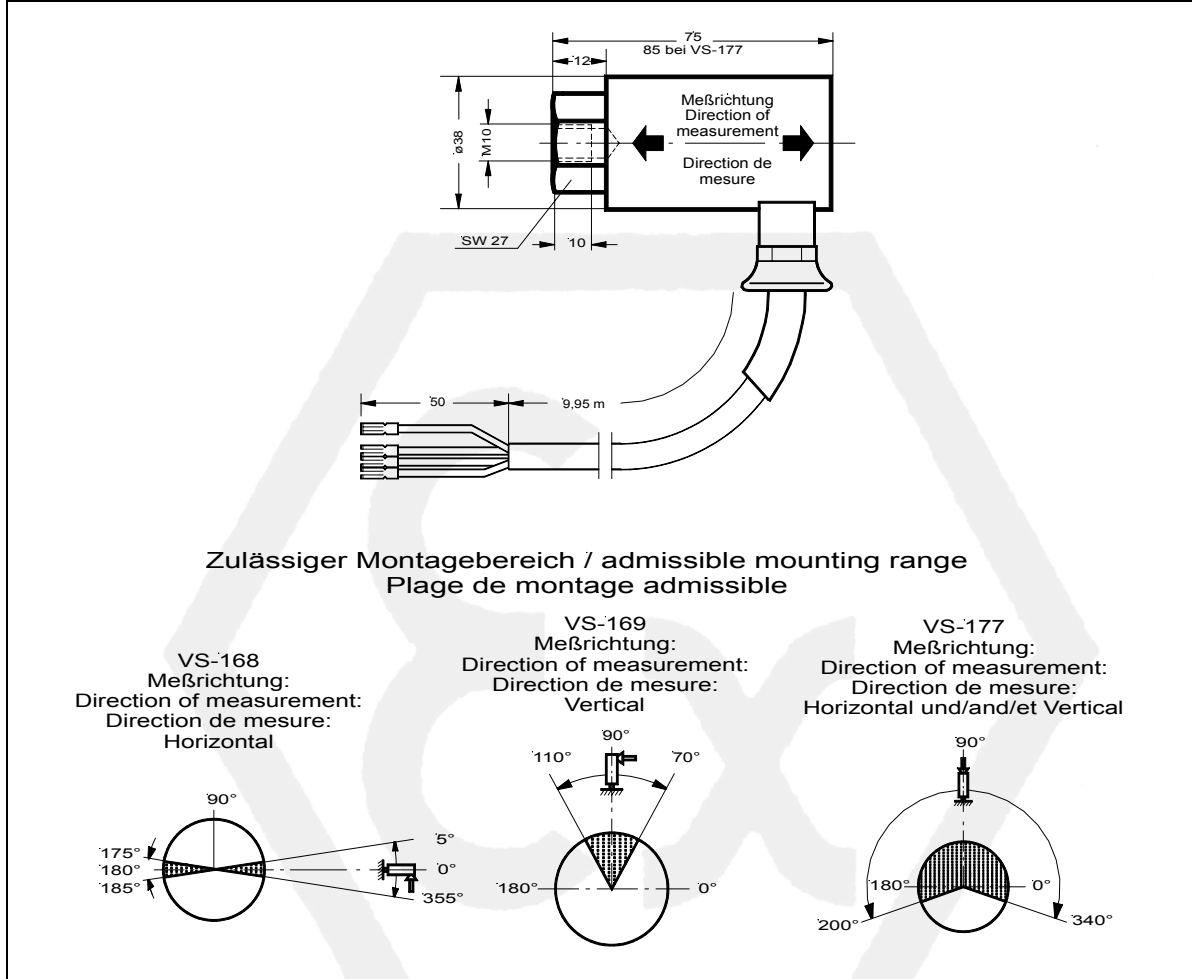


# Vibration Velocity Sensors

## VS - 168 / 169 / 177

**Protective class: E Ex d IIC T6 in accordance with EN 50 014, EN 50 018**

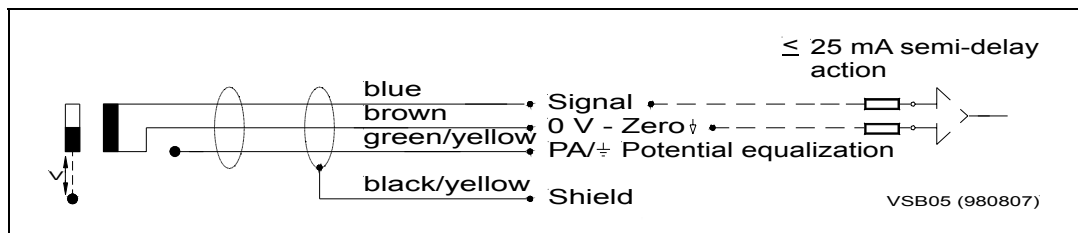


## 1 Application

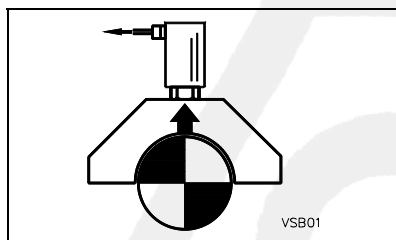
Brüel & Kjær Vibro vibration velocity sensors operate in accordance with the electrodynamic principle and are used for measuring the bearing absolute vibration of machines.

