



**Model 699A06**

**Portable Vibration Calibrator**

**Installation and Operating Manual**

**For assistance with the operation of this product,  
contact the PCB Piezotronics, Inc.**

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<b>Service, Repair, and Return Policies and Instructions</b>
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**The information contained in this document supersedes all similar information that may be found elsewhere in this manual.**

**Service** – Due to the sophisticated nature of the sensors and associated instrumentation provided by PCB Piezotronics, user servicing or repair is not recommended and, if attempted, may void the factory warranty. Routine maintenance, such as the cleaning of electrical connectors, housings, and mounting surfaces with solutions and techniques that will not harm the physical material of construction, is acceptable. Caution should be observed to ensure that liquids are not permitted to migrate into devices that are not hermetically sealed. Such devices should only be wiped with a dampened cloth and never submerged or have liquids poured upon them.

**Repair** – In the event that equipment becomes damaged or ceases to operate, arrangements should be made to return the equipment to PCB Piezotronics for repair. User servicing or repair is not recommended and, if attempted, may void the factory warranty.

**Calibration** – Routine calibration of sensors and associated instrumentation is recommended as this helps build confidence in measurement accuracy and acquired data. Equipment calibration cycles are typically established by the users own quality regimen. When in doubt about a calibration cycle, a good “rule of thumb” is to recalibrate on an annual basis. It is

also good practice to recalibrate after exposure to any severe temperature extreme, shock, load, or other environmental influence, or prior to any critical test.

PCB Piezotronics maintains an ISO-9001 certified metrology laboratory and offers calibration services, which are accredited by A2LA to ISO/IEC 17025, with full traceability to SI through N.I.S.T. In addition to the normally supplied calibration, special testing is also available, such as: sensitivity at elevated or cryogenic temperatures, phase response, extended high or low frequency response, extended range, leak testing, hydrostatic pressure testing, and others. For information on standard recalibration services or special testing, contact your local PCB Piezotronics distributor, sales representative, or factory customer service representative.

**Returning Equipment** – *Following these procedures will ensure that your returned materials are handled in the most expedient manner.* Before returning any equipment to PCB Piezotronics, contact your local distributor, sales representative, or factory customer service representative to obtain a Return **Warranty, Service, Repair, and Return Policies and Instructions** Materials Authorization (RMA) Number. This RMA number should be clearly marked on the outside of all package(s) and on the packing

list(s) accompanying the shipment. A detailed account of the nature of the problem(s) being experienced with the equipment should also be included inside the package(s) containing any returned materials.

A Purchase Order, included with the returned materials, will expedite the turn-around of serviced equipment. It is recommended to include authorization on the Purchase Order for PCB to proceed with any repairs, as long as they do not exceed 50% of the replacement cost of the returned item(s). PCB will provide a price quotation or replacement recommendation for any item whose repair costs would exceed 50% of replacement cost, or any item that is not economically feasible to repair. For routine calibration services, the Purchase Order should include authorization to proceed and return at current pricing, which can be obtained from a factory customer service representative.

**Contact Information** – International customers should direct all inquiries to their local distributor or sales office. A

complete list of distributors and offices can be found at [www.pcb.com](http://www.pcb.com). Customers within the United States may contact their local sales representative or a factory customer service representative. A complete list of sales representatives can be found at [www.pcb.com](http://www.pcb.com). Toll-free telephone numbers for a factory customer service representative, in the division responsible for this product, can be found on the title page at the front of this manual. Our ship to address and general contact numbers are:

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E-mail: [info@pcb.com](mailto:info@pcb.com)



PCB工业监视和测量设备 - 中国RoHS2公布表  
PCB Industrial Monitoring and Measuring Equipment - China RoHS 2 Disclosure Table

部件名称	有害物质					
	铅 (Pb)	汞 (Hg)	镉 (Cd)	六价铬 (Cr(VI))	多溴联苯 (PBB)	多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
住房	○	○	○	○	○	○
PCB板	X	○	○	○	○	○
电气连接器	○	○	○	○	○	○
压电晶体	X	○	○	○	○	○
环氧	○	○	○	○	○	○
铁氟龙	○	○	○	○	○	○
电子	○	○	○	○	○	○
厚膜基板	○	○	X	○	○	○
电线	○	○	○	○	○	○
电缆	X	○	○	○	○	○
塑料	○	○	○	○	○	○
焊接	X	○	○	○	○	○
铜合金/黄铜	X	○	○	○	○	○
本表格依据 SJ/T 11364 的规定编制。						
○：表示该有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在 GB/T 26572 规定的限量要求以下。						
X：表示该有害物质至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出 GB/T 26572 规定的限量要求。						
铅是欧洲RoHS指令2011/65/ EU附件三和附件四目前由于允许的豁免。						

CHINA RoHS COMPLIANCE

Component Name	Hazardous Substances					
	Lead (Pb)	Mercury (Hg)	Cadmium (Cd)	Chromium VI Compounds (Cr(VI))	Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O
PCB Board	X	O	O	O	O	O
Electrical Connectors	O	O	O	O	O	O
Piezoelectric Crystals	X	O	O	O	O	O
Epoxy	O	O	O	O	O	O
Teflon	O	O	O	O	O	O
Electronics	O	O	O	O	O	O
Thick Film Substrate	O	O	X	O	O	O
Wires	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	X	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic	O	O	O	O	O	O
Solder	X	O	O	O	O	O
Copper Alloy/Brass	X	O	O	O	O	O

This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364.

O: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

X: Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

Lead is present due to allowed exemption in Annex III or Annex IV of the European RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU.

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# User Manual

## Portable Shaker Table

699A06



# 699A06



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## Product Support

For answers to questions about the 699A06 Portable Vibration Calibrator, consult this manual. For additional product support, contact IMI Sensors at 800-828-8840 in the U.S.A. or 716-684-0001, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST. If it is more convenient, fax your questions or comments to IMI Sensors at 716-684-0987 or email our sales staff at [imi@pcb.com](mailto:imi@pcb.com).

## Warranty

IMI Sensors products are warranted against defective materials and workmanship for ONE YEAR from the date of shipment, unless otherwise specified. Damage to equipment caused by incorrect power, misapplication or procedures inconsistent with this manual are not covered by warranty. If there are any questions concerning the intended application of the product, contact an Applications Engineer. Batteries and other expendable accessory hardware items are excluded.

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# Introduction

# 1

## 1.1 Welcome

Thank you for choosing IMI Model 699A06.

The IMI Model 699A06 Portable Vibration Calibrator provides a field-tested method for on-the-spot dynamic verification of accelerometers, velocity pickups and non-contact displacement transducers. Optional mounting fixtures and hardware needed to connect transducers to the 699A06 mounting platform are available upon request. A closed-loop control algorithm provides enhanced stability and accuracy of frequency and amplitude levels.

The 699A06 incorporates a built-in sine wave oscillator, power amplifier, electrodynamic shaker, NIST-traceable reference accelerometer and digital display. The 699A06 is completely self-contained and operates on battery or AC power.

The built-in reference accelerometer is attached permanently to the shaker armature, maximizing the accuracy between the reference accelerometer and the test transducer. The 699A06 is designed to provide long-term reliable performance over the frequency range of 5 Hz to 10 kHz. The 699A06 can be used for a variety of applications that include:

- *Verification and calibration of vibration transducers and related test systems*
- *Verification of connector and cabling integrity*
- *Confirm machine vibration alarm trip points are set properly and ensure end-to-end functionality of vibration monitoring systems*

## 1.2 Customer Support

IMI Sensors is a PCB Group Company, and we are 100% committed to the PCB Group's pledge of "Total Customer Satisfaction." If at any time you have questions or problems with the 699A06 system, please contact an Application Engineer at IMI Sensors:

Telephone: 716-684-0001  
Toll Free: 800-828-8840  
Fax: 716-684-0987  
Email: [imi@pcb.com](mailto:imi@pcb.com)

## 1.3 Cautionary Notes

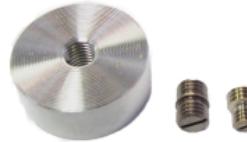
- *Loads of up to 800 grams (28.3 ounces) can be mounted directly to the 699A06 mounting platform. Larger loads may be applied to the platform, however, if prolonged testing of a heavy load is planned, we recommend using an external transducer suspension system. Under these conditions the vibration waveform should be viewed on the oscilloscope to aid in positioning the test transducer and platform to reduce distortion that can occur with very heavy weights.*
- *The 699A06 should always be operated on a stable, flat surface.*
- *The 699A06 is designed for field test applications but care must be taken to maintain the integrity of the mounting platform assembly.*
- *Hearing protection recommended when operating the 699A06 for an extended amount of time.*

## 1.4 Supplied Accessories

Accessories pictured below are included with each 699A06 Portable Shaker Table.



