



## User's guide



# Vibration Analyser Adash 4101

### Application:

- Diagnosics of bearings, lubrication and machine defects – unbalance, misalignment...
- Diagnosics of ventilators, pumps, gearboxes, engines, turbines, machine-tools...
- Diagnosics of low-speed machines – paper machines, mill trains, conveyers...
- Operating machine balancing
- Outlet inspection of products
- Eex ib IIB T3 certificate

### Characteristics:

- Possibility to connect
  - sensor of acceleration, velocity, displacement
  - light or laser tachoprobe, measuring transformer
- ICP feeding of a sensor, AC input for vibration measurements
- TTL trigger for a synchronization of measurements
- Machine speed measurement
- Input for a bar code sensor to identify measurements points
- Averaging of static and dynamic data from 1 to 20
- Measurement of TRUE-RMS and TRUE-PEAK values
  - LF velocity mm/s in the band 10 - 1000 Hz
  - LIN acceleration  $m/s^2$  in the band 0.8 Hz - 16 kHz
  - HFE acceleration g ( $9.81 m/s^2$ ) in the band 5 - 16 kHz
  - ENV envelope  $m/s^2$  in the band 5 - 16 kHz
- Crest and Kurtosis factors
- FFT analysis from 101 to 801 lines, order analysis of 10 harmonics
- Time signal analysis
- Operating single or two plane balancing
- Data collector – route mode of measurements, 512 KB of memory
- Analyser – user set up of parameters between measurements
- Backlighted graphics LCD display
- Supplied by 4 x AA batteries or alkaline cells
- RS232 user software communication interface
- User software A4000Download, DDS 2000, MDS5.00



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## Contents

<b>Before Switching On of the Analyser .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Preface .....</b>	<b>5</b>
Capabilities of 4101 Analysers .....	5
Appearance of 4100 Analysers.....	6
Analyser Control, Important Keys .....	6
Calibration Certificate of the Analyser .....	7
<b>Basic Points Description .....</b>	<b>8</b>
Static and Dynamic Data .....	8
Indication of ICP Power Supply On of the Vibration Sensor.....	8
Measurement Process Indication .....	8
Types of Signal Processing .....	8
Measurement Averaging.....	9
Indication of Data Transfer to the PC .....	9
User Software .....	10
<b>Functions Description .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Analyser Supply.....	11
Procedure of Supply Cells Replacement.....	11
Connectors .....	12
Connection of the Vibration Sensor, ICP Supply .....	12
Overloading of the Analogue Part by the Measured Signal.....	13
Switch On and Off.....	13
<b>On Line Measurement (START) .....</b>	<b>14</b>
On Line Meter .....	14
Time Signal.....	15
FFT Analysis.....	16
Signal Spectrum .....	16
Order Analysis .....	18
Default Measurements.....	19
Machine Speed.....	19
Connection of the Tachoprobe .....	20
<b>Machine Balancing (ENTER) .....</b>	<b>21</b>
OnLine Measurement .....	22
Single Plane Balancing.....	22
Procedure of the Single Plane Balancing.....	23
Several Basic Recommendations in Case of a Low Success Rate .....	24
Two Plane Balancing.....	24
Permitted Position of Vectors .....	26
Initialization of Vectors.....	26
<b>On-Line Data Storing (F2).....</b>	<b>27</b>
Data Storing.....	27
<b>Route (F2).....</b>	<b>29</b>
Creation of the Machine List.....	29
Viewing the Machine List.....	30
Measurements .....	31
Note Assignment .....	32
Display of Measured Data .....	32
Creation of a Copy of the Currently Active Item of the List.....	32

Removing the Route (SHIFT+F5).....	33
<b>About Instrument (F3).....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Instrument Setup (F4) .....</b>	<b>35</b>
Measurement Setup .....	35
Sensor Setup .....	35
Trigger .....	36
Averaging.....	37
FFT lines number.....	37
On-Line bar range.....	37
Instrument Setup .....	38
Time and Date Setup.....	39
<b>Error Conditions.....</b>	<b>41</b>
Weak Display Backlighting .....	41
Not Implemented! .....	41
ICP Supply Errors .....	41
No Signal from Trigger Input.....	42
Measurement Failed.....	42
Dynamic Data Cannot Be Measured .....	43
Overload! .....	43
<b>Technical Specification of Adash 4101 .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>User Notes .....</b>	<b>46</b>

## **Before Switching On of the Analyser**

The violation of any mentioned below recommendations will cause failure of the instrument.

Unqualified operating with a power higher than 24 V can run a risk of accident.

1. Never connect a different sensor than an integral electronic type into the ICP input. If you are not sure, contact your dealer.
2. Never connect the analyser to a line voltage 230 V (110 V).
3. Use only batteries with a nominal voltage of max. 1.5 V for feeding.

### **Warning!**

Be careful of battery orientation, the power source would be damaged!



Fig. Correct polarity of the supply cells

## Preface

This guide does not contain description of vibration diagnostics methods and balancing theory.

### Capabilities of 4101 Analysers

The performance of the analyser is determined by the firmware stored in the memory of your instrument. The firmware is solved on a modular basis, thus allowing the user to specify in the order the requested characteristics of the selected analyser and to determine the optimal ratio of **performance : price**.

During the life cycle the **performance of the analyser can be increased** by simply adding other SW modules.

The firmware modularity of 4101 analysers may be schematized as follows:

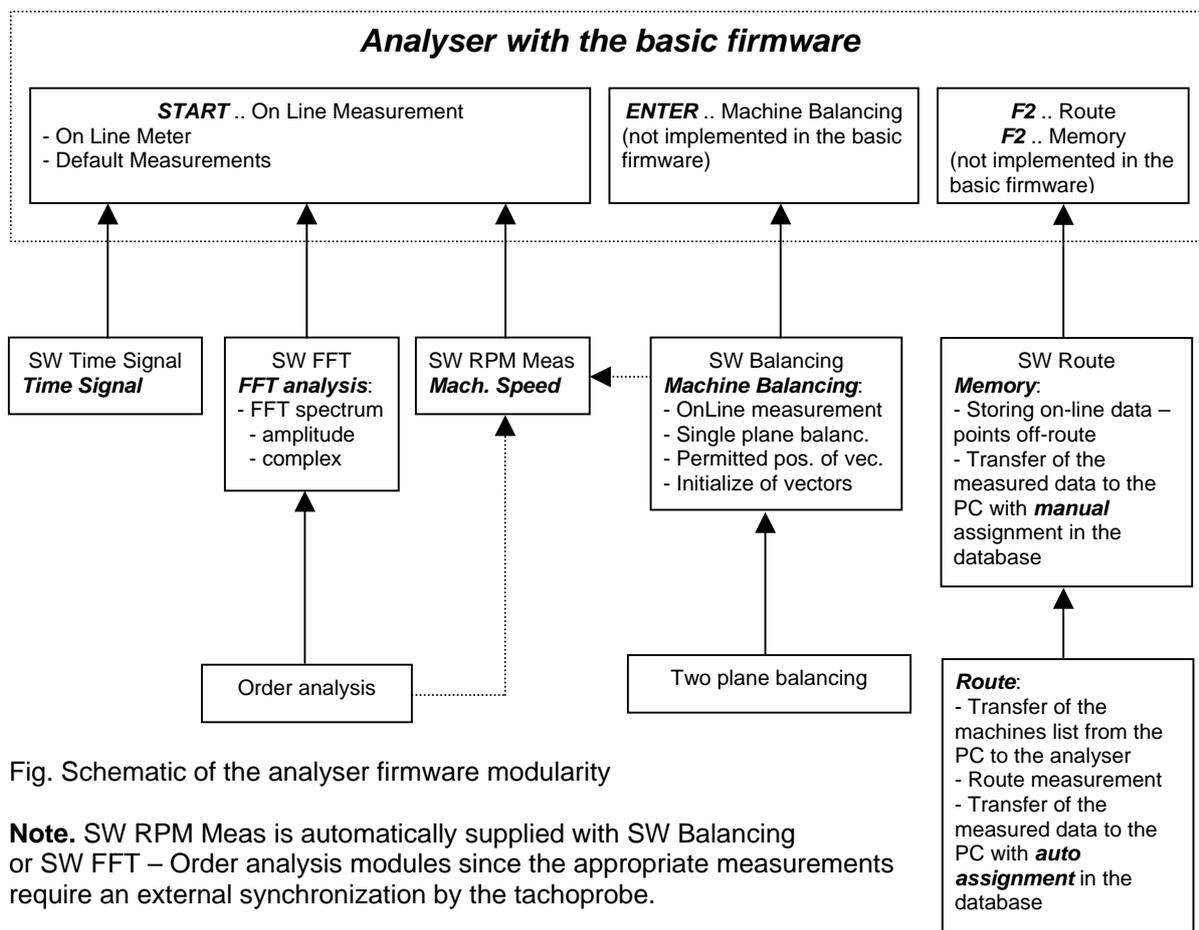


Fig. Schematic of the analyser firmware modularity

**Note.** SW RPM Meas is automatically supplied with SW Balancing or SW FFT – Order analysis modules since the appropriate measurements require an external synchronization by the tachoprobe.

## Appearance of 4100 Analysers

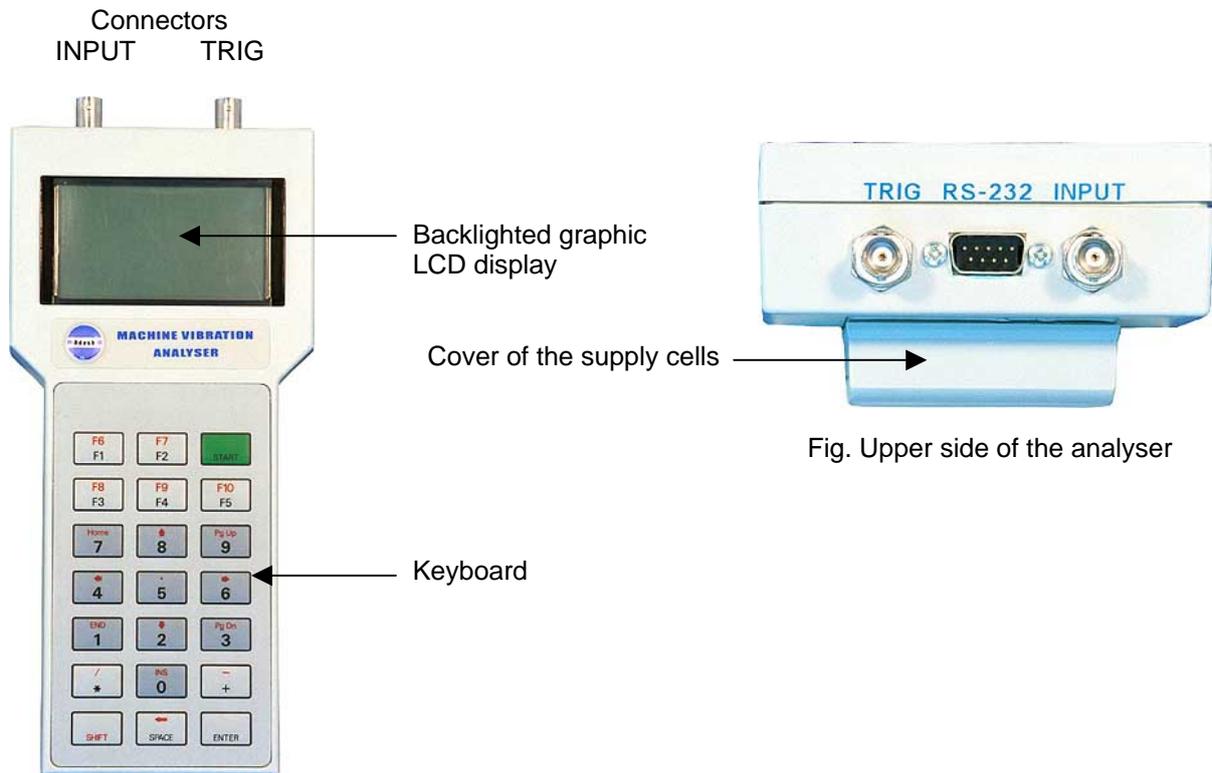


Fig. Front view of the analyser

Fig. Upper side of the analyser

## Analyser Control, Important Keys

All the functions of the analyser are selected from menus.

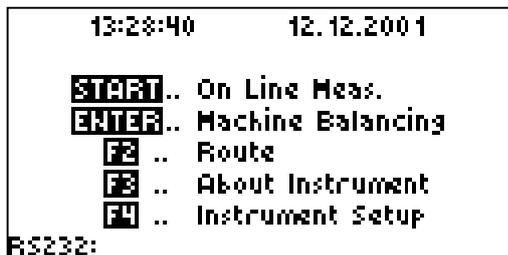


Fig. Main menu of the analyser

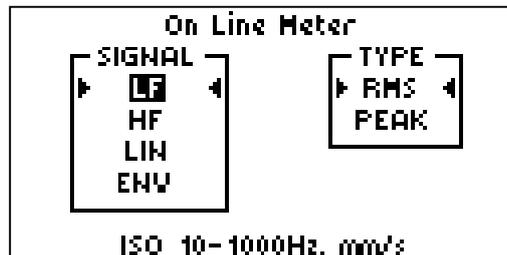


Fig. Selection menu (2 on one screen)

- From the **main menu** of the analyser activate the requested operation by pressing the appropriate key.
- In the **selection menu** first select (activate) the requested item using the **up/down arrows** and validate by pressing **ENTER** or **START**.
- If two selection menus are displayed on the screen simultaneously, use the **left/right arrows** to move between them. The selected item of the selection menu is always marked by arrows (indicators) on both the sides; in the active menu it is displayed inversely.

- In the instruments of the Adash 4100 series the **F5** key has the same function as the Esc (Escape) key on your PC. By pressing **F5, return** from menus and also from measurement modes.
- The **SHIFT** key pressed along with another key assigns to the key its alternative function, which is indicated in red above the basic function indicated in black.

**Note.** Since the control program of the analyser usually recognizes from the context whether the basic or alternative function would be used, the **SHIFT** key does not have to be pressed in the following cases:

- Home, End, PgUp, PgDn, left, right, up, down arrows.

On the contrary, the **SHIFT** key must be pressed for the following combinations:

- SHIFT+START            switching off the device,
- SHIFT+F5                erasing the route memory,
- SHIFT+5                 inserting point to numeric data,
- SHIFT+SPACE            erasing the last digit of inserted numeric data.

## **Calibration Certificate of the Analyser**

Each analyser after the assembly is subject to a complex voltage calibration on the generator of sinusoidal signals and to measurement tests using a vibration sensor, all according to the manufacturer's internal regulations. The supplied analyser has the **Sensor setup – Sensor** parameter activated at a nominal value of **100 mV/g**.

If the analyser set includes also a vibration sensor, then the measurement tests are carried out using this sensor and the set is accompanied by a **Calibration Certificate** confirming the meter calibration in compliance with ISO 16063-21: 2004.

