

B) Normal G-Level Measurement

With the machine (equipment) operating, back off the Setpoint adjusting screw one turn CCW and reset. If it will not reset, back off the Setpoint adjusting screw two turns CCW, etc. Again turn the Setpoint adjusting screw slowly clockwise until actuation occurs. Mark this position with a lead pencil or other convenient means. The difference between the two actuation points in Steps a and b is the normal g-level of the operating machine, in scale divisions. One scale division is 0.1 g; one full revolution is 1.0 g.

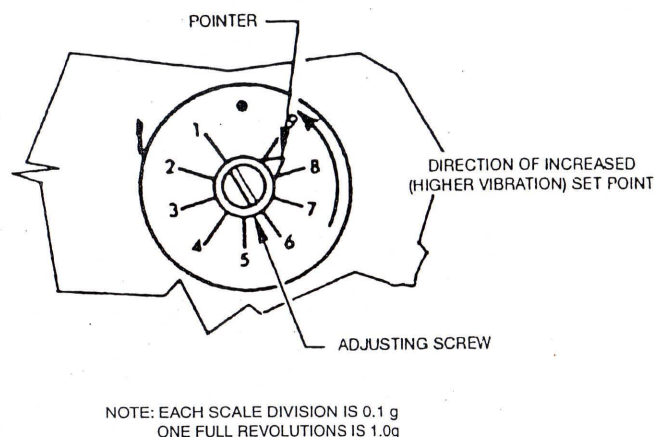


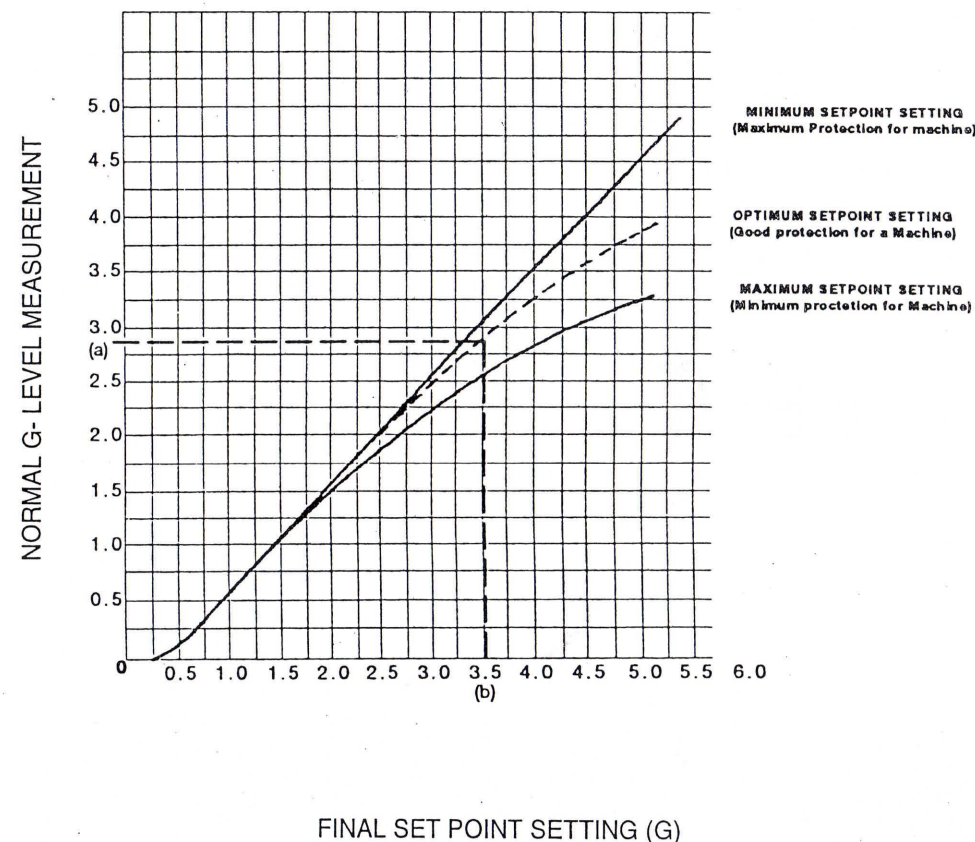
Figure 4-2. Set point Adjustment.

C) Final Set point Adjustment

If the "normal" g-level is less than 1.0 g above the zero level, rotate the Setpoint adjusting screw CCW 0.5 g (five graduations) from the point where actuation occurs in Step b above. If the "normal" g-level is greater than 1.0 g refer to Figure 4.3 for the proper Final Setpoint setting with respect to the "normal g-level vibration point" obtained in Step b. See example in Figure 4-3.

NOTE

In the preceding adjustments, actuation can be heard as an audible "click". In very noisy surroundings, it may be necessary to use an ohmmeter or wire the Vibraswitch to the control circuit to tell when actuation occurs or observe visually that the armature is in the up (latched) position.



Example: If the Normal g-level (a) is 2.8 g above the Zero Vibration Level, the Final Setpoint Setting (b) should be set at 3.5 g above the Zero Vibration Level. Therefore, advance the Setpoint Pointer CCW .7 g ($3.5 \text{ g} - 2.8 \text{ g} = .7 \text{ g}$) or 7 divisions (one scale divisions is 0.1g) from the Normal g-Level.

Figure 4-3. Setpoint Alarm Settings.