Mounting Wrench  
(600A34)



1 – Mounting Pad (080A118)  
2 – 1/4-28 to 1/4-28 Adaptor (081B20)  
3 – 10-32 to 1/4-28 Adaptor (081A08)



Power Supply and Plug  
Adaptors (600A25)



Accessory Pouch

A Certificate of Calibration is also included with every new unit. IMI Sensors recommends annual recalibration of the 699A06 unit. The factory service code for the recalibration is ICS-41.

~Certificate of Calibration~

Manufacturer: IMI Calibration Date: 31-Aug-17  
 Model Number: 699A06 Calibration Due: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Serial Number: 100798 Temperature: 75.0 °F  
 Description: Portable Vibration Calibrator Humidity: 44.7 %  
 Test Procedure: PRD-279

Calibration Tech: BTH  
 Customer: Johnson Process Mgmt Labs

As found: In Tolerance Internal Reference: 10.13  $\mu$ V/g  
 As left: In Tolerance Sensitivity @ 100 Hz: 1.03 mV/m/s<sup>2</sup>  
 (Measured at Monitor Reference Out 100C)

Reference Equipment:

Manufacturer	Description	Model Number	Serial Number	Due Date
PCB	Acceler	349709	120769	01/01/2018
PCB	Std Load	42MA105	299	01/01/2018
HEWLETT-PACKARD	DMM	34401A	US0601907	01/12/2018

Frequency Hz	Standard Sensor		Unit Under Test		% Difference
	Measured Acceleration Level g pk	Measured Acceleration Level m/s <sup>2</sup>	Displayed Acceleration Level g pk	Displayed Acceleration Level m/s <sup>2</sup>	
5	0.202	1.98	0.200	1.96	0.93%
7	0.400	3.92	0.400	3.92	-0.02%
10	0.808	7.92	0.815	7.94	-0.25%
30	1.002	9.82	1.000	9.81	0.17%
50	1.003	9.83	1.000	9.81	0.29%
80	0.999	9.80	0.999	9.80	0.01%
100	1.000	9.80	0.999	9.80	0.06%
150	1.000	9.81	0.999	9.80	0.11%
300	1.000	9.80	0.999	9.81	-0.03%
500	1.000	9.81	0.999	9.80	0.09%
1000	1.001	9.81	0.999	9.80	0.18%
3000	1.001	9.81	0.999	9.80	0.18%
5000	1.001	9.82	1.000	9.81	0.10%
4000	1.003	9.84	1.000	9.81	0.32%
5000	1.003	9.83	0.999	9.80	0.37%
6000	1.001	9.81	1.001	9.82	-0.02%
8000	1.002	9.82	0.998	9.79	0.26%
9000	1.001	9.81	0.999	9.80	0.18%
10000	1.005	9.86	1.000	9.81	0.54%

Notes:  
 1. This document certifies that the above meets published specifications.  
 2. The equipment referenced above has been calibrated using methods traceable to NIST (Project Number 022271190) and P70 (Project Number 5399). Evidence of traceability is on file at The Model Shop.  
 3. The results documented in this certificate relate only to the items tested or calibrated.  
 4. This certificate may not be reproduced, except in full, without the written consent of The Model Shop, Inc.  
 5. Measurement uncertainty (95% confidence level with coverage factor 2) for frequency ranges tested during calibration are as follows: 7-10 Hz: ±4.0%, 10-30 Hz: ±3.0%, 30-100 Hz: ±1.5%, 100 Hz: ±1.5%, 100-200 Hz: ±1.0%, 200-10,000 Hz: ±4.0%.  
 6. Calibration performed at The Model Shop, 31 40 St Steamer Rd., Cincinnati OH 45241, Cert #0549111  
 7. Frequencies below 7 Hz are not ASTM accredited.

**IMI SENSORS**  
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 Toll Free: 800-428-8848  
 page 1 of 1

Certificate Number 2649 G,  
 PRD-279 rev NR 06/28/17 Calibration ID: 8/31/17 9:49

699A06 Calibration  
Certificate

The 699A06 should be returned to IMI Sensors for annual recalibrations. Please contact IMI for RMA and pricing information.

## 1.5 Optional Fixturing and Accessories

For operation in certain applications, such as calibration of non-contact displacement sensors, IMI offers optional mounting fixturing. Reference the table below when ordering these optional adaptors and accessories.

Accessory	Description
600A22	Proximity probe adaptor kit, supports probes with common case threads ranging from M6 to 3/8". Includes Mitutoyo micrometer and nickel plated 4140 steel target.
600A23	Proximity probe adaptor kit, supports probes with common case threads ranging from M6 to 3/8". Includes Mitutoyo micrometer (metric) and nickel plated 4140 steel target.
600A24	Mounting accessory kit for 699A06 Portable Vibration Calibrators, to adapt to 1/4-28 threaded mounting platforms. Includes studs/inserts (1/4-28, 10-32, 6-32 and 5-40) and bases (for adhesive, magnetic, and custom thread patterns).

## 1.6 Replacement Accessories

Accessory	Description
600A25	18 Volt, 1 amp power supply / charger for 699A06 Portable Vibration Calibrator, universal 100-240 V, 50/60 Hz.
600A26	Replacement battery for 699A06 Portable Vibration Calibrators.

# 699A06 Operation Guide **2**

## 2.1 Basic Operation

### Test Set-Up



1. Mount your sensor to the 699A06 mounting platform.
  - The 699A06 sensor mounting platform is threaded for a ¼-28 stud. Select an appropriate adaptor for mounting the sensor.
  - While tightening the sensor, secure the 699A06 mounting platform with the supplied wrench to prevent damage to the shaker from torque.
2. Connect sensor signal conditioner and readout device as necessary. Make sure that connections are secure.
3. Power the unit ON by pressing and holding the **FREQUENCY** dial for 3 seconds.

NOTE: It is good practice to perform calibrations on battery power. Disconnecting from line power ensures a power surge will not cause the calibrator to power down during test. If excess current is detected during use, the portable calibrator shuts down to prevent damage.

### Setting the Frequency and Amplitude Units

1. Select the correct Frequency Units for your test by pressing the **FREQUENCY** dial to enter into the **CALIBRATION OPTIONS** menu:
  - Use the **FREQUENCY** dial to highlight **TEST SETTINGS** then press.
  - Within the Test Settings Menu rotate the **FREQUENCY** dial to highlight **FREQUENCY UNIT** then press to toggle between Hertz and CPM.
2. Select the correct Amplitude Units for your test by pressing and releasing the **AMPLITUDE** dial. The following options are available:

Acceleration	Velocity	Displacement
g's pk	in/s pk	mils p-p
g's RMS	in/s RMS	µm p-p
m/s <sup>2</sup> pk	mm/s pk	
m/s <sup>2</sup> RMS	mm/s RMS	

3. Select the desired vibration amplitude and frequency for testing by turning the **AMPLITUDE** and **FREQUENCY** dials clockwise to increase or counter clockwise to decrease the setting.
  - Slow Turns – settings will increase or decrease by single steps
  - Fast Turns – settings will increase or decrease by larger increments

### Completing the Test

4. Verify that the level indicated on the 699A06 is the same as the level being shown on the readout of the sensor under test.

5. Before powering the unit OFF, reduce the vibration amplitude. The 699A06 retains the settings used prior to shutdown when it is powered back ON. Reducing the amplitude prior to shutdown ensures the sensor under test will not be jarred when the 699A06 is powered ON.
6. Power the unit OFF by pressing and holding the **FREQUENCY** dial for 3 seconds.
  - To preserve battery charge, the 699A06 will automatically power off after 20 minutes of inactivity when not plugged into the charger.

### After Testing

7. Plug the 699A06 into an AC power source when not in use. This will ensure the batteries are fully charged for your next test and will also help to maximize the lifespan of the batteries.
8. Periodic calibration checks are recommended.
  - A dedicated “verification sensor” can be used to check the system readings and results. By using a dedicated sensor, you can ensure that the system is providing the same result during each test.
  - The 699A06 should be returned to IMI Sensors for regular recalibration or for any maintenance or repair. The most current factory recalibration date is displayed on the LCD screen during the 699A06 boot-up sequence.