**The Calibration Certificate remains valid for 12 months from its issue.**

Calibration applies to the entire supplied **set**: analyser – connection cable – vibration sensor. In the calibration the **Sensor setup – Sensor** parameter is activated for the user selection **User**, which is set up for the effective sensitivity of the supplied sensor in compliance with the manufacturer's calibration sheet.

For more information refer to the **Measurement Setup** (Sensor setup) chapter.

## **Basic Points Description**

### **Static and Dynamic Data**

In the instruments of 4100 series there are two main types of measured data – static and dynamic.

**Static data** are represented by a single value (real or complex). An example is the result of wide-band vibration values measurement (for instance, ISO 2372) or measurement of RPM.

**Dynamic data** are represented by an array of measured values. An example is the result of spectrum or time signal measurement.

### **Indication of ICP Power Supply On of the Vibration Sensor**

After pressing the **START** key, prior to the vibration measurement, the following steps will be taken:

- The ICP supply of the vibration sensor switches ON if it is OFF (see chapter **Instrument Setup** – Time to ICP off) or if switching between the INPUT1 and INPUT2 measurement inputs for double-channel analysers.
- Checking of the vibration sensor connection to the measurement input; an unconnected or defective sensor displays an error in the ICP supply – see chapter **Error Conditions**.

This pre-measurement preparation is indicated by a running bar graph on the bottom line of the display.

### **Measurement Process Indication**

After starting the measurement, its process is always indicated in the upper right corner of the screen by means of the following letters:

<b>A</b>	<b>Auto-range</b> calibration
<b>W</b>	<b>Waiting</b> for the key to be pressed relative to the measurement parameter Trigger -> <b>Key</b>
<b>T</b>	Calculation of RPM ( <b>Trigger</b> ) for the Order analysis and Machine Balancing
<b>M</b>	<b>Measurement</b> , data collection
<b>C</b>	<b>Calculation</b> (e.g. FFT).

### **Types of Signal Processing**

The input signal may be processed and modified in various methods; in relation to the measurement we always speak about selecting a **signal path** – see chapter **Connection of the Vibration Sensor**.

The same path label is used in all the device menus where the signal path is selected. The following table describes the characteristics of four signal paths used in the instruments of the Adash 4101 series.

<b>LF</b>	ISO standard, velocity signal in 10 – 1000 Hz band	[mm/s]
<b>HF</b>	High Frequency Emission for bearings diagnostics, acceleration signal in 5 – 16 kHz band	[g]
<b>LIN</b>	acceleration signal in 0.8 Hz – 16 kHz band	[m/s <sup>2</sup> ]
<b>ENV</b>	envelope-modulated acceleration signal in 5 – 16 kHz band	[m/s <sup>2</sup> ]

Besides these standard signal paths, the analyser is also equipped with a special path:

<b>200 Hz</b>	velocity signal in 0.8 – 200 Hz band for the measurement of <b>order</b> and <b>run-up analysis</b> and for <b>balancing</b> .	[mm/s]
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## Measurement Averaging

Selection of the **Averaging** parameter – see chapter **Measurement Setup**.

The set value of the **Averaging** parameter applies to individual types of measurement as follows:

- To measure **dynamic data**, FFT signal spectrum, order analysis, time signal and balancing this parameter is used in the calculation.

The time signal can be averaged only if external synchronization is used, e.g. tachoprobe – see chapters **Machine Speed** and **Measurement Setup** (Trigger - External).

- To measure **Default Meas.**, this parameter is ignored. The calculation of the static value (**Default Meas.** measurement) is averaged already in the basic mode and this setting **cannot be changed**. The total period of measurement for the calculation of static values for each of the 4 signal paths is **1 sec** and represents approximately **43,000** signal samples.
- To measure **static data in the On Line Meter mode**, the averaging influences the number of evaluated samples of the measured signal and thus the time of each individual measurement in the following way:

<b>Averaging</b>	<b>Meas. Time [ms]</b>
None	400
2x	500
3x	600
5x	800
10x	1300
20x	2300

## Indication of Data Transfer to the PC

The analyser can be connected to the PC using a RS232 serial interface cable for bi-directional data communication – see chapter **Connectors**.

Via the serial interface the list of route machines is stored from the PC to the analyser memory (see chapter **Route**) and the measured data are transferred from the analyser memory to the PC – see chapters **Route** and **On-line Data Storing**.

After connecting the PC to the analyser via a serial communication cable, message **RS232:** is displayed in the left lower corner of the screen - see the main menu of the analyser in chapter **Switch On and Off**. The process of data communication is signalled by the display of current transfer conditions.

The user software starts a serial communication with the analyser only if the **main menu** is displayed on the screen. If the analyser is set in any other mode, any communication attempts will fail.

**Warning!** Don't press any key on the analyser keyboard if the data transfer is running.

## User Software

To archive and evaluate the measured data by the analyser, the Adash user software has been designed, which is installed at the user's computer. Data communication of the user software with the analyser is carried out via the RS232 serial interface – see chapter **Indication of Data Transfer to the PC**.

- A4000DL** A simple software for data transfer from the analyser to the PC. It enables to display and archive the measured data only in the text format for a further processing in a table editor.
- DDS2000** A professional software for measured data archiving and evaluation. It enables to create routes and to store them in the analyser memory (see chapter **Route**).

Any references to the user software in the following text must be searched for in the **User's manual** of the above mentioned software products.

## Functions Description

### **Analyser Supply**

The analyser is supplied by **4** supply cells of **AA size** with a nominal voltage of **max. 1.5 V**.

1. To supply the analyser the following can be used:
  - **batteries** with a nominal voltage of **1.2 V**
  - **alkaline cells** (not a different type) with a nominal voltage of **1.5 V**.
2. Do not combine various types of supply cells; always **mount four identical cells**.
3. **Check the polarity** of the mounted cells carefully:
  - By inverting polarity, the supply part of the analyser would be damaged.
  - By inverting polarity of one cell, the supply cells would be damaged.



Fig. Correct polarity of the cells

Information on the supply cells condition can be obtained by pressing the **F3** key – see chapter **About Instrument**.

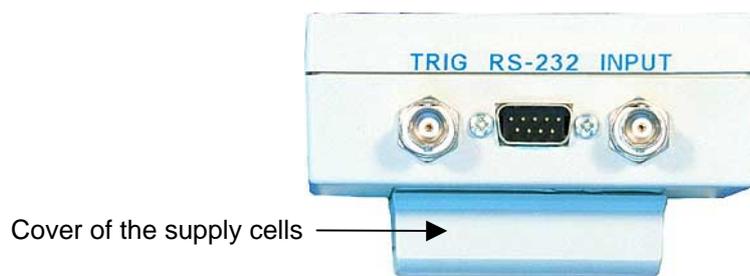


Fig. Position of the cells



Fig. Signalling of discharged cells

If the supply cells in the analyser are already discharged, this condition is signalled on the lower line of the logo after switching on the instrument. The discharged cells cause a considerably reduced brightness of display backlighting, or its flashing. Switch off the analyser and install charged cells.

### **Procedure of Supply Cells Replacement**

- Switch off the analyser by pressing the combination of the **SHIFT+START** keys.
- Release the screw of the supply cells cover.
- Replace the discharged cells by charged ones; **pay attention to the correct polarity of each cell**.

- Fix the cover and tighten the screw.
- Switch on the analyser by pressing the **START** key.
- By pressing the **F3** key, activate the info screen and check the condition of the installed supply cells – see chapter **About Instrument**.

## Connectors

The analyser has three connectors on its upper side to connect signal generators:

Type	Designation	Description
BNC	INPUT	Connection of the vibration sensor, ICP supply output.
BNC	TRIG	Connection of a trigger generator.
Canon	RS232	Connection of the tachprobe or a serial communication cable.



Fig. Analyser connectors

**Note.** If it is a double-channel analyser, INPUT is marked INPUT1 and the TRIG input is marked INPUT2 and serves also for the **connection of the vibration sensor**. This type of analyser is not equipped with a BNC connector for the connection of a trigger generator, the external synchronization of measurement may only be carried out using a tachprobe connected to the Canon connector marked RS232. The double-channel version is intended in particular for such users that often carry out two-plane machine balancing.

## Connection of the Vibration Sensor, ICP Supply

The analyser has a **BNC** connector on its upper side (see figure in chapter **Connectors**) marked **INPUT** for the connection of the **acceleration sensor** (accelerometer, measurement units [m/s<sup>2</sup>] or [g]) with the **ICP supply**. The analyser has its own ICP power supply unit to supply the sensor. The sensitivity of the used sensor and the ICP power ON/OFF can be set up within the configuration – see chapter **Measurement Setup** (Sensor setup).

**The acceleration sensor** enables measurement via four various signal paths – see chapter *Types of Signal Processing*:

LF	mm/s	via an integrator
HF	g	directly
LIN	m/s <sup>2</sup>	directly
ENV	m/s <sup>2</sup>	via an envelope modulator.

If the sensor is not connected to the external ICP supply unit, **the internal supply unit of the analyser must be ON**. Otherwise, an error message will appear on the screen when starting measurement.

**In this case interrupt measurement and switch on the internal ICP supply unit – see chapter Measurement Setup.**

## Overloading of the Analogue Part by the Measured Signal

If a measured signal is carried to the analyser **INPUT** (INPUT1 and INPUT2 for the double channel version of the instrument) whose peak exceeds +3 V or –3 V, then the instrument **is not able to process such signal** since its input analogue part is overexcited. Measurement is interrupted and the display shows an error message **OVERLOAD** – see chapter *Error Conditions*.

**WARNING!** It is not overloading signal path that has just been set but overloading input part of the analyser by the supplied signal that cannot be processed on any signal path. The only solution is the use of a **lower sensitivity vibration sensor**, for instance a sensor with a sensitivity of 100 mV/g can be substituted by another type with a sensitivity of 50 mV/g, or measurement may be carried out using such a measuring instrument that processes a higher amplitude peak range of the input signal.

## Switch On and Off

Push the **START** button and the analyser **switches on**. The Adash logo and the base analyser information appear. The battery condition is checked too. The **main menu** appears in several seconds.



Fig. Introductory logo of the analyser

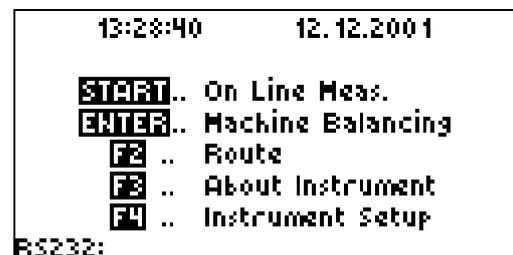


Fig. Main menu of the analyser

In the left lower corner is text **RS232:** and the information about actual transfer process, when the PC is connected – see chapters *Indication of Data Transfer to the PC and User Software*.

Push the **SHIFT+START** buttons and the analyser **switches off**.

## On Line Measurement (START)

This item is determined for real time measurements (off-route measurements – see chapter **Route**). Push the **START** button in the main menu and the next **ON LINE MEAS.** menu appears. From this menu select desired measurement type.

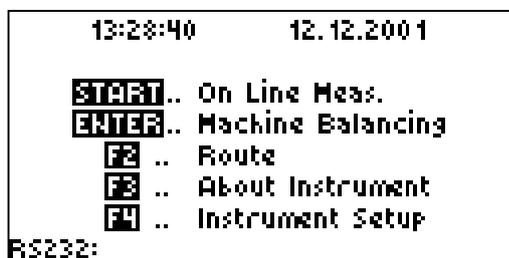


Fig. Main menu of the analyser

START  
→  
←  
F5

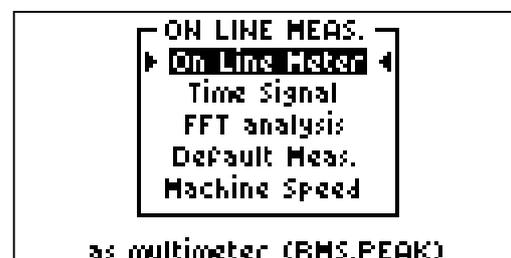


Fig. ON LINE MEAS. menu

### **On Line Meter**

Static value measurement and its display in a numerical and graphical form. The measurement is realized in the highest possible speed.

#### **Time Signal**

Measurement and display of time signal.

#### **FFT analysis**

FFT signal spectrum and order analysis.

#### **Default Meas.**

The typical route set of static measurements will be realized.

#### **Machine Speed**

Machine speed measurement with an external probe (e.g. laser tachoprobe).

Use the arrow keys for selection and the **ENTER** or **START** keys for confirmation. By means of the **F5** key you return to the main menu.

**Note:** Instruments supplied in the basic version do not have to have all the indicated modes of measurement implemented – see chapter **Capabilities of 4101 Analysers**.

## **On Line Meter**

This item is determined for on-line measurement of static value (see chapter **Static and Dynamic Data**) in real time. From the On Line Meter selection window select, using the **up/down arrows**, the requested type of measurement. You can choose from four signal paths (see chapter **Types of Signal Processing**) and for each signal path the **TRUE RMS** or **TRUE PEAK** values can be measured. Using the **right/left arrows**, move between the **SIGNAL** and **TYPE** selections. The requested item in the currently active menu is displayed inversely. In the bottom part of the screen the description of the selected type of measurement is always displayed.

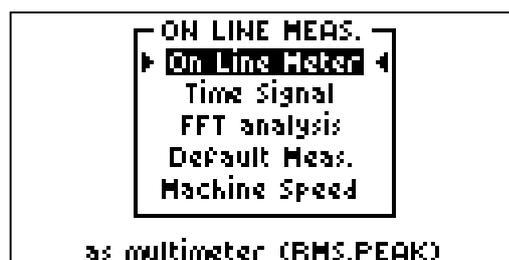


Fig. Activation of the On Line Meter

ENTER  
→  
←  
F5

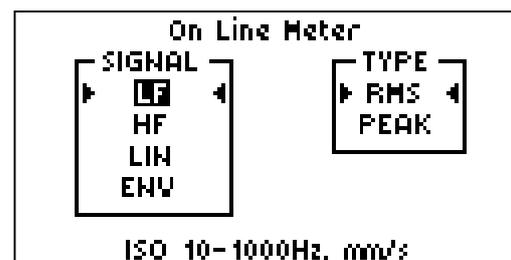


Fig. Selection of the signal path and measured value

Press the **ENTER** or **START** key to start the measurement. The actual measured value appears in numerical and graphical (bar graph) form. Set the bar graph range in **Measurement Setup / On-line bar range**.

