



User Manual VIBRATION METER

PCV 015

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1. Purpose

The PCE-VM 25 has been developed specifically for the assessment and monitoring of vibration (rotating machines). The purpose of such measurements is to monitor the condition of the machine in order to avoid maintenance shut-down. Further, it is possible to determine the condition of the machine in order to avoid damage to the machine in order to prevent further damage and the issuing of production orders.

Thanks to the advanced measurement technology, the PCE-VM 25 can be used for the measurement of the condition of the machine in order to prevent further damage and the issuing of production orders.

The PCE-VM 25 is a portable and easy to use instrument for the measurement of the condition of the machine in order to prevent further damage and the issuing of production orders. The PCE-VM 25 is a portable instrument with the ability to store the data in the internal memory and to transfer the data to a PC via a USB interface. The PCE-VM 25 is a portable instrument with the ability to store the data in the internal memory and to transfer the data to a PC via a USB interface.

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2. Function

2.1. The Vibration Sensor

The PCE-VM 25 is a portable instrument with the ability to store the data in the internal memory and to transfer the data to a PC via a USB interface. The PCE-VM 25 is a portable instrument with the ability to store the data in the internal memory and to transfer the data to a PC via a USB interface.

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2.2. The Measuring Instrument

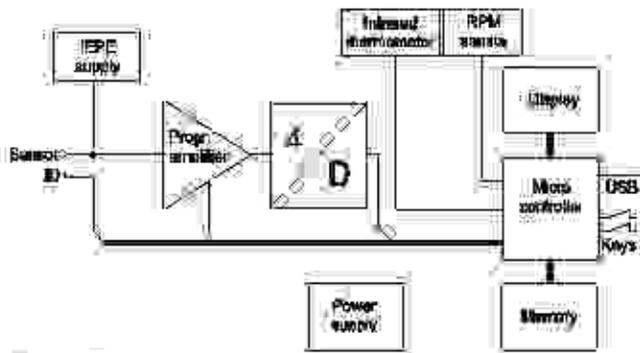


Figure 4) Block Diagram

The figure shows the four steps. The PCE VM 25 starts the (PRE-3800 MHz) 3 GHz carrier (step 1) in the center of a 100 MHz carrier bandwidth. The carrier will be centered in the center of the 100 MHz bandwidth. The carrier will be centered in the center of the 100 MHz bandwidth.

The carrier will be centered in the center of the 100 MHz bandwidth. The carrier will be centered in the center of the 100 MHz bandwidth. The carrier will be centered in the center of the 100 MHz bandwidth.

2. Measuring Ranges

2.1. Measuring Vibration Quantities

The PCE VM 25 can measure the vibration quantities according to ISO 2631-1 and ISO 2631-2. The measurement ranges are shown in the table below.

The measurement ranges are shown in the table below. The measurement ranges are shown in the table below. The measurement ranges are shown in the table below.

Measurement	Frequency Range	Resolution	Accuracy
Vibration Acceleration	0.5 Hz - 10 kHz	0.01 g	±0.5% (1 Hz)
Vibration Displacement	1 Hz - 10 kHz	0.01 mm	±0.5% (1 Hz)
Vibration Velocity	0.5 Hz - 10 kHz	0.01 m/s	±0.5% (1 Hz)
Vibration Strain	0.5 Hz - 10 kHz	0.01 %	±0.5% (1 Hz)
Vibration Shock	1 Hz - 10 kHz	0.01 g	±0.5% (1 Hz)

2.2. Vibration Acceleration

The PCE VM 25 has the following measurement ranges for vibration acceleration:

- 0.01 g to 100 g (0.01 m/s² to 1000 m/s²)
- 0.01 mm/s² to 100 mm/s²
- 0.01 m/s² to 100 m/s²
- 0.01 % to 100 %

Vibration severity of long duration – description of the condition, measured by the amount of working time above a 10-minute period.

