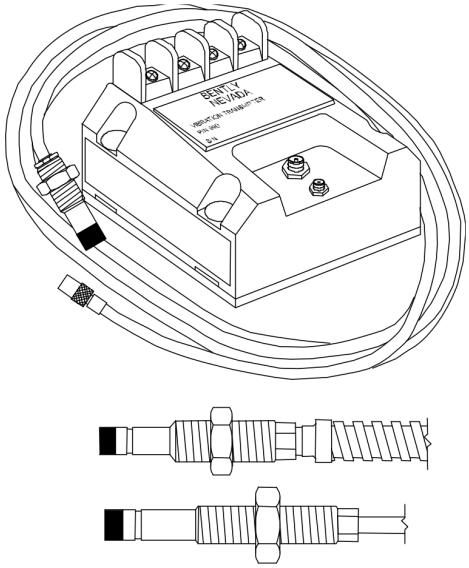
# 991 Thrust Transmitter

## Datasheet

Cordant™

141618 Rev. R



## Description

The 991 Thrust Transmitter is intended primarily for the original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) of centrifugal air compressors or small pumps, motors, or fans who prefer to provide a simple 4 to 20 mA proportional axial displacement (thrust) signal as the input to their machinery control system. The transmitter is a 2-wire, loop-powered device that accepts input from our 3300 NSv proximity probe and its matching extension cable (available in 5 m and 7 m system length options). The transmitter conditions the signal into appropriate engineering units proportional to the shaft's axial position[1], and provides it as a 4 to 20 mA industry-standard signal for input to the control system where machinery protection alarming and logic occurs[2].

The 991 transmitter provides the following notable features:

- Integrated Proximitor Sensor requires no external unit
- Non-isolated PROX OUT and COM terminals plus a coaxial connector provide a dynamic vibration and gap voltage signal output for diagnostics[3].
- Non-interacting zero and span potentiometers under the Transmitter label supports loop adjustment.
- Test Input pin allows quick verification of loop signal output, using a variable DC voltage source as the input.
- A Power-up Inhibit circuit eliminates signal errors due to line voltage transients.
- A Not OK/Signal Defeat circuit prevents high outputs or false alarms due to a faulty proximity probe or loose connection.
- Choice of DIN-rail clips or bulkhead mounting screws as standard options simplifies mounting.
- Potted construction for high humidity (up to 100% condensing) environments.
- Compatibility with 3300 NSv proximity probe allows transducer installation in small areas with minimal

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clearance, typical of centrifugal air compressors.

**Notes:**

1. Probe adjustment and range are critical in thrust position measurements. Incorrect probe gap settings may prevent the transmitter from reaching full-scale in either the normal or counter directions (no machinery monitoring). For proper adjustment, follow the instructions in the manual.
2. Thrust transmitters have many limitations when compared to a continuous monitoring system. They are a practical solution in some applications for measuring rotor axial position and are a valuable tool for trending thrust readings. While the transmitter is capable of alarming on thrust position and non-OK checking, monitor functions such as Timed OK channel defeat, Danger Bypass, and Trip Multiply cannot be used. In addition, PLCs attached to the thrust transmitter are not suitable for plant-wide diagnostic systems such as System 1 or Rule Paks.
3. The 991 Vibration Transmitter's PROX OUT coaxial connector provides a non-isolated dynamic transducer signal for machinery diagnostics. You can connect this signal directly to battery-powered or isolated test equipment to diagnose machinery problems. However, since the PROX OUT signal is not isolated from the 4 to 20 mA loop signal, an interface is available (and strongly recommended) for signal isolation. The 990/991 Test Adapter conditions the 990 Transmitter's PROX OUT signal for use with ac-powered test equipment. The adapter also inverts and isolates the 990's transducer signal, making it suitable for equipment such as oscilloscopes and analyzers, and preserving industry-standard conventions for signal polarity. We strongly recommend that you use this test adapter for all applications to maintain isolation between test equipment and the loop signal, and to maintain machinery protection integrity.

# Specifications

Unless otherwise noted, the following specifications apply at +22°C (+72°F) using a 3300 NSv Probe and Extension Cable, and an AISI 4140 steel target.