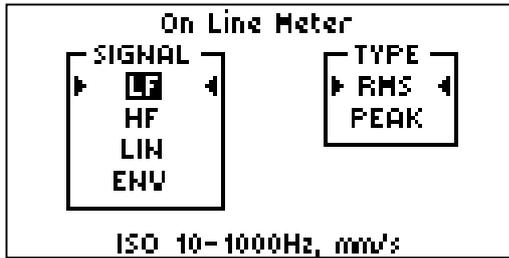


Fig. Selection of the signal path and measured value

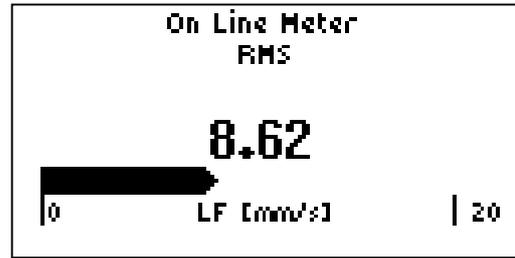
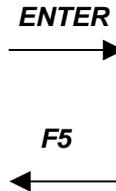


Fig. Display of the measurement result

**F5** - escapes from this screen and stops the measurement.

**F2** - saves value to the instrument route memory (see chapter On-Line Data Storing).

**SPACE** - starts auto-range.

**Note:** There is need to push the keys for a longer time, because you must break the measurement, which represents the main analyser task.

One of the following texts may appear over the measured value:

**AUTORANGE**

Auto-range is in process,

**RANGE UP**

Increasing of input range,

**UNDER RANGE**

Weak signal amplitude (less the 20% of input range), make auto-range (**SPACE**).

## Time Signal

(For instrument with optional Time Signal software only.)

**Note:** Instruments supplied in the basic version do not have to have the measurement implemented – see chapter **Capabilities of 4101 Analysers**.

After activating the **Time Signal** item in the **ON LINE MEAS.** selection window and after selecting a signal path (see chapter **Types of Signal Processing**), the time signal will be recording.

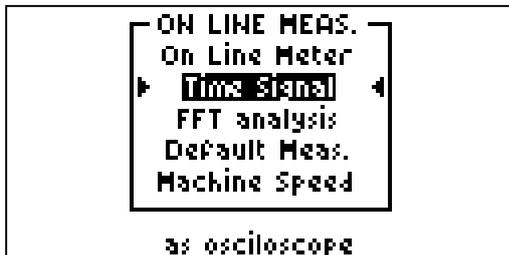


Fig. Activation of the Time Signal

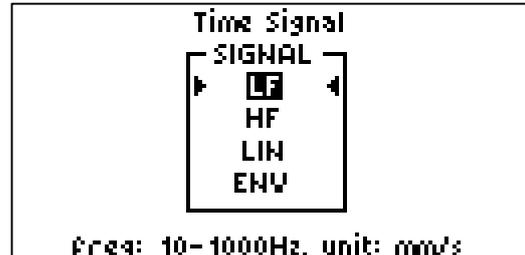
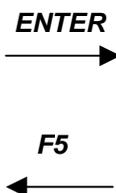


Fig. Selection of the signal path

After validating the signal path by pressing **START** or **ENTER**, measurement will be started and the measured time record will be displayed.

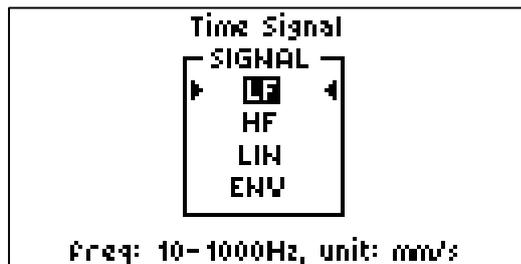


Fig. Selection of the signal path

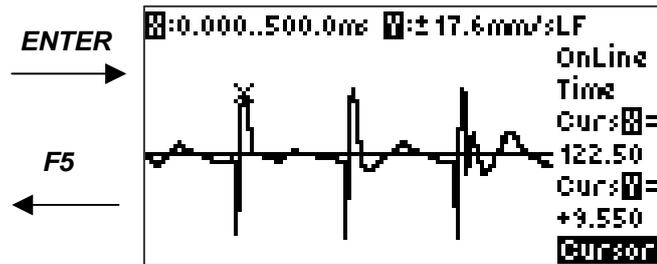


Fig. Display of the time signal

- X:** axis range (time).  
**Y:** axis range (amplitude).  
**LF (HF, LIN, ENV)** signal path label.  
**OnLine (Memory, Route)** off-route or route measurement.  
**Time** type signal label (Time signal).  
**CursX** cursor position on the X-axis (the cross on graph).  
**CursY** signal amplitude of the cursor position sample.  
**Cursor (Signal)** using the **SPACE** key (down in the centre), the functions of the arrows on the keyboard can be changed over. If the **Cursor** mode is set, then the arrows move the cursor. If **Signal** is displayed, then the **right/left arrows** serve to stretch/pack the signal and the **up/down arrows** serve to reduce/increase the range on the Y-axis. If the signal is stretched (i.e. you cannot see the entire signal on the screen), then the combinations of **SHIFT + right arrow** or **SHIFT + left arrow** enable to move the signal on the screen. By pressing **HOME**, the cursor moves to the beginning of the signal displayed on the screen. By pressing **END**, the cursor moves to the end of the signal displayed on the screen.

**START** - starts new measurement.

**ENTER** - escapes to the previous menu (signal path selection).

**F2** – saves time signal to the instrument memory (see chapter **On-Line Data Storing**).

**F5** - escapes to the previous menu (signal path selection).

## FFT Analysis

(For instrument with optional FFT software only.)

After activating the **FFT analysis** item in the **ON LINE MEAS.** selection window, select whether you want to measure FFT **Signal spectrum** or to carry out the **Order analysis**. This selection will be offered if your analyser is equipped with the Order analysis measurement – see chapter **Capabilities of 4101 Analysers**. Otherwise, this selection will be omitted and signal spectrum will be measured.

## Signal Spectrum

**Note:** Instruments supplied in the basic version do not have to have the measurement implemented – see chapter **Capabilities of 4101 Analysers**.

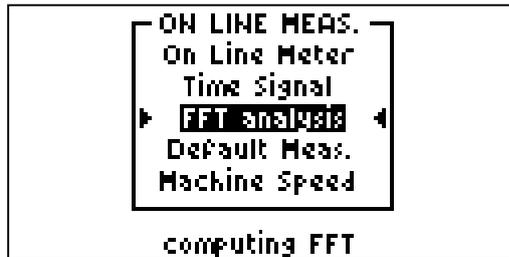


Fig. Activation of the FFT analysis

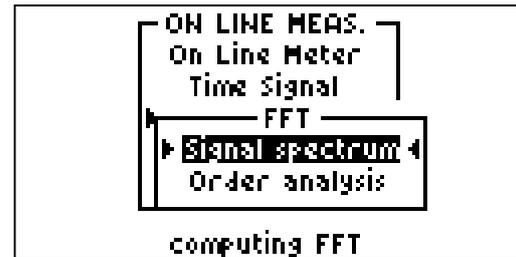
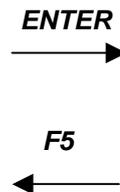


Fig. Activation of the Signal spectrum

In case of Signal spectrum select desired signal path in **Signal spectrum** window (see chapter **Types of Signal Processing**). Confirm each selection by **START** or **ENTER**. In the upper right screen corner see the process evaluation.

If measurement is externally synchronized, for instance using the tachoprobe (see chapter **Machine Speed**), the result of measurement is a **complex** spectrum of amplitudes and phases of the measured signal; if measurement is not synchronized, the result is only the **amplitude** spectrum.

If complex spectrum measurement is requested, **Trigger -> External** must be set up – see chapter **Measurement Setup**. Only then the measurement will be synchronized.

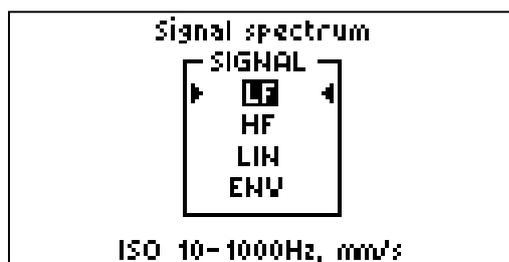


Fig. Selection of the signal path

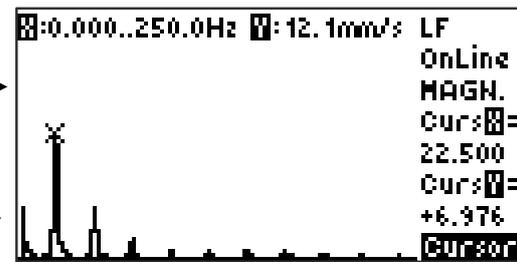
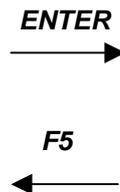


Fig. Display of the amplitude spectrum

- X:** axis range (frequency).  
**Y:** axis range (amplitude or phase).  
**LF (HF, LIN, ENV)** signal path label.  
**OnLine (Memory, Route)** off-route or route measurement.  
**MAGN. (PHASE)** data type. The PHASE is available when the external trigger was used for measurement synchronization.  
**CursX** cursor position on the X-axis (the cross on graph).  
**CursY** signal amplitude (phase) of the cursor position sample.  
**Cursor (Signal)** using the **SPACE** key (down in the centre), the functions of the arrows on the keyboard can be changed over. If the **Cursor** mode is set, then the arrows move the cursor. If **Signal** is displayed, then the **right/left arrows** serve to stretch/pack the spectrum and the **up/down arrows** serve to reduce/increase the range on the Y-axis. If the spectrum is stretched (i.e. you cannot see the entire spectrum on the screen), then the combinations of **SHIFT + right arrow** or **SHIFT + left arrow** enable to move the spectrum on the screen. By pressing **HOME**, the cursor moves to the beginning of the spectrum displayed on the screen. By pressing **END**, the cursor moves to the end of the spectrum displayed on the screen.

**START** - starts new measurement.

**ENTER** - escapes to the previous menu (signal path selection).

**F2** – saves spectrum to the instrument memory (see chapter **On-Line Data Storing**).

**F5** - escapes to the previous menu (signal path selection).

In case of HF spectrum all frequencies below 5 kHz are dumped in the analyser analogue part before using of FFT and the corresponding lines are not displayed. The reason is maximum sensitivity of FFT in HF band.

**Do not forget, in HF spectrum you cannot evaluate any frequency below 5kHz.**

## Order Analysis

**Note:** Instruments supplied in the basic version do not have to have the measurement implemented – see chapter **Capabilities of 4101 Analysers**.

The order analysis makes accurate evaluation of amplitude and phase at machine speed frequency (rotation). It is based on synchronized sampling of time signal with machine speed.

**The tachoprobe is need for the measurement – see chapter Machine Speed.**

The measurement is very similar to the measurement of complex spectrum: the results of the measurement are amplitude and phase arrays at the machine speed frequency and its integer multiples. The signal path does not have to be selected as in case of spectrum measurement since the order analysis is carried out always via its own signal path [mm/s].

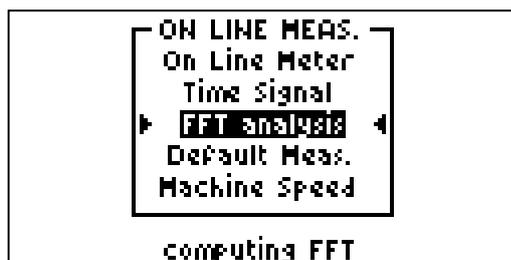


Fig. Activation of the FFT analysis

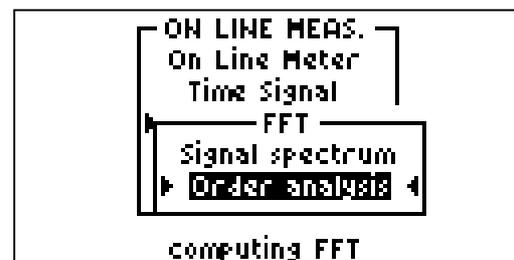


Fig. Activation of the Order analysis

Confirm each selection by **START** or **ENTER**. In the upper right screen corner see the process evaluation.

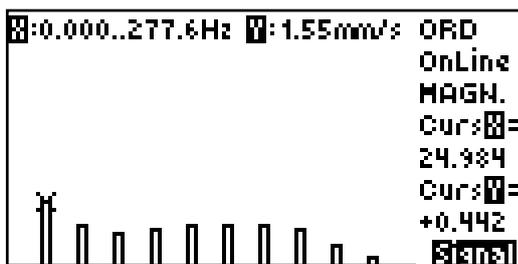


Fig. Display of the amplitude array

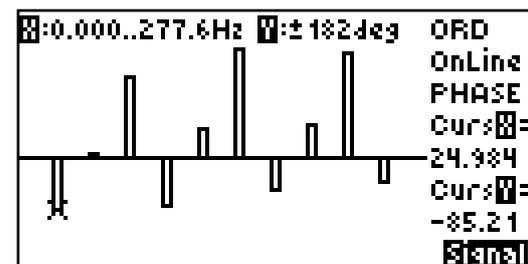


Fig. Display of the phase array

Two screens contain measurement results. You switch between them by using **PgUp** and **PgDn**. Amplitude values (**MAGN**) of first ten harmonics (1<sup>st</sup> harmonic component equals the machine speed frequency, N<sup>th</sup> harmonic component is N x machine speed frequency, N = 1, 2, 3, ...) are on the first screen. The phase values (**PHASE**) are on the second screen. Some phase values may be missed, it means that the phase synchronization is not stable and the calculation was not made.

If the analyser is used to measure the **Machine Deflection Shapes** (MDS), another screen is added for the measurement of the order analysis. Such screen shows a table of measured values for fast measurement reading and recording. This table is displayed as the first one after completing the measurement. By pressing the **PgUp**, **PgDn** keys, activate the above described screens.

## Default Measurements

This type of measurement serves to provide the basic evaluation of static parameters of the measured signal. The **TRUE RMS** and **TRUE PEAK** values are measured for all the four signal paths (see chapter **Types of Signal Processing**) and also the **Crest and Kurtosis factors** are calculated. If necessary, this measurement may be stored to the route by pressing the **F2** key – see chapter **On-line Data Storing**. The measurement is intended in particular for off-route measurements that have not been pre-planned. The possibility to store the measured on-line data to the existing route means a considerable saving of measurement time.

From the **ON LINE MEAS.** screen select **Default Meas.**, press the **START** or **ENTER** keys and run the entire series of measurement.

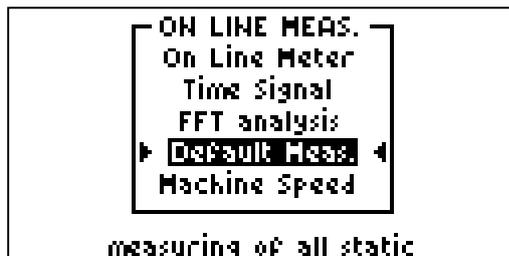


Fig. Activation of the Default Meas.

Results are displayed on four screens. Switch by the **PgUp/ PgDn** buttons.