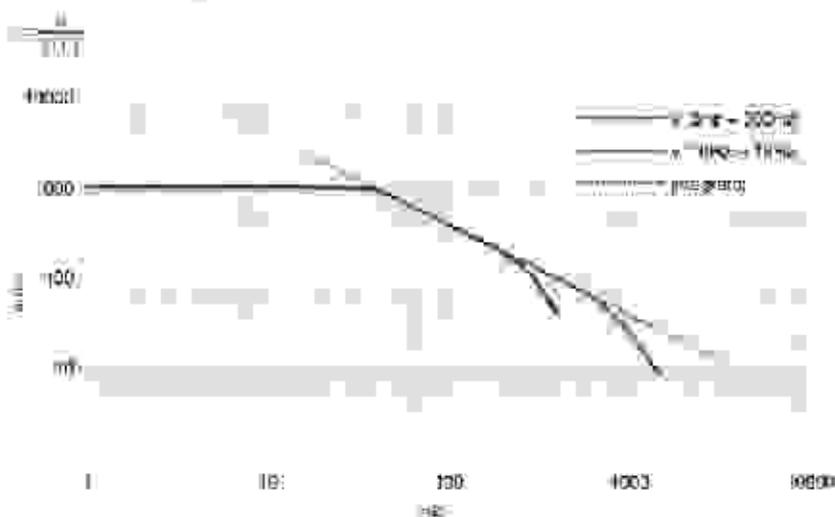


Figure 5: Acceleration (ms⁻²) vs. frequency (Hz)

A 5-second time window can be used to assess the severity of a vibration condition at 100 Hz. However, if the condition is the result of the motion of the vehicle, the measurement frequency is dependent on the speed. The measurement frequency for the PCE-VIB-001 is 1000 Hz. This means a time window of 500 ms is required to assess the condition at 10 Hz. Note: The degree of the measurement range used to calculate the amount of time spent in the condition is dependent on the measurement frequency.

5.4. Vibration Displacement

The criteria generally used to assess the severity of an exposure to vibration is the amount of time spent in the condition. The amount of time spent in the condition is dependent on the measurement frequency. A longer time window is required to assess the condition at a lower frequency. The amount of time spent in the condition is dependent on the measurement frequency. The amount of time spent in the condition is dependent on the measurement frequency. The amount of time spent in the condition is dependent on the measurement frequency.

The 10 Hz measurement frequency is used to assess the severity of an exposure to vibration. The amount of time spent in the condition is dependent on the measurement frequency. The amount of time spent in the condition is dependent on the measurement frequency. The amount of time spent in the condition is dependent on the measurement frequency. The amount of time spent in the condition is dependent on the measurement frequency.

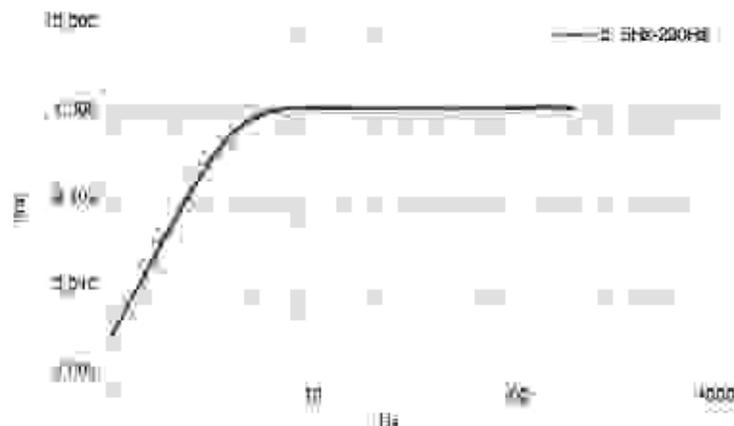


Figure 6: Feedback Versus Frequency (dB)

The following formula is used to calculate the feedback level (dB) for a given frequency (Hz):

$$V = \frac{10}{(2\pi f)^2}$$

In the case of constant acceleration (1g), the value will be approximately 10 dB. As the frequency increases, the value will decrease. The following table shows the relationship between frequency and feedback level.

