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## Mechanical vibration — Methodology for selecting appropriate machinery vibration standards

*Vibrations mécaniques — Méthodologie pour la sélection des normes  
appropriées relatives aux vibrations des machines*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received, [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 108, *Mechanical vibration, shock and condition monitoring*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Measurement and evaluation of mechanical vibration and shock as applied to machines, vehicles and structures*.

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# Mechanical vibration — Methodology for selecting appropriate machinery vibration standards

## 1 Scope

This Technical Report provides guidance for selecting appropriate vibration standards for specific machine types, and thus selecting the appropriate vibration measurement and evaluation method. Synopses are given of ISO 10816 (evaluation of machine vibration on non-rotating parts) and ISO 7919 (evaluation of machine vibration on rotating parts), together with further International Standards related to machinery.

This Technical Report provides an overview of the relevant International Standards, giving a summary of their scopes. It also provides a theoretical, analytical basis for establishing whether vibration measurements should be carried out on non-rotating parts, rotating shafts or both for those machines where no previous experience exists. It is not intended to supersede established manufacturers' or users' practical experience with specific machine types since there can be specific features associated with a particular machine which lead to a different selection of the most relevant measurement procedure.

The aim of this Technical Report is not to equip the reader with all the technical details provided in the International Standards necessary to carry out a measurement or evaluation task on a particular machine; rather it guides the reader to the appropriate International Standards. It is these International Standards that provide the necessary details; and then, with suitable training, the reader is in a position to carry out the measurement or evaluation task.

## 2 International Standards

ISO/TR 19201:2013

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NOTE 1 The International Standards referred to in this Technical Report are periodically reviewed. Care needs to be taken when using the International Standards presented to ensure that the latest edition (including any Amendments and Corrigenda) is used.

NOTE 2 Many of the International Standards discussed in this Technical Report together with additional International Standards are summarized by their application area in [Table E.1](#).

NOTE 3 This Technical Report provides a snapshot of current relevant standards. It is inevitable, however, that as time passes new standards will be developed. Furthermore, there may be other standards available for specific machine types which have not been referred to. The absence of any such reference should not be interpreted as meaning that such standards are not valid.

### 2.1 Basic machinery vibration standards

ISO 7919-1, *Mechanical vibration of non-reciprocating machines — Measurements on rotating shafts and evaluation criteria — Part 1: General guidelines*

ISO 7919-2, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on rotating shafts — Part 2: Land-based steam turbines and generators in excess of 50 MW with normal operating speeds of 1 500 r/min, 1 800 r/min, 3 000 r/min and 3 600 r/min*

ISO 7919-3, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on rotating shafts — Part 3: Coupled industrial machines*

ISO 7919-4, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on rotating shafts — Part 4: Gas turbine sets with fluid-film bearings*

ISO 7919-5, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on rotating shafts — Part 5: Machine sets in hydraulic power generating and pumping plants*

ISO 10816-1, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on non-rotating parts — Part 1: General guidelines*

ISO 10816-2, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on non-rotating parts — Part 2: Land-based steam turbines and generators in excess of 50 MW with normal operating speeds of 1 500 r/min, 1 800 r/min, 3 000 r/min and 3 600 r/min*

ISO 10816-3, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on non-rotating parts — Part 3: Industrial machines with nominal power above 15 kW and nominal speeds between 120 r/min and 15 000 r/min when measured in situ*

ISO 10816-4, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on non-rotating parts — Part 4: Gas turbine sets with fluid-film bearings*

ISO 10816-5, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on non-rotating parts — Part 5: Machine sets in hydraulic power generating and pumping plants*

ISO 10816-6, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on non-rotating parts — Part 6: Reciprocating machines with power ratings above 100 kW*

ISO 10816-7, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on non-rotating parts — Part 7: Rotodynamic pumps for industrial applications, including measurements on rotating shafts*

ISO 10816-8, *Mechanical vibration — Evaluation of machine vibration by measurements on non-rotating parts — Part 8: Reciprocating compressor systems*

## 2.2 Related machinery vibration standards

ISO 3046-5, *Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Performance — Part 5: Torsional vibrations*

