General Electric IS200TVIBH2BCC

Engineering Installation and Acceptance Guide

Installed work boundary

The applicable figures are shared TVIB/VVIB measurement-path values for the configured sensor class, not universal performance claims for every H2B connector implementation.

Machine transducers	TVIB termination	VVIB measurement

01 Transducer and function mapping

Decision / observation	Action and acceptance evidence
Classify the channel	Identify proximity displacement, seismic velocity, integrated-acceleration velocity, static position or phase for each installed function before selecting a stimulus.
Record the actual interface	Photograph the H2B CC terminal connections. Do not use an H2A drawing to establish a physical connector feature not verified on the offered board.
Confirm sensor supply	Compare transducer polarity and current needs with the documented current-limited source. Connector fit does not establish supply compatibility.

02 Measurement-chain verification

Decision / observation	Action and acceptance evidence
Keep amplitude conventions	Record peak, peak-to-peak or DC units explicitly at the generator, measurement instrument and controller. A factor-of-two error can otherwise appear to be calibration drift.
Apply the correct frequency condition	Choose the published accuracy condition for the actual test frequency and measurement class. Do not transfer a low-frequency displacement tolerance to every vibration test.
Separate static and phase proof	Test DC position and the configured phase-reference relationship independently from dynamic vibration amplitude.

03 Quantitative acceptance context

Decision / observation	Action and acceptance evidence
Displacement band comparison	A 4.5 V peak-to-peak span belongs to the proximity-displacement path. Retain peak-to-peak notation when comparing it with a generator that may display peak or rms amplitude.

03 Quantitative acceptance context - continued

Decision / observation	Action and acceptance evidence
Frequency-dependent accuracy	The proximity accuracy changes from +/-0.030 V peak-to-peak at 5-200 Hz to +/-0.150 V peak-to-peak at 200-500 Hz. Use the actual test frequency to choose the condition.
Static position interpretation	The -0.5 to -20 V DC position span and +/-0.2 V accuracy describe the electrical position path. Conversion to physical travel still depends on the matched transducer and engineering scale.
Sensor current boundary	The documented 12 mA per-transducer limit belongs to the current-limited supply. It does not establish compatibility with every sensor requiring a nominal -24 V source.

04 Class-dependent diagnostic evidence

Decision / observation	Action and acceptance evidence
Low-level velocity comparison	Calculate the acceptance allowance using both the percentage term and 0.008 V peak floor. Record the larger applicable value; a percentage-only allowance close to zero is misleading.
X/Y pair limit	Capture each probe input and limit state independently. Identify which member initiated the pair condition before disturbing both sensors or changing the machine limit.
Phase and DC closeout	Keep synchronized 1X/key-slot evidence separate from injected DC position points. A correct static position result does not accept dynamic amplitude or phase accuracy.

Technical basis

GE Mark VI System Guide GEH-6421H, Volume I; GEH-6421M, Volume II

Related platform references - separate selection review

General Electric IS215VPROH1BE	Emergency Turbine Protection Assembly
General Electric IS200TBAIH1CDD	Analog Input/Output Terminal Board

Engineering contact

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