## Additional Features

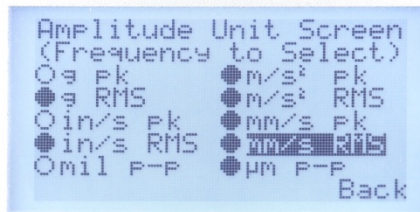
### Test Settings

The “Test Settings” menu can be found by pressing **FREQUENCY** dial > “Test Settings.” A screen with the following will appear, use the **FREQUENCY** dial to highlight and toggle all settings:

- Back – returns user to “Calibration Options” menu
- Cal Route: N/A, Active or off
  - N/A indicates the Calibration Route firmware option has not been purchased. Calibration Route allows users to program semi-automated test points. See “Calibration Route” section for more information. Contact IMI Sensors to unlock this feature.
- Source: Internal or External
  - If external is selected the shaker can be controlled with an external source. See “Input/Output” for more information.
- Frequency Unit: Hertz or CPM (cycles per minute)

### Amplitude Units

- Amplitude units that are seldom or never used can be turned off by using the “Amplitude Units” feature, found by pressing **FREQUENCY** dial > “Amplitude Units.”
- The “Amplitude Unit Screen” shows all 10 available amplitude scales on model 699A06 Portable Vibration Calibrator. Use the **FREQUENCY** dial to highlight each scale and press the dial to toggle the scale on or off. A filled circle next to the scale indicates it is active. An empty circle next to the scale indicates it is inactive. Inactive scales do not appear when cycling through scales using the **AMPLITUDE** dial during normal operation.



**AMPLITUDE**

**FREQUENCY**

- To go back to the “Calibration Options” menu use the FREQUENCY dial to highlight “Back” then press.

## Calibration Route

### **Firmware Option: 600A30**

*Model 699A06 must be ordered with firmware option 600A30 for the Calibration Route features to be available. This firmware can be added at any time. Contact IMI Sensors for ordering and installation information.*

The Calibration Route firmware allows users to create and run semi-automated frequency response and amplitude linearity tests for vibration sensors on model 699A06. Tests or “routes” are created in the supplied Microsoft Excel® “Route Generator” workbook then uploaded to the 699A06 via supplied USB drive. Once uploaded the test is activated. But the test can also be de-activated at any time, putting the 699A06 back into manual operation mode. When a Calibration Route is active the 699A06 can only adjust to the pre-defined amplitude and frequency points that have been programmed.

### **Creating A New Test (Route)**

Version 2010 or later of Microsoft Excel® is required for the CalRoute features in Route Generator workbook to operate correctly. Drop-down arrows for frequency and amplitude units may not appear if using older versions of this software.

- Open the Route Generator workbook using Microsoft Excel®
- Route Name:** Enter the name of the test in cell B7 next to “Route Name”. When the test file is created and saved the file name will be this value followed by “\_Route.pvc”.
- Frequency Unit:** Use the drop down arrow to choose the frequency unit (Hertz or CPM) in cell B8. One cannot toggle between Hertz and CPM during the test.
- Amplitude Unit:** Use the drop down arrow to choose the amplitude unit (g pk, g RMS, m/sec<sup>2</sup> pk, m/sec<sup>2</sup> RMS, in/sec pk, in/sec RMS, mm/sec pk, mm/sec RMS, mils p-p or  $\mu$ m p-p) in cell B10.
- Amplitude:** If desired, enter the amplitude for all test points in cell B9 next to “Amplitude”. This is useful for a frequency response test where all test points will have the same amplitude value. If creating a linearity test leave this cell blank since the amplitude values will change for each test point.
- Press **Table Auto-Fill**. The grey cells in the table will automatically populate with the values chosen in steps 3-5. All cells will populate. The table is capable of creating a 30-point test. But any number of test points can be programmed. Before creating the route file user must delete values in cells for test points that should not be created (see example).



7. Enter the desired **Frequency** values for each test point in column A beginning with cell A14. The test will be conducted in the exact order as programmed. The first test point will be as programmed in row 14; the next will use row 15 values and so on.
  - a. The 699A06 can only simulate vibration in CPM values that are multiples of 60. I.e. 1800 CPM, 3600 CPM, 4200 CPM, etc. If a value is entered that is not a multiple of 60, the 699A06 will adjust up or down to the nearest CPM value that is a multiple of 60.
  - b. *Example: 1900 CPM is entered as a test point. The 699A06 will adjust to 1800 CPM and 1800 CPM will be displayed.*
8. Enter the desired **Amplitude** values for each test point in column B beginning with cell B14. Skip this step if all amplitude values have been automatically populated using the Table Auto-Fill button.
9. Delete undesired test points. For example, a 10-point test only requires rows 14-23. The Table Auto-Fill feature saves typing but one must delete data from cells that are not needed. For a 10-point test rows 24-43 should be blank thus they can be highlighted and cleared.
10. Press **Create Route File**. A .pvc file will be created, save this file to the USB drive in the **Calibration\_Route** folder.
  - a. When prompted to save, open the USB Disk
  - b. Open the CalRecords\_PVC folder
  - c. Open the Calibration\_Route folder
  - d. Press save

**Example Accelerometer Test (Route)**

1			<b>PVC</b>	
2			Portable Vibration Calibrator	
3			Calibration Route Generation Spreadsheet	
4			4.2.1	
5				
6			<input type="button" value="1) Table Auto-Fill"/>	
7	Route Name	CaseAccel		
8	Frequency Unit	Hertz	<input type="button" value="2) Create Route File"/>	
9	Amplitude	1.00		
10	Amplitude Unit	g pk	<input type="button" value="ResetForm"/>	
11				
12	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Amplitude</b>	<b>Amplitude Unit</b>	
13				
14	10	1.00	g pk	
15	50	1.00	g pk	
16	100	1.00	g pk	
17	300	1.00	g pk	
18	500	1.00	g pk	
19	1000	1.00	g pk	
20	2000	1.00	g pk	
21	3000	1.00	g pk	
22	4000	1.00	g pk	
23	5000	1.00	g pk	
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
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42				
43				

An example of a 10-point accelerometer test, created in the Report Generation Workbook, is shown above. Some helpful notes...

- When run, this test will shake the accelerometer at 1g pk at all points. If the shaker cannot generate 1g pk it will output the maximum vibration possible given the sensor's weight and test speed. The shaker will not allow user to program points that can damage the shaker.
- The test will begin at 10 Hz and end at 5000 Hz, with test points at 50,100, 300, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 Hz as well.
- The file name will be CaseAccel\_Route.pvc, when uploading to the 699A06 one would choose this file.

## Example Proximity Probe Test (Route)

	A	B	C	D
1			<b>PVC</b>	
2			Portable Vibration Calibrator	
3			Calibration Route Generation Spreadsheet	
4			4.2.1	
5				
6				
7	Route Name	ProxProbe	1) Table Auto-Fill	
8	Frequency Unit	CPM	2) Create Route File	
9	Amplitude			
10	Amplitude Unit	mil p-p	Reset Form	
11				
12	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Amplitude</b>	<b>Amplitude Unit</b>	
13	3600	1.0	mil p-p	
14	3600	2.0	mil p-p	
15	3600	3.0	mil p-p	
16	3600	4.0	mil p-p	
17	3600	5.0	mil p-p	
18	3600	6.0	mil p-p	
19	3600	7.0	mil p-p	
20	3600	8.0	mil p-p	
21	3600	9.0	mil p-p	
22	3600	10.0	mil p-p	
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
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42				
43				

An example of a 10-point proximity probe test, created in the Report Generation Workbook, is shown above. Some helpful notes...

- This test will simulate vibration at 3600 CPM for all test points.
- This is a linearity test. Vibration will start at 1.0 mils p-p and escalate to 10.0 mils p-p. The sensor will be evaluated every 1.0 mils.
- The name of the file will be ProxProbe\_Route.pvc.

## Loading & Activating a Calibration Test (Route)

With the calibration test saved as a .pvc file to the Calibration\_Route folder on the USB and the USB inserted into the port on the 699A06 the following instructions detail how to upload to model 699A06 and activate:

1. Press the **FREQUENCY** dial to enter "Calibration Options" menu, rotate to highlight **TEST SETTINGS** and press again to enter "Test Settings" menu.
2. Use **FREQUENCY** dial to highlight and click selection next to "Cal Route:". Selection will be "Off" or "Active" depending upon previous status. When clicked user will enter into "Route Option" menu.
  - a. If display indicates "Cal Route: n/a" the 600A30 firmware has not been purchased. Contact IMI Sensors to add this firmware to the 699A06.
3. Use **FREQUENCY** dial to highlight and click on **LOAD FILE FROM USB**

4. Up to six route files (tests) are shown. Use **FREQUENCY** dial to highlight and click on desired file.
5. Display will indicate "Route Load Successful Activate Now?" To activate press the **AMPLITUDE** dial.
  - a. To load to memory but not activate the test press **FREQUENCY**.