ISO 8579-2, *Acceptance code for gears — Part 2: Determination of mechanical vibrations of gear units during acceptance testing* <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/99bfa7dc-4775-48ba-8df7-722aa01bbad5/iso-tr-19201-2013>

ISO 13373-1, *Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines — Vibration condition monitoring — Part 1: General procedures*

ISO 13373-2, *Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines — Vibration condition monitoring — Part 2: Processing, analysis and presentation of vibration data*

ISO 13373-3,<sup>1)</sup> *Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines — Vibration condition monitoring — Part 3: Guidelines for vibration diagnosis*

ISO 14694, *Industrial fans — Specifications for balance quality and vibration levels*

ISO 14695, *Industrial fans — Method of measurement of fan vibration*

## 2.3 Additional machinery vibration standards

ISO 1925, *Mechanical vibration — Balancing — Vocabulary*<sup>2)</sup>

ISO 2041, *Mechanical vibration, shock and condition monitoring — Vocabulary*

ISO 2954, *Mechanical vibration of rotating and reciprocating machinery — Requirements for instruments for measuring vibration severity*

ISO 5348, *Mechanical vibration and shock — Mechanical mounting of accelerometers*

ISO 10817-1, *Rotating shaft vibration measuring systems — Part 1: Relative and absolute sensing of radial vibration*

1) Planned.

2) To become ISO 21940-2 when revised.

ISO 21940-31, *Mechanical vibration — Rotor balancing — Part 31: Susceptibility and sensitivity of machines to unbalance*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1925 and ISO 2041, and the following apply.

#### 3.1

##### **shaft absolute vibration**

vibration of the shaft measured from the absolute coordinate

#### 3.2

##### **shaft relative vibration**

vibration of the shaft measured from the transducer support (e.g. bearing housing)

#### 3.3

##### **pedestal vibration**

bearing support structure vibration

#### 3.4

##### **dynamic stiffness of bearing**

stiffness of the bearing part including damping and mass effects

#### 3.5

##### **dynamic stiffness of pedestal**

stiffness of the bearing support structure including damping and mass effects

### 4 Evaluation of machine vibration

#### 4.1 General

ISO 10816 provides guidelines for the measurement and evaluation of vibration for different machine types based on measurements made on non-rotating parts of the machines.

ISO 7919 provides guidelines for the measurement and evaluation of vibration based on measurements made on rotating shafts of the machines.

Further guidance is provided in the related and additional machinery vibration standards listed in [2.2](#) and [2.3](#).

#### 4.2 Machinery vibration standards and criteria

Machinery can be subdivided into four categories for the purposes of vibration measurement and evaluation.

- a) *Reciprocating machinery having both rotating and reciprocation components*, such as diesel engines and certain types of compressors and pumps. The vibration is usually measured on the main structure of the machine at low frequencies, typically in the range 2 Hz to 1 000 Hz.
- b) *Rotating machinery having rotors with rigid behaviour*, such as certain types of electric motors, single-stage pumps and low rotational speed pumps. The vibration is usually measured on the main structure (such as on the bearing caps or pedestals) where the vibration magnitudes are indicative of the excitation forces generated by the rotor because of unbalance, thermal bows, rubs and other sources of excitation.
- c) *Rotating machinery having rotors with flexible behaviour*, such as large steam and gas turbine generator sets, multi-stage pumps and compressors. The machine may be set into different modes of vibration as it accelerates through one or more resonance rotational speeds to reach its service rotational speed. On such a machine, the vibration magnitude measured on a structural member may



not be totally indicative of the vibration of the rotor. For example, a flexible rotor may experience very large displacements resulting in failure of the machine, even though the vibration magnitude measured on the bearing cap is low. Therefore, it can be necessary to measure the vibration of the shaft directly.

- d) *Rotating machinery having rotors with quasi-rigid behaviour*, such as some steam turbine rotors, axial-flow compressors, and fans. Such machinery contains a special class of flexible rotor where vibration magnitudes measured on the bearing cap are indicative of the shaft vibration.

An analytical approach to determine the most beneficial vibration measurement method (or International Standard) to use on a particular machine, based on the physical and structural characteristics of the machine, is included in detail in [Clause 8](#).