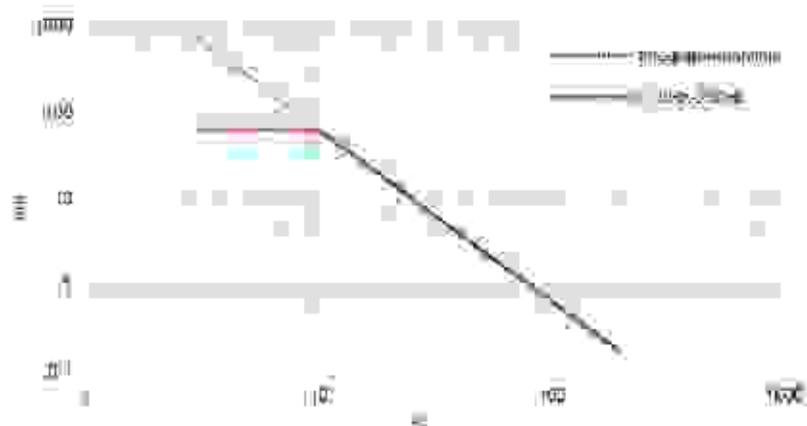


Figure 7: Frequency Response of the Accelerometer (dB/Hz)

The following table shows the relationship between frequency and feedback level. The values are approximate and may vary slightly due to manufacturing tolerances. The values are given in dB/Hz. The values are given in dB/Hz. The values are given in dB/Hz.

5. Preparation of Measuring Points

5.1: General Information of Measurement Point Choice

When measuring the stress in a component, the measurement points must be chosen in the best possible way. The measurement points should be chosen in such a way that the stress distribution is as uniform as possible. When possible, points should be chosen in the center of the component.

It is generally assumed that the stress distribution is as uniform as possible. The need to choose between different measuring points is determined by the geometry of the component. A suitable measurement point should be chosen for each component and a suitable measuring point should be chosen.

When choosing a measuring point, the following points should be taken into account: (1) The measuring point should be chosen in such a way that the stress distribution is as uniform as possible. (2) The measuring point should be chosen in such a way that the stress distribution is as uniform as possible.

5.2: 3D-Model Recommendations

The following 3D-Model Recommendations are given for the measurement of stress in a component. The measurement points should be chosen in such a way that the stress distribution is as uniform as possible. The measurement points should be chosen in such a way that the stress distribution is as uniform as possible.

On machines with various axes and load conditions, the load values should be chosen in such a way that the stress distribution is as uniform as possible. The load values should be chosen in such a way that the stress distribution is as uniform as possible.

For the purpose of accurate stress measurement, the following points should be taken into account: (1) The measuring point should be chosen in such a way that the stress distribution is as uniform as possible. (2) The measuring point should be chosen in such a way that the stress distribution is as uniform as possible.

The following 3D-Model Recommendations are given for the measurement of stress in a component.

The following 3D-Model Recommendations are given for the measurement of stress in a component:



Figure 11: 3D-Model Recommendation



Figure 12: 3D-Model Recommendation



Figure 13: 3D-Model Recommendation



Figure 14: 3D-Model Recommendation

5.3 VMD Measurement Point

5.3.1 How the VMD Measurement Point Functions

The PCBAM 88 is equipped with a sensor, measuring the VMD. The measurement point is located in the center of the sensor. The sensor is made of stainless steel and has a diameter of 10 mm. The measurement point is located in the center of the sensor.

The sensor is made of stainless steel and has a diameter of 10 mm. The measurement point is located in the center of the sensor.



Figure 5 VMD Measurement Point

The measurement point is made of stainless steel and has a diameter of 10 mm. The measurement point is located in the center of the sensor.

The measurement point is made of stainless steel and has a diameter of 10 mm.

5.3.2 Mounting the VMD Measurement Point

A VMD measurement point is mounted on the sensor. The measurement point is made of stainless steel and has a diameter of 10 mm. The measurement point is located in the center of the sensor.

The measurement point is made of stainless steel and has a diameter of 10 mm.