The calibration test is now loaded and active. Rotating the **FREQUENCY** dial allows user to scroll through programmed test points without saving data.

### Executing the Semi-Automated Calibration Test (Route)

The calibration test has been created and saved to the USB. It has also been uploaded and activated in the 699A06 using the previous section. The following instructions detail usage of the 699A06 while the pre-programmed test is active. To use the 699A06 in manual mode again the calibration route must be de-activated (see next section).

- With a Calibration Route active the 699A06 will only cycle to the pre-programmed test points. The **FREQUENCY** is used to cycle through the test points.
- Pressing the amplitude dial will not change amplitude scales while route is active.
- Once the Calibration Route is activated shaker will vibrate at first pre-programmed test point.

### Route Option Menu

The Route Option menu is accessed by pressing **FREQUENCY** dial then using the dial to highlight and click on **Test Settings**, then using the dial to highlight the text next to **Cal Route:** and clicking on it. The menu has the following functionality and the **FREQUENCY** dial is used to navigate and select:

- **Back** – returns to Test Settings menu
- **Activate Route** – activates the calibration test stored in memory
- **Deactivate Route** – returns the 699A06 to manual operation, de-activates semi-automated test
- **Load File From USB** – shows a list of up to six pre-programmed tests (routes) read from Calibration\_Route folder on USB drive
- **Delete Route** – returns the 699A06 to manual operation and also deletes the pre-programmed test from memory
- **File Information** – displays name of semi-automated test, number of test points and date it was created. If no test is active pressing file while this option is highlighted does nothing.
- **Eject USB** – allows user to safely remove the USB drive from 699A06

1-5 seconds to center vibration on the fundamental frequency and reach the desired amplitude.

## 2.2 Definition of Frequency Units

- Hertz (Hz) is defined as the number of periodic cycles per second and it is a standard unit for measuring signal frequency.
- CPM stands for Cycles Per Minute. CPM is commonly used for testing industrial sensors that monitor rotational vibration. 1 Hz=60 CPM

## 2.3 Amplitude Basics

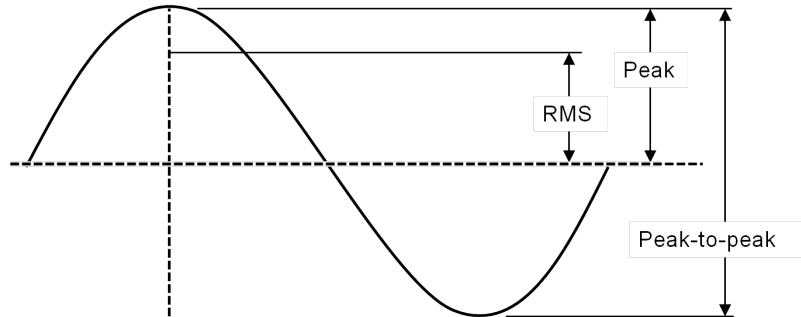


Figure: Sinusoidal Wave

- Root Mean Square (RMS) is a calculation that takes the square root of the average of the squared amplitudes from a set of data. This type of measurement takes all amplitudes of a signal into account rather than just one, making it an accurate tool for an overall calculation.
- Peak (pk) bases calculations on the highest value of the signal generated during testing. For a sinusoidal wave (as is produced by the 699A06), the peak value is calculated by  $RMS \cdot \sqrt{2}$ . The 699A06 does not measure a true peak value, but instead estimates the value mathematically based upon the RMS value.
- Peak-to-Peak (p-p) is a calculation of the difference between the highest positive peak and the lowest negative peak of a recorded sine wave. The p-p value is calculated as two times the peak value.
- Gravitational acceleration (g) is the acceleration experienced naturally by objects in earth's gravitational field. It is approximately equal to  $9.80665 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

## 2.4 Mounting Basics

### Connecting Sensor to 699A06 Platform

1. Mating surfaces of the mounting platform and sensor should be flat, parallel and free of dirt, paint, epoxy, scratches, etc.
2. Threads in platform, sensor and adaptor (if needed) must match to ensure a proper fit and that testing is free of errors. Clean any worn threads with a tap or die and coat them in a silicone grease for best results.
3. An adaptor may be needed to connect the sensor to the armature. The 699A06 platform requires a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -28 thread.
4. Silicone grease can be applied to the mating surfaces and threads to ensure good mechanical coupling. This is particularly important when testing at high frequencies.

5. For threaded sensors, please follow the sensor manufacturer's torque recommendation.

### **Tightening and Loosening Connections**

1. When tightening or loosening the connection between the sensor and the 699A06 mounting platform, secure the mounting platform with the supplied wrench.
2. It is important to keep sensors and fixtures centered and straight when attaching them to the 699A06 mounting platform. This will ensure a stable, even connection and eliminate potential alignment issues.

### **External Source Input**

As an option, it is possible to drive the 699A06 by using an external signal source or a function generator. First, connect a signal source to the External Source BNC Input located on the top right corner of the unit. To enable the **EXTERNAL SOURCE IN** input, press the **FREQUENCY** dial to enter the "Calibration Options" menu then rotate **FREQUENCY** dial to highlight and click on **TEST SETTINGS**. Next, use **FREQUENCY** dial to highlight selection next to "Source:" and toggle between "Internal" and "External" by pressing the dial, select "External".

1. When in external signal mode, the vibration amplitude is measured and displayed on the screen, however, the frequency and amplitude of the shaker is controlled by the external source, not by the 699A06. The frequency of the input signal is not displayed on this mode.
2. The amplitude and sensitivity values displayed on the screen are for reference only. The measurements are not accurate while in **Ext Sig** mode and do not fall under the published specifications for the product.



*Do not exceed 1V RMS! Overdriving the unit may cause clipping, unwanted distortion and damage to the unit.*

### **Monitor Reference Output**

The 699A06 is controlled by an internal shear mode quartz reference accelerometer. The voltage output of the reference accelerometer can be monitored through the available Monitor Reference BNC Output by connecting it to a readout device (e.g. voltmeter or oscilloscope).

### **USB Connection**

The USB connection for model 699A06 has no functionality unless power supply accessories or 600A30 Calroute is ordered. It is used at IMI Sensors: A PCB Piezotronics Div during the manufacturing and calibration processes.

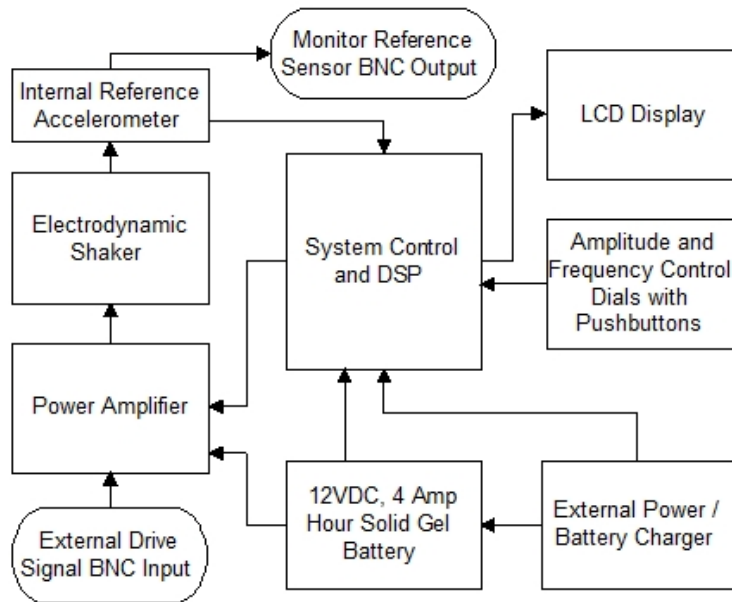
# Theory of Operation

# 3

## 3.1 Instrumentation

The Model 699A06 Portable Vibration Calibrator internal electrical system is comprised of several different mechanisms:

- *Electrodynamic Shaker*
- *Power Amplifier*
- *Reference Accelerometer*
- *Signal Generation Electronics*
- *Sensor Signal Measurement Electronics*
- *LCD Digital Display*
- *Two Dials with Detent and Integrated Push Buttons*
- *12 VDC, 4 Amp Hour Solid Gel Battery*
- *External Charger*



The LCD display continuously shows the frequency of the shaker drive signal and the vibration amplitude of the mounting platform as measured by the reference accelerometer.