Sensors in the VS-1xx range are permitted for use in applications in explosive areas; the appropriate PTB conformity certification is attached.

## 1.1 Connection Diagram



## 1.2 Polarity



With the illustrated direction of movement of the bearing shell, a positive polarity signal is produced at the blue wire of the cable.

## 2 Technical Data

### 2.1 General Data

Operating temperature range	-15 ... + 65°C
Sensor cable	PVC-cable; (N) YLHCY-J 3 x 0,75 mm <sup>2</sup> ; shielded,
Length	10 m; wire ends: open Extension of the connecting cable to a max. of 200 m through an EExe terminal box is possible
Housing	stainless steel; hermetically sealed
Fixing	Central mounting by means of stud M10 x 25; DIN 914; A2F max. tightening torque 87 Nm
Protective class as per DIN 40 050	IP 65
Weight of sensor without cable	approx. 500 g
Protective class	E Ex d IIC T6
Certificate of conformity	PTB-No. Ex 84/1105
EMC	EN 50082-2: 1995 Pkt. 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2 EN 50081-2: 1994 Pkt. 1.1, 1.2

## 2.2 Technical data for VS-168 und VS-169

Measuring parameter

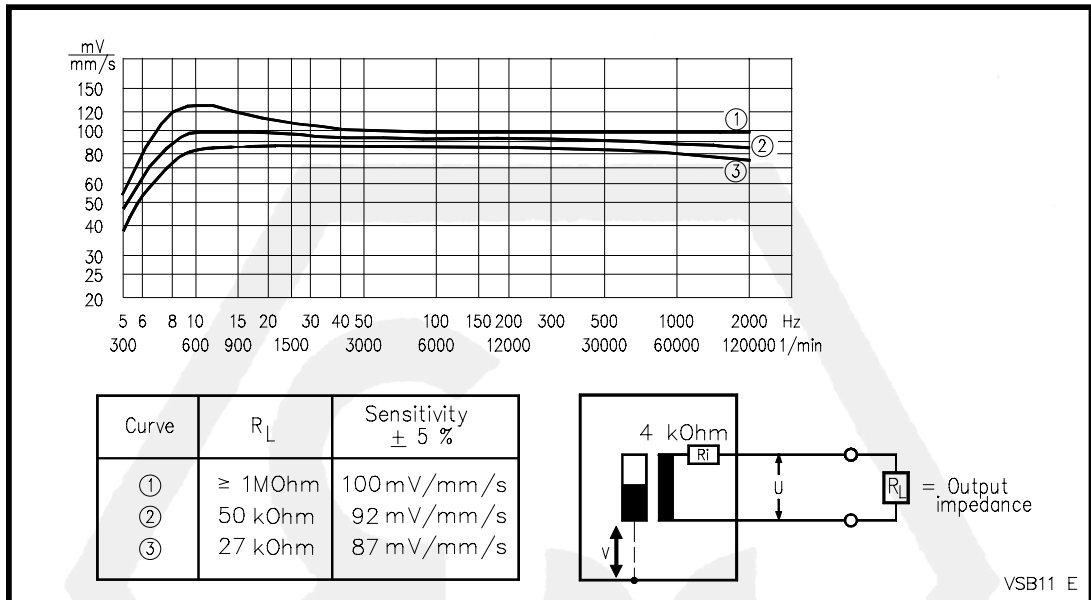
Vibration velocity

Measuring principle

electrodynamic

Sensitivity E at f = 80 Hz

$$E = \frac{100 \text{ mV}}{\text{mm/s}} \times \frac{R_L}{4 \text{ k}\Omega + R_L}$$