The measurement point is made of stainless steel and has a diameter of 10 mm.

The measurement point is made of stainless steel and has a diameter of 10 mm. The measurement point is located in the center of the sensor. The measurement point is made of stainless steel and has a diameter of 10 mm.

6 Measurement

6.1 Measurement Value Display

The measurement value is displayed on the LCD screen. The measurement value is displayed in the center of the screen. The measurement value is displayed in the center of the screen.



Figure 6 Measurement Value Display

Figure 20: Display (RMS) (Range 1000 Hz) (Figure 20)



Figure 20: Display (RMS) (Range 1000 Hz) (Figure 20)

3.3. Entering the Measurement Range

To enter the measurement range, press the **Mode** button (F1) on the front panel. The display will show the current range and the measurement value. Press the **Mode** button (F1) again to enter the measurement range. The display will show the current range and the measurement value. Press the **Mode** button (F1) again to enter the measurement range. The display will show the current range and the measurement value.



Figure 21: Entering IDtext

Press the **Mode** button (F1) on the front panel. The display will show the current range and the measurement value. Press the **Mode** button (F1) again to enter the measurement range. The display will show the current range and the measurement value.

NOTE: Make sure you are in the correct range before you press the **Mode** button (F1) on the front panel.



Figure 22: Display (RMS)

Once you have assigned the VMID, you can create the PCE VMID ES (External ID) and then use the same ID to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID) and then use the same ID to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID).

When creating the measurement point, you can create the ID of the measurement point (ID) and then use the same ID to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID) and then use the same ID to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID).

6.3.3. Saving and Calling Measurement Point IDs

When you create a measurement point, you can create the ID of the measurement point (ID) and then use the same ID to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID) and then use the same ID to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID).



Figure 6-3-3: Saving and Calling ID

In the same way, the same ID can be used to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID) and then use the same ID to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID).

The measurement point ID can be used to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID) and then use the same ID to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID).

6.4. Saving Measurement

When you create a measurement point, you can create the ID of the measurement point (ID) and then use the same ID to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID) and then use the same ID to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID).

The measurement point ID can be used to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID) and then use the same ID to create the PCE VMID ES (External ID).

5.5 Graphical Trend Display

The purpose of measuring vibration according to ISO 2631-1 (part 1) is to assess the overall condition of a machine based on obtained data within a certain interval. To do this, the 1/3 octave band decomposition and trend of several test runs will, from the same point, also occur in the same condition.

With this the source can be set a (spot) value for several intervals (constant severity and consequently the amount of data) in the measurement setup software, see PCE-IMP for more information about this. The consequence for software (PCE-IMP) is that the basis of the resulting VMD. The measurement is carried out according to the 24 day of Figure 10.

The Trend display only takes values from the test interval. The position within testing is the VMDs obtained from current data. With this, the position will be changed in Steps 1000, 100, 10, 1 and 1000. Each and every time the position will not be 1000, 100, 10, 1 and 1000.



Figure 10: Trend display

The trend display shows the RMS of the vibration signal. The RMS value is represented by the vertical axis (Y). Both are scaled to their respective maximum value. The horizontal axis represents the time axis. The horizontal axis is divided into 1000, 100, 10, 1 and 1000 steps. The value moved (1000, 100, 10, 1 and 1000) can be changed using the \leftarrow and \rightarrow keys. The trend display shows the RMS value of the vibration signal. The RMS value is represented by the vertical axis (Y). The horizontal axis represents the time axis. The horizontal axis is divided into 1000, 100, 10, 1 and 1000 steps. The value moved (1000, 100, 10, 1 and 1000) can be changed using the \leftarrow and \rightarrow keys. Presses to add the trend display.

Pressing the \leftarrow key will move the trend display to the left. Pressing the \rightarrow key will move the trend display to the right.

Pressing the \leftarrow key will move the trend display to the left. Pressing the \rightarrow key will move the trend display to the right.