The reference accelerometer is a PCB Piezotronics ICP<sup>®</sup> quartz shear sensor, integrated into the mounting platform. A calibration “standard” maintained by IMI is used to calibrate the 699A06 as a complete system and provides NIST traceability.

The power amplifier is specially designed to provide the current required to drive the electrodynamic shaker.

The electronic signal processing system produces a variable frequency sine wave, which becomes the source of the driving signal to produce the vibration at the mounting platform.

The frequency of the shaker drive signal is controlled by the front panel **FREQUENCY** dial. The amplitude of the shaker drive signal is controlled through a feedback loop, to maintain the stability of the actual motion. Adjusting the front panel **AMPLITUDE** dial adjusts the target vibration amplitude.

Pressing the **FREQUENCY** dial toggles the frequency units between CPM and Hz. Pressing the **FREQUENCY** dial one more time enables the External Source Input. Pressing the **AMPLITUDE** dial toggles the amplitude measurement units through the following choices:

Frequency	Acceleration	Velocity	Displacement
Hz	g's pk	in/s pk	mils p-p
CPM	g's RMS	in/s RMS	µm p-p
External Signal	m/s <sup>2</sup> pk	mm/s pk	
	m/s <sup>2</sup> RMS	mm/s RMS	

## 3.2 Battery and Charger

The Model 699A06 can be operated from AC line power or from its internal rechargeable battery. When the external power supply is connected, it becomes the primary power source, operating the unit while simultaneously charging the battery.

NOTE: It is good practice to perform calibrations on battery power. Disconnecting from line power ensures a power surge will not cause the calibrator to power down during test. If excess current is detected during use, the portable calibrator shuts down to prevent damage.

Battery power is supplied by a sealed solid gel lead acid 12 VDC rechargeable battery. The battery can be permanently damaged if completely drained. To prevent damage, the 699A06 will automatically shut off when the battery power level gets too low. Keeping the battery fully charged ensures the unit is always ready for use.

Under mild operating conditions, a fully charged battery will allow the 699A06 to operate for up to 18 hours. The charge life of the battery depends on both the length of use and the amount of power (dependent upon payload, frequency and amplitude) required for a particular test. When testing requires high vibration levels, the charge life will be shorter than during less rigorous testing. For example, continuous testing of a 100 gram payload at 10 g pk will drain the battery charge in approximately 1 hour.

A "Battery Life" indicator is displayed on the LCD screen to approximate the unit's remaining charge life. Replacement batteries (Model 600A26) and power supplies/chargers (Model 600A25) are available from IMI Sensors.

The 699A06 calibrators continuously monitor the state of battery charge during operation, storage and charging. During operation, if the battery capacity falls near minimum, the unit will shut off after approximately 2 minutes of inactivity rather than the usual 20 minutes. During storage, if the battery voltage falls near the minimum, the unit will go into deep sleep, requiring connection of AC power and reset of time and date before resumption of operation. During charging, the unit continuously displays charging indication and state of charge, depending upon operation level and time of charge.





*When operating the 699A06 at high amplitudes and heavy payloads with the battery charger plugged in, the current draw to the shaker and amplifier can be large enough to overload the charging circuit resulting in an unstable output signal. Operating the 699A06 under these conditions can result in damage to the electrical components in the system. In order to re-establish a stable output signal, turn down the amplitude level of the 699A06 or unplug the charger.*

### Battery Information and Care

- The unit is delivered in a partially charged state. Fully charge unit for 20 hours before using for the first time. (The unit cannot be overcharged by keeping it plugged into the power supply.)
- To recharge the unit, use only the universal power supply included. All batteries lose energy from self-discharge over time and more rapidly at higher temperatures. A full charge cycle can take up to 20 hours.
- If not used for a prolonged period of time, recharge every 2 months.
- Suggested Best Practice: Charge unit fully prior to field use. Recharge the unit as soon as possible after use.

# Specifications and Performance 4

## 4.1 General

Frequency Range (operating, 100 gram payload)	5 Hz - 10 kHz	300 - 600 k CPM
Maximum Amplitude (100 Hz no payload)	20 g pk	196 m/s <sup>2</sup> pk
	15 in/s pk	380 mm/s pk
	50 mils pk - pk	1270 μm pk - pk
Maximum Payload <sup>[1]</sup>	800 gram	800 gram

[1] Operating range reduced at higher payloads. Reference manual for full details

## 4.2 Accuracy of Readout

MEASURED WITH 10 GRAM QUARTZ REFERENCE ACCELEROMETER

Acceleration (10 Hz to 10 kHz)	± 3%
Acceleration (5 Hz to 10 Hz)	± 5%
Velocity (10 Hz to 1000 Hz)	± 3%
Displacement (30 Hz to 150 Hz)	± 3%
Amplitude Linearity (100 gram payload, 100 Hz)	< 1% up to 10 g pk
Waveform Distortion (100 gram payload, 30 Hz to 2 kHz)	< 5% THD (typical) up to 5 g pk

## 4.3 Units of Readout

Amplitude	Acceleration	g pk	m/s <sup>2</sup> pk
		g RMS	m/s <sup>2</sup> RMS
	Velocity	in/s pk	mm/s pk
		in/s RMS	mm/s RMS
Frequency	Displacement	mils pk - pk	μm pk - pk
		Hz	CPM

## 4.4 Power Requirements

Internal Battery (sealed solid gel lead acid)	12 VDC, 4 amp hours	12 VDC, 4 amp hours
AC Power (for recharging battery)	110 – 240 Volts, 50 - 60 Hz	110 – 240 Volts, 50 - 60 Hz
Operating Battery Life <sup>[2]</sup>		
100 gram payload, 100 Hz, 1 g pk	18 hours	
100 gram payload, 100 Hz, 10 g pk	1 hour	

## 4.5 Temperature

Operating	32° - 122 °F	0° - 50 °C
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## 4.6 Physical

Dimensions (H x W x D)	8.5 in x 12 in x 10 in	22 cm x 30.5 cm x 28 cm
Weight	18 pounds	8.2 kg
Sensor Mounting Platform Thread Size	1/4 - 28	

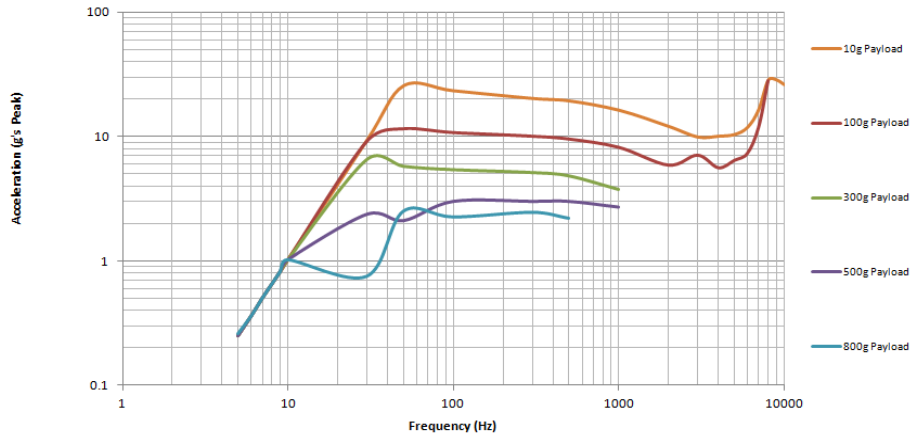
## 4.7 Shaker Loading

Maximum advisable vibration levels are dependent upon the maximum frequency of operation and the payload. The chart below shows the maximum vibration levels as a function of both frequency and payloads. Payloads exceeding 800 grams should not be tested on the Model 699A06.

