

MTS Systems Limited

98 Church Street, Hunslet, Leeds LS102AZ United Kingdom

Telephone: +44 (0) 113 270 8011

E-mail: mtsuksales@mts.com

ASIA/PACIFIC

MTS Japan Ltd.

Raiden Bldg. 3F 3-22-6, Ryogoku, Sumida-ku, Tokyo 130- 0026

Japan

Telephone: +81 3 5638 0850 E-mail: mtsj-info@mts.com

MTS Korea, Inc.

2nd F, Bundang Yemiji Building, 31, Hwangsaeul-ro 258beon-gil, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, 13595

Korea

Telephone: +82-31-728-1600 E-mail: mtsk-info@mts.com

MTS Systems (China) Co., Ltd.

Floor 34, Building B, New Caohejing International Business Center, No.391, Guiping Road, Xuhui District Shanghai 200233 P.R.China

Telephone: +021-24151000 E-mail: MTSC-Info@mts.com

MTS Testing Solutions India Pvt Ltd.

No. 38, Ground Floor, Donata Radiance, 1st Cross, Tavarekere Main Road, DRC Post, Krishna Nagar Industrial Layout, Kormangala, Bangalore – 560 029

ndia

Telephone: + 91 80 46254100 Email: mts.india@mts.com