### 4.3 Classification of severity of machine vibration

In the classification of severity of machine vibration, the motion variable that is used (displacement, velocity or acceleration) depends on the applicable International Standard, the frequency range and other factors. In classifying machinery vibration in a range, e.g. 10 Hz to 1 000 Hz, vibration velocity is normally used because it yields a simple measure of the vibration severity of a machine. For lower- and higher-frequency vibration, the preferred measurement quantities are displacement and acceleration, respectively.

For simple harmonic motion, either peak or root mean square (r.m.s.) values of the motion variable may be used. However, for machines whose motion is complex, the use of these two metrics provides distinctly different results, mainly because of particular waveforms such as pulse-like waves or higher-frequency harmonics and are given different weights. For rotating machinery whose rotational speed is in the range 600 r/min to 12 000 r/min, the r.m.s. values of vibration velocity correspond most closely with vibration severity. Therefore, there is a special measure, vibration severity, which has been defined in the past as the highest value of the broadband r.m.s. value of the velocity magnitude in the frequency range 10 Hz to 1 000 Hz, as evaluated on the structure at prescribed points as defined in the relevant standard for that machine type (e.g. ISO 10816-2).

NOTE Nowadays vibration severity is a general term for the maximum measured vibration value on non-rotating parts of a machine, irrespective of whether it is displacement, velocity or acceleration (see ISO 2954).

### 4.4 Measurement procedures and instrumentation

Included in the referenced International Standards are procedures for measuring relative shaft-to-housing signals, absolute measurements and seismic applications.

The transducers recommended and described include displacement, velocity and acceleration; their mounted and unmounted ranges and limits of application, magnitudes and frequencies are included. ISO 2954 provides specifications of instruments measuring vibration of machinery housings. ISO 5348 provides recommendations for mounting accelerometers to the machinery housing, which in most cases are also applicable to velocity transducers. ISO 10817-1 describes the sensing device (transducer), signal conditioning, attachment methods and calibration procedures for instrumentation to measure shaft vibration.

### 4.5 Vibration standards summaries

[Clauses 5](#) and [6](#) contain brief descriptions of the most prominent machinery vibration standards, either issued or under development. They contain broadband measurement procedures and limit values and zones. [Clause 5](#) includes: measurements on non-rotating parts; reciprocating machines; measurements on non-reciprocating rotating shafts; and machines having gear units. [Clause 6](#) includes similar measurement procedures, limit values and zones on rotating shafts. Also considered are measurements on machines with rotors with rigid or flexible behaviour. Consult each individual International Standard for details regarding machinery type and size and vibration limits for zones of operation, from acceptable to critical.

[Clause 7](#) includes brief summaries of related International Standards besides ISO 7919 and ISO 10816.



## 5 Measurements made on non-rotating parts

**5.1** ISO 10816-1 provides general guidelines that describe procedures for the measurement and evaluation of vibration based on measurements made on non-rotating parts of the machine. This is the first part of a series of International Standards that provide individual criteria for each general class of machine covered, which are unique to those machines. These criteria, which are presented in terms of both vibration magnitude and change of vibration, relate to operational monitoring and acceptance testing.

ISO 10816 accomplishes the following:

- a) coverage of the broadband frequency range of both low and high rotational speed machines;
- b) setting of vibration criteria to include various operational zones;
- c) incorporation of vibration criteria derived from a worldwide survey;
- d) inclusion of unique criteria and measurement procedures for specific types of machines.

General guidelines for establishing evaluation zones under steady-state operating and transient conditions are described. These provide the basis for the machine-specific evaluation criteria in the subsequent parts of ISO 10816. The zones are defined as follows.

**Zone A.** The vibration of newly commissioned machines normally falls within this zone.

**Zone B.** Machines with vibration within this zone are normally considered acceptable for unrestricted long-term operation.

**Zone C.** Machines with vibration within this zone are normally considered unsatisfactory for long-term continuous operation. Generally, the machine may be operated for a limited period in this condition until a suitable opportunity arises for remedial action.

**Zone D.** Vibration values within this zone are normally considered to be of sufficient severity to cause damage to the machine.

