

## Instructions For Use

(Translation of the original instructions)

### Electronic Vibration Monitor

#### ESW®-Mini-C (hol551)



Fig.1 : The ESW-Mini-C with a base plate

**Read the instructions for use prior to using the device!**

Date: 18 January 2018

Technical specifications subject to change without notice!

holthausen elektronik GmbH is certified in accordance with DIN EN ISO 9001:2015.

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## Important Information

Prior to using the device, please read through this entire manual and follow the instructions contained in it. The manufacturer accepts no liability for damage resulting from failure to observe or comply with these instructions.

Tampering with the device or modifications to the device other than those described in this manual will invalidate the warranty and the manufacturer's liability in respect of the device.

The device is exclusively designed for the purpose described below.  
In particular, it is not intended for direct or indirect protection of persons.

holthausen elektronik GmbH provides no warranty of the device's suitability for other purposes.

If you have any questions, please contact us by telephone or in writing and we will be pleased to assist you.

**holthausen elektronik GmbH**  
Wevelinghoven 38  
41334 Nettetal  
Germany  
Tel.: +49 (0) 21 53 - 40 08  
Fax: +49 (0) 21 53 - 8 99 94  
e-mail: [info@holthausen-elektronik.de](mailto:info@holthausen-elektronik.de)

## 1. General Basic Safety Instructions

Do not use this device as the sole monitoring device in situations where failure of the device can result in damage to goods or personal injury.



**The device complies with the requirements of Performance Level C as specified in EN13849, and may not be used in locations or environments requiring a higher performance level.**

To achieve the desired results, make sure that the device and its technical data are suitable for use with the device/equipment and parameters which you wish to monitor.

The location where the sensor is installed and the method used for installing the sensor have a decisive impact on the quality of the sensor signal. The sensor may only be installed by appropriately qualified and instructed staff.

Electrical connections must be made by appropriately skilled staff. Connection errors can lead to malfunctioning or failure of, or irreparable damage to, the sensor and the electronics.

The connecting cable is resistant to many, but not all, chemicals. A defective cable can allow chemicals to enter the housing and irreparably damage the electronics, in which case the device would no longer work.

The conditions at the intended place of use must therefore be determined, and a check made as to whether the cladding material can withstand these conditions. We will be pleased to provide you with an overview of the chemical resistance of the cladding material.

## 1.1 Symbols Used in This Document

### Safety Instructions

Safety instructions in this manual are identified by symbols. The safety instructions are prefixed by attention-getting words which indicate the level of danger involved. Observe the safety instructions in all cases and proceed carefully in order to avoid accidents, personal injury and damage to equipment and property.



#### DANGER!

... indicates a definite hazardous situation which will result in death or serious injuries if it is not avoided.



#### WARNING!

... indicates a possibly hazardous situation which can result in death or serious injuries if it is not avoided.



#### CAUTION!

... indicates a possibly hazardous situation which can result in minor or light injuries if it is not avoided.



#### CAUTION!

... indicates a possibly hazardous situation which can result in damage to equipment or property if it is not avoided.

## Tips and Recommendations



#### NOTE!

*... draws your attention to useful tips, recommendations and information for efficient and fault-free operation.*

## 2. Intended Use

### 2.1. The Problem

Vibrations develop in many technical areas. Often they can be ignored or are even necessary, but sometimes they are also undesirable or dangerous. Dangerous vibration states can also develop from initially unnoticeable vibrations or completely unexpectedly.

The causes often lie in mechanical defects or unbalances or in improper use of the machine in question. The consequences can include a deterioration of product quality, production losses and safety hazards, and as a minimum increased wear.

Increased automation and, for example, high noise levels often hinder acoustic or visual monitoring. Early detection, material treatment and protection and damage limitation offer a significant potential for cost reductions.

### 2.2. Application Area

The device is used to protect machines, mechanical equipment and devices and last but not least the operating staff against the impacts of excessively high vibration stress. It permanently monitors the level of the vibration and provides a warning if the limit level is exceeded. The current level of the vibration parameter can also be measured at any time via the analog output.

### 2.3. Foreseeable Misuse



#### WARNING!

- Never change the limit level to reduce assumed false alarms.  
Clarify the cause of the alarms.
- Manipulation of the switch contacts of the alarm output or dismantling of the device disable the monitoring function.
- Every modification or change can endanger safety.