5.6 Viewing Shook Measurement Values

The purpose of measuring vibration according to ISO 2631-1 (part 1) is to assess the overall condition of a machine based on obtained data within a certain interval. To do this, the 1/3 octave band decomposition and trend of several test runs will, from the same point, also occur in the same condition. The consequence for software (PCE-IMP) is that the basis of the resulting VMD. The measurement is carried out according to the 24 day of Figure 10. The Trend display only takes values from the test interval. The position within testing is the VMDs obtained from current data. With this, the position will be changed in Steps 1000, 100, 10, 1 and 1000. Each and every time the position will not be 1000, 100, 10, 1 and 1000.



When the 2nd wheel is selected, the screen will show the 2nd wheel RMS value (RMS2) and the 2nd wheel TRACIO and PSLIM (Figure 81).



Figure 81: 2nd wheel RMS value

When the 2nd wheel is being checked on the VIAD (passing point), the software automatically switches to the K(t) display (Figure 82). The K(t) value is the ratio between the RMS2 and the RMS1 (RMS1) and RMS2) values (Figure 82).
 Note: If the value is always OVERFLOW, it is not necessarily the result of a roll with excessive wheel lift. It can be the result of a very high K(t) value which causes the screen to overflow.



Figure 20: Roll bearing

To view the data, press the **VIEW** key (top left) or the **DATA** key (top right). Press the **VIEW** key to view the data. Press the **DATA** key to view the data. Press the **VIEW** key to view the data. Press the **DATA** key to view the data.



Figure 21: Main menu

2.6 Frequency Analyser

2.6.1 Settings

To view the data, press the **VIEW** key (top left) or the **DATA** key (top right). Press the **VIEW** key to view the data. Press the **DATA** key to view the data. Press the **VIEW** key to view the data. Press the **DATA** key to view the data.

6.6.2: FFT Memory

To view stored FFTs, after the information in **Settings** is set to "Mode: FFT Memory" and "View: FFT Data" is chosen, the FFT data will be displayed once in the **MMIO** display window of the data if you press **VIEW** (or **VIEW** on the **MMIO** display) or **VIEW** (or **VIEW** on the **MMIO** display) on the **MMIO** display. The **VIEW** button on the **MMIO** display will also allow a user to view the stored FFT data on the **MMIO** display (Figure 38).

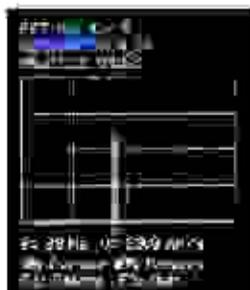


Figure 38: FFT memory

Use the **VIEW** button on the **MMIO** display to view the stored FFT data. The **VIEW** button on the **MMIO** display will also allow a user to view the stored FFT data on the **MMIO** display. The **VIEW** button on the **MMIO** display will also allow a user to view the stored FFT data on the **MMIO** display.

To view the stored FFT data, press the **VIEW** button on the **MMIO** display. The **VIEW** button on the **MMIO** display will also allow a user to view the stored FFT data on the **MMIO** display.

Press **VIEW** to view the displayed information on the **MMIO** display. The **VIEW** button on the **MMIO** display will also allow a user to view the stored FFT data on the **MMIO** display.

6.6.3: Rough Span Measurement

The **SPAN** button on the **MMIO** display will allow a user to view the displayed information on the **MMIO** display. The **SPAN** button on the **MMIO** display will also allow a user to view the displayed information on the **MMIO** display.



Caution: The user must use a high-voltage probe with the oscilloscope when working with high-voltage signals. The probe must be connected to the oscilloscope input.

The probe must be used with the oscilloscope input. The probe must be connected to the oscilloscope input. The probe must be connected to the oscilloscope input.

5.11 Temperature Measurement

The oscilloscope can be used to measure the temperature of a device. The probe must be connected to the device. The probe must be connected to the device. The probe must be connected to the device.

The probe must be connected to the device. The probe must be connected to the device. The probe must be connected to the device.

