



Web-Tech Australia Pty Ltd

Model WT1700 Weighfeeder

Installation, Operation & Maintenance Manual

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Web-Tech Australia Pty Ltd

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Description
1.	Introduction.
2.	Delivery & Unpacking.
3.	Mechanical & Electrical Installation.
4.	Weighfeeder Electronics
5.	Gearmotor Manual
6.	Variable Speed Drive Manual (if applicable)
7.	Drawings
8.	Calibration Sheets/Addendums

A	18/12/06	Issued for reference.	L.H.
Rev.	Date	Details	By

INTRODUCTION

The Web-Tech 1700 series of weighfeeders consist of a range of medium to heavy duty belt weighfeeders capable of handling various products at throughput rates from 0.1 tph. to 40 tph.

The 1700 series can be ordered as an enclosed or open unit. Depending on the application, the belt will be either fitted with "Flexowall" belt edging or left flat. If the application requires flexowall, then the inlet chute will be split to facilitate the removal of the belt for service.

A wide variety of motor and gearbox assemblies can be applied to the 1700 series, shaft mounted right angle drive and helical inline chain driven being the most common. Those applications which require turn downs in excess of approximately 12:1 can be fitted with DC motors. Judicious use of motors, gearboxes and drive sprockets often allow the use of AC motors even where moderate turn downs may be required.

Inverters are not normally supplied by Web-Tech as our customers have a wide range of preferences. However, we can supply these devices if requested.

The weighing element is a single roll type, utilising a flexure arrangement and a shearbeam load cell. Normally, the load cell is rated for the expected maximum load +10 – 20% overload.

Speed sensing is provided by a digital encoder mounted on the non-driven pulley and sized to provide no more than 800 Hz to the electronic integrator when the belt is running at full speed.

Both the load cell and encoder are energised by the electronic integrator and field wiring terminates into junction boxes on the feeder stringers.

The electronic integrator has been designed to provide all the control signals required to run a weighfeeder. It requires 240VAC at 0.5A or 110 VAC at 1A to power it. Menu driven routines allow operators to enter variables, calibrate the feeder (zero and span) and control the P.I.D. loop output.

Please read all sections of the manual before placing the weighfeeder into service.

DELIVERY/UNPACKING

Your weighfeeder has been crated for protection during transit. The electronic integrator is normally packed separately. Upon delivery, please ensure that all components have arrived and have not been subject to any form of damage.

The basic components are:

- Weighfeeder complete with Gearmotor, Loadcell(s) and Belt Speed Sensor (Tacho)
- Masterweigh Integrator
- Masterweigh Enclosure
- Calibration Bar(s) or chain

Optional:

- Speed Controller (A.C. Inverter or D.C. Controller)
- Remote instruments
- Spare Parts
- Scraper Conveyor

If in doubt about any aspect of the delivery, contact:

**Web-Tech Australia Pty Ltd
11 Electronics Street
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Brisbane Qld 4113
Australia**

**Ph: 61 7 3841 2844
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Unpacking:

1. If the crate shows signs of damage, report to carriers and Web-Tech. Remove the top and sides of the crate (if applicable).
2. Remove any small items of equipment also in the crate.
3. Lift the feeder clear of the crate using web slings or the lifting points provided. Care must be taken at this point to avoid damage to machine.
4. Carefully examine the feeder for signs of damage at this point. Look also for parts that may have worked loose during transit. Phone Web-Tech if in doubt.
5. Carefully locate weighfeeder into its operating position.

INSTALLATION

1. After the weighfeeder has been placed into position, check the level of weighfeeder in all directions and pack under the mounting feet if necessary.

2. Do not "pull up" any gaps between mounting feet and support structure, as this may induce twisting into the weighfeeder frame. Always shim up any gaps. (Note: The feeder is a precision instrument and must not under any instances support any ancillary structures, inlet or discharge chutes).

3. Bolt up infeed and discharge connections. Use some form of sealant or rubber between flanges. Once again, make sure that no loads are transferred to any part of the feeder during this operation.

4. Protect conveyor belt if welding or oxy work is carried out in the area. Note if the loadcell is in place remove it before welding.

