A series of technical documents written by members of the CTC community

## Triaxial Sensor Mounting Considerations

This edition of CTC's AppNotes will focus on some of the possible areas of concern for preventive/predictive maintenance programs that are considering switching to a triaxial sensor data collection program.

Triaxial sensors are becoming increasingly popular with vibration monitoring programs due to the increased number of fully compatible triaxial data collectors on the market. As these data collectors invade the market, the many advantages of triaxial sensor data collection are becoming well known in the vibration analysis community. One item not often mentioned when discussing the potential advantages (shorter



AC115-1D

data collection time, etc.) are the potential pitfalls of using triaxial sensors.



AC115-1D—Showing the sensing elements

Triaxial sensors consist three separate sensing elements encased in a single housing. The general orientation is as follows; Horizontal, which will be referred to as the X axis, vertical, which will be referred to as CTC sensor detail internal placement of the Y axis, and axial. which will be referred to as the Z axis. Most



showing the orientation of the

sensor manufacturers use the axial as the primary reference point with the axial vibration being parallel to the shaft of the machine under measurement. This referenced, the horizontal vibration is measured in the plane perpendicular to the shaft. Vertical measurements are taken 90 degrees from horizontal in the direction of rotation.

Given the above parameters, the key to taking triaxial measurements is consistency of mounting. Sloppy mounting will lead to

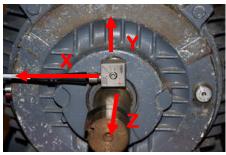


Figure 1—a common method of naming the three axes.

confusing data values. In Figure 1, the sensor is positioned according to the diagram supplied on the CTC'c AC115-1D sensor. The Z axis is parallel to the shaft, and the X axis is perpendicular to the shaft and precedes the vertical axis by 90 degrees. Seems simple and straightforward... until a second analyst

arrives with the same sensor and a slightly different way of attaching the triaxial sensor. See Figure 2. In this illustration, the Z axis remains the same as in Figure 1, but now the X and Y axes

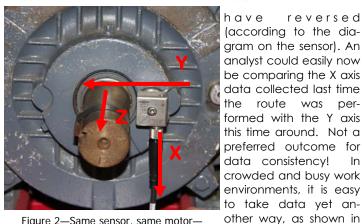


Figure 2—Same sensor, same motor— Different orientation of the X and Y axes.

switched with the X axis.

Without an agreed upon and continuously used standard

method for collecting triaxial readings, sometimes even experienced analysts might make an error.

The solution is to have a consistent method that all personnel are trained on for data collection, or alternatively use CTC's quick connect stud mount system for triaxial data collection as illustrated in Figsensing elements ure 4. The quick disconnect system has a locating pin on



Figure 3. In this example,

the Z axis has now

reversed

Figure 3—Yet another way to confuse the issue.



Figure 4—CTC's AC115-1D with Quick Disconnect stud and receptacle.

the receptacle to ensure proper orientation. The receptacle is easily attached with 1/4 turn to the studs that are permanently mounted on the machines. As the studs only connect one way, they only allow consistent readings to be taken.

Products included in this article: **AC115-1D Triaxial sensor** MH107-1A Quick Disconnect Stud MH107-1B Quick Disconnect Receptacle

If you have any questions or for further information please contact CTC directly via Email at dgripe@ctconline.com or ismith@ctconline.com or feel free to call 1-800-999-5290 in he US and Canada or +1-585-924-5900 internationally.

If any CTC vibration analysis hardware product should ever fail, we will repair or replace it at no charge.