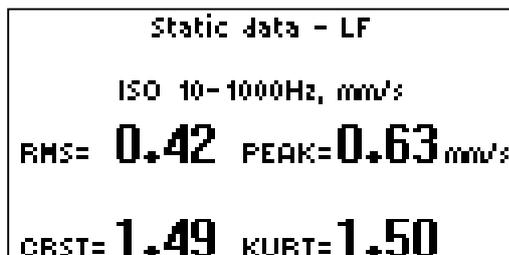


Fig. Display of the Default Meas. – LF

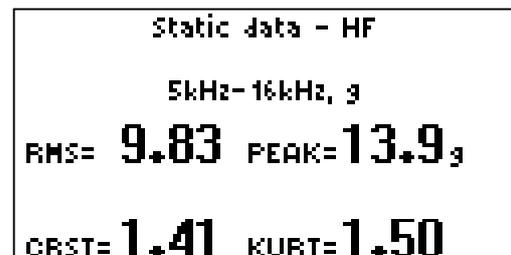


Fig. Display of the Default Meas. - HF

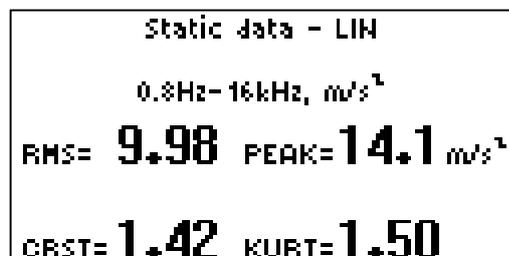


Fig. Display of the Default Meas. – LIN

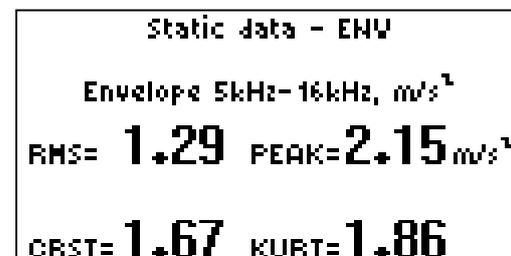


Fig. Display of the Default Meas. - ENV

**START** - starts new measurement.

**ENTER** - starts new measurement.

**F2** – saves all data to the instrument memory (see chapter **On-Line Data Storing**).

**F5** - escapes to the previous menu.

## Machine Speed

(For instrument with optional RPM Meas software only.)

**Note:** Instruments supplied in the basic version do not have to have the measurement implemented – see chapter **Capabilities of 4101 Analysers**.

This item is used for measurement of RPM and CPS.

**The tachoprobe is need for the measurement.**

Select **Machine Speed** item and real time RPM (or Hz) value appears.

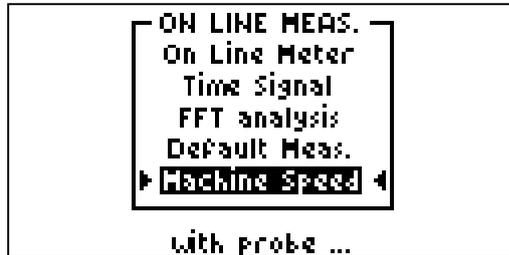


Fig. Activation of the Machine Speed

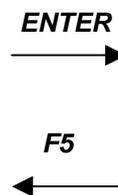


Fig. Display of the Machine Speed

**F2** – saves data to the instrument memory (see chapter **On-Line Data Storing**).

**F5** - escapes to the previous menu.

## Connection of the Tachoprobe

The analyser has a **BNC** connector on its upper side (see chapter **Connectors**) marked **TRIG** and a **Canon** connector marked **RS232** to connect the trigger or the tachoprobe – see chapter **Measurement Setup** (Trigger - External).

- The **BNC** connector (**TRIG**) serves to connect the trigger generator to the TTL level (generally to a minimum level of 0.7 V). They can be pulses synchronizing the beginning of measurement to a certain state of technological process or pulses from the tachoprobe for the machine speed synchronization of measurement.
- The tachoprobe, light or laser, can be connected to the **Canon** connector (marked **RS232**) for the measurement of RPM and for the machine speed synchronization of measurement.

The analyser is equipped with an internal supply unit for both the optical and laser probe, carrying the supply voltage automatically to the RS232 connector **upon starting** the selected measurement.

## **Machine Balancing (ENTER)**

(For instrument with optional Balancing software only.)

**Note:** Instruments supplied in the basic version do not have to have the measurement implemented – see chapter **Capabilities of 4101 Analysers**.

If your instrument includes software for field balancing, then you have powerful tool. In simply way you can keep your machines in good condition. We suppose in next text, what the machine problem, which causes vibrations is unbalance.

**If you try to remove vibrations by balancing and the machine problem is nor unbalance, you will not be successful.**

The theory of balancing is not described in this manual. Use another publications to study this branch. Request the application note on balancing from your supplier or directly from the manufacturer Adash CZ.

The process of balancing is based on the order analysis measurement and the following rules apply:

- The signal path does not have to be selected (see chapter **Types of Signal Processing**), all amplitude measurements when balancing are performed in **mm/s** via a special filter (signal path).
- The measured phases are displayed in angle degrees [deg].
- The calculated weight masses are displayed in grams; enter the mass of the trial weight in the same unit.

**All the measurements in the balancing module require the tachoprobe to be connected – see chapter Machine Speed.**

The standard instrument of 4100 series is intended for the balancing of machines with speed from **600 to 12,000 RPM**. The process of balancing can be carried out in several steps since the balancing data are stored in the memory and the instrument can be switched off during the balancing process after completing any step.

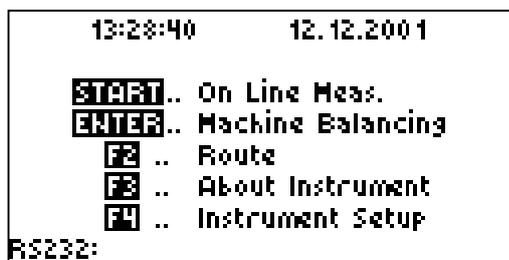


Fig. Main menu of the analyser

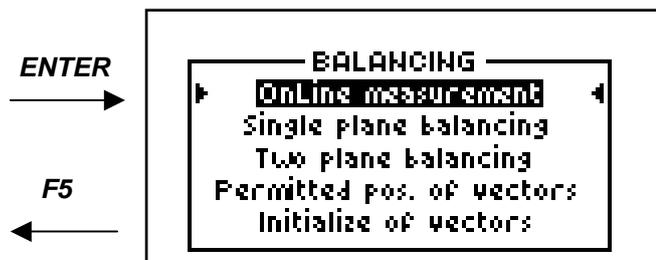


Fig. BALANCING menu

Push the **ENTER** key in the main menu and select desired type of process.

<b>OnLine measurement</b>	real time amplitude and phase measurement at machine speed frequency.
<b>Single plane balancing</b>	balancing in one plane only.
<b>Two plane balancing</b>	balancing in two planes.
<b>Permitted pos. of vectors</b>	dividing the correction mass into two components on desired angle positions.
<b>Initialize of vectors</b>	clear whole balancing memory.

## OnLine Measurement

It enables real time amplitude and phase measurement at machine speed frequency. The beep labels every new measurement.

By measuring, find the point and direction where vibrations at the machine speed frequency are the strongest. Position the vibration sensor for the process of balancing at such point.

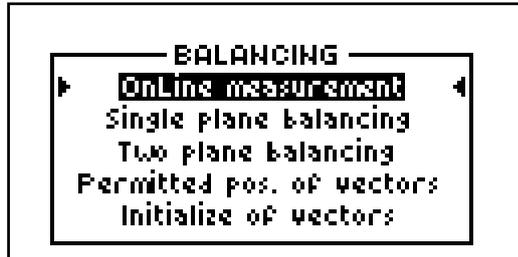


Fig. Activation of the OnLine measurement

ENTER →

← F5

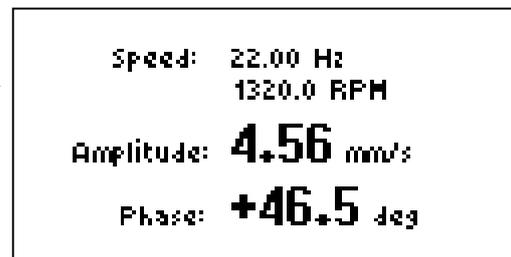


Fig. Display of the OnLine measurement

*Prior to any balancing, it is advisable to perform on-line measurement and check the measured values stability. An unstable phase indicates that the vibration problem is probably not due to unbalance.*

## Single Plane Balancing

Prior to balancing, initiate vectors and on-line measurement – see chapters **OnLine Measurement** and **Initialization of Vectors**.

The single plane balancing is carried out in three steps:

- 1<sup>st</sup> RUN measurement on the rotor in the initial, i.e. expected unbalanced condition
- T. MASS adding a trial weight with a defined mass
- 2<sup>nd</sup> RUN measurement with the trial mass.

Having carried out these three steps, the balance algorithm calculates the correction of mass and position of the final correction weight. The last step **TEST** is the control measurement of balancing success.

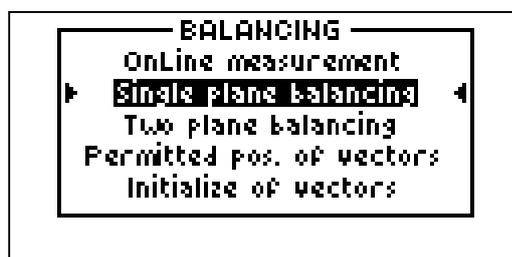


Fig. Activation of the Single plane balancing

ENTER →

← F5

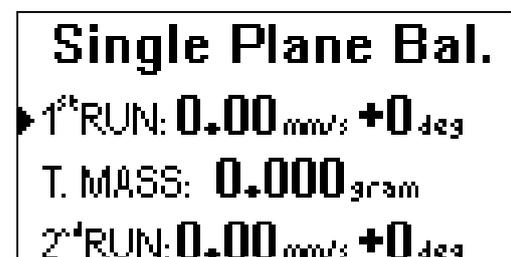


Fig. Three steps of the balancing

The instrument control in the balancing is very simple. From the **BALANCING** menu select **Single plane balancing** and press the **ENTER** key. The first screen will offer the measurement options in three steps, the second screen will show the calculated corrections and results of the test run. The screens are changed over using the **PgUp / PgDn** keys. The individual steps are selected using the **up / down arrows**, which set the indicator (on the left of the screen) to the requested step. By pressing the **START** or **ENTER** keys, run the measurement or calculation.

The analyser can be switched off any time during the process of balancing after completing any of the above steps. After the analyser is switched on again, all the measurement and calculation results from the previous steps are maintained.

A special section in the memory is allocated to the balancing data, which continuously stores the last measured and calculated data.

## Procedure of the Single Plane Balancing

1. Mount the vibration sensor to the bearing housing in the direction where vibrations are strongest (at the machine speed frequency) and connect the tachoprobe.
2. Switch on the analyser and in the main menu press **ENTER – Machine Balancing**.
3. If the balancing is to be started, initiate vectors – see chapter **Initialization of Vectors**.
4. Activate the OnLine measurement function and check the stability of the measured values – see chapter **OnLine Measurement**.
5. Activate the **Single plane balancing** function – activate the first balancing screen with three steps.
6. Using the **up/down arrows**, set the indicator (arrow) on the left of the screen to the **1<sup>st</sup> RUN** and run by pressing **START**.
7. Mount the trial weight to the rotor and enter its mass in gr. in the **T. MASS** step (set the indicator to the correct point, press **ENTER** and you will be prompted to enter the trial mass, enter the value and validate by pressing **ENTER**).
8. Set the indicator to the **2<sup>nd</sup> RUN** and perform the measurement with the trial mass.
9. The second screen will display the calculated corrections of weight and angle. The angle is expressed in relation **to the position of the trial mass**. For instance, the value of +29° means that the final weight must be placed by 29° **further** than the trial mass. **The + sign used with the angle value always indicates the movement in the direction of the rotor rotation.**
10. **Mark the position of the trial mass as 0° and remove the trial mass!**
11. Position the calculated weight to the calculated position (angle).
12. Verify your success performing a test measurement in the **TEST RUN** step.
13. If the success rate is too low, run the „TRIM“ measurement in which the program will calculate **another** correction weight and the angle of its position based on the test measurement. All the data are related to the original position of the trial mass. **Previously positioned weights are not removed now!**
14. Repeat steps 12 and 13 until the complete balance is reached.

**Single Plane Bal.**  
 1<sup>st</sup>RUN: 5.20 mm/s +69 deg  
 T. MASS: 26.00 gram  
 2<sup>nd</sup>RUN: 6.90 mm/s -162 deg

Fig. Three steps performed

**Result**  
 Corr. MASS: 12.35 gram  
 ANGLE: +29 deg  
 TEST RUN

Fig. Display of the calculated results, TEST RUN is ready

**Test Run**  
 TEST: 2.69 mm/s +33 deg  
 1<sup>st</sup>RUN: 5.20 mm/s => 52 %  
 TRIM No.1

Fig. TEST RUN step performed

**Trim No.1**  
 Corr. MASS: 6.390 gram  
 ANGLE: -7 deg  
 TEST RUN

Fig. Calculation of the first „TRIM“

### Several Basic Recommendations in Case of a Low Success Rate

- Check the connection and the correct function of the vibration sensor and tachoprobe.
- Perform OnLine Measurement in the balancing mode and check the amplitude and phase stability.
- If no improvement is reached by repeated balancing, then the problem is usually not in the unbalance and your efforts are vain.
- Pay attention to the amount of total additional mass you are adding to the rotor because this may itself cause problems.

### Two Plane Balancing

**Note:** Instruments supplied in the basic version do not have to have the measurement implemented – see chapter *Capabilities of 4101 Analysers*.

Prior to balancing, initiate vectors and on-line measurement – see chapters *OnLine Measurement* and *Initialization of Vectors*.

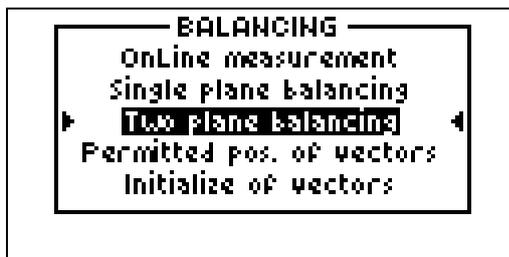


Fig. Activation of the Two plane balancing

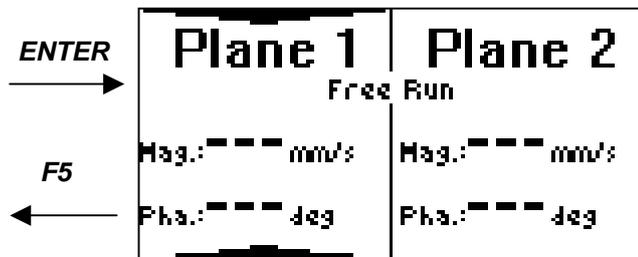


Fig. The first screen of the balancing

The procedure of two plane balancing is very similar to the single plane balancing; only more measurements must be performed. Select measurement locations as near each plane as it is possible and mount the sensor(s). For the measurement in plane 1 and 2 usually select bearing housings closest to the individual planes. The whole process of balancing is controlled by the instrument using several screens, whose content will be described later. Each screen is divided into two parts. The left part contains data from plane one, the right part is for plane two. On the screen under the plane number there is always the description of the step that is being performed. The measurement is run by pressing the **START** key. The arrow (indicator) showing the active plane is changed by pressing the **left/right arrows**. Move between the screens by pressing the **PgUp/PgDn** keys.