### 2.4. Special Features

**The device does not require special maintenance!**

If you send the device to the manufacturer for inspection and checking, please enclose a detailed description of the fault and provide the name of a contact person whom we can contact if we have questions.

### 3. Description of the Device

#### 3.1 Display and Operating Elements

The display and operating elements are accessed by opening the cover.

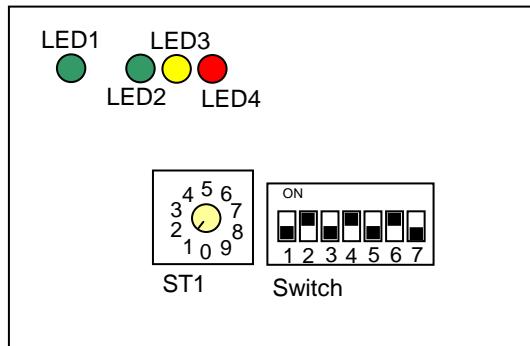


Fig. 2: Display and operating elements

#### Display elements

**LED1:** The green **Supply Voltage** LED lights up as soon as the device is connected to the power supply.

**LED2:** The green **Self-Test** LED lights up when the device is operating properly. It stays off when a self-test is running.

**LED3:** The yellow **Limit Level** LED lights up if the currently measured level exceeds the set limit level.

**LED4:** The red **Alarm** LED lights up when the alarm relay is in the "Alarm" position".

#### Operating elements

**ST1:** The **limit level switch** is used to set the alarm threshold.

#### DIP-Switch:

<b>S1</b>	Connection shield-case <b>no</b> Connection shield-case	<b>ON</b> <b>OFF</b>
<b>S2</b>	Connection shield-internal ground <b>no</b> Connection shield-internal ground	<b>ON</b> <b>OFF</b>
<b>S3</b>	Selftest active Selftest <b>not</b> active	<b>ON</b> <b>OFF</b>
<b>S4</b>	<b>no function</b>	
<b>S5</b>	<b>no function</b>	
<b>S6, S7</b>	<b>measuring range</b>	<b>S6</b> <b>S7</b>
	15 mm/s	<b>OFF</b> <b>OFF</b>
	30 mm/s	<b>ON</b> <b>OFF</b>
	45 mm/s	<b>OFF</b> <b>ON</b>
	60 mm/s	<b>ON</b> <b>ON</b>

## 4. Steps Involved for Use of the Device

### 4.1 Identifying the Device



#### WARNING!

Different device versions have different technical data.  
The wrong device version can malfunction or fail during use.

Since the technical data are not directly visible on the device, you need to refer to the type label to ensure that you have the right device for the task at hand.

First you need to determine what device version should be used.

You should then check the type label attached to the device.

In addition to the name of the manufacturer and the serial number, the type label also indicates the device version.

If you are in any doubt, please contact the manufacturer to be on the safe side.

#### Type Label



holthausen  
elektronik GmbH

Typ: ESW® Mini-C  
S/N:

Wevelinghoven 38  
D-41334 Neffelholz  
www.esw.eu

(hol551)



The type label is attached to the device and includes the following information:

- Type
- Ser. No. xxxy - seq. no. (xx=week, yy=year)
- Manufacturer

Fig. 3: Type label

### 4.2 Packing, Dispatch and Storage



#### CAUTION!

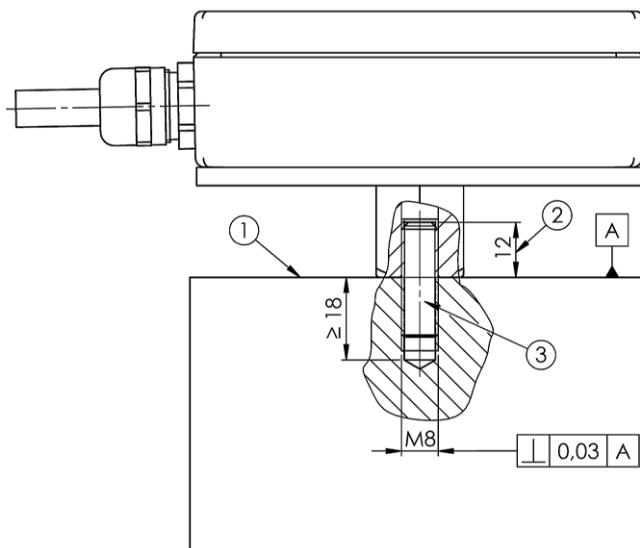
The device can become damaged if dropped onto a hard surface. The cable can become damaged if it is bent or crushed.

