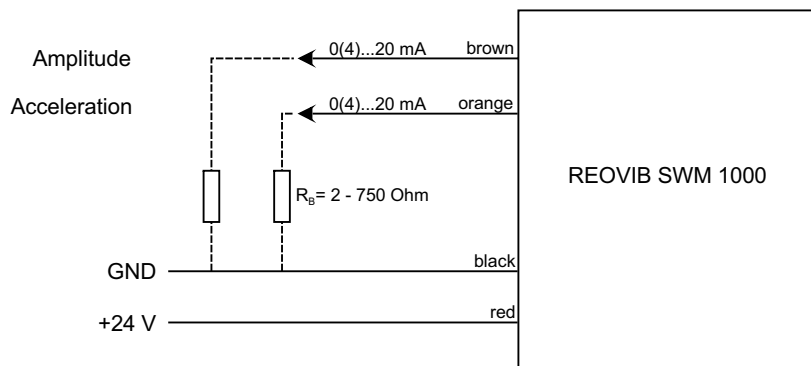
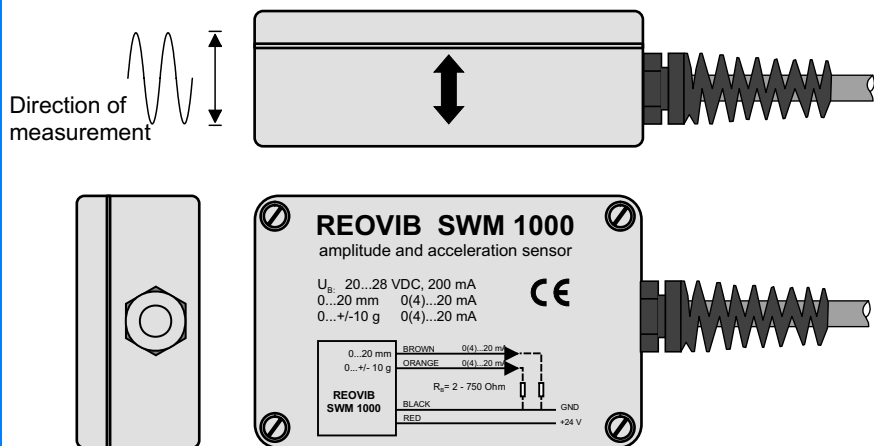


## REOVIB SWM 1000

Acceleration and amplitude sensor for vibratory systems



### Operating Instructions



#### Features

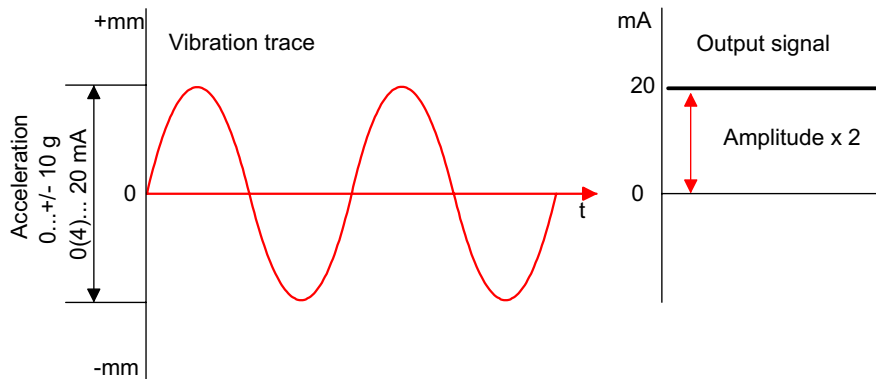
- Separate acceleration and amplitude measurements
- Robust IP 65 housing
- Interference-free 0(4)...20 mA signal

The sensor measures the amplitude of an electro-magnetic or motor-driven vibratory system and provides 0(4)...20 mA output signals for both acceleration and amplitude. The outputs from the sensor can be connected directly to a meter which has a 0(4)...20 mA input or used for monitoring e.g. connected to a PLC.