5. Remove covers from "ACCESS" side (if an enclosed model) of weightfeeder (opposite side to gearmotor).

6. Support the weight of the belt steering mechanism with one hand (Caution – the mechanism is heavy) and remove the steering mechanism transit pin. Gently lower the steering mechanism onto the belts. Keep the pin in a known location (eg. Inside the Masterweigh enclosure), as it is used during belt removal.

7. Check the following:

- a. All idler rolls are located correctly and are vertically aligned.
- b. All fasteners are tight.
- c. No foreign material is on the belt or in inlet chute.

Procedures for Checking of Vertical Alignment and Rectification:

(Note: The following procedure will have been carried out at the factory prior to shipment. However, settlement can occur and often does occur during shipment which will cause vertical alignment errors.)

Refer to Drawing 1700-04.

(The feeder must be level before proceeding). Vertical alignment is critical if accurate and reproducible results are to be obtained. The following procedure must be used to check the vertical alignment.

1. Tie off two (using 30kg breaking strain fishing line) stringlines at the head and tail pulley either side of the belt, making sure that the lines traverse the weigh area. The head and tail pulleys will be lower than the carry rolls (the tail only about 1mm) as measured from the middle of the roll. The stringlines should be tied off very tight.

Note: If stringline is unavailable, use a 2-metre rule, edge onto the rolls for the above test.

2. Look along both lines for vertical height discrepancies (-0mm/+0.25mm) use the jacking screws provided to obtain the above tolerances.
3. Once the vertical alignment has been checked and verified, for all carry rolls, remove the line.

Note: The striker bar must be in contact with the loadcell prior to any alignment taking place.

Now proceed to the wiring up of the system.

ELECTRONIC/ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

Wiring:

(Refer to Drawing Nos. WTMW1-01, LCJBOX-01 and TACH-01)

It should be noted that there are many wiring permutations that can be adopted. They are determined by the configuration of your system. Make sure the above drawings cover your particular configuration prior to proceeding.

Web-Tech mentions types of cable that can be used between certain components on its feeder in its drawings. We only mention these cables as references only.

If an inverter is used and Web-Tech supplied the unit, the wiring diagram will be found in the accompanying manual.

Note: Full consideration must be given to the relevant state/country wiring codes when installing medium and high voltage wiring.

Wiring between the Tachometer and the local junction box and between the loadcell and the local J-Box will have been done at the factory.

Before wiring up the feeder to the integrator, wire in the 240/110v to the power supply PCB, making sure the voltage switch is set to the correct voltage.

Now wire up both the loadcell and tachometer to the integrator. If the distance the wire has to run between the feeder and the integrator is in excess of 50 metres - consult the factory.

**DO NOT RUN THIS WIRING
ALONGSIDE ANY CABLES CARRYING
HIGH OR MEDIUM VOLTAGES. IF IN
DOUBT - CONSULT THE FACTORY**

Masterweigh controls the feeders flow rate by adjusting the belt speed. This is done via a 4/20mA current loop, which should now be wired to the inverter.

DO NOT POWER UP AT THIS POINT.

CHECK YOUR WIRING AGAIN.

NOW POWER UP.

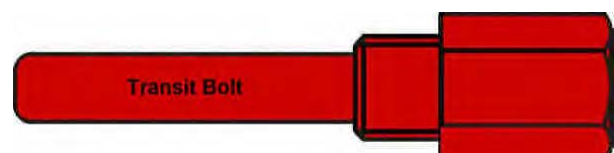
The weighfeeder is now ready for field commissioning.

The 1700 weigh feeder series is fitted with a dual/axis flexure style weigh frame. For servicing ease the load cell is fitted to the outside of a stringer.

To protect the loadcell during transportation a transit bolt has been fitted to the stringer. The pin screws into the stringer and engages with the weigh frame, thus, preventing load being applied to the loadcell. This bolt must be removed prior to running the feeder.

When removing the bolt make sure the frame does not drop onto the loadcell load wire.

The bolt and lock nut fitted to the stringer Acts as an overload stop and has been set at the factory.



FIELD COMMISSIONING

Field Commissioning:

Field Commissioning consists of the following steps:

1. Run the belt empty and check belt tracking.
2. Check tracking when belt is full.
3. Zero the feeder and calibrate against static calibration bars.
4. Check Calibration against material test.

1. Belt Tracking (Empty):

The weighfeeder has been run in the factory for approximately 8 hours prior to shipping. However, the weighfeeder should be run without material for approximately 4 hours to prove that the tracking is correct.