The device must be sealed during transport and storage to protect it against dirt and moisture. The connecting cable must be coiled with a minimum radius of 100mm and protected against becoming kinked or crushed.

The bare ends of the conductors must be protected against unintentional contact with unknown voltage levels.

During transport, the device must be suitably packed to protect it if it is dropped.

#### 4.3 Installing the Device



- ① mounting surface
- ② max. screw depth
- ③ secure grub screw M8x25 with loctite

Fig. 4: Installation drawing

In the version with a standard housing, the device is installed on the machine to be monitored using two M4 threaded bolts. A drilling template is provided in Section 6.2. A sufficiently large, flat mounting surface must be available around the mounting position for the device, perpendicular to the mounting holes and the direction of vibration.

With the housing version with a base plate, the device is installed on the machine to be monitored using a central M8 threaded pin. The maximum torque of 30 Nm may not be exceeded, and the force may only be applied via the hexagonal element.

1. The measurement axis of the device must be aligned to the direction of vibration (see the drawing of the housing).
2. The instructions on the device must be complied with in all cases.
3. The mounting surface must be flat, clean and free of paint and rust.
4. The threaded hole(s) must be perpendicular to the mounting surface and free of swarf and other foreign bodies. The threaded hole(s) may also not contain any paint, rust, lubricant or insulation material. This also applies to the threaded hole in the device and to the threaded pin.
5. The threaded pin and the mounting bolts must be secured using a suitable liquid fixing agent to prevent unintentional loosening.
6. The device must lie solidly on the mounting surface.



#### CAUTION!

When the device has been installed, the connecting cable is laid. Care must be taken that the cable is on the one hand fitted sufficiently flexibly, to ensure that it does not become torn off during excessive vibration. On the other hand it must be laid sufficiently firmly to ensure that it can not itself generate noises due to impacts, that it is protected against damage during normal operation, and that it does not create a risk of accidents due to tripping or stumbling over it. The bend radius of the connecting cable may in no case be less than 70 mm.

#### 4.4 Connecting the Cable

Once the cable has been properly laid, the individual wires must be connected in accordance with the wiring diagram (see the data sheet).



##### CAUTION!

Check the supply voltage and switch it off when fitting and connecting the device.

#### 4.5 Opening and Closing the Measurement Device

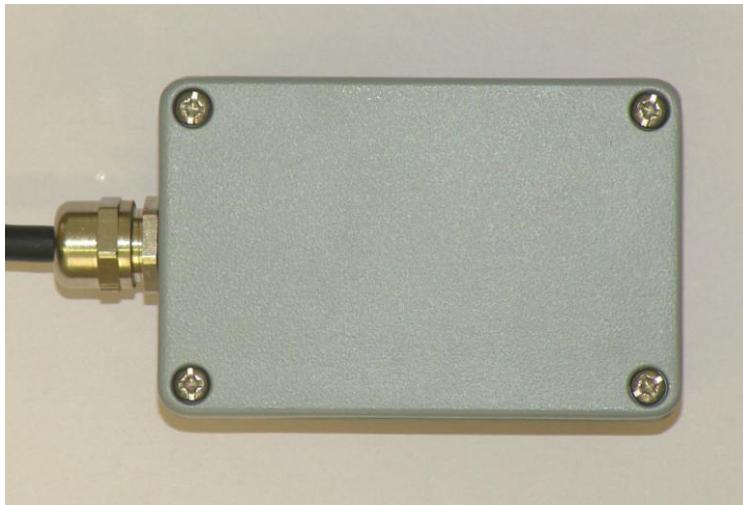


Figure 5: The device viewed from above

- To open the measurement device, the user requires a Size 2 Phillips screwdriver or a flat-head screwdriver with a head width of approx. 6 mm.
- After adjusting the unit the position of the DIP-Switch has to be checked.
- Prior to fitting the cover the seal must be inspected. If it is brittle, deformed or damaged the device can no longer fulfil the requirements of the specified IP protection class.
- It must be ensured that the threads and the interior are free from dirt and oil. The outside and inside of the device may only be cleaned using a clean, dry cloth.