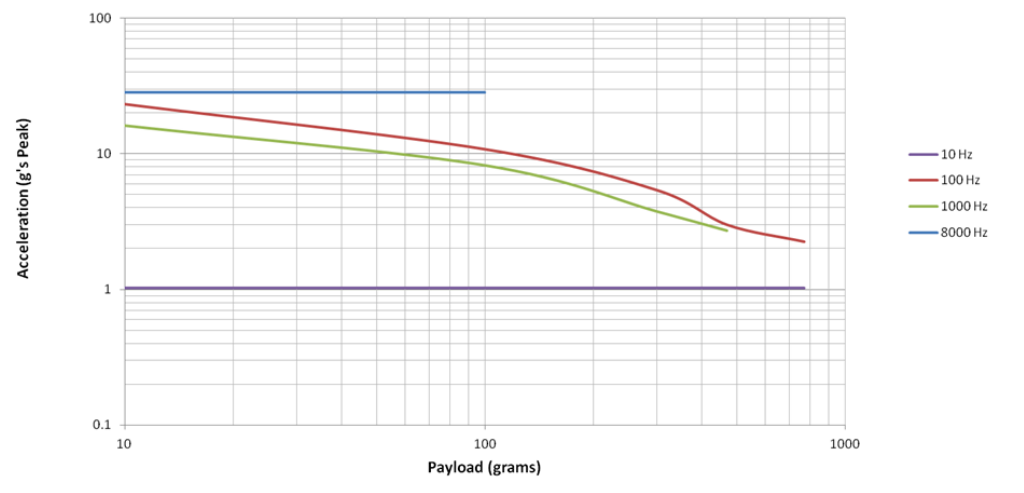
Excessive loads may result in damage to the moving coil and flexure. Care must be taken when testing payloads with large footprints, particularly those with an offset center of gravity. Severe rocking modes can produce high transverse motion and lateral loads on the moving coil and flexure, resulting in damage. When fitting test transducers and fixtures onto the mounting platform, aim to keep the center of gravity directly above, and in line with the center axis of the 1/4-28 threaded hole. This is a safeguard against side loading the shaker.

In some cases of extremely heavy shaker payloads at high vibration levels (depending on the frequency), the 699A06 may exhibit both frequency and amplitude instabilities. In this case, please reduce the excitation amplitude and/or the payload to eliminate the effect. The 699A06 electronics incorporates a shaker power amplifier with thermal protection. If the shaker payload amplitude and run time exceed safe thermal ranges, the shaker table power amplifier will protect itself and shut off. The unit should be turned off and allowed to cool before resuming operation.

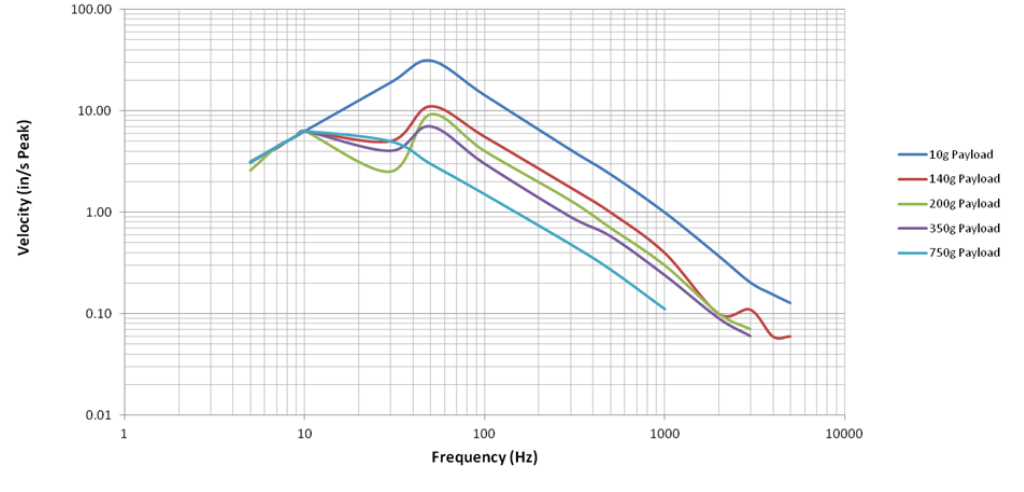
**Maximum Acceleration VS. Frequency**



**Maximum Acceleration VS. Payload**



**Maximum Velocity VS. Frequency**



# Recommended Practices 5

## 5.1 Operational Verification and Recalibration

As with all calibration systems, periodic verification of the system's performance is strongly recommended. This is best done by calibrating a dedicated verification accelerometer each day that the unit will be used. This practice confirms proper calibration of the equipment at the time of use. A precision accelerometer with a quartz sensing element is recommended for performing operational verification.

Results of the verification should be compared to previous results obtained with that dedicated, controlled accelerometer. If the calibration result of the verification sensor changes, the 699A06 should be evaluated further to determine the root cause of the discrepancy.

Field repair of the 699A06 is not possible, so if performance of the 699A06 is out of specification, it should be sent back to IMI Sensors for evaluation, repair and recalibration. Please contact IMI at [imi@pcb.com](mailto:imi@pcb.com) or 716-684-0001 for a Return of Material Authorization (RMA) number.

## 5.2 Standard Checks for Transducers

Linearity and frequency response checks should be performed periodically to validate vibration transducer functionality.

Linearity is checked by submitting the sensor to different vibration levels while frequency is kept constant (typically at 100 Hz or any other frequency specified by the transducer's manufacturer). The vibration is set to different levels within the dynamic range of the sensor, trying to cover (as much as possible) from low to high operating levels. The sensor output is recorded and checked if it remains proportional (linear) to the sensor excitation input. Alternatively, the sensor sensitivity can also be recorded and its deviation observed for the different test points (it should not vary too much for sensors that are linear).

The frequency response of a vibration transducer can be tested by checking the sensor output across different frequency points within the operational frequency range of the transducer. Typically, the vibration level of the unit is set at a constant value (10m/s<sup>2</sup> and 1g are common choices for accelerometers) and the sensor output (or the sensor sensitivity) is observed and recorded at different frequency points.

## Typical Accelerometer & Velocity Sensor Checkout

Accelerometers & velocity sensors are tested by performing a frequency response calibration. This is done by measuring the sensitivity of the sensor at a variety of frequencies within its linear range. Per the ISO 16063-21 accelerometer calibration standard, the amplitude at each frequency is at the discretion of the user and need not be kept consistent. Best practice is to use amplitude safely above the noise floor and but low enough not to create distortion on the shaker. Thus 1.0 g's peak is the most common amplitude used for 100 mV/g accelerometers.

The ISO 16063-21 standard recommends testing at the center frequencies of the 1/3 octave bands. For accelerometers with 10 kHz high frequency response that would mean 29 different test points, which can be time consuming. Accelerometer manufacturers test at far less points. In general as long as the test covers the practical usage of the sensor and the test points are evenly dispersed through the test range the user will perform a good and thorough test of an accelerometer.

A good practice within industrial applications is to follow the American Petroleum Institute Standard 670 "Machinery Protection Systems" recommendations for accelerometer and velocity sensor test points. Standard 670 recommends testing at the following frequencies for both accelerometers and velocity sensors:

- 10, 20, 50, 61.44, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000 and 10000 Hz
  - Model 699A06 is not capable of 61.44 Hz, only integer numbers such as 61 or 62.

For accelerometers the recommended amplitudes in API 670 are:

- 0.15 g's peak (1 m/sec<sup>2</sup> RMS) for 10 Hz
- 1 g peak (7 m/sec<sup>2</sup> RMS) for 20-1000 Hz
- 4 g's peak (30 m/sec<sup>2</sup> RMS) for 2000-10000 Hz

For velocity sensors the recommended amplitudes in API 670 are:

- 0.92 ips peak (15.92 mm/sec RMS) for 10 Hz
- 3.08 ips peak (55.70 mm/sec RMS) for 20 Hz
- 1.23 ips peak (22.28 mm/sec RMS) for 50 Hz
- 0.62 ips peak (11.14 mm/sec RMS) for 100 Hz
- 0.31 ips peak (5.57 mm/sec RMS) for 200 Hz
- 0.12 ips peak (2.23 mm/sec RMS) for 500 Hz
- 0.06 ips peak (1.11 mm/sec RMS) for 1000 Hz
- 0.12 ips peak (2.39 mm/sec RMS) for 2000 Hz
- 0.05 ips peak (0.95 mm/sec RMS) for 5000 Hz
- 0.02 ips peak (0.48 mm/sec RMS) for 10000 Hz
  - Note that velocity is not recommended as a vibration measurement scale at frequencies greater than 1000 Hz. Thus many sensor manufacturers install low-pass filters on velocity sensors at 1000 Hz or lower.