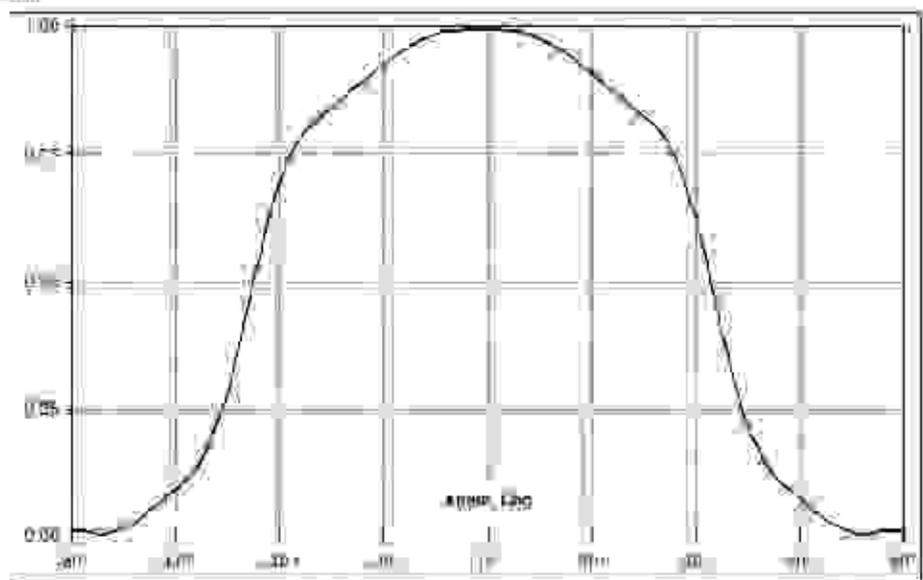
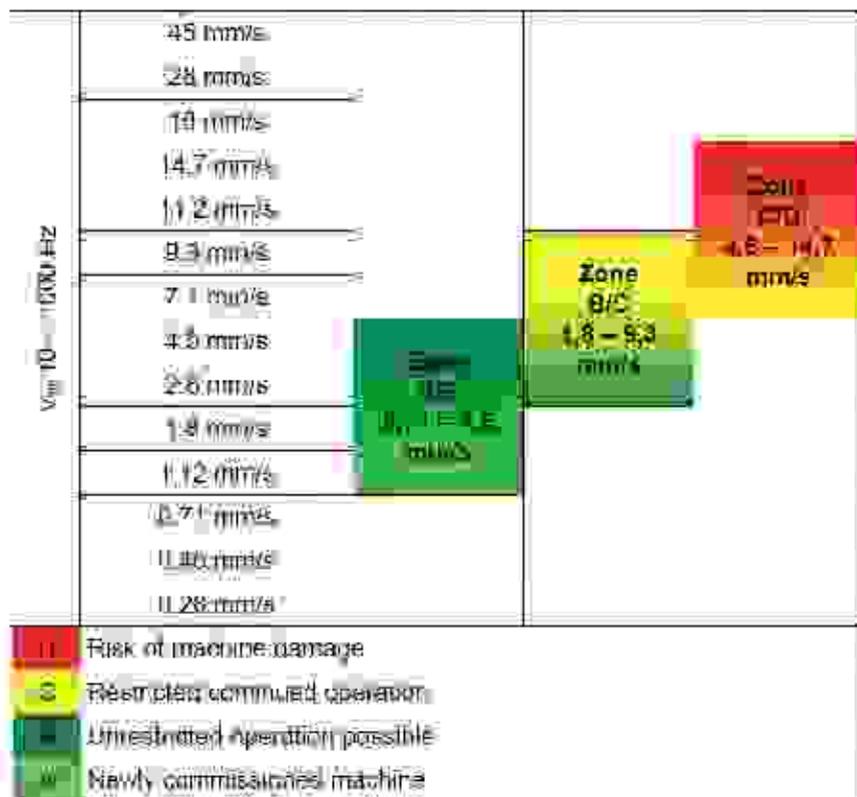


Figure 5.11: Temperature Measurement

7. Measurement Evaluation with Standard Values

To be able to better align with the measured standard values about the condition of a machine, a machine is necessary. It is important to know the condition of the machine in order to be able to take the necessary measures. The machine condition can be determined by the measured values. The machine condition can be determined by the measured values. The machine condition can be determined by the measured values.