The process of balancing may be terminated after completing either step by pressing the **F5** key or by switching off the instrument. Until the *Initialization of Vectors* command is executed, the measured and calculated data remain in the instrument and can be recalled any time.

The first screen displays the measurement results of the **Free Run** (in original machine condition) in both the planes without any trial mass.

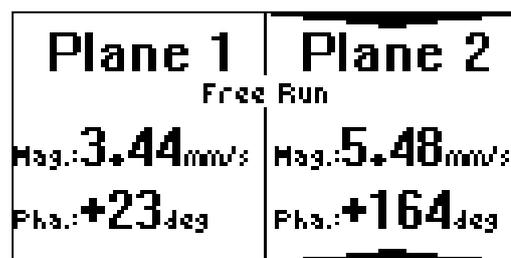
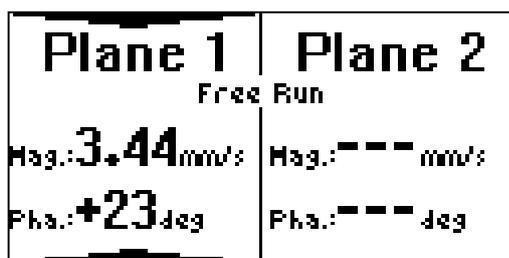


Fig. The measurement without any trial mass

The next step is the positioning of the **trial mass in plane 1 and the designation of its position as 0°** since the results of further measurements are related to this original position of the trial mass. Then the measurement is done with a trial mass in plane 1. There are two measurements to make: one measurement in plane 1 and another in plane 2. The results are displayed on the following screen.

<b>Plane 1</b>	<b>Plane 2</b>
Trial Mass In Plane 1	
Trial mass	Trial mass
<b>1.00gram</b>	<b>! REMOVE !</b>
Mark position !	

Fig. The positioning of the trial mass in plane 1

<b>Plane 1</b>	<b>Plane 2</b>
Meas. With Trial Mass In Plane 1	
Mag: <b>12.4mm/s</b>	Mag: <b>15.1mm/s</b>
Pha: <b>-11deg</b>	Pha: <b>+174deg</b>

Fig. Measurement with the trial mass in plane 1

**Remove the trial mass from plane 1** and in the same way perform measurement with the trial mass in plane 2.

<b>Plane 1</b>	<b>Plane 2</b>
Trial Mass In Plane 2	
Trial mass	Trial mass
<b>! REMOVE !</b>	<b>1.00gram</b>
	Mark position !

Fig. The positioning of the trial mass in plane 2

<b>Plane 1</b>	<b>Plane 2</b>
Meas. With Trial Mass In Plane 2	
Mag: <b>4.28mm/s</b>	Mag: <b>0.68mm/s</b>
Pha: <b>+164deg</b>	Pha: <b>-102deg</b>

Fig. Measurement with the trial mass in plane 2

Now the calculated measurement results are displayed for the position of the correction weights for both the planes. The sense is the same as in single plane balancing, the angles are calculated from the marked positions of trial masses. Positive angles are in the direction of rotation, negative angles are contrary to the direction of rotation.

<b>Plane 1</b>	<b>Plane 2</b>
Result Values	
Mass: <b>0.42gram</b>	Mass: <b>0.92gram</b>
Ang: <b>+102deg</b>	Ang: <b>+52deg</b>

Fig. The calculated measurement results

Remove the trial mass and place the correction weights to the correct positions. Having performed the calculated balancing, test measurements can be carried out and, based on the measured results, „TRIM“ measurement can be run to achieve the requested values of balance.

<b>Plane 1</b>	<b>Plane 2</b>
Test Measurement	
Mag: <b>0.05mm/s</b>	Mag: <b>0.04mm/s</b>
Pha: <b>-99deg</b>	Pha: <b>-66deg</b>

Fig. Results of the test measurement

<b>Plane 1</b>	<b>Plane 2</b>
Result Of Trim # 1	
Mass: <b>0.01gram</b>	Mass: <b>0.02gram</b>
Ang: <b>-141deg</b>	Ang: <b>-145deg</b>

Fig. Results of the Trim #1

Plane 1 - the 1<sup>st</sup> RUN 3.44 mm/s, test measurement 0.05 mm/s  
 Plane 2 - the 1<sup>st</sup> RUN 5.48 mm/s, test measurement 0.04 mm/s

Attach the correction masses according to the same sign convention as before.

**Note:** The angle is with respect to the original positions of the trial masses and **NOT** with respect to the location of the correction masses.

Once you have added the additional correction masses (do not remove the original correction mass or masses), press **PgDn** and **START** to make an additional trim test run. The trim program is now in a loop. You may repeat this trim a total of 40 times in order to achieve the success you require.

## Permitted Position of Vectors

If the weight cannot be positioned to the requested angle, its mass must be divided in two parts and such parts must be positioned wherever possible. A practical example is the balancing of a ventilator where the weight can only be positioned on its rotor blades.

After activating this function, enter the requested weight mass (press **ENTER**, enter the weight mass in gr., press **ENTER**). Using the **up/down arrows**, set the indicator on the left of the screen to the next requested item and in the same way enter the angle in degrees and further the angles of two planes between which the requested position is located. In the lower part of the screen the final masses will be calculated immediately.

**Note:** The angles are entered in the absolute value, thus the 0° position **does not have** to necessarily correspond to the position of the trial mass but **it can be selected**, for instance, according to the dimensioning in the balanced rotor drawing.

Permitted pos. of vectors	
Vector mass:	12.000
Vector angel:	72.000
1-st pos. angle:	60.000
2-nd pos. angle:	120.00
-----	
1-st pos. mass:	10.297
2-nd pos. mass:	2.8809

Fig. Result of the vector distribution

## Initialization of Vectors

By activating this function, all the measured data in the balance memory (for planes 1 and 2) will be erased. This operation should always precede any **new** balancing.

Until the function is activated, the measured and calculated data remain in the analyser memory, also after switching off the analyser. After switching on the analyser again, you can continue the already started process of balancing from the point where it had been interrupted.

## On-Line Data Storing (F2)

(For instrument with optional Route software only.)

**Note:** Instruments supplied in the basic version only do not have to have this function implemented – see chapter **Capabilities of 4101 Analysers**.

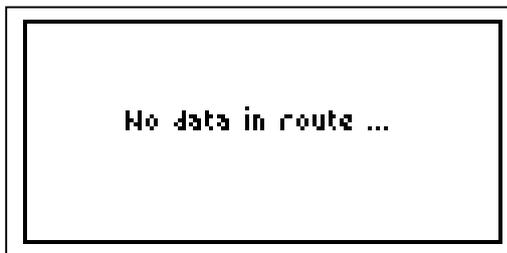
If the on-line measurement results are being displayed on the screen, the measured data can be stored in the analyser memory by pressing **F2** and via the RS232 serial interface transferred to the PC for further processing – see chapter **Indication of Data Transfer to the PC**. Both the types of data measured by the analyser can be stored – see chapter **Static and Dynamic Data**. These on-line data stored in the analyser memory are called in the text **off-route data** and can be downloaded from the analyser, viewed and archived the same as the route data; they must only be **manually assigned** to the corresponding database cells in the data export in the DDS environment – see chapter **User Software**.

**For older types of analysers up to version 3 the following limitations are valid:**

If the analyser is not equipped with the **Balancing** software, then the balance memory area is used to store on-line static data measured in the On Line Meter mode – see chapter **On Line Meter**. Any time during the measurement in the On Line Meter mode, the measurement can be interrupted by pressing **F2** and the displayed result may be stored in the analyser memory. If the analyser is equipped with the balancing module, data measured in the On Line Meter mode cannot be stored, however the static measurements may be stored in the Default Meas. mode – see chapter **Default Measurements**. The RPM on-line measurement can always be stored.

**This limitation does not apply** to the analysers from version 3 inclusive; data in the On Line Meter mode can be stored always.

### Data Storing



If no measured data are stored in the analyser memory, this information will be displayed after pressing **F2** in the main menu of the analyser.

Fig. Memory of the measured data is erased

After pressing **F2** from the screen with the results of the measured data, you will be prompted to enter **the measurement identification number**, which can have from 1 to 15 digits and is entered on the upper line of the display after being prompted **Enter number: \_**.

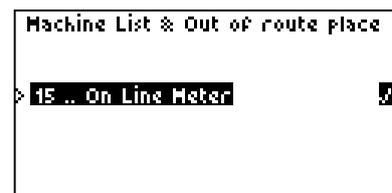
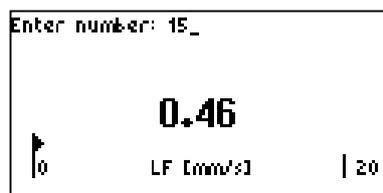


Fig. On Line Meter measurement    Fig. Identification number 15 entered    Fig. Memory contents

The identification number serves only for your orientation in the analyser memory. A different identification number can be assigned to each measurement, however also several different measurements may be stored under the same identification number (for instance, all the

measurements from one measurement point). Data are stored to the analyser memory by entering the identification number and pressing **ENTER**. By pressing **F5** when entering the identification number, you cancel your request to store the data to the analyser memory.

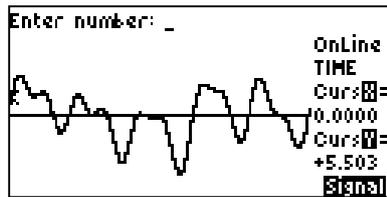


Fig. Time signal measurement

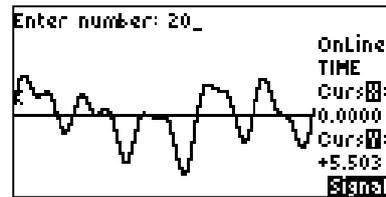


Fig. Identification number 20 entered

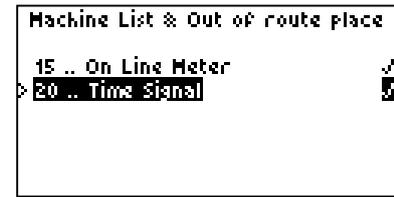


Fig. Memory contents

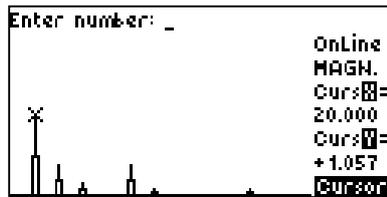


Fig. Signal spect. measurement

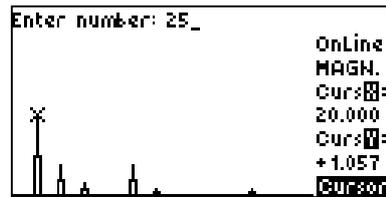


Fig. Identification number 25 entered

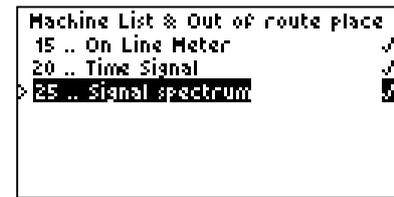


Fig. Memory contents

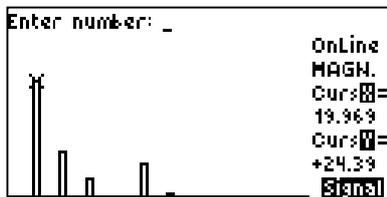


Fig. Order analysis measurement

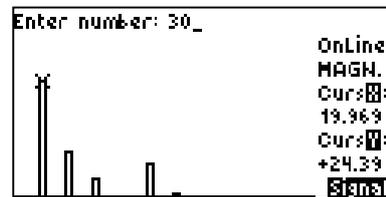


Fig. Identification number 30 entered

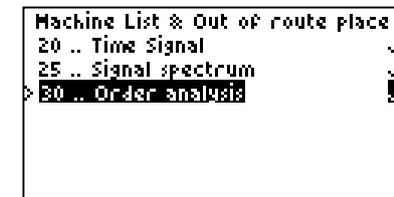


Fig. Memory contents

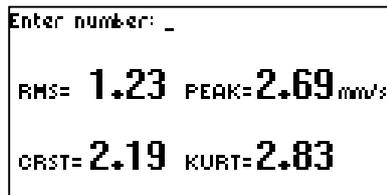


Fig. Default Measurements

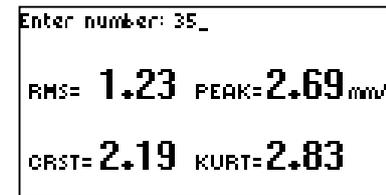


Fig. Identification number 35 entered

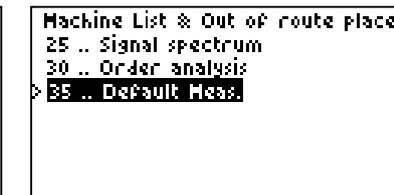


Fig. Memory contents



Fig. Machine Speed

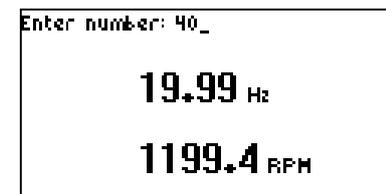


Fig. Identification number 40 entered

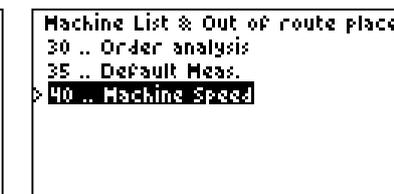


Fig. Memory contents

For the viewing of the data stored in the analyser memory see chapter **Display of Measured Data**. After pressing **F2** in the analyser main menu, a list of all the stored measurements will appear:

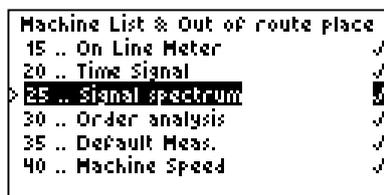


Fig. List of stored measurements

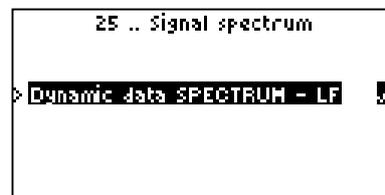


Fig. Selected measurement for F2 ... Route only



Fig. Result of the selected meas.

→ right arrow

→ ENTER

## Route (F2)

(For instrument with optional Route software only.)

**Note:** Instruments supplied only in the basic version do not have to have this function implemented – see chapter **Capabilities of 4101 Analysers**.

The **route** means the **list of machines** and **on-line measurements** performed off-route (if any) – see chapter **On-Line Data Storing**.

**Data measured in the route** represent the measurement results on individual machines included in the list + on-line data stored off-route.

### Creation of the Machine List

The **Machine** term is related to the database DDS system where the **Machine** label is clearly defined in the data structure. The DDS user software is the only tool for the creation of the Machine list of the route. The transfer of the Machine list from the PC to the analyser and the reverse transfer of the measured data of the route from the analyser to the PC is described in User's Manual – see chapter **User Software**.