The vibration limits for the zone boundaries provide guidelines for ensuring that gross deficiencies or unrealistic requirements are avoided. Acceptance criteria shall always be subject to agreement between the machine supplier and purchaser prior to installation. The evaluation zones provide a basis for defining acceptance criteria for new or refurbished machines. Historically, acceptance criteria have been specified in zone A or zone B but would normally not exceed 1,25 times the zone boundary A/B.

The measure of vibration is broadband and the frequency range is sufficient to ensure that the particular machine is adequately covered, which depends on the type of machine under consideration, e.g. the frequency range necessary to assess the integrity of a machine with rolling element bearings should include frequencies higher than those on machines with fluid-film bearings. In addition to vibration velocity measurements, which were the primary criteria in earlier International Standards because they related to vibration energy, ISO 10816 also includes alternative criteria such as displacement, acceleration and peak values instead of r.m.s., as these criteria may be preferred for machines designed for extra low or high rotational speed operation.

**5.2** ISO 10816-2 provides specific guidance for assigning the severity of vibration measured on the bearings or pedestals of large steam turbine generator sets. Measurements at such specified locations reasonably characterize the overall state of vibration of these machines.

The vibration measurement system should be capable of measuring broadband r.m.s. vibration over a frequency range from at least 10 Hz to 500 Hz. If, however, the instrumentation is also to be used for diagnostic purposes, or for monitoring during machine run-up or run-down, or overspeed, a wider frequency range may be required.

ISO 10816-2 includes the vibration criteria that are based on bearing housing or pedestal r.m.s. vibration velocity for steam turbine generator sets exceeding 50 MW, and with nominal rotational speeds of 1 500 r/min, 1 800 r/min, 3 000 r/min and 3 600 r/min. The values apply to *in situ* application under steady-

state conditions and they address various zones of operation. The zone descriptions are the same as in ISO 10816-1. Transient operating conditions, such as load and rotational speed changes, are also covered.

**5.3** ISO 10816-3 provides specific guidance for assessing the severity of vibration on bearings, bearing pedestals or the housings of coupled industrial machines when measured *in situ*. ISO 10816-3 covers steam turbines up to 50 MW and steam turbine sets with power greater than 50 MW and rotational speeds below 1 500 r/min or above 3 600 r/min. Also included are compressors, industrial gas turbines with power up to 3 MW, generators (other than those covered by ISO 10816-2), electric motors of any type, and all blowers and fans with power greater than 300 kW and other fans that are not too flexibly mounted. It also covers those pumps which are not dealt with by ISO 10816-7.

Significant differences in design, type of bearings and type of support structures require a division in ISO 10816-3 into two machinery groups, namely:

- a) group 1: large machines with rated power above 300 kW or electrical machines with shaft heights equal to or above 315 mm;
- b) group 2: medium-sized machines with a rated power above 15 kW up to and including 300 kW or electrical machines with shaft heights from 160 mm up to less than 315 mm.

The larger machines normally have sleeve bearings and the range of operating or nominal rotational speeds is relatively broad, ranging from 120 r/min to 15 000 r/min.

Classifications of the vibration severity zones for large industrial machines with rated power from 300 kW to 50 MW (group 1) are included. Classifications of the vibration severity zones for medium-sized industrial machines with rated power from 15 kW to 300 kW (group 2) are also included. The zone descriptions are the same as in ISO 10816-1.

**5.4** ISO 10816-4 provides specific guidance for assessing the severity of vibration measured on the bearing housings or pedestals of gas turbine sets with fluid-film bearings.

ISO 10816-4 applies to heavy-duty gas turbines used in electrical and mechanical drive applications covering the power range above 3 MW and a rotational speed range under load between 3 000 r/min and 30 000 r/min. Generally, the criteria apply to both the gas turbine and the driven equipment. For generators above 50 MW, the criteria of ISO 10816-2 are used for assessing the vibration severity and ISO 10816-3 for generators rated up to and including 50 MW.