## Electrical

| | |
|---|---|
| Input | Accepts one non-contacting 3300 NSv Proximity Probe and extension cable. |
| Power | Requires +12 to +35 Vdc input at the transmitter terminal. |
| 4 to 20 mA Signal Output | 4 to 20 mAdc over specified full-scale range in 2-wire configuration. |
| 4 to 20 mA Loop Accuracy | Within ±1.5% over specified full scale range (typical). Accuracy is rated from the TEST signal input to the voltage measured across a 250 Ω loop resistance. |
| Maximum Loop Resistance | 1,000 Ω including cable at 35 Vdc. |
| Current Limiting | 23 mA typical. |
| Zero and Span | Non-interacting external adjustments. |
| Not OK/Signal Defeat | Signal output will go to less than 3.6 mA within 100 µs after a Not OK condition occurs. Signal output is restored within 0.1 seconds after the Not OK condition is removed. |
| Proximitor Sensor Output | Compatible with ungrounded, portable test equipment. When using grounded, ac-powered test equipment, use the 122115-01 Test Adapter for signal isolation. |
| Output Impedance | Prox Out has a 10 kΩ output impedance calibrated for a 10 MΩ load. |
| Linear Range | 0.25 to 1.65 mm (10 to 65 mils) for Prox Out. Suitable for 0.6-0-0.6 mm or 25-0-25 mils current loop linear ranges. |
| Prox Out Incremental Scale Factor | 7.87 mV/µm (200 mV/mil) ±6.5% typical including interchangeability errors when measured in increments of 0.25 mm (10 mils) over the linear range using a flat 30 mm (1.2 inch) target. |
| Temperature Stability | Incremental scale factor remains within ±10% of 7.87 mV/µm (200 mV/mil) from 0°C to +70°C (+32°F to +158°F). |
| Minimum target size | 9.5 mm (0.375 in) diameter. |
| Leadwire Length | Proximitor Sensor Output (BNC connector), maximum cable distance is 3 meters (10 feet). |
| Non-Hazardous, Zone 2 or Div 2 Hazardous area locations | 13 km (8 miles) maximum between transmitter and receiving device for signal output. |

## Environmental Limits

| **Transmitter Temperature** | |
|---|---|
| Operating Temperature | -35°C to +85°C (-31°F to +185°F) |
| Storage Temperature | -51°C to +100°C (-60°F to +212°F). |
| **Probe Temperature** | |
| Operating Temperature | -52°C to +177°C (-62°F to +351°F) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Storage Temperature | -52°C to +177°C (-62°F to +351°F) |
| Relative Humidity | 100% condensing, non-submerged, with protection of coaxial connectors. |

## Mechanical

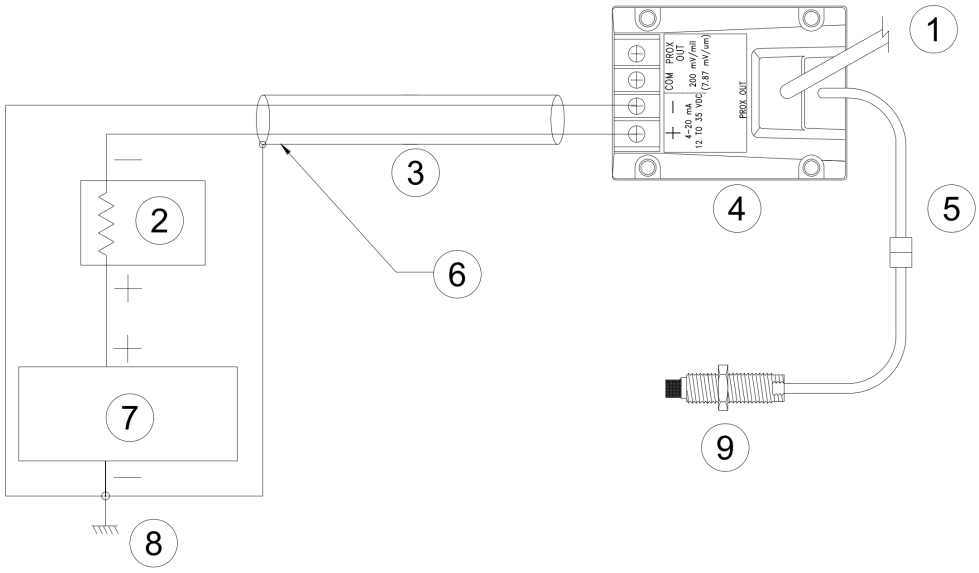
| | |
|---|---|
| Transducer Tip Material | Polyphenylene sulfide (PPS). |
| Transducer Case Material | AISI 303 or 304 Stainless Steel (SST). |
| Probe Cable | 75Ω coaxial, fluoroethylene propylene (FEP) insulated. |
| Cable Armor (optional) | Flexible AISI 302 SST with optional FEP outer jacket. |
| Tensile Strength | 222 N (50 lbf) probe case to probe lead, maximum. |
| Transmitter Weight | 0.43 kg (0.9 lbm). |
| Total System Weight | 0.82 kg (1.8 lbm) typical. |

