

Features

- Peak equivalent, true RMS or true peak output
- Temperature signal output
- Optional dynamic signal output
- Corrosion resistant
- Hermetic seal
- ESD protection
- Overload protection
- Reverse wiring protection

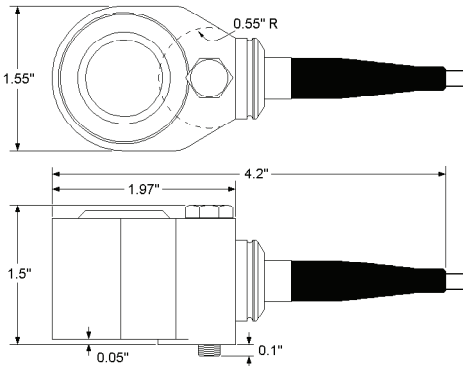
Benefits

- Choice of output: RMS, equivalent peak, and true peak; permits you to choose the sensor that best fits your industrial requirements
- Provides continuous trending of overall machine vibration
- Can help guide maintenance

The 4-20 mA output of the PC427 Series is proportional to vibration. An output of 4 mA indicates a level of 0 ips or no vibration present for velocity output models and 0 g for acceleration output models. A full-scale reading of 20 mA indicates that the maximum range (RMS, equivalent peak or true peak) of vibration is present.

The dynamic signal output is an optional addition. Any of the base sensor models can also have dynamic signal output. Adding -DA to a model specifies a dynamic acceleration signal output (100 mV/g). Adding -DV to a model specifies a dynamic velocity signal output (100 mV/ips).

The temperature output of the PC427 Series is in terms of degrees kelvin (°K), where zero °K = -273°C. The voltage output at 0°C = 2.73 volts (273°K). The voltage output at 80°C = 3.53 volts (353°K).



Model PC427 Series

Side exit, 4-20mA, integral cable

Vibration and temperature voltage (LPS™)

Output, 4-20 mA

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Full scale, 20 mA (±5%) | see table 1 on back |
| Frequency response: | |
| ±10% | 10 Hz - 1.0 kHz |
| ±3 dB | 4 Hz - 2 kHz |
| Repeatability | ±2% |
| Transverse sensitivity, max..... | 5% |

Output temperature

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Temperature output sensitivity, ±5°K..... | 10 mV/°K |
| Temperature measurement range..... | 223 to 358°K (-50 to 85°C) |

Output, dynamic (optional)

| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| | PC427xxx-yy-DA | PC427xxx-yy-DV |
| Sensitivity (±10%) | 100 mV/g | 100 mV/ ips |
| Full scale | 20g, peak | 1.5 ips @ 1kHz |
| Frequency response: | | |
| ±3 dB | 2.5 Hz - 10 kHz | 2.5 Hz - 2.5 kHz |
| Amplitude nonlinearity, maximum | 1% | |
| Resonant frequency, mounted, nominal | 21 kHz | |
| Transverse sensitivity, max..... | 5% | |

Electrical

Power requirements (two wire loop power):

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Voltage (between black and red wire) | 10 VDC min, 30 VDC max |
| Loop resistance ¹ at 24 VDC, maximum..... | 700Ω |
| Turn on time, 4-20 mA loop | 30 seconds |
| Grounding..... | case isolated, internally shielded |

Power requirements (two wire loop power):

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Current..... | 0.4 to 5 mA |
|--------------|-------------|

Environmental

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Temperature range | -40 to 85°C |
| Vibration limit | 250 g peak |
| Shock limit | 2,500 g peak |
| Sealing | hermetic |

Physical

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sensing element design | PZT ceramic / shear |
| Weight | 320 grams |
| Case material | 316L stainless steel |
| Mounting | 1/4 - 28 captive bolt |
| Cabling | J95 |

| | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| Cable wire | Function |
| Shield | ground |
| Red | loop positive (+) |
| Black | loop negative (-) |
| White | dynamic signal (optional) |
| Yellow | temperature signal |
| Green | temperature common |

See back for notes.