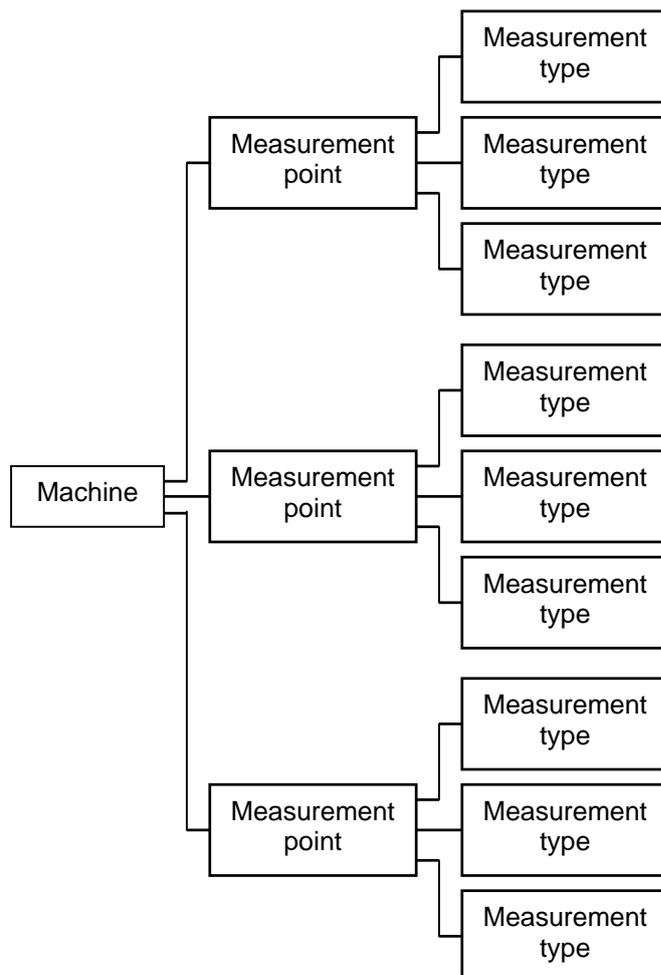


Fig. Structure of the Machine list item

Each item in the **Machine** list consists of 1 or more **measurement point** items.

Each **measurement point** item consists of 1 or more **measurements** items. The measurement item already defines the type of measurement, for instance Default Meas., FFT spectrum via the LF signal path, Time signal via the LIN signal path, etc.

Each **measurement** item may contain 1 **description** item.

**Each** of the above indicated items occupies 1 **segment** in the analyser memory.

The analyser memory assigned to the machine list consists of 4,096 segments, i.e. a **maximum** of **4,096** various items can be stored, which together create the requested structure of the machine list. Items machine, measurement point and measurement without description occupy always 1 memory segment, item measurement with a description occupies 2 segments.

**Note:** If, for instance, two static data cells **LF-RMS** and **LF-PEAK** are defined in the database, then in the analyser both the measurements are performed parallelly and are included in a single measurement item marked **Static data-LF**. Therefore, the number of measurement items may be lower than the corresponding number of data cells in the DDS database.

### Viewing the Machine List

We expect that the list of machines has already been created and transferred from the PC to the analyser and we are going to measure data.

In the main menu press the **F2** key. The route display will show.

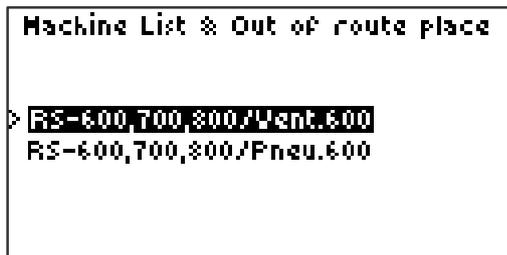


Fig. Route screen

The currently active machine is always indicated by an arrow on the left of the display. Using the **up/down arrows** or the **PgUp, PgDn, End** and **Home** keys, the requested machine can be activated.

The viewing of the machine structure using the **up/down arrows, right / left** keys is schematized as follows:

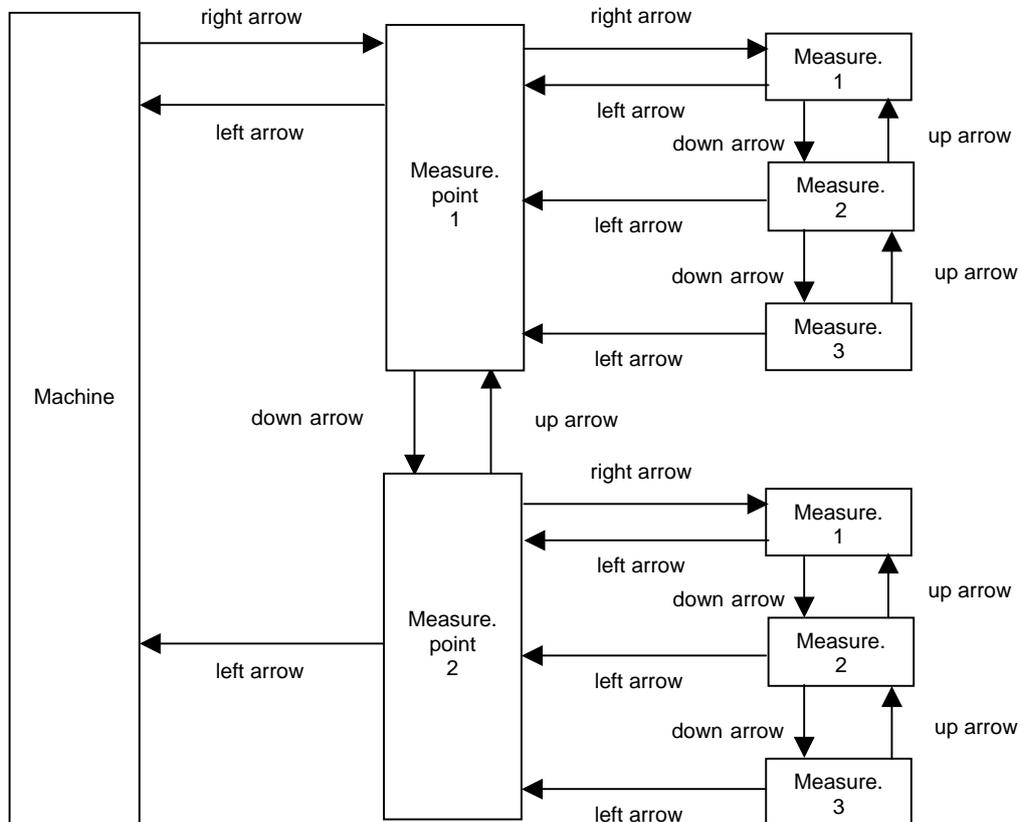


Fig. Viewing the structure of the machine list item using the up / down, left / right keys.

By pressing the **right arrow**, move in the machine structure to the **1<sup>st</sup> item one level lower**.  
Using the **up / down arrows**, walk through the individual items **at the selected level**.  
By pressing the **left arrow**, return in the machine structure **one level higher**.

Each machine item consists of a set of measurement points and several types of measurement can be performed at each measurement point. (Default Meas., FFT spectrum, Time signal, etc.). If you selected the requested machine, then by pressing the **right arrow**, display the list of measurement points of this machine. Using the **up/down arrows**, walk through the list of measurement points. By pressing the **left arrow** at the measurement point level, return to the original route screen.

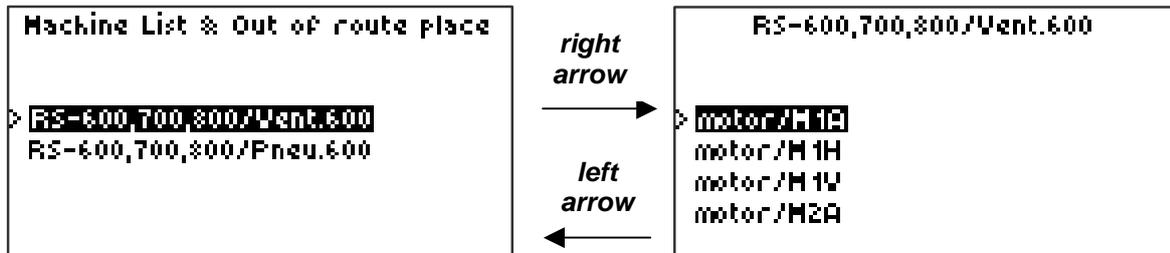


Fig. Route screen

Fig. List of measurement points of the activated machine

By pressing the **right arrow** at the measurement point level, display the list of measurement types that are defined for the activated measurement point. Using the **up/down arrows**, walk through the list of defined measurements. By pressing the **left arrow** at the level of measurement, return to the list of measurement points.

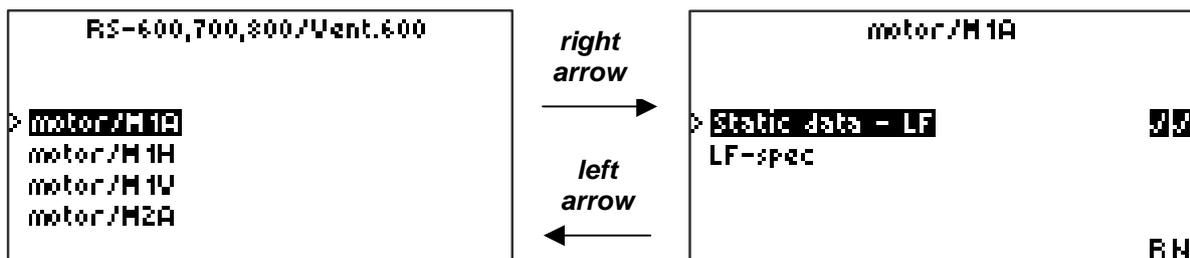


Fig. List of measurement points of the activated machine

Fig. List of measurements defined for the activated measurement point

For each type of measurement symbols on the right inform whether referential data **R** have already been downloaded and whether new data **N** have already been measured.

## Measurements

The individual measurements defined for the selected measurement point can be started by pressing the **START** key:

- 1) For the entire measurement point: by pressing the **START** key from the screen with the list of measurement points. All the measurements will be performed defined for the currently active item in the list of measurement points.
- 2) For the selected type of measurement: by pressing the **START** key from the screen with the list of measurement types. The only measurement will be performed defined by the currently active item in the list of measurements.

If measurement is being performed, then its process is displayed on the screen.

## Note Assignment

When measuring the route, you can add a note to the **machine** or **measurement point** items.

By pressing the **ENTER** key from the display with the list of machines or measurement points, a text note will appear (e.g. Machine not running). By next press of the **ENTER** key, the list can be displayed on the screen and, using the **up/down arrows**, an appropriate note for the currently active machine or measurement point can be selected from the list of pre-defined texts and validated by pressing the **ENTER** key again. By pressing the **F5** key, return to the previous screen with the list of machines or measurement points.

The list of pre-defined notes is not user-modifiable, you can neither add your own text to the list nor modify the existing texts.

- 00-No measurement note.
- 01-Machine not running.
- 02-High noise.
- 03-Oil leak.
- 04-High bearing temperature.
- 05-Motor beating.
- 06-Modulated noise.
- 07-Low oil level.
- 08-Defective belt.
- 09-High vibration of cover.
- 10-Mechanical defect.
- 11-Foundation bolt loose.
- 12-Leakage.
- 13-Operating outside limits.
- 14-Other.
- 15-Point out of route.

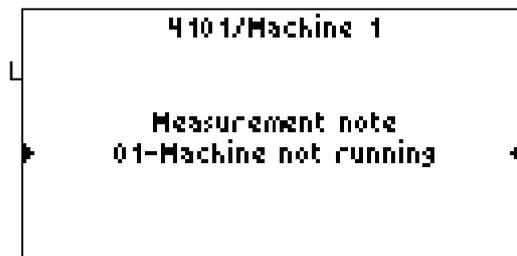


Fig. Note assignment

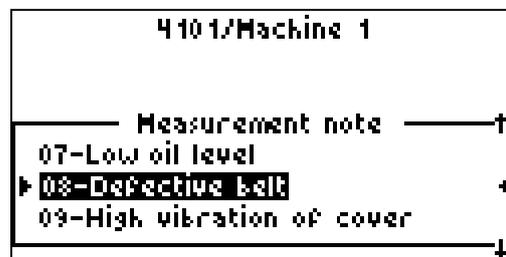


Fig. List of pre-defined notes

## Display of Measured Data

By pressing the **ENTER** key from the display with the **list of measurements** defined in the route or in the list of **measurements** off-route, the measured values of the selected measurement will appear. For the appearance of the screens with the measured data see corresponding measurements in chapter **On Line Measurement**.

If there are more measured data, they can be gradually displayed by pressing the **PgUp**, **PgDn** keys. This case is typical when displaying the result of the **Default Measurements**, represented by four measurement results via 4 signal paths – see chapter **Types of Signal Processing**.

Return to the screen with the list of measurements by pressing the **F5** key.

## Creation of a Copy of the Currently Active Item of the List

By pressing the **F2** key, a copy can be created of the currently active item in the list of items. A copy of the **machine**, **measurement point** and **measurement** items may be created. After pressing the **F2** key, a line appears in the upper part of the screen to enter the identification number of the copied element – see also chapter **On-Line Data Storing**. After entering the number, press the **ENTER** key. A copy of the selected item of the list will be created and included in the list of machines so that you can further work with it.

The measured data transfer from the copy of the item to the database will however not be automatic as with the standard machine item but **manual assignment to the data cell** is required as for the measurement of data off-route – see chapter **On-Line Data Storing**.

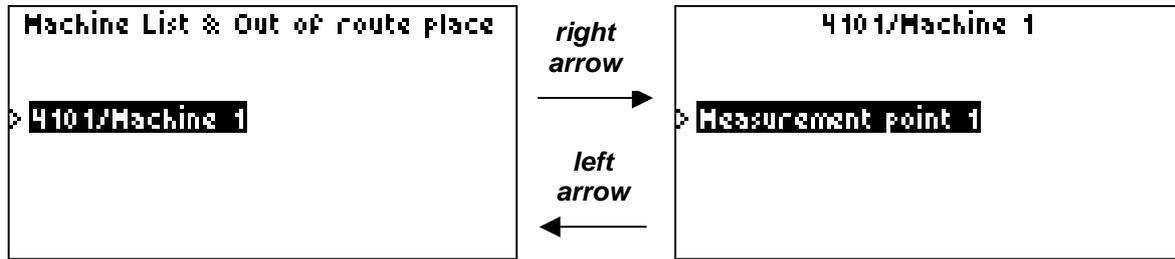


Fig. List of route - 1 machine item

Fig. Measurement point

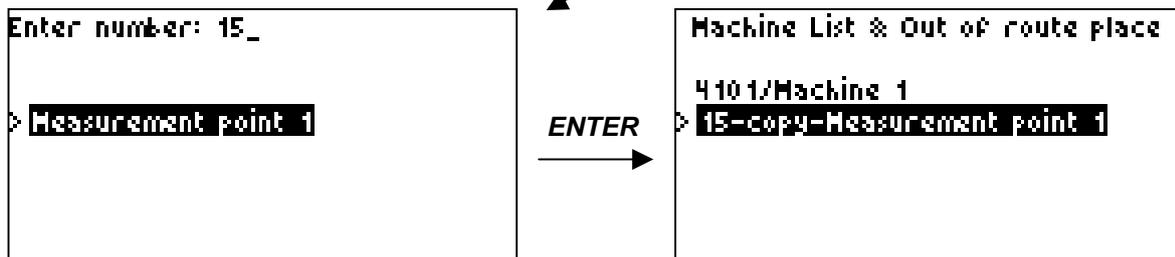


Fig. Creation of a copy with identification number 15

Fig. List of route with the copy

### Removing the Route (SHIFT+F5)

By pressing the combination of the **SHIFT+F5** keys, erase the entire route, including the measured data. Be careful, it is an irreversible operation.