Set Masterweigh 1 PID output to manual and ramp up the P.I.D., 4/20mA output to 100%. (Menu 13).

Comprehensive details relating to the operation of Masterweigh can be found in the "Operation" section of this manual.

Note: If the belt runs in the wrong direction, stop the belt and swap over any two phases at the motor. "Be Careful": isolate, tag out etc.

Observe the belt running at 100% output. If the belt steering mechanism is working to track the belt (this is evident by noting if either of the two vertical rolls of the belt steering mechanism are constantly in contact with the belt), then apply some tension to the belt via the telescopes. (See Drawing 1700-01 and 1700-03 for details).

Make small adjustments and allow time (at least 10 revolutions) before making any further adjustments.

DO NOT OVERTENSION THE BELT.

The ideal tension is just sufficient to drive without slippage under load.

Tighten locknuts on take-ups when completed.

2. Checking of Tracking (with belt full of material).

It is essential that the belt tracking be checked when carrying material. It is normal that for some applications, the belt will track slightly different when empty to when carrying material.

If adjustment is required, adjust take-ups as per the previous "Belt Tracking (Empty)" instructions.

3. Zeroing the Feeder

The calibration of the weighfeeder has been carried out at the factory, however, it must be checked after installation.

A data sheet should have been supplied with the other documentation in this manual. This data sheet shows the value of the calibration weights, as well as the values that have been programmed into each of the Masterweigh menus.

Check all menus to see that the programmed information is as per the data sheets. If they agree, carry out zero and span calibration procedure as per the Masterweigh section in this manual. (Getting Started Zero and Getting Started Spanning/Calibration)

FIELD COMMISSIONING (CONTD)

4. Material Test:

If possible, a material test should be carried out to confirm static calibration.

A material test involves weighing a known amount of material prior to or after passing over the weighfeeder, and comparing the results obtained from the weighfeeder.

The quantity of material required depends on the capacity. A "rule of thumb" value would be six (6) minutes running time at maximum capacity eg:

Capacity = 10 tph

Therefore $\frac{10,000\text{kg}/60 \text{ mins}}{6 \text{ mins}} = 1000\text{kg}$

If a correction factor is required to the calibration after the material test is carried out, the static calibration bar(s) should have the same factor applied to their result ie; if calibration bar(s) were originally calculated as representing 75% of capacity and material tests proved that weighfeeder was weighing 2% light, then the calibration bar(s) actually represented 77% of capacity.

The target values for the "Fixed Weight Calibrate" menu of Masterweigh must be altered accordingly. The easiest method to apply the correction to the calibration bars is to place them on the feeder immediately after performing an empirical calibration, then starting a fixed weight calibration. At the end of the calibration, observe the "Accumulated Mass total:" and write it down, then PRESS ABORT. Now enter the observed mass total as the new Target Weight.

Refer to Masterweigh manual for details regarding material calibration under "Empirical Calibration".

MAINTENANCE

Periodic Maintenance:

The maintenance schedule varies depending on the application and environment that the weighfeeder operates in.

The following is a guide only and may be varied to suit conditions.

Daily Interval:

- ◆ Check Belt Tracking
- ◆ Clean any material spillage/build up from around weighfeeder.

Monthly Interval:

- ◆ Check oil level in gearbox
- ◆ Check condition of belt and repair any damage
- ◆ Remove any build up from around pulleys and idler rolls
- ◆ Check height weights of and condition of skirts on inlet chute and side skirts.
- ◆ Check belt has sufficient tension
- ◆ Grease all bearings including those on scraper conveyor (if supplied)
- ◆ Lubricate drive chain if sprocket drive belt type.
- ◆ Lubricate chain on scraper conveyor (if supplied)
- ◆ Check tightness of all fasteners
- ◆ Re-calibrate weighfeeder

Yearly Interval:

- ◆ Check wear on all mechanical items, particularly inlet chute and shear gate.
- ◆ Drain and replace oil in gearbox(s) – (refer to SEW manual) check loadcell tare output

Belt Changing:

Belt Removal

(Refer to 1700-01) Two or three man job!

The 1700 series of weighfeeders are of a cantilevered design. That is, supports on the opposite side to the motor can be removed, without the system collapsing or being damaged. (If the correct procedures are adhered to).