### *Practical Industrial (Predictive Maintenance) Testing Recommendations*

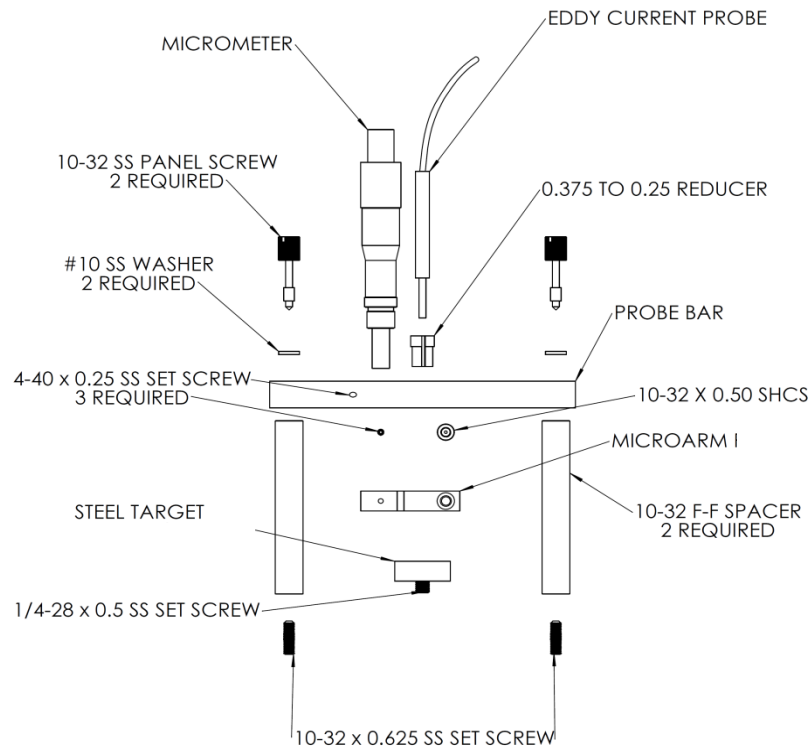
While testing to the API 670 or ISO 16063-21 standard is certainly thorough it is not always practical and is time consuming especially for the predictive maintenance user. Thus IMI Sensors makes the following recommendations for industrial vibration:

- For permanent mount accelerometers/velocity sensors routed to an online monitoring system or junction box, at least test the sensors at 1x and 2x running speed and confirm both the vibration alert (high) and alarm (high-high).

- For route-based predictive maintenance where one sensor is magnetically mounted on many machines at many points, perform a complete frequency response test of the accelerometer. Its accuracy is important at many frequencies. Test to Fmax on the vibration analyzer. If high frequency bearing fault detection methodologies are in use, test the sensor to the highest possible bearing defect frequency.
  - Tip: magnetically mounting sensors greatly reduces high frequency response. A ferrous magnet target, mounting pad 080A118, is included with the 699A06. One can install this pad on the shaker and mount accelerometers magnetically. Always rock the sensor in place as one would on the machine. Test the accelerometer to Fmax on the analyzer to see if response is amplified at relevant high frequencies.

### 5.3 Non-Contact Displacement Sensor Calibration

Non-contact displacement sensors, also known as proximity probes, eddy current probes or simply displacement probes, can be checked for accuracy, linearity and frequency response. Proximity probe systems require the use of the optional 600A22 or 600A23 proximity probe adaptor kits, shown on the next page. The following sections detail the procedure for performing linearity and frequency response checks on a non-contact displacement sensor.



## 5.4 Non-Contact Displacement Sensor Test Set-Up

*Note: The calculations in these instructions are based on a 200 mV/mil eddy current proximity probe to provide an example based on nominal sensitivity. In most cases, the proper proximity probe, extension cable, and driver (Proximator®) must be matched in order to obtain the expected output from this type of transducer.*

[Proximator® is a registered trademark of Bently Nevada.]

1. Remove the (2) 10-32 pan head screws on the user panel of the portable shaker table (white arrows in picture below).

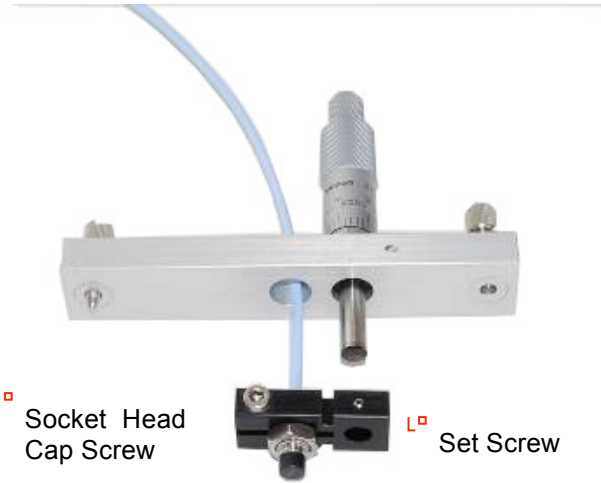


2. Install the AISI 4140 steel target into the shaker on the mounting platform.

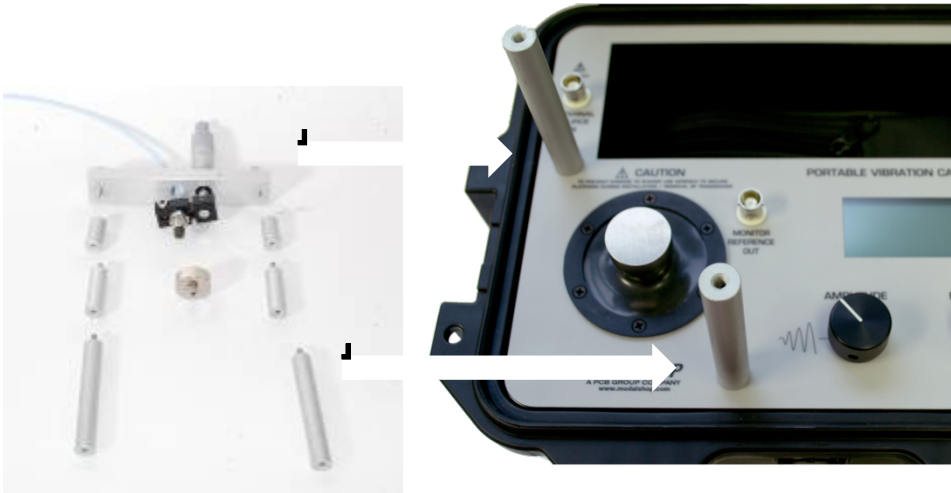




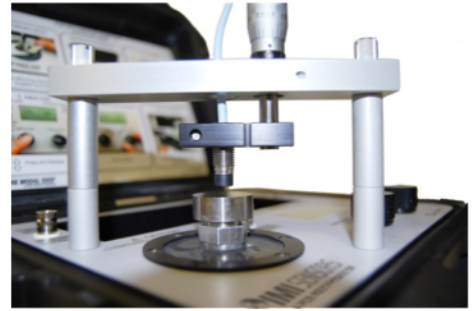
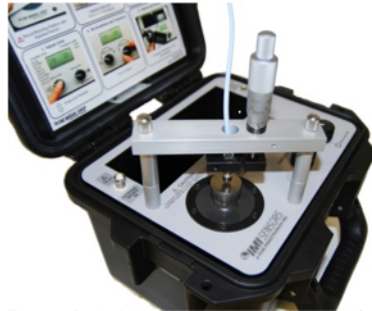
3. Install the non-contact displacement sensor in the microarm after stringing the probe through the probe bar as shown in the picture below. Please note: An 8 mm non-contact displacement sensor with 3/8 - 24 threaded case will mount directly while a 5 mm non-contact displacement sensor with a 1/4 - 28 threaded case requires the supplied bushing. Slide the non-contact displacement sensor into the microarm; tighten the socket head cap screw inside the microarm to lightly squeeze the probe to ensure the probe is held securely.



Carefully lay out the assembly to resolve the required spacer or spacers to hold the non-contact displacement sensor the proper distance from the target as shown below. The non-contact displacement sensor will need to be held so that the sensor will contact the target and must be capable of traveling 100 mils before the micrometer runs out of travel. (for 200 mV/mil probe with 10-90 mils range). Non-contact displacement sensors come in various lengths so adjustability has been designed into the assembly. Attach selected spacer or spacers using setscrews provided, leaving threaded holes exposed.



- Finalize the assembly by attaching probe bar, microarm, non-contact displacement sensor, and micrometer on top of the spacers and secure with provided panel screws.