Prior to transferring a new machine list (see chapter **Creation of the Machine List**) from the PC to the analyser, you will be warned that the original route will be erased from the analyser memory; therefore, usually it is not necessary to erase the route manually by pressing **SHIFT+F5**.

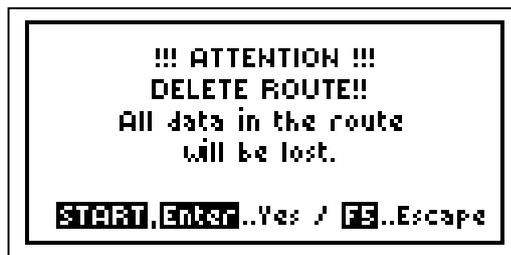


Fig. Warning after pressing **SHIFT+F5**

## About Instrument (F3)

The **F3** key (About Instrument) may be pressed any time. A screen will appear containing the most important data on the current condition of the instrument.

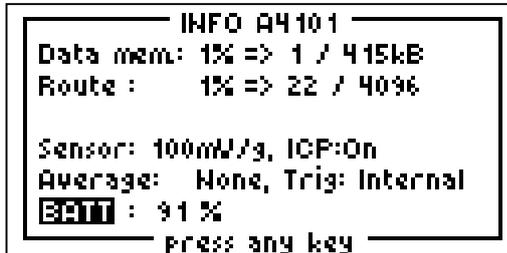


Fig. About instrument (**F3**)

- Data mem** - Current fill of the measurement memory. The displayed information says that out of a total of 415 KB of the memory, 1 KB is occupied, which means less than 1%.
- Route** - Current fill of the memory for the list of machines, measurement points and measurements. The displayed information says that out of a total capacity of 4,096 items, 22 items are occupied, which means less than 1% - see also chapter **Creation of the Machine List**.
- Sensor** - Set sensitivity of the sensor for measurement – see chapter **Measurement Setup**.
- ICP** - Condition of the sensor supply – see chapter **Measurement Setup**.
- Average** - Set number of averages – see chapter **Measurement Setup**.
- Trig** - Set type of measurement triggering – see chapter **Measurement Setup**.
- BATT** - Condition of batteries (100 % means fully charged cells, 0% signals completely discharged cells).

By pressing **any key**, return to the screen from which you pressed **F3**.

## Instrument Setup (F4)

By activating the **F4 key - Instrument Setup** item in the main menu, a menu **CONFIG** will appear from which you can set the basic characteristics of the instrument setup.

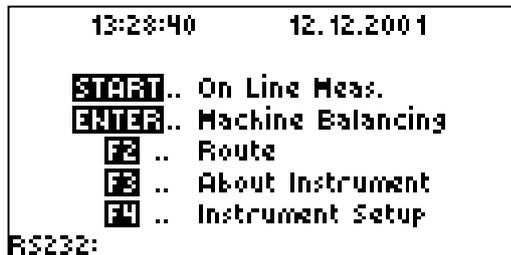


Fig. Main menu of the analyser



Fig. CONFIG menu

## Measurement Setup

By activating the **Measurement** item in the CONFIG setup menu the **MEASUR. SETUP** menu will appear.



Fig. Measurement setup



Fig. List of measurement parameters

## Sensor Setup

Setting of the sensor sensitivity and its ICP powering.

**For a common vibration measurement with the ICP supplied sensor, the ICP supply must be ON.**

Each parameter can be selected using the **up/down arrows**; by pressing **ENTER**, move to the setting screen, set the parameter to the requested value and validate by pressing **ENTER**. By pressing **F5**, leave the setting screen without validating any changes.



Fig. Sensor setup

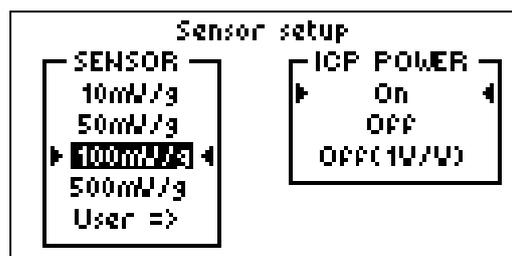


Fig. Setting of the sensor sensitivity and its ICP powering

If you analyze the voltage signal (without any sensor), activate the **Off (1V/1V)** item.

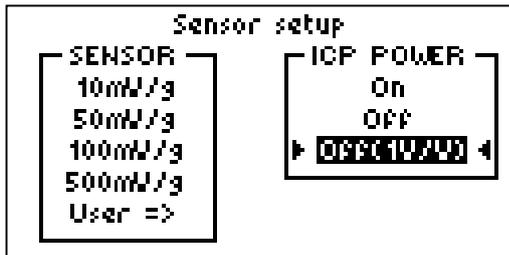


Fig. Voltage signal analysis setting

If the **analysis of a voltage signal from the generator** is requested (**without the connected vibration sensor**), then switch off the ICP power. If Off (1V/1V) is active, the set sensitivity of the sensor will be ignored and all the measurement results will be displayed and stored in volts.

**After finishing this measurement, do not forget to switch the ICP power ON!**

### User Selection of the Sensor Sensitivity

If the vibration sensor is connected to the analyser and accompanied by a calibration certificate from the manufacturer, then it is advisable to introduce this sensitivity value to the **User** (selection) item and set this item as active. If, for instance, a sensor having a nominal sensitivity of 100 mV/g with an effective sensitivity of 102.3 mV/g is used, then the following setting can be performed (see fig.):

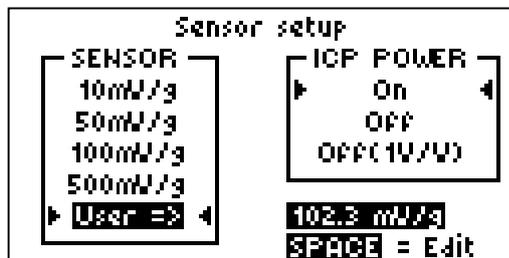


Fig. User selection of the sensor sensitivity

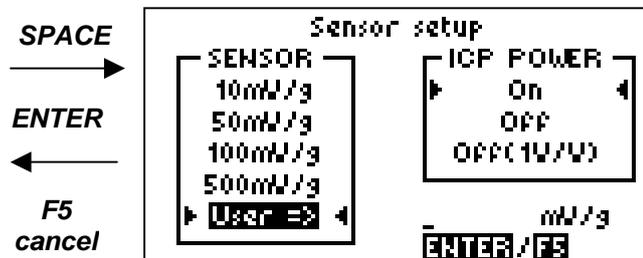


Fig. Editing of the User selection item

### Trigger

The **trigger source** may be set as:

- **Internal** (by pushing the **START** key).
- **Key** (the 1<sup>st</sup> pushing of the **START** key starts the set of measurement condition, the 2<sup>nd</sup> pushing of the **START** key starts the measurement)-
- **External** (e.g. tachoprobe pulses).
- 

This setting has no impact on the measurements that require external triggering (e.g. order analysis, machine balancing).

Each measurement can be externally synchronized as follows:

- from the trigger generator, connected to the **TRIG** input
- from the tachoprobe, connected to the **RS232** input.

**Retrig** is used if time signal or FFT are measured on-line. In that case, selecting **Yes**, it is not necessary to retrigger new measurements by pressing the **START** key. After completing the measurement and after displaying the result, another measurement is triggered automatically.

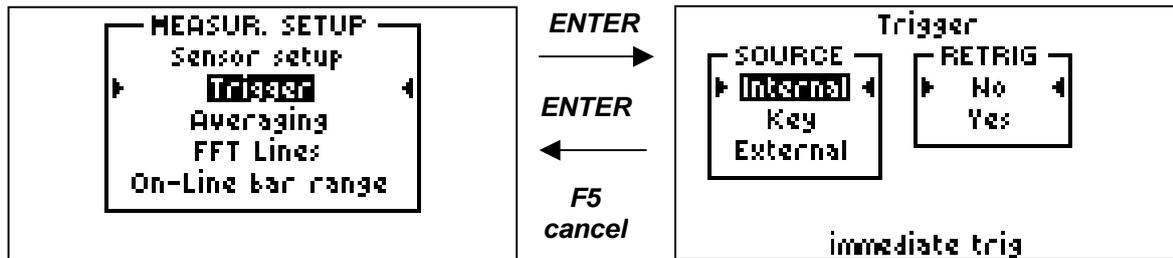


Fig. Activation of the Trigger

Fig. Selection of the Trigger

## Averaging

Setting of a number of the averages. This setting affects all the measurements (with the exception of Default Meas. - see chapter Default Measurements).

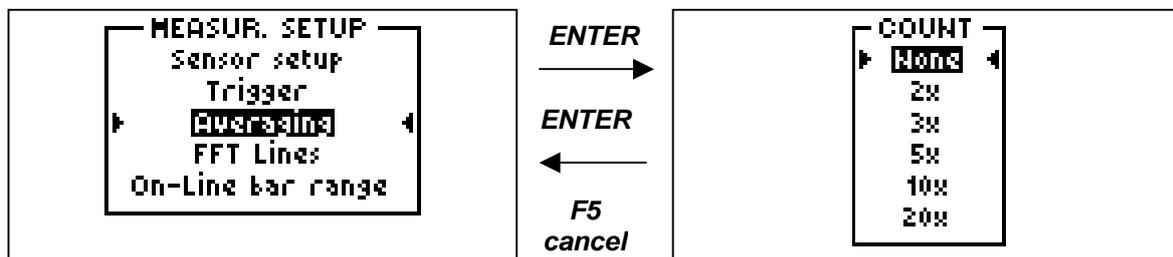


Fig. Activation of the Averaging

Fig. Selection of the number

## FFT lines number

**Note:** Instruments supplied only in the basic version do not have to have this function implemented – see chapter *Capabilities of 4101 Analysers*.

According to the requirement for step size on the frequency axis, the appropriate number of FFT spectrum lines can be set up.

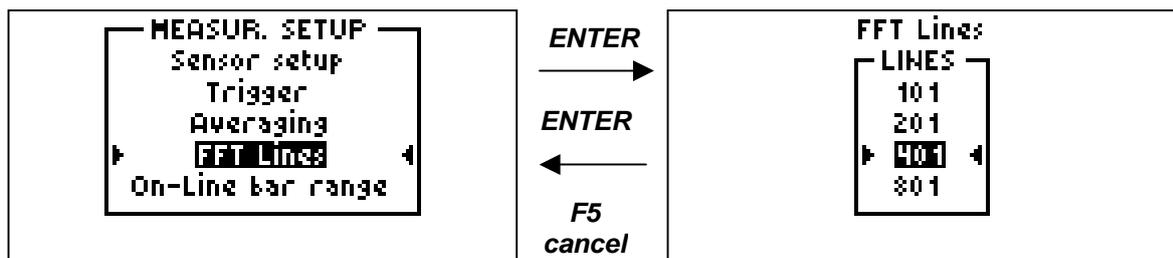
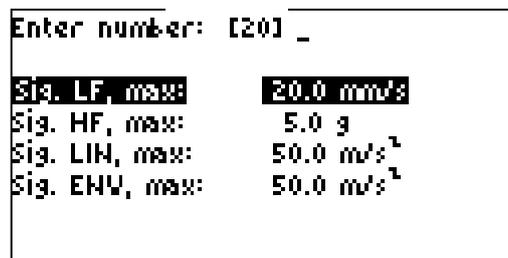
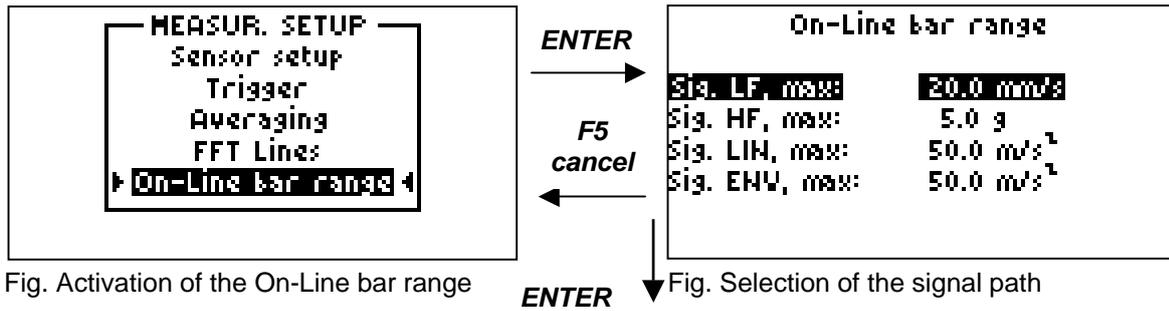


Fig. Activation of the FFT Lines

Fig. Selection of the number

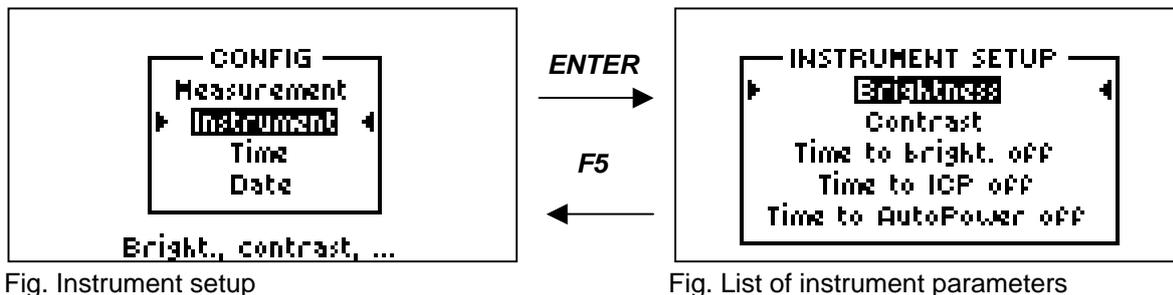
## On-Line bar range

When measuring static values in the On-Line Meter mode, the measurement result is displayed numerically and graphically. The graphical display has the character of a bar graph, whose length corresponds to the measured value. The range (maximum) of the bar graph of each signal path can be set up individually.



## Instrument Setup

By activating the **Instrument** item in the **CONFIG** menu and by pressing the **ENTER** key, a menu will appear from which you can set the basic characteristics of the display and the function of auto power off (see the note below).



Each parameter can be selected using the **up/down arrows**; by pressing **ENTER**, move to the setting screen. From the setting screen, using the **left/right arrows**, set the displayed bar graph to the requested value and validate by pressing **ENTER**. By pressing **F5**, leave the setting screen without validating any changes.