This feature allows for easy belt changing.

After familiarising yourself with the layout of the feeder and the relevant terminology, follow the following procedures:

1. Set Masterweigh into the manual mode via Menu 13.

2. Close off the material feed and run the belt until it is completely empty.

NOW SWITCH OFF THE POWER AND TAG OUT

3 If the feeder is an enclosed model, remove the doors from the access side, and remove the door support pillars. The support pillars are bolted at the top and bottom.

4. If your feeder is fitted with flexowall belt edging for material containment, then follow the following procedure: (If not, proceed to 4.)

Remove the lower portion of the split inlet chute, which is bolted to the upper section. The lower section should then be completely removed and stored.

5. Remove the carry side belt scraper.

6. Lift the belt steering mechanism and lock it into its transit position by passing the transit pin through the hole in the stringer and into the hole in the steering mechanism arm.

7. Slacken the telescopers right back to the minimum extension point.

MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE (CONT'D)

Belt Removal (Cont'd):

8. Remove the belt skirts and if a flat belt is installed, slide the inlet chute skirts up.
9. Locate and remove the support structure on the opposite side of the feeder to the motor. This is achieved by removing the sealing plugs and accessing the fixing bolts that are inside the R.H.S. the bolts should be removed using a socket and extension bar.
10. At this point the support legs can be removed by gently tapping out using a soft mallet. The feeder will drop slightly to one side when the legs are removed.
11. Pull off the belt now, making sure that the bottom of the belt does not foul on the belt steering mechanism.

Belt Replacement:

CHECK THE NEW BELT FOR BELT TRAVEL ARROWS AND CORRECTLY ORIENTATE

1. Using at least three people, offer the belt up to the pulleys.

Hint: If talcum powder is applied to the inside of the belt, it will act as a lubricant and assist belt installation over the pulleys.

2. Simultaneously rotate and push the belt until it is centred over the pulleys. Make sure that the bottom of the belt does not foul the belt steering mechanism.
3. Replace the legs using the removal procedure in reverse. **IF THE LEG WILL NOT FIT IN, OWING TO SAG, USE A PORTABLE JACK TO GENTLY LIFT UNTIL THE LEGS JUST FIT INTO PLACE.**

4. Fit the remainder of the ancillaries in reverse order to the disassembly procedure.

5. Refer to drawing 1700-01
The correct belt tension is achieved by alternately tensioning each telescoper until the aligning mark on the belt tensioning drive is aligned with the apex of the diamond on the side rail.

6. Finally, the procedures for belt tracking that were discussed earlier in the manual in the Field Commissioning section should be observed.

Gearbox Maintenance:

Refer to SEW maintenance manual

OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

Speed Controller:

Web-Tech weighfeeders may be supplied with either an A.C. or D.C. speed controller. The speed controller is used to either manually control the belt speed and therefore material throughput, or can be used in an "Automatic" mode whereby the speed of the belt is automatically adjusted by the Masterweigh controller to maintain a setpoint of material throughput.

A separate manual is supplied for the speed controller. Please follow the manufacturers' instruction regarding installation/set up.

Scraper Conveyor: (If Applicable)

Scraper conveyors are optionally supplied on Web-Tech weighfeeders. The function of the scraper conveyor is to remove any accumulated material from the floor of the weighfeeder. The scraper conveyor has been run at the factory and should be ready for operation.

Electrical Connection:

The scraper conveyor is driven by a 3-phase A.C. motor from an appropriate supply. The direction of the scraper conveyor should have the scraper blades drag material to the discharge end.

The motor should not be connected in parallel to the conveyor drive motor if an inverter is used in conjunction with the drive motor.

Mechanical Maintenance:

Daily Interval:

- ◆ Check tracking of scraper conveyor chains
- ◆ Check condition of scraper blades

Monthly Interval:

- ◆ Check out level in gearbox
- ◆ Check chain tension
- ◆ Grease all bearings
- ◆ Lubricate chain/sprockets (use Dry Lubricants)

Yearly Interval:

- ◆ Drain & replace oil in gearbox (see SEW manual for type and quantity)
- ◆ Check all mechanical items for wear

Chain Tension: - (If Applicable)

The scraper conveyor does not require much tension to operate correctly. Adjust take-ups so that scarper blades are horizontal, and apply approximately the same amount of force on the floor at both ends of the scraper blades.