## 5.5 Proximity Probe Dynamic Linearity Calibration & Confirmation of Vibration Alarms

**IMPORTANT:** The 699A06 powers up at the unit's previous frequency and amplitude settings. Prior to using the 699A06 for calibrating non-contact displacement sensors, set amplitude to a low level to avoid striking the tip of the probe with the target due to previously set large displacements.

1. **Mount** the proximity probe to the shaker facing the target by following instructions in the previous section.
2. **Gap the probe.** With the non-contact displacement sensor powered up and the output from the probe driver wired to a voltmeter set to DC voltage, adjust the micrometer so the gap between the probe tip and the steel target is around 50 mils. If you are using a 200 mV/mil proximity probe the voltmeter should read between -8 and -11 Volts DC, typically ~-9 Volts DC is 50 mils. Fifty mils is the typical recommended gap setting for non-contact displacement sensors, ensuring the sensor is in the center of its dynamic range. If the probe is 50 mils from target (or rotating equipment before start-up) it can accurately measure up to 80 mils peak-to-peak vibration. Consult your non-contact displacement sensor's user manual for additional information.
3. **Power-on** the shaker by pressing and holding the **FREQUENCY** dial.
4. **Test the probe at running speed of the machinery it protects.** Primary vibration issues occur at running speed. Thus ensuring the proximity probe is accurate at running speed is the most practical and confidence-building test. Test speed can be set in Hz or CPM (see Section 2: Operation Guide for instructions) by turning the **FREQUENCY** dial.
5. **Confirm vibration alarms.** Press the **AMPLITUDE** dial to cycle through vibration scales until either mils p-p or  $\mu\text{m}$  p-p is displayed. Choose the appropriate scale for your vibration monitoring system. Turn the **AMPLITUDE** dial, adjusting vibration to the lowest vibration alarm threshold (sometimes called "alert"). Confirm with control room that displayed amplitude on model 699A06 shaker equals value read on monitoring system. Confirm vibration alarm is triggered, making sure to wait long enough for programmed time delays to expire. Repeat the process for each vibration alarm threshold.

## 5.6 Troubleshooting the proximity probe system

If the vibration alarms did not activate at desired vibration thresholds the most common reason when using proximity probes is incorrect cabling. Advice on troubleshooting follows below. Be sure to read the previous section on confirming vibration alarms by dynamic linearity testing.

- Connect the output of the probe driver to a volt meter measuring AC voltage.
- The volt meter measures in AC voltage RMS. The 699A06 simulates displacement vibration in peak-to-peak scale. Thus one must convert the RMS voltage measurement to peak-to-peak. To do so multiply the measurement on the volt meter by 2.828.
  - *Example: when shaking target at 5 mils peak-to-peak and 3600 CPM, volt meter measures 353 mV AC. Multiply this number by 2.828 to get 998 mV (353 mV x 2.828 = 998 mV). Proceed to next step.*
- Next, divide the voltage measurement by the amplitude displayed on 699A06. This will calculate the sensitivity of the probe.
  - *Example continued from above: divide 998 mV by 5.0 mils peak-to-peak to get 199.6 mV/mil (998 mV / 5.0 mils p-p = 199.6 mV/mil)*
- For a 5 or 8mm probe, is the sensitivity within 5% of 200 mV/mil? I.e. within 190-210 mV/mil or 7.08–8.66 mV/ $\mu\text{m}$ ? The monitoring system likely is scaled for 200 mV/mil or 7.87 mV/ $\mu\text{m}$ . If alarms did not activate it could be incorrect input sensitivity.
- Incorrect sensitivity is most often caused by incorrect cabling. Check the required length for the probe driver. Then check the length of the extension cable and integral

cable on the probe itself. The probe cable length plus extension cable length should equal the required length for the probe driver.

- Make sure the probe was gapped properly prior to the test. See previous section.
- Ensure the proximity probe target is attached to the top of the shaker.
- Does the probe driver have a MOD? If so the probe driver may have been made for a different target material. The standard API 670 recommended target for testing proximity probes is 4140 steel. But custom proximity probe systems, calibrated to alternate materials, require a custom calibration target. Contact IMI Sensors for custom target materials.

## 5.7 Maintenance

Recalibration and certification is recommended on an annual basis. Service of internal parts should only be performed by factory personnel. If the unit is removed from the case, the NIST calibration is void. Recertification can only be performed after re-assembly.

Model Number <b>699A06</b>	<h1>PORTABLE VIBRATION CALIBRATOR</h1>	Revision: C ECN #: 48972
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	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SI</u>	
<b>Performance</b>			
Maximum Load	800 gm	800 gm	[2]
Frequency Range(operating, 100 gram payload)	5 to 10,000 Hz	300 to 600,000 cpm	
Accuracy(10 Hz to 10 khz)	± 3 %	± 3 %	
Accuracy(5 Hz to 10 Hz)	± 5 %	± 5 %	
Accuracy(Velocity (10 Hz to 1000 Hz))	± 3 %	± 3 %	
Accuracy(Displacement (30 Hz to 150 Hz))	± 3 %	± 3 %	
Amplitude Linearity(100 gram payload, 100 Hz)	1%	1%	[3]
Distortion(100 gram payload, 30 Hz to 2 kHz)	<5 %	<5 %	[4]
Maximum Amplitude(Acc 100 Hz no payload)	20 g pk	196 m/s <sup>2</sup> pk	
Maximum Amplitude(Vel 100 Hz no payload)	15 in/sec pk	380 mm/s pk	
Maximum Amplitude(Displ 100 Hz no payload)	50 mils pk-pk	1.27 mm pk-pk	
<b>Control Interface</b>			
External Source In (Max)	1V AC RMS	1V AC RMS	
Monitor Reference Out	10 mV/g (nominal), Buffered internal reference output g pk & RMS	10 mV/g (nominal), Buffered internal reference output m/s <sup>2</sup> pk & RMS	
Display Units(Acceleration)	g pk & RMS	m/s <sup>2</sup> pk & RMS	
Display Units(Velocity)	in/sec pk & RMS	mm/sec pk & RMS	
Display Units(Displacement)	mils pk-pk	um pk-pk	
Display Units(Frequency)	Hz	CPM	
<b>Environmental</b>			
Temperature Range(Operating)	32 to 122 °F	0 to 50 °C	
<b>Electrical</b>			
Power Required(Internal Battery (sealed solid gel lead acid))	12 VDC, 4 amp hours	12 VDC, 4 amp hours	
Power Required(AC Power (for recharging battery))	110-240 V, 50-60 Hz	110-240 V, 50-60 Hz	
Battery Life(100 gram payload, 100 Hz 1g pk)	18 hours	18 hours	[1]
Battery Life(100 gram payload, 100 Hz 10g pk)	1 hour	1 hour	[1]
<b>Physical</b>			
Size (Depth x Height x Width)	10 in x 8.5 in x 12 in	28 cm x 22 mm x 30.5 cm	
Weight(with batteries)	18 lb	8.2 kg	
Mounting Thread	1/4-28 Female	No Metric Equivalent	

All specifications are at room temperature unless otherwise specified.  
In the interest of constant product improvement, we reserve the right to change specifications without notice.

**OPTIONAL VERSIONS**

Optional versions have identical specifications and accessories as listed for the standard model except where noted below. More than one option may be used.

**NOTES:**

[1] As shipped from factory in new condition  
 [2] Operating range reduced at higher payloads. Reference manual for full details.  
 [3] Up to 10g pk  
 [4] Up to 5g pk

**SUPPLIED ACCESSORIES:**

Model 080A118 Mounting pad 1.0" diameter 1/4-28 tapped hole (for stud mounting accelerometers) (1)  
 Model 081A08 Mounting Stud (10-32 to 1/4-28) (1)  
 Model 081B20 Mounting Stud, with shoulder (1/4-28 to 1/4-28) (1)  
 Model 600A25 Power Supply and Plug Adaptors (1)  
 Model 600A34 Mounting Wrench (1)  
 Model ICS-41 NIST traceable Certificate of Calibration, Metric & English Units (1)

**OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES:**

Model 600A30 Calibration route semi-automation & pass/fail notification. Includes USB drive. (1)  
 Model 600A33 Modulated current sensors power supply and measurement: Test Sensor  
 Sensitivity units of readout are mV/EU, mA/EU or uA/EU, Test Sensor Input/output Voltage, ICP or Modulated current. Includes USB to 24 VDC power supply (600A39). (1)

Entered: LK	Engineer: NJF	Sales: MC	Approved: NJF	Spec Number:
Date: 12/18/2018	Date: 12/18/2018	Date: 12/18/2018	Date: 12/18/2018	<b>66698</b>



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