### Brightness

- sets display brightness.

### Contrast

- sets display contrast.

### Time to brightness off

- sets a period of time from the last use of the keyboard after which the backlighting switches off.

### Time to ICP off

- sets a period of time for the sensor ICP power off from the last measurement.

### Time to AutoPower off

- sets a period of time for the instrument power off from the last use of keyboard.

**Note:** The periods are indicated in minutes and are only indicative. The display backlighting, ICP supply and entire device power off when no measurement is being carried out, saves the supply cells.

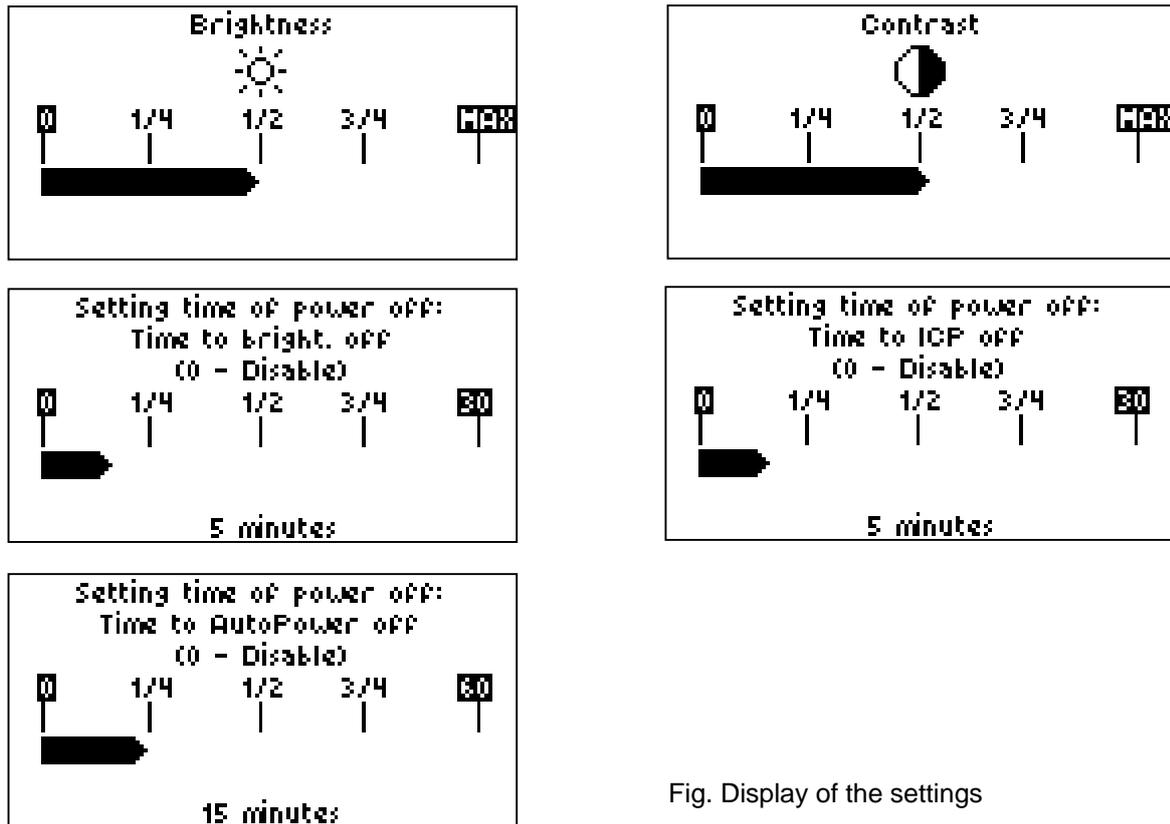


Fig. Display of the settings

### Time and Date Setup

The last two items of the menu are intended for a correct time and date setting. The instrument is equipped with its own clock and each route measurement is assigned its time, which is stored in the database along with the measurement results after uploading the measured data to the PC.

The setting is very simple. After activating the relative functions using the **up/down arrows** and after pressing **ENTER**, the current date or time appear on the display. Using the **left/right arrows**, move to the individual date digits on the line, which can be changed to the requested value by pressing the corresponding numerical key. Validate the setting of the entire line by pressing **ENTER**. By pressing **F5**, leave the setting screen without changing any parameter.

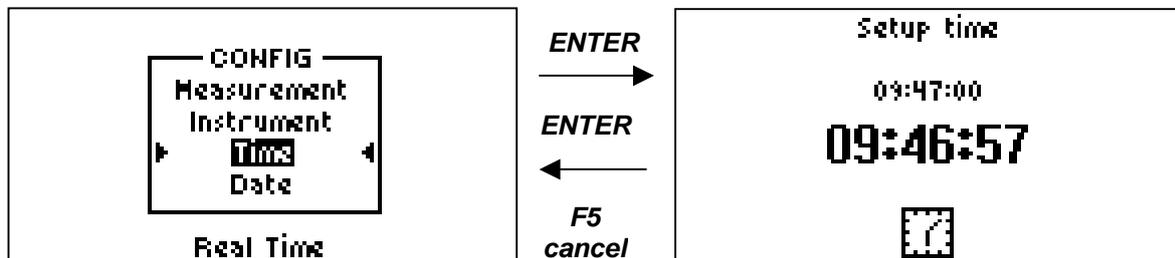


Fig. Activation of the Time

Fig. Time setup

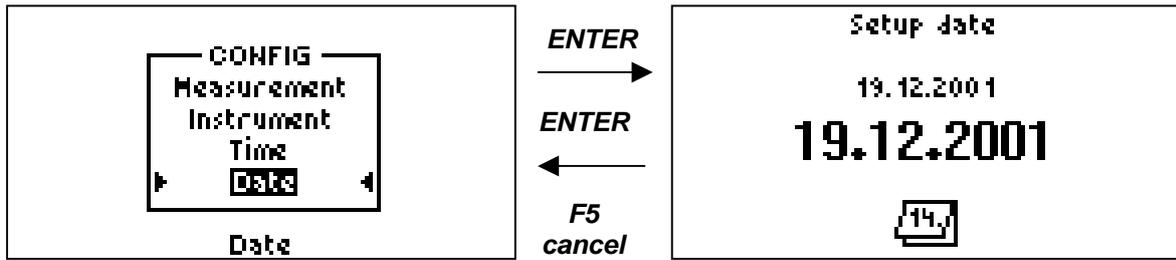


Fig. Activation of the Date

Fig. Date setup

## **Error Conditions**

If an unexpected situation occurs during the work with the analyser, refer to this chapter.

### **Weak Display Backlighting**

By pressing the **F3** key, activate the Info screen (see chapter **About Instrument**) and check the condition of the supply cells. Value BATT: 100% signals fully charged cells, value BATT: 0% means fully discharged cells.

- If the cells are discharged, replace them – see chapter **Analyser Supply**.
- If the cells are not discharged, increase the intensity of display backlighting – see chapter **Instrument Setup** (Brightness, Contrast).

### **Not Implemented!**

This message shows that you are attempting to run a type of measurement in the On Line Meas. mode that is not implemented in the software of your analyser, e.g. Time signal, FFT analysis, Machine Speed – see chapters **Capabilities of 4101 Analysers** and **On Line Measurement**.

If FFT analysis is not implemented in your analyser, then the error message appears also if attempting to set up the FFT Lines parameter – see chapter **Measurement Setup**.

### **ICP Supply Errors**

The internal ICP supply unit of the analyser should be ON during measurement – see chapters **Connection of the Vibration Sensor**, **ICP Supply** and **Measurement Setup**.

#### **ICP Power is Off Warning**

If the *ICP power is off* message appears on the display, do not continue measuring. By repeated pressing of **F5**, return to the main menu of the analyser. Continue measuring only if analysing voltage signal from the generator without any sensor – see chapter **Measurement Setup** – Sensor setup.

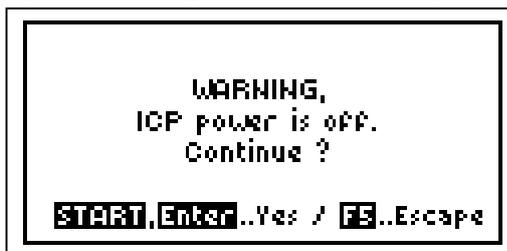


Fig. ICP power is off warning

By pressing the **F4** key from the main menu of the analyser, activate the **CONFIG** menu – see chapter **Measurement Setup**. Select **Sensor setup** and check whether the ICP power is ON.

## ICP Sensor Error

If the ICP sensor error appears on the display, do not continue measuring. Check whether the vibration sensor is correctly connected to the input connector marked **INPUT**. Check the connection cable (interrupted or short-circuited), try to connect another sensor.



Fig. ICP sensor error

The error usually signals:

- The sensor is not connected or the connection cable is interrupted.
- The connection cable is short-circuited.
- Defective sensor.
- Analyser error.

## No Signal from Trigger Input

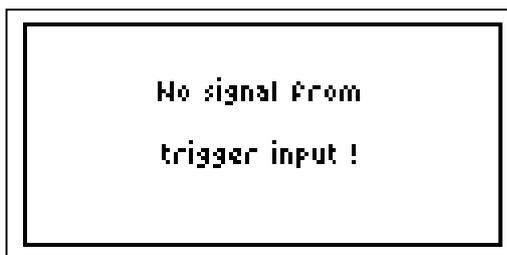


Fig. Trigger pulse timeout

Check the following points:

1. A trigger generator is connected to the BNC connector marked **TRIG** or a tachoprobe is connected to the Canon connector marked **RS232**.
2. Sync. pulses are present on the analyser input.
3. If you do not require synchronization, cancel the selection Trigger, **SOURCE -> External** – see chapter **Measurement Setup**.

The following measurements require external synchronization via tachoprobe:

- order analysis
- all the measurements from the balancing module.

For these measurements you **have to connect the tachoprobe**; the setting of the **Trigger** parameter is not important.

The following measurements require external synchronization:

- complex spectrum
- averaged time signal.

For these measurements, you **have to connect the trigger** and to set the **Trigger** parameter to **SOURCE -> External**.

## Measurement Failed

Check the following points:

1. There is the **W** sign in the upper right corner of the screen, which means that the Trigger parameter is set: **SOURCE -> Key**.
2. By pressing any key, start measurement.

- If you do not require the manual starting of measurements, then press the **F4** key from the main analyser menu, select the **Measurement** parameters and validate by pressing **ENTER**. Select **Trigger**, press **ENTER**, select **Internal** and press **ENTER** – see chapter **Measurement Setup**.

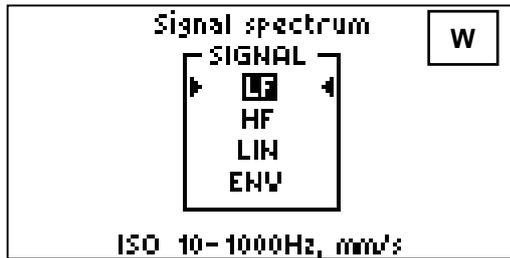


Fig. Measurement failed

## Dynamic Data Cannot Be Measured



Fig. Dynamic data cannot be measured

The Machine list has been transferred from your PC to the analyser memory (see chapter **Route**) in which dynamic data measurement is requested within the route (see chapter **Static and Dynamic Data**) for which your analyser does not have the necessary firmware (see chapter **Capabilities of 4101 Analysers**). Modify the Machine list so that it contains only such measurement types that your analyser is capable to perform.

## Overload!

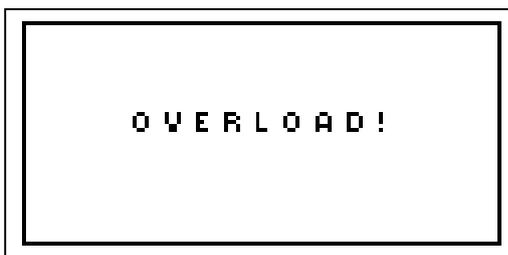


Fig. Too strong signal from the vibration sensor

A signal with such a high amplitude peak range (over  $\pm 3$  V) is carried to the analyser input from the vibration sensor that it cannot be processed in the analogue part of the analyser.

**Use a lower sensitivity vibration sensor** – see chapter **Overloading of the analogue part by the measured signal**.

## **Technical Specification of Adash 4101**

<b>Input channels:</b>	- 1 for vibration sensor (ICP powered or AC) - 1 for external trigger (e.g. tachoprobe)
<b>Construction type:</b>	- standard or Eex ib IIB T3
<b>Measurement types:</b>	- analyser or datacollector
<b>Vibration sensors:</b>	- piezoelectric accelerometers with integrated ICP supplied preamplifier or any AC signal
<b>Input ranges:</b>	- 0.01 - 300 m/s <sup>2</sup> (sensor 100 mV/g) - 0.1 – 3,000 m/s <sup>2</sup> (sensor 10 mV/g) - AC +/- 3 V peak
<b>Data acquisition:</b>	- measurement of TRUE RMS and TRUE PEAK values of vibration in LF, LIN, HF and ENV signal paths - wide-band gHFE and envelope analysis of bearing condition - evaluation of Crest factor value of vibration in LF, LIN, HF and ENV signal paths - evaluation of Kurtosis factor value of vibration in LF, LIN, HF and ENV signal paths - time domain analysis - FFT analysis (amplitude and complex spectrum) - order analysis - single plane balancing and two plane balancing in band 10 to 200 Hz (600 to 12,000 RPM) - machine speed measurement
<b>Trigger:</b>	- auto, manual or external (tachoprobe)
<b>External trigger:</b>	- TTL signal or impulses > 0,7 V
<b>FFT:</b>	- frequency band: 200 Hz (100 Hz), 1 kHz, 16 kHz - FFT lines: max. 801 - Hanning window
<b>Averaging:</b>	- max. 64
<b>Time signal:</b>	- 2001 samples
<b>Signal conditioning:</b>	- integration - envelope analysis
<b>Filters:</b>	- LF, LIN and HF, 200 Hz (100 Hz)
<b>Accuracy:</b>	- 5%
<b>Memory:</b>	- 512 kB
<b>Display:</b>	- LCD with LED backlight
<b>Interface:</b>	- RS232

<b>Software:</b>	- A4000DL, DDS2000, MDS 5.00
<b>Mechanical construction:</b>	- IP55
<b>Temperature range:</b>	- -20 °C až +70 °C
<b>Supplying:</b>	- 4 x AA 1.5 V or 4 x ACU 1.2 V
<b>Dimensions:</b>	- 223 x 105 x 40 mm
<b>Weight:</b>	- aprox. 500 g
<b>Accessories:</b>	- accelerometers, magnets and cables from catalogue - optical or laser tachoprobe - aluminium carrying case - leather cover - battery charger - scales (for balancing measurements only)

**Notes.**

**Mode** - **analyser**: on-line measurement, measurement results are displayed immediately  
- **data collector**: measurement results are stored in the analyser memory – see chapter **User Software**.

**LF, LIN, HF and ENV signal paths** – see chapter **Types of Signal Processing**.

## **User Notes**