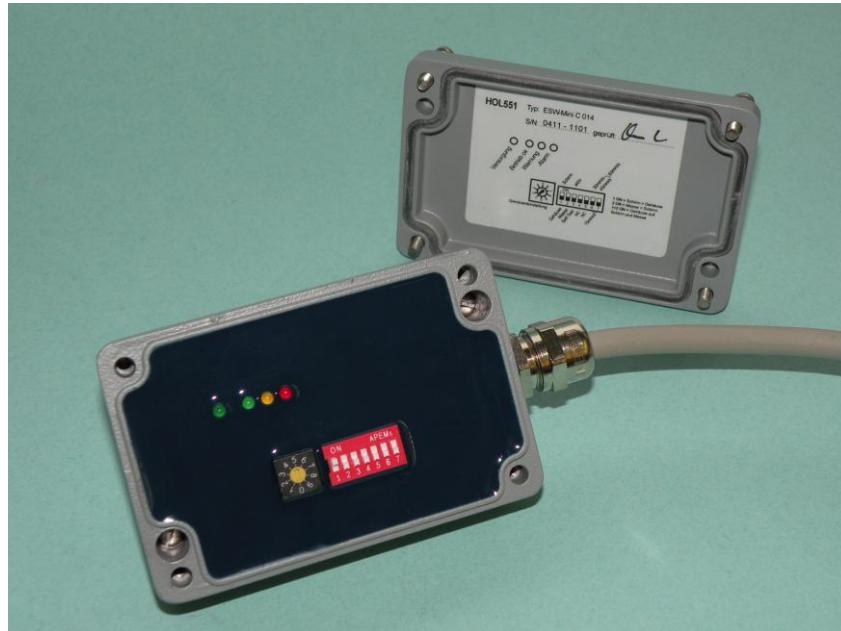


Figure 6: The device with the cover removed

#### 4.6 Starting Up the Device

First the settings must be made in accordance with the instructions. The power supply is then switched on and a start-up test is executed. The LEDs, the analog output and the relay switching states should be monitored during the test. On completion of the test the device the cover is then replaced.



##### CAUTION!

Switching actions on the relay contacts in the start-up phase can be incorrectly interpreted during the subsequent evaluation.

#### 4.7 Ground settings



##### CAUTION!

Excessive leakage current could damage the unit.

If interference occurs and the grounding may be the cause in question, the following steps should be performed.

First of all separate masses and control level between the individual masses under various load conditions. If necessary, experimentally test the unit isolated. Locate the case of excessive levels and eliminate, if possible. Test several mass connections by using the DIP switches S1 and S2 to minimize interference.

Finally switch S1 and S2 into the desired position and close the device.  
Check secure attachment of device and cable.

<b>S1</b>	Connection shield - case no Connection shield - case	<b>ON</b> <b>OFF</b>
<b>S2</b>	Connection shield - internal ground no Connection shield - internal ground	<b>ON</b> <b>OFF</b>

#### 4.8 Setting the Limit Level



##### WARNING!

The correct limit level depends on the measurement task and may not be changed without careful consideration of the impacts.  
If a large number of alarms are generated, the reason for these should first be established rather than simply changing the limit level.

- To change the limit level, the device must first be opened.
- The desired limit level is then set using the limit level step switch. The step switch is marked with the numbers 0 to 9. Switch position 1 corresponds to a limit level of 10%, position 6 corresponds to a limit level of 60%, and position 0 corresponds to a limit level of 100% of the measurement range.  
The switch does not have an end stop and can be rotated through 360° without a risk of damage.
- Having set the limit level, the device is then closed again.