### Typical frequency response and sensitivity

Internal impedance

4 k $\Omega$   $\pm 5\%$

Transverse sensitivity

$\leq 7\%$

Natural frequency  $f_0$

8 Hz  $\pm 10\%$

Max. admissible vibration displacement

$\pm 0,45 \text{ mm}$

## 2.3 Technical data for VS-177

Measuring parameter

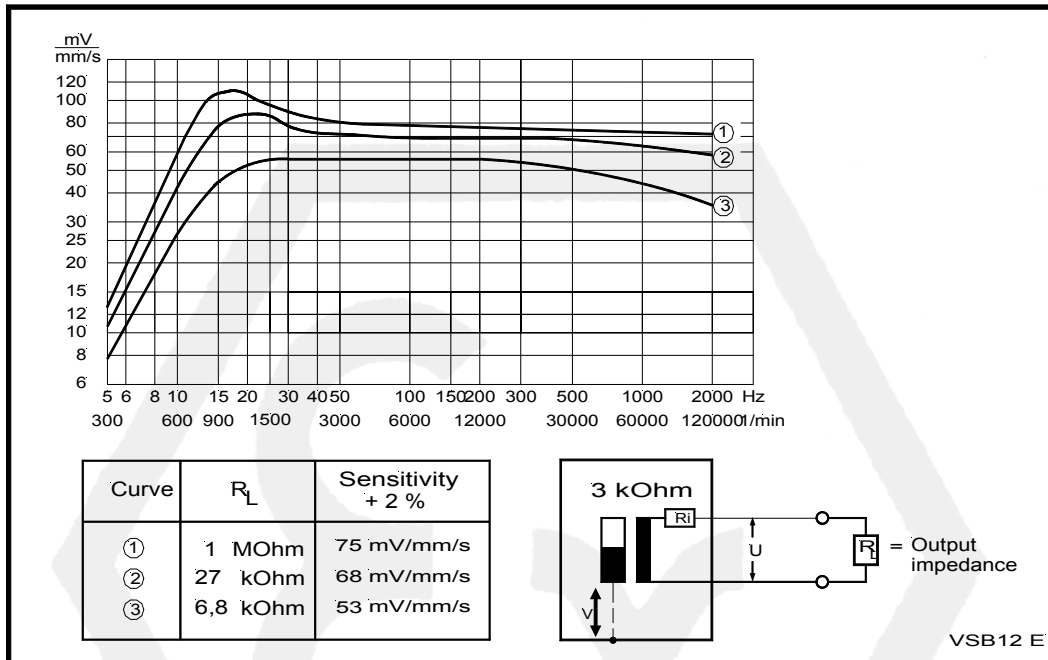
Vibration velocity

Measuring principle

electrodynamic

Sensitivity E at f = 80 Hz

$$E = \frac{75 \text{ mV}}{\text{mm/s}} \times \frac{R_L}{3 \text{ k}\Omega + R_L}$$



Typical frequency response and sensitivity

Internal impedance  $3 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 5 \%$

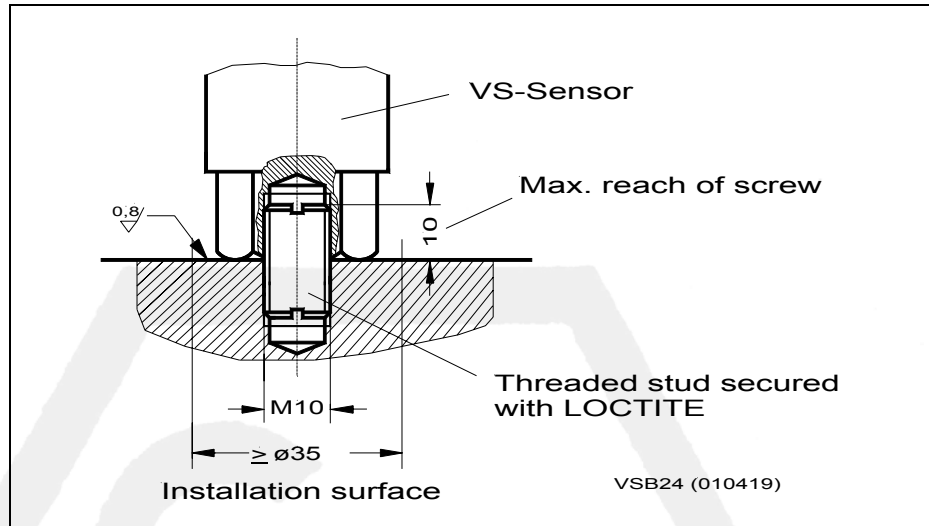
Transverse sensitivity  $\leq 5 \%$

Natural frequency  $f_0$   $15 \text{ Hz} \pm 2 \%$

Max. admissible vibration displacement  $\pm 1 \text{ mm}$

### 3 Mounting Instructions

#### 3.1 Fastening of sensor



The following applies on principle:

- ◆ Mounting surface flat and clean, i.e. without paint, rust etc
- ◆ Threaded stud perpendicular to mounting surface; the sensor must be tightened to the mounting surface
- ◆ Secure stud with LOCTITE (e.g. LOCTITE 243 medium-duty, LOCTITE 270 heavy-duty)
- ◆ Avoid auxiliary fixtures for mounting; if unavoidable, the fixture should be as rigid as possible
- ◆ For protection against mechanical damage and for increase EMC safety the connection cable should be laid in flexible steel protective conduit. Bending radius  $r_{\min} = 50$  mm
- ◆ Tighten sensor directly to mounting surface  
Max. tightening torque 87 Nm

## 3.2 Shortening sensor cable

- ◆ Cable to be cut to length
- ◆ Solder shield onto sensor cable; protect soldering joint by means of shrink tubing and rubber bushing
- ◆ Fix end sleeves to cable ends

## 3.3 Mounting and cable installation in Ex-areas

With the mounting and installation the respective national requirements must be observed.

In the Federal Republic of Germany this is done according to the requirements of DIN VDE 0165 - Installation of electrical equipment in explosive areas.