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Notes: ¹ maximum loop resistance (RL) can be calculated by:

$$RL \text{ (max. resistance)} = \frac{V_{DC \text{ power}} - 10 \text{ V}}{20 \text{ mA}}$$

| DC Supply Voltage | R _L (max resistance) ² | R _L (minimum wattage capability) ³ |
|-------------------|--|--|
| 12 VDC | 100Ω | 1/8 Watt |
| 20 VDC | 500Ω | 1/4 Watt |
| 24 VDC | 700Ω | 1/2 Watt |
| 26 VDC | 800Ω | 1/2 Watt |
| 30 VDC | 1.0kΩ | 1/2 Watt |

² Lower resistance is allowed, greater than 10Ω recommended

³ Minimum R_L wattage determined by: (0.0004 x R_L)

⁴ The temperature sensor must have a current flow to operate. This current can be provided through constant-current diodes (i.e. Vishay J508, etc.)

Table 1: PC427xxx-yy-Dz Model number selection

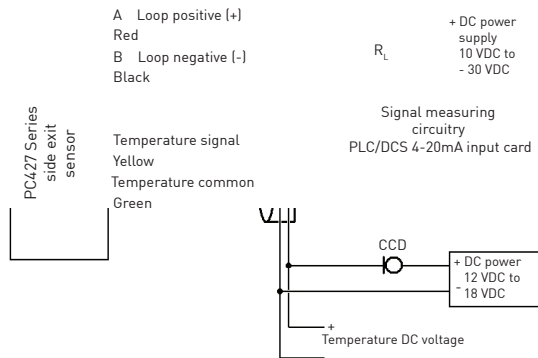
| xxx (4-20 mA output type) | -yy (full scale) | -Dz (dynamic output) ^A |
|---|---|---|
| AR = acceleration, RMS AP = acceleration, equivalent peak ^B ATP = acceleration, true peak ^C | -05 = 5 g (49 m/sec ²) -10 = 10 g (98 m/sec ²) -20 = 20 g (196 m/sec ²) | -DA = dynamic acceleration 100 mV/g (10.2 mV/ m/sec ²) -DV = dynamic velocity 100 mV/ips (3.94 mV/ mm/sec) |
| VR = velocity, RMS VP = velocity, equivalent peak ^B VTP = velocity, true peak ^C | -05 = 0.5 i.p.s. (12.8 mm/sec) -10 = 1.0 i.p.s. (25.4 mm/sec) -20 = 2.0 i.p.s. (50.8 mm/sec) -30 = 3.0 i.p.s. (76.2 mm/sec) -50 = 5.0 i.p.s. (127 mm/sec) | -DA = dynamic acceleration 100 mV/g (10.2 mV/ m/sec ²) -DV = dynamic velocity 100 mV/ips (3.94 mV/ mm/sec) |

^A **Dynamic output is an option on all models.** If dynamic output option is not desired, do not add -DA or -DV to the model number.

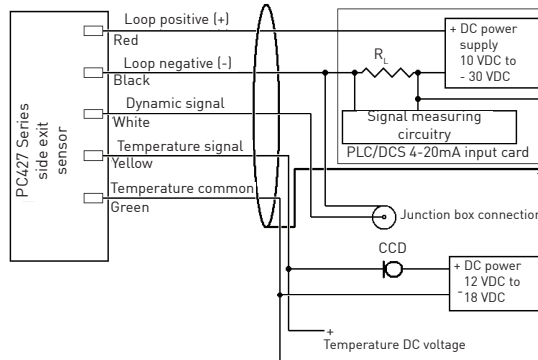
^B **Equivalent peak output is developed based on the true RMS value of vibration.** For a pure sine wave, the equivalent peak output is 1.414 times the RMS value.

^C **True peak output is based on the actual measured peak value using the time waveform and is not based on the RMS calculation.**

PC427xxx-yy wiring



PC427xxx-yy-Dz wiring



All wire and cable used for installation of the PC425 Series sensor should be shielded. Generally accepted instrumentation wiring practice considers the best way to ground the shield is to connect it at only one end of the cable. The shield should not be wired to ground at both ends of the cable. The Wilcoxon PC427 Series sensor has the shield connected to the case at the sensor end of the cable.