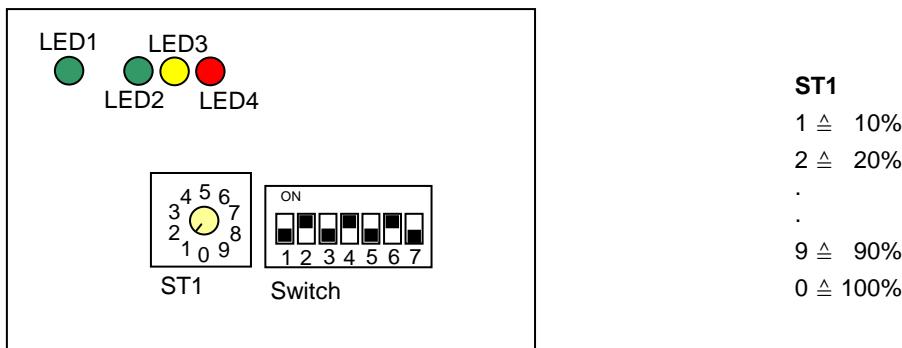


Figure. 7: Interior view

#### 4.9 Setting the measuring range

The device has the possibility to adjust the measuring range.



##### WARNING!

Setting the measuring range can not be changed carelessly.  
When alarms pile first looking for the reason and suppress them.

- To adjust the measuring range first open the unit.
- The measuring range is adjusted as specified with the DIP-Switch S6 and S7.
- Then the device will be closed.

measuring range	switch position	
	S6	S7
15mm/s	OFF	OFF
30mm/s	ON	OFF
45mm/s	OFF	ON
60mm/s	ON	ON

#### 4.10 Triggering the Self-Test Function

##### A) Triggering the start-up test

Switch the device off and then on again.

The device carries out a start-up test and then operates normally.

The scope of the test is defined in the factory.

##### B) Automatic self-test

open device

if S3 = OFF => DIP-switch S3 switch ON and OFF

if S3 = ON => DIP-switch S3 switch OFF and ON

close device

The device carries out a self-test and then operates normally.

The scope of the test is defined in the factory.

##### C) Self-test trigger with ext. switch

trigger ext. switch for self-test (control wire to +24V)

The device carries out a self-test and then operates normally.

The scope of the test is defined in the factory.

##### D) Automatic self-test switch on and off

open device

S3 is ON: automatic self-test is active

S3 is OFF: automatic self-test is not active

close device

The unit performs a self-test, apply the settings and then operates normally.

The scope of the test is defined in the factory.

#### 4.11 Troubleshooting in the Case of Faults

If the device reacts other than expected right from the start, first check the device version and the associated factory settings.

If the device suddenly indicates disproportionately high or low values, the operating conditions of the machine, the machine itself and the mounting of the device should be checked. Loose components, rattling, background noises etc. can result in incorrect indications.

<b>Fault:</b>	<b>The alarm relay permanently indicates an alarm, the analog output current is 0 mA</b>
Visible reaction:	All LEDs remain unlit
Possible reasons:	No power supply Cable connected incorrectly
<b>Fault:</b>	<b>The alarm relay permanently indicates an alarm, the analog output current is 22 mA</b>
Visible reaction:	The Test OK LED remains unlit The limit level LED is lit The alarm contact LED is lit
Possible reasons:	Incorrect supply voltage Analog output open or incorrectly connected
<b>Fault:</b>	<b>The analog output current does not match the expected current level. The alarm relay activates too soon or too late</b>
Visible reaction:	None, everything appears normal
Possible reasons:	Device mounted incorrectly, is loose, rattles Interfering noise source Wrong limit level set
Possible remedy:	Make sure that the device is mounted securely Set the correct limit level
<b>Fault:</b>	<b>Analog output current 0 mA or &gt; 22 mA</b>
Visible reaction:	None, everything appears normal
Possible reasons:	Incorrect wiring connections Incorrect load impedance
Possible remedy:	Measure directly on the device Check the wiring

#### 4.12 Normal Use of the Device

During normal use the level of the analog output can be monitored to determine whether and to what extent the level of vibration changes depending on the use of the machine.  
If the indicated vibration level changes abruptly, the reason for this should be determined.



**NOTE!**

*To ensure the functional reliability the self-test function should be constantly used. The frequency depends on the use of the unit and the operational circumstances e.g. every 100 operating hours or monthly.*

Correct seating and proper condition of the device should be checked on a regular basis.