Technical Data		
Input voltage	24 V, DC	20...28 V, 2% Ripple
Load current	200 mA	
Output 1 measurement range Acceleration	+/- 10 g (0...20 g)	g = 9,82 m/s <sup>2</sup> Acceleration = Amplitude x 2
Output signal	0(4)... 20 mA	
Burden resistor	2... 750 Ohm	
Output 2 measurement range Amplitude	0...20 mm (+/- 10 mm)	Amplitude = Amplitude x 2
Output signal	0(4)... 20 mA	
Burden resistor	2... 750 Ohm	
Frequency range	5...150 Hz	Vibrating frequency
Overload capacity	+/- 1000 g	Impulse
Permissible operating temperature	-10... +50 °C	
	-25... +60 °C	
Cable length	5 m	
Protection	IP 65	
Dimensions W x L x H [mm]	64 x 98 x 34	

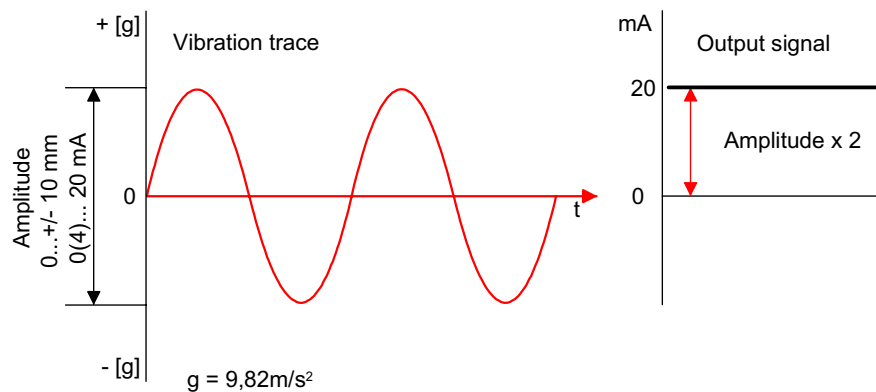
### Acceleration:

The measured value of acceleration is filtered internally to remove high-frequency interference and is then converted to the required DC-current signal 0(4)...20 mA. The output signal corresponds to the acceleration peak value (+/- a [g]).

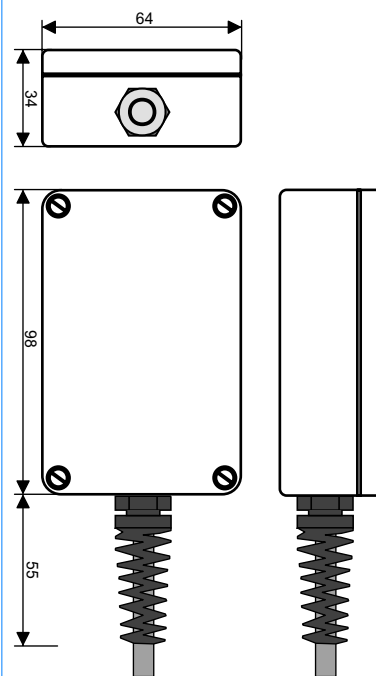


### Amplitude:

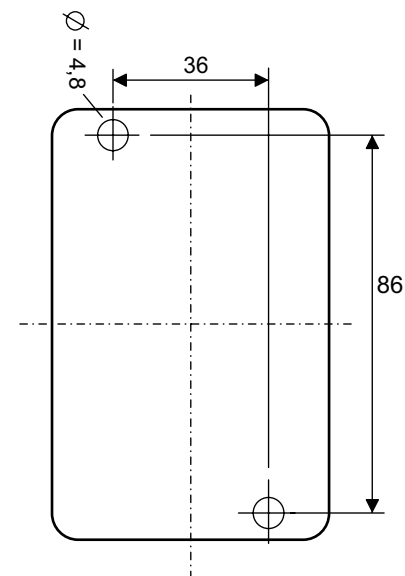
The measured value of acceleration together with the measured frequency are used to calculate the amplitude value of the vibration which is converted into a DC-current signal 0(4)...20 mA. The output signal corresponds to the peak value of the vibration (+/- s [mm]).



### Dimensions



### Fixing dimensions



### Changing 0 / 4...20mA output