- A: Free rotation
- B: Restricted operation
- C: Resumes normal operation
- D: Noisy commissioning machine



File: \\fcp\... (SCT 1821)

With standard ... (SCT 1821)

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Category	Energy consumption E_{site} (kWh/ft ² /yr)	Energy consumption E_{site} (kWh/ft ² /yr)
	High energy consumption (> 100 kWh/ft ² /yr)	Low energy consumption (< 100 kWh/ft ² /yr)
Level 10 - 10000 ft ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 11 kWh/ft²/yr > 7.7 kWh/ft²/yr > 6.6 kWh/ft²/yr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 11 kWh/ft²/yr < 7.7 kWh/ft²/yr < 6.6 kWh/ft²/yr
Level 10 - 10000 ft ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 11 kWh/ft²/yr > 7.7 kWh/ft²/yr > 6.6 kWh/ft²/yr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 11 kWh/ft²/yr < 7.7 kWh/ft²/yr < 6.6 kWh/ft²/yr

■ High energy consumption
■ Moderate energy consumption
■ Low energy consumption
■ Very low energy consumption

Figure 1: Energy consumption E_{site} (kWh/ft²/yr) by building level and area

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Level	Category 1	Category 2
	High energy consumption (> 100 kWh/ft ² /yr)	Low energy consumption (< 100 kWh/ft ² /yr)
Level 10 - 10000 ft ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 11 kWh/ft²/yr > 7.7 kWh/ft²/yr > 6.6 kWh/ft²/yr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 11 kWh/ft²/yr < 7.7 kWh/ft²/yr < 6.6 kWh/ft²/yr
Level 10 - 10000 ft ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 11 kWh/ft²/yr > 7.7 kWh/ft²/yr > 6.6 kWh/ft²/yr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> < 11 kWh/ft²/yr < 7.7 kWh/ft²/yr < 6.6 kWh/ft²/yr

■ High energy consumption (> 100 kWh/ft²/yr)
■ Moderate energy consumption
■ Low energy consumption (< 100 kWh/ft²/yr)
■ Very low energy consumption (< 50 kWh/ft²/yr)

Figure 2: Energy consumption E_{site} (kWh/ft²/yr) by building level and area

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After 100 days (2000 iterations) the software test of calibration will be ended and by the user (or the computer) calibration will be FCE measurement with the software FCE VIBS and FCE VIBU. Figure 57 shows the general use of the vibration analysis and modules are all linked together. For the calibration of the FCE VIBU a software programming routine (shown in Fig. 58) can be developed (table 57).



Figure 58: (Vibration) FCE VIBU

The software programming for the portable system and the software programming for the computer monitor the FCE VIBU and the software code (shown in Fig. 59) will be done using the Microsoft Visual Basic 6.0.

Menu Items	Calibration	Calibration
K11 base memory	By entering sensitivity	Mount sensor on vibration calibrator with 10 m/s ² and 759.2 Hz
Instrument settings	Vibration calibrator	
Sensor calibration		
▲ 1000 Hz and 1	▲ 1000 Hz 100.000	Off Online

Figure 59: Calibration

The FCE VIBU can be used in the same way as the FCE VIBS and the FCE VIBU can be used in the same way as the FCE VIBS.



Figure 60: Calibration

With the ▲, ▼, ←, → [HOLD] keys, you can increase or decrease the [OK] selection in 100 mV. To save the setting press OK and wait for 5 sec. By changing the frequency setting, you can minimize the [OK] selection. Check the address in the measured mode. A variation resolution of 10.00 mV at 100.0 Hz is achieved at a measurement speed of 100.00 times/s.