#### 4.13 Removal of the Device



##### CAUTION!

To avoid short-circuits and false alarms, make sure that the power supply and the signal evaluation are switched off and/or disconnected.

To electrically disconnect the device from the machine and physically remove it from the machine, the power must first be disconnected from all connections to prevent short-circuits. The downstream evaluation is then to be prepared for the disconnection, to avoid false alarms. The cable connections can then be disconnected from the device.

The cable glands and clamps are then dismantled and the cable removed up to the device. The device can now be unscrewed and removed together with the cable.

All loose and sharp-edged parts are then re-secured or removed.

The mounting holes for the device must be protected using suitable sealing plugs.

The removal of the device must be indicated on the machine.

#### 5. Method of Operation

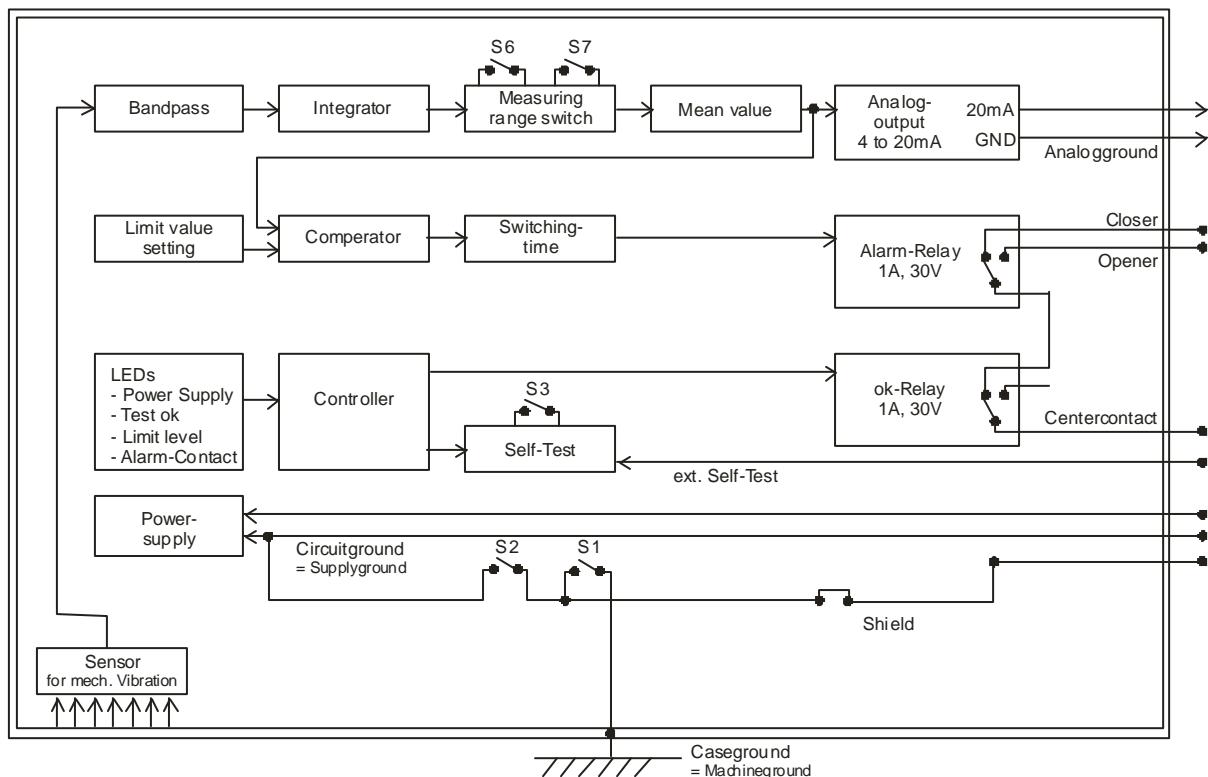


Figure 8: Functional diagram

### **Sensor**

The task of the sensor is to register mechanical vibrations at the location where the device is installed and to convert these vibrations into electrical signals. It only registers vibration components in its primary vibration direction. The primary vibration direction is indicated on the outside of the housing.

### **Bandpass filter**

The bandpass filter filters the relevant signal components from the registered composite signal and suppresses interference signals.