Chain Tracking: (If Applicable)

If the scraper chains are tracking to one side, and the sprocket teeth are continually in contact with the side links of the chains, track the chains by adjusting the take-ups in the same manner as tracking the conveyor belt.

OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Remote Instruments:

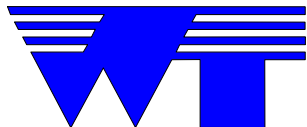
Chart Recorder/Rate Meter:

A Chart Recorder or Rate Meter may be supplied to record/indicate the rate of material passing over the weighfeeder. Either one of the instruments should be connected to the "Rate Output" channel (4-20mA) on Masterweigh. Multiple instruments can be connected Refer to the Masterweigh connection diagram/manual for connection details.

Refer to the manufacturers' instructions for installation procedure for Chart Recorder or Rate Meter.

Contact Web-Tech if spare pens/paper are required for the Chart Recorder.

Totaliser:-A Totaliser may be supplied to record the accumulated tonnage that has passed over the weighfeeder. The remote totaliser should be connected to the "Pulse Output" of the Masterweigh Integrator. Refer to the Masterweigh connection diagram/manual for connection details.



OPERATION MANUAL

Masterweigh® 7 Integrator



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Masterweigh 7 Operation

Keyboard Layout and Key Functions	OP-1
Menu Entry 1 - Parameter Setup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-3
Menu Entry 2 - Pulses Per Revolution Calibration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-5
Menu Entry 3 - Load Zero Calibration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-6
Menu Entry 4 - Fixed Weight Calibration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-8
Menu Entry 5 - Empirical Span Calibration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-11
Menu Entry 6 - Null Level ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-13
Menu Entry 7 - Auto Zero Tracking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-14
Menu Entry 8 - Load-Cell Input (Millivolts) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-16
Menu Entry 9 - Tacho Frequency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-16
Menu Entry 10 - Print Parameters List ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-17
Menu Entry 11 - Auto/Manual control of PID Output...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-18
Menu Entry 12 - PID Parameters...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-19
Menu Entry 13 - Remote Setpoint ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-21
Menu Entry 14 - Setpoint ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-22
Menu Entry 15 - Filter Factors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-23
Menu Entry 16 - Displayed Units ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-24
Menu Entry 17 - Belt Speed Indication ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-24
Menu Entry 18 - Clearing Mass Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-25
Re-Configuring Masterweigh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-26
Facilities Available ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-27
Introduction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-27
Loadcell Input and Excitation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-27
Tacho Input & Supply...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-29
a) Tacho Electrical Characteristics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-29
b) Tacho Frequency Selection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-29
Pulse Output ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-29
Earthing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-30
Display Backlighting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-30
System Output Status ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-30
User Configuration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-31
LK1 Grounding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-31
LK2 & LK3 Current Loop Supply...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-31
LK6 & LK7 Totaliser Pulse Output.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-31
Potentiometer Adjustments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-32
RV1 Excitation Level Adjustment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-32
RV2 Tachometer Supply Voltage Adjustment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-32
VR1 LCD Display Viewing Angle Adjustment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-32
VR2 4-20mA Span Adjustment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-32
Field Terminal Strip (J6) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OP-33
RS232-RS485-DeviceNet-EtherNet-Profibus	.	...	...	...	...	.	OP-34

KEYBOARD LAYOUT AND KEY FUNCTIONS

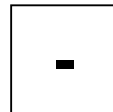
MASTERWEIGH 7 KEYBOARD LAYOUT

TOTAL RESET	1	2	3	4
ZERO	5	6	7	8
CAL	9	0	C	MENU
	-	./+	A ABORT	E ENTER

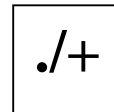
KEY FUNCTIONS



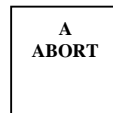
This key switches between the main display mode showing "Mass Rate/Mass Total" (MRMT) and the "Menu" mode.



AND



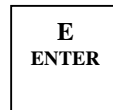
When in "Menu" mode, pressing the (+) or (-) key once will go forward or backward one menu entry. If either key is held down, the menu changes will repeat at a rate of approx. 5 per second. When entering the data, the (./+) key is the decimal point.



When in the "Menu" mode and entering changes or new data, this key enables the user to abort the changes and restore the existing entries. The top level menu screen is then displayed.