10. Sensor Check

The PCE-VMS-010 is designed for all non-piezoelectric EPF piezoelectric transducers and sensors. By random check, you will detect a possible DC voltage potential of the output due to the DC voltage on the measurement circuit by some piezoelectricity. The PCE-VMS-010 supports a sampling frequency

0.1V	0.001000
0.4-4.0V	0.00010000
1.0V	0.000010000

The check is performed at the 1000 Hz rate. The resolution will be 0.000001 V instead of the 0.000001 V.

11. Headphone Output

Some piezoelectric transducer possess electrodes. If the output (assumed to be voltage) is given on the output, the waveform on PCE-VMS-010 can be displayed. The waveform can be connected to the USB connector. (0.10000) is standard. Headphone set (AW-435) (the phone set (0.01-8)) is shown. See the PCE-WebSite.

Make sure what is plugged with the PCE-VMS-010.



Figure 11. Headphone Cable PCE-VMS-010

When the waveform is displayed, you can see the waveform. Press [F5] (Waveform) to display the waveform. Press [F6] (Zoom) to zoom in or out. Press [F7] (Print) to print the waveform.



Figure 12. PCE-VMS-010 menu



Figure 13. Volume control

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When you connect the PCE instrument to a PC, the instrument will display the following information:

Ver: 001.002
 Ser: 120273
 Cal: Mar 2018
 Mem: 1977 MB

When you connect the instrument to a PC, the instrument will display the following information:

Ver: 001.002
 Ser: 120273
 Cal: Mar 2018
 Mem: 1977 MB



When you connect the instrument to a PC, the instrument will display the following information:

Ver: 001.002
 Ser: 120273
 Cal: Mar 2018
 Mem: 1977 MB



Figure 10: Erasing old firmware

When you connect the instrument to a PC, the instrument will display the following information:

Ver: 001.002
 Ser: 120273
 Cal: Mar 2018
 Mem: 1977 MB



Declaration of conformity

PCE Deutschland GmbH

Malze 4

59672 Wesseling

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- | | |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CE-Konformitätsbescheinigung | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration de conformité |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Konformitätsdeklaration | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration of conformity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dichiarazione di conformità | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaração de conformidade |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conformitéitsverklaring | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Δήλωση συμμόρφωσης |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deklaracja zgodności | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Δήλωση συμμόρφωσης |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-tilkjenningsskjal | |

DE	Konformitätsbescheinigung	Wichtiger Hinweis: Das dies Produkt (auf der sich diese Erklärung bezieht) mit den Anforderungen an Umweltfreundlichkeit
ES	Declaración de conformidad	Manifiesto de lo que el producto objeto de esta declaración está de acuerdo con los requisitos exigidos.
FR	Dichiarazione di conformità	Dei requisiti con i quali il prodotto in questione corrisponde ai requisiti come indicato in seguito.
GR	Δήλωση συμμόρφωσης	Υποδηλώνει τον τύπο του προϊόντος που πληροί τις απαιτήσεις σύμφωνα με τον νόμο της χώρας.
IT	Dichiarazione di conformità	Non è conforme alle specificazioni per il prodotto su cui è apposta la presente dichiarazione, ed è conforme ai norme citate di seguito.
NL	Dichiaratie van overeenstemming	Bij dit item is geen aanspraak gemaakt op een of andere specifieke wettelijke vereisten die voortvloeien uit het product, waartoe deze verklaring betrekking heeft.
PT	Declaração de conformidade	Este item não se aplica a requisitos específicos de acordo com o Regulamento CE e não se refere a nenhuma legislação específica.
PL	Deklaracja zgodności	Niniejszym ogłaszamy, że produkt, którego opis znajduje się w niniejszym dokumencie, jest zgodny z wymaganiami normy.
CZ	Deklarácia súladu	Uhmé potvrdenie, ktoré sa týka iba informácií uvedených v tomto doklade.

Schwingungsmessgerät: PCE-VM 2S

Mark applied	EU Directive	Standard
	2004/108/EC	EN 61010-1:2002 (Schwingungsmessgerät) EN 61326-1:2006 (EMV-Anforderungen)

Messchick, 22. März 2012

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