### **Integrator**

The integrator converts the sensor signal into a vibration speed signal, since the speed of vibration is proportional to the energy of the vibrations.

### **Measuring range**

The measuring range determines the sensitivity of the device. Depending on the version he is fixed or can be adjusted with the switch S6 and S7 inside the case.

### **LEDs**

The LED indicators provide information on the current device status.

The green "Power Supply" LED lights up when power is applied to the device.

During the start-up test when the device is switched on, and during subsequent tests, the green "**Test OK**" LED initially blinks and then lights up permanently if no faults are found during the tests. If a fault is detected during the test, the LED does not light up.

The yellow "**Limit Level**" LED lights up as soon as the measured value exceeds the limit value.

The red "**Alarm Contact**" LED lights up as soon as and as long as the alarm relay has activated, and at the same time the "Test OK" LED goes out.

### **Limit level setting**

The task of the device is to monitor the measured level and to permanently compare it with a set limit level, to enable activation of the alarm relay if the limit level is exceeded.

The limit level can be set using a step switch in the device.

The limit level can be set in 10% steps in a range from 10% to 100% of the measurement range.

### **Signal processing**

In the signal processing module the measured signal is first rectified and averaged.

This average or mean value is on the one hand output again as an analog value, and is also compared with the limit level. If the measured value exceeds the limit level, an alarm is output following the activation delay. If the measured value subsequently falls below the limit level again, the alarm is cancelled following the fall delay. The alarm output controls the alarm relay.

### **Self-test function**

To ensure operational reliability, various function tests are executed.

Each time the device is switched on a start-up test is first executed.

Additional functional tests which run in the background are also executed at regular intervals.

### **Analog output**

The analog output provides a constant current corresponding to the mean level of the measurement signal. The analog output is extremely immune to interference and can be transmitted over long distances (several 100 m) using a twisted wire pair.

The load impedance can be between 0 and 500 Ohm.

### **Switching output**

The device has an alarm relay and an OK relay. The contacts are wired in series.

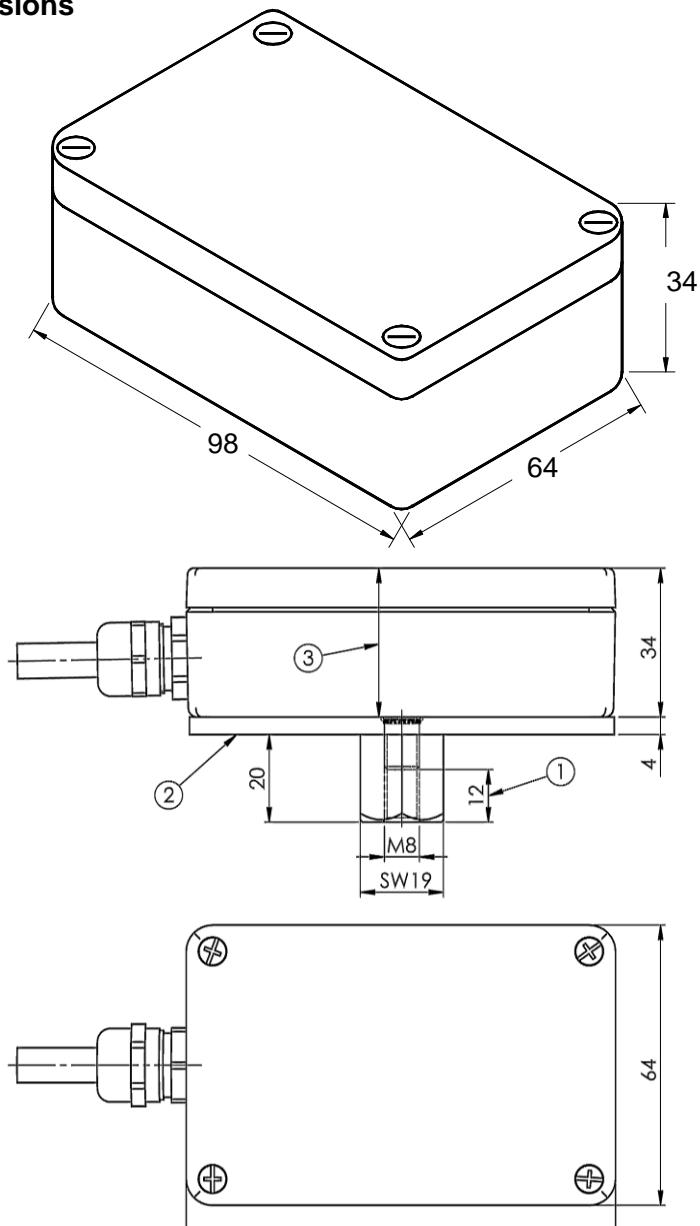
During normal operation the alarm relay is closed; it drops out in the case of an alarm when the limit value is exceeded or a fault is detected.