### Thread Engagement Limits

| Probe Case Thread | Maximum Length of Thread Engagement |
|---|---|
| **1/4-28** | 0.375 in |
| **3/8-24** | 0.563 in |
| **M8x1** | 12 mm |
| **M10x1** | 15 mm |

Maximum thread engagement lengths are per the industry standard of 1.5 times the nominal thread diameter. A fit class matching that of the external probe thread is assumed for all internal threads. Applications with thread engagement lengths exceeding the values in the table above may exhibit binding during installation. Contact your Bently Nevada representative if you require probe thread engagement lengths exceeding the values above. Bently Nevada does not replace proximity probes under warranty due to excessive thread engagement lengths.

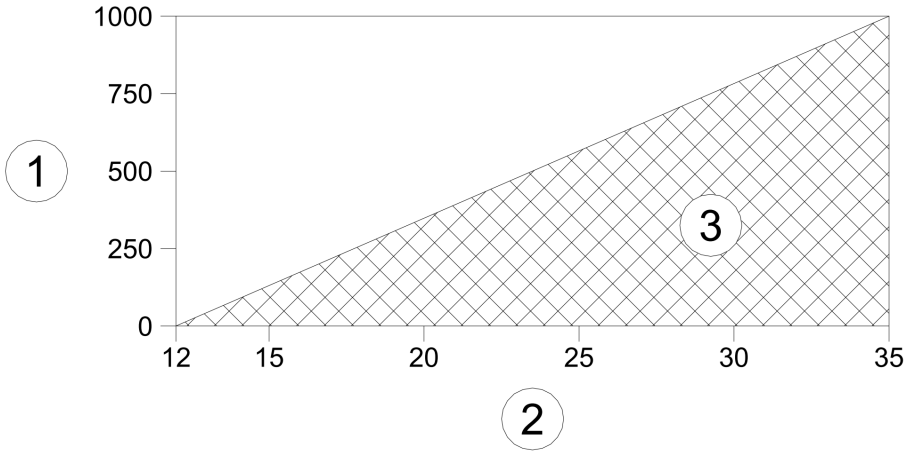
When drilling and tapping a mounting hole **for a 1/4-28 probe**, a **#3 or larger tap drill** is recommended.




1. To test adapter 122115-01
2. Receiver
3. Cable shield
4. Transmitter
5. Extension cable
6. Recommended wiring is shielded, twisted-pair, 1.0 mm (18 AWG) (part number 02173006). Maximum length is 13 km (8 miles).
7. Power supply, $V_{PS}$ = 17 to 35 Vdc
8. Common (ground)
9. Probe

**Figure 7: 991 Thrust Transmitter Loop Wiring Connections**

The phase of the PROX OUT signal is inverted from the standard for Bently Nevada products. Also, connecting grounded ac-powered equipment to PROX OUT may result in a false alarm. Use test adapter 122115-01 to connect ac equipment to the transmitter. Note that the 122115-01 also inverts the PROX OUT signal.




1. Maximum loop resistance in ohms ($R_{LOOP}$)
2. Power supply voltage ($V_{PS}$)
3. Operating region

**Figure 8: 991 Thrust Transmitter Maximum Loop Resistance**

$R_{LOOP}$ = 43.5 x ($V_{ps}$ – 12) W maximum. If the maximum loop resistance is exceeded, then the full scale current does not reach 20 mA.