The evaluation of zone boundaries based on bearing housing or pedestal vibration for industrial gas turbines is included. These criteria assume that the gas turbines incorporate fluid-film bearings and the vibration measurements are broadband values taken *in situ* under normal steady-state operating conditions. Transient operating conditions, such as load changes and rotational speed changes, are also covered. ISO 10816-4 encompasses machines which may have gears, but does not address the evaluation of the condition of those gears. The zone descriptions are the same as in ISO 10816-1.

**5.5** ISO 10816-5 provides specific guidance for assessing the severity of vibration measured on bearings, bearing pedestals or housings of hydraulic machines when measured *in situ*. ISO 10816-5 applies to machine sets in hydraulic power generation and pumping plants where the hydraulic machines have rotational speeds from 120 r/min to 1 800 r/min, shell or shoe type sleeve bearings and main engine power of 1 MW or more. The position of the shaft line may be vertical, horizontal or at an arbitrary angle between these two directions.

ISO 10816-5 includes: turbines and generators, pumps and electrical machines operating as motors, pump-turbines and motor generators, including auxiliary equipment (e.g. starting turbines or exciters in line with the main shaft). ISO 10816-5 also includes single turbines or pumps connected to generators or electric motors through gears and/or flexible couplings.

Recommended r.m.s. vibration criteria as a function of shaft rotational speed for hydraulic machines with nominal power above 1 MW and nominal rotational speeds between 120 r/min and 1 800 r/min are included.

**5.6** ISO 10816-6 establishes procedures and guidelines for the measurement and classification of mechanical vibration of reciprocating machines. In general, ISO 10816-6 refers to vibration measurements made on the main structure of the machine and the limit values are defined primarily to secure a reliable and safe operation of the machine, and to avoid problems with the auxiliary equipment mounted on the machine structure.

In the case of reciprocating machines, the vibration measured on the machine main structure, and qualified according to ISO 10816-6, may only give a rough idea of the stresses and vibratory states of the components within the machine itself, e.g. torsional vibration of rotating parts cannot generally be determined by measurements on the structural parts of the machine. Based on experience with similar machines, the damage that can occur when exceeding the limit values is sustained predominately by the machine-mounted components (e.g. turbochargers, heat exchangers, governors, pumps, filters) connecting elements of the machine with peripherals (e.g. pipelines) or monitoring instruments (e.g. pressure gauges, thermometers).

ISO 10816-6 generally applies to reciprocating piston machines mounted either rigidly or resiliently with power ratings above 100 kW. Typical examples of application are: marine propulsion engines, marine auxiliary engines, engines operating in diesel generating sets, gas compressors, and diesel locomotives. Maximum magnitudes of vibration displacement, velocity and acceleration are given, and a vibration severity nomograph is included.

**5.7** ISO 10816-7 provides guidance for the evaluation of vibration on rotodynamic pumps for industrial applications with nominal power above 1 kW. ISO 10816-7 describes the requirements for evaluation of vibration measurements on non-rotating parts. ISO 10816-7 also provides guidance for assessing the severity of vibration measured on the bearings, both *in situ* or at the manufacturer's test facility, or in the plant. Zones and limits are provided for acceptance tests at the manufacturer's test facility, if specified, and special criteria are given. The included zone limits are for the vibration of horizontal and vertical pumps, irrespective of their support flexibility.

For long-term operation, two additional criteria are provided. One criterion considers the magnitude of the observed vibration and the second considers changes in magnitude. The criteria are applicable for the vibration produced by the machine itself, and not for vibration transmitted to the machine from external sources. Therefore, vibration velocity limits are provided for the two categories, with both zone and test acceptance values given for pumps  $\leq 200$  kW and  $> 200$  kW. Zone and test acceptance limit values of displacement are also provided.

**5.8** ISO 10816-8 establishes procedures and guidelines for the measurement and classification of mechanical vibration of reciprocating compressor systems. The vibration values are defined primarily to classify the vibration of the compressor system and to avoid fatigue problems with parts in the reciprocating compressor system, i.e. foundation, compressor, dampers, piping and auxiliary equipment mounted on the compressor system. The guidelines are not intended for condition monitoring purposes.