On request, a test function can be incorporated in the factory with which the relay switches twice to check the functionality of the relay.

The OK relay is closed during normal operation, and drops out when faults are detected. On request, a test function can be incorporated in the factory with which the relay switches once to check the functionality of the relay.

## 6. Technical Data

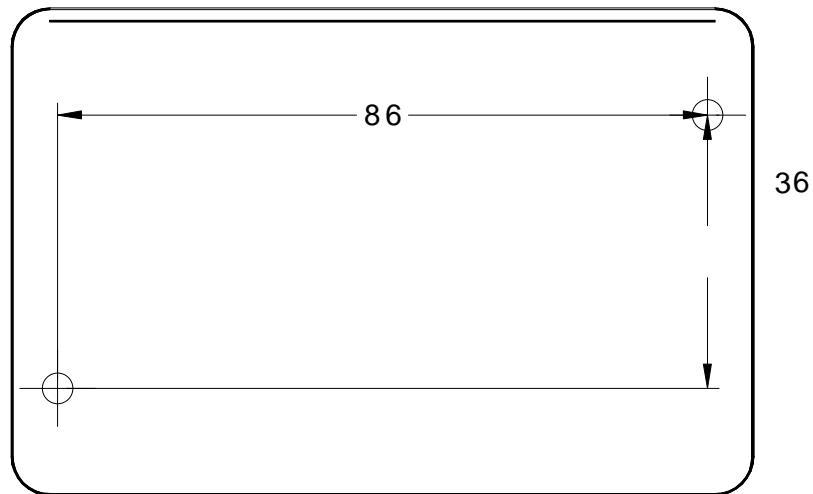
### 6.1 Dimensions



- ① max. useable depth of thread
- ② ground terminal 4mm<sup>2</sup> (optional)
- ③ measuring axis

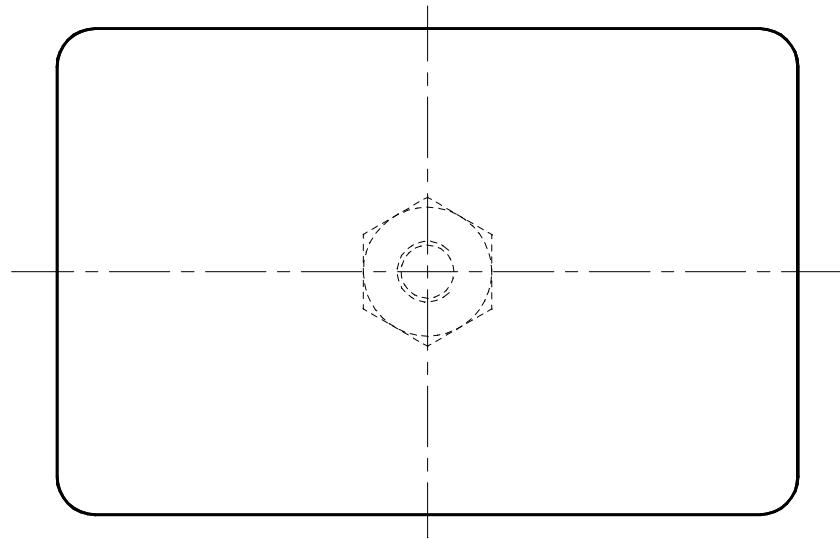
Figure. 9: Dimensions

## 6.2 Drilling Template



The device is fixed in place  
using M4 threaded bolts (qty. 2)

*Fig. 10: Standard housing*



The device is fixed in place  
using an M8 thread pin (qty. 1)

*Fig. 11: Housing with a base plate and fixing bolts*