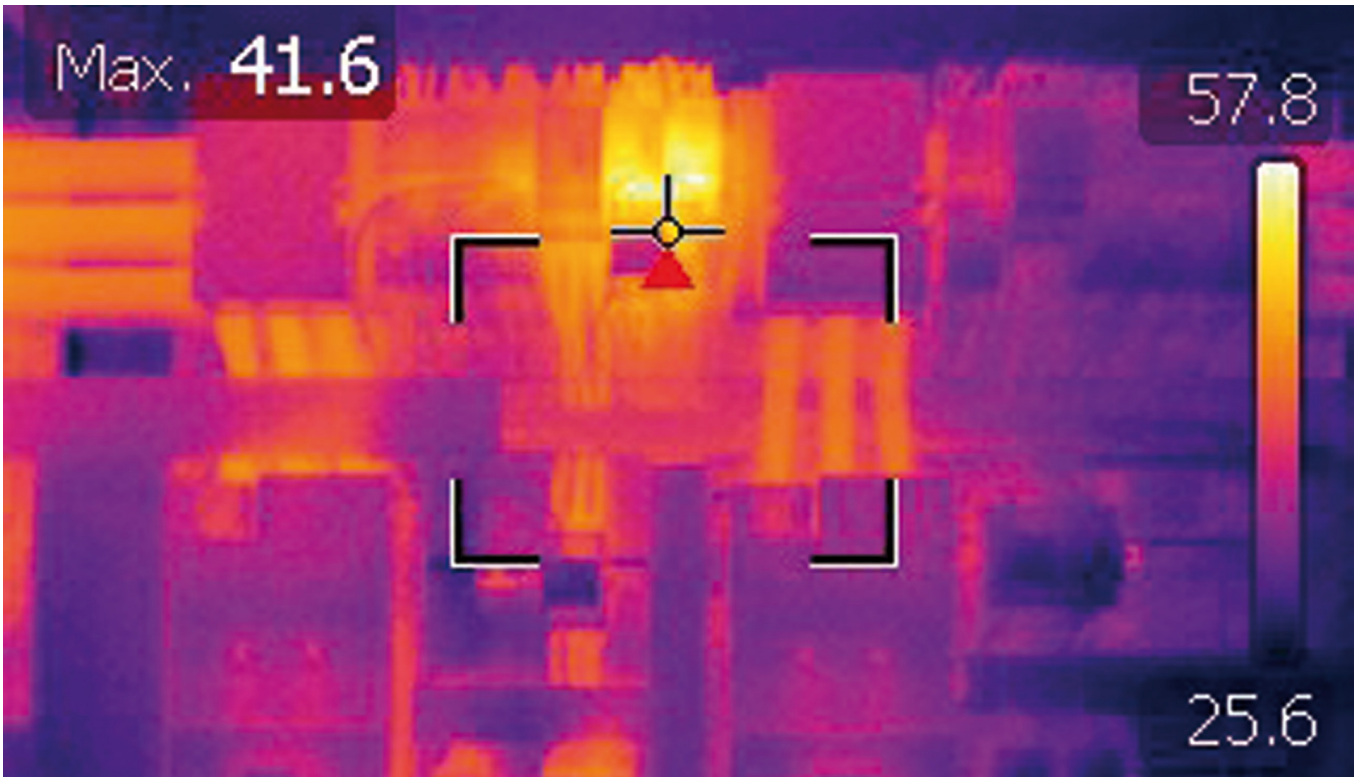
Service

Leaflet no. VS 1810-0-en

Condition Monitoring (CM)



The Pioneer in Material Processing

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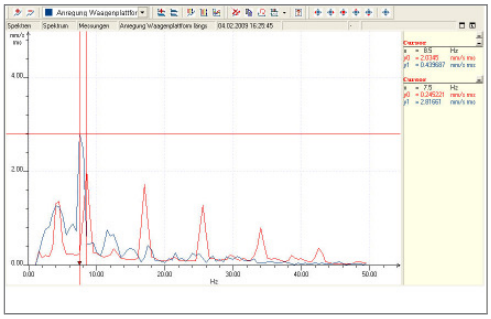
agglomerating · batching · coating · cooling · conveying · deaerating · defibrating · disagglomerating · dispersing · dissolving · emulsifying · evacuating · granulating · grinding drying · heating · impregnating · mixing · moistening · pelletizing · plasticizing · reacting · suspending · stripping · slurrying · waterproofing · weighing · measuring · controlling

Condition Monitoring



CM is based on the acquisition and ongoing analysis of data on physical variables at defined intervals. Sensors mounted on key functional elements send data in real time to a central analysis system. Continuous data analysis can highlight trends and detect component degradation before a major fault occurs. Monitoring the condition of a component on an ongoing basis can enhance machine availability and reduce maintenance costs by fully utilizing the service life of the part.

Defined warning and alarm limits

Various scenarios including machine shut down can be presented to the user when components reach a critical state.
Data which is placed in long-term storage systems can be retrieved and analysed at a later time to develop a suitable action plan.

The CM applications space

ranges from individual parts to networked systems. Modular CM system design offers the flexibility to tailor solutions to different maintenance strategies. These highly versatile systems can be expanded at any time to keep pace with your requirements.

The CM portfolio

- Solutions ranging from individual sensors with limit detection to system networking
- Network connectivity and visualization
- Condition-based maintenance planning

Vibration detection

Vibration data tells you a lot about the condition of your machine.
Vibration sensing systems can detect and analyze unbalanced rotors, defective antifriction bearings, gear wear, localized intermeshing problems, coupling misalignment, pump cavitation and much more.

Wear detection

There are a number of factors that cause wear. However changes in material thickness, spacing, etc. are always associated with wear. Detection systems exploit this fact to provide relative and absolute wear data. Defined wear limits can be displayed on visualization systems.

Thermal imaging

Temperature can be more than just a scalar variable. Thermal imaging systems can generate temperature visualization for complex systems such as control units. These imaging tools can reveal thermal problems, and action can then be taken to prevent faults from occurring.

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