ISO 10816-8 applies to reciprocating compressors mounted rigidly with typical rotational speed ratings greater than 120 r/min and up to and including 1 800 r/min. Guidance values for acceptable overall vibration displacement, velocity and acceleration for horizontal and vertical compressor systems are given. The general evaluation criteria relate to operational measurements. The criteria are also used to ensure that machine vibration does not adversely affect the equipment directly mounted on the machine, e.g. pulsation dampers and the pipe system.

It is recognized that the evaluation criteria might only have limited application when considering the effects of internal machine components, e.g. problems associated with valves, pistons or piston rings might be unlikely to be detected in the measurements. Identification of such problems can require investigative diagnostic techniques which are outside the scope of ISO 10816-8.

ISO 10816-8 does not apply to hyper compressors. Noise is also outside the scope of ISO 10816-8. The zone descriptions are different from ISO 10816-1.

## 6 Measurements made on rotating parts

**6.1** ISO 7919-1 provides specific guidelines for vibration measurements on the rotating shafts of machines. Such machines generally contain flexible rotor-shaft systems and changes in the vibration condition can be detected more decisively and more sensitively by measurements on these rotating elements. Also, machines having relatively stiff and/or heavy casings, in comparison to the rotor mass, are typical of those classes of machines for which shaft vibration measurements are frequently preferred.

Machines such as industrial steam turbines, gas turbines, and turbocompressors, all of which have several modes of vibration in their service rotational speed range and their responses due to unbalance, misalignments, thermal bows, rubs, and the unloading of bearings, can be better observed by measurements on the shafts.

There are three principal factors by which the vibration magnitude of a machine is judged:

- bearing kinetic load;
- absolute motion of the rotor;
- rotor clearance relative to the bearing.

If the bearing kinetic load is of concern to ensure against bearing damage, the vibration of the shaft relative to the bearing structure should be monitored as the overriding criteria. If the absolute motions of the shaft (a measure of rotor bending stress) or rotor-bearing clearance are of concern, the type of measurement used depends on the vibration magnitude of the structure which supports the relative-motion transducer. Hence, if the vibration magnitude of this support structure is significant, the absolute shaft vibration is the more valid measurement. The rotor clearance to the bearing needs to be monitored to ensure against rotor seal and blading rubs which can cause rotor or blading failures.

The shaft vibration of machines, measured close to the bearings, is evaluated on the basis of two criteria.

- a) Criterion I. The reliable and safe running of a machine under normal operating conditions requires that the shaft vibration displacement remains below certain limits consistent with, for example, acceptable kinetic loads and adequate margins on the radial clearance envelope for the machine. The maximum shaft vibration is assessed against evaluation zones.
- b) Criterion II. Changes in shaft vibration displacement, even though the limits in a) are not exceeded, can point to incipient damage or some other irregularity. Consequently, such changes relative to a reference value should not be allowed to exceed certain limits. If this reference value changes by a significant amount, steps should be taken to ascertain the reasons for the change and, if necessary, appropriate action taken. In this context, a decision on what action to take, if any, should be made after consideration of the maximum magnitude of the vibration, and whether the machine has stabilized at a new condition.

General guidelines for establishing evaluation zones under steady-state operating conditions are described which provide the basis for the machine-specific evaluation criteria in the subsequent parts of ISO 7919. The definition and application of the different zones are the same as those adopted for ISO 10816 (see [Clause 5](#)).

**6.2** ISO 7919-2 provides the special features required for measuring shaft vibration on the coupled rotor systems of steam turbine generator sets for power stations, having rated rotational speeds in the range 1 500 r/min to 3 600 r/min, and power outputs greater than 50 MW. Evaluation criteria, based on experience, are presented which can be used as guidelines for assessing the vibratory conditions of such machines.

The vibration magnitudes specified are for both relative and absolute shaft vibration measured at, or close to, the main load carrying bearings, at rated rotational speed and under steady-state conditions. Higher magnitudes of vibration can be permitted at other measuring positions and under transient conditions, such as start-up and run-down (including passing through resonance rotational speed ranges).

The recommended shaft vibration values for large steam turbine generator sets measured relative to the bearings are included for relative shaft-to-bearing vibration and for absolute shaft vibration. These