Similar to "Abort", except that the current screen data only is cancelled and the existing entries restored. The display remains at the current screen.



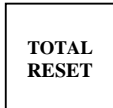
In menu mode, the key accepts the default setting or confirms any data entered and moves to the next level in the operating sequence.

In MRMT display mode, if the "Enter" key is pressed, the current CPU (central processor unit) status is displayed, and also the number of times the CPU has been restarted.

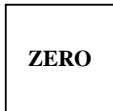
KEYBOARD LAYOUT AND KEY FUNCTIONS (CONT'D)

If the display is flashing, the CPU fault status may be viewed by pressing the Enter key whilst in the MRMT display mode.

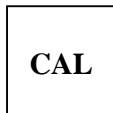
SPEED KEYS



When this key is pressed MW7 clears the accumulated mass total.



Activation of this key takes the operator directly to the belt zero function without having to scroll through the menu structure.



When this key is pressed, the operating display jumps to the fixed weight calibration function, ready to span the system



When this key is pressed, the display display backlighting operates.

NUMERIC KEYS

These keys are used to enter calibration data.

MENU ENTRY 1 – Parameter setup

Menu 1 is used firstly to enter the maximum capacity of the scale and the increment size.

1

Menu Entry 1
Parameter Set Up

2

Current capacity = 1000.000 tonnes/hour
Enter new capacity? 0.000

3

Mass total increment=1.000 tonnes
Enter new inc. (10 -- 0.001)? 0.000

4

Remote totaliser pulse width =100ms
Enter new value? (20 - 1000) 0

Menu 1 can also be used to access and modify the precision zero reference and reference voltage, by pressing the "C" key. This data has been factory set, and does not reprogramming unless the unit has been reconfigured.

5

Menu Entry 1
Parameter setup

6

WARNING: Calibration data.
Do not modify -- Press A to continue

7

Calibration zero = x.xxx milli-volts
Enter new zero ref.? 0.000

8

Precision ref. = x.xxx millivolts
Enter new precision ref. ? 0.000

9

Press E for Rate O/P span calibration
else press A

10

Rate O/P = x.xxmA
C for next. E to reset unit

1. At Menu Entry 1, press Enter to examine or modify the maximum capacity of the scale, the precision of the increment size, and the remote counter pulse width.

2. At this step, the current scale capacity is displayed. A new value may be keyed-in, then press Enter to continue. Otherwise press Enter with no data entry to retain existing values and continue. This value sets the 100% point for the 4-20mA mass rate output signal. Note that the system can measure mass rates above this value (assuming the instruments remain within their normal operating range), and higher values will be shown on the screen and totalised. However, the 4-20mA mass rate output signal will show 20mA for all mass rates above this value.

Note that units can be changed to tons, lbs, or kg if preferred, within Menu Entry 11.

3. This step displays and allows alteration to the mass total increment. This increment is used for both the mass rate and the mass total displays. Enter the new value required and press the Enter key. No change is made if Enter is pressed without data entry. Note that the increment size programmed is also the increment size to cause one pulse output from the totaliser. Also, do not change the increment size during normal operation, as the change in setting will invalidate any existing accumulated mass total.

4. This step displays and allows alteration to remote counter pulse width; this value is limited to between 20ms and 1000ms. Note the value entry should be in multiple of 10ms, ie: 20, 30990, 1000. No change is made if Enter is pressed without data entry. One pulse is outputted each time the mass total increases by one increment (as set in step 3 above).

MENU ENTRY 1 – Parameter setup (Cont'd)

Enter a pulse width that will match with the remote counter, or PLC response time, but keep the following in consideration when selecting this value: The pulse output can go no faster than the value you just selected, but the accumulation of the mass total may, and so the remote totaliser will fall behind the actual mass total. e.g. if the pulse width is set to 100mS, then at it's fastest rate, the output will be "on" for 100ms, then "off" for 100ms. This will give a maximum output of 5 complete pulses per second (100mS on and 100mS off = 200mS per total pulse cycle). Therefore, if the feeder is running faster than 5 increments per second (= 18000 increments per hour), then the remote total will be wrong. E.g. for an increment value of 0.01tonnes, the limit will be 180tph.

To modify factory calibration data:

5. At Menu Entry 1, press the "C" key to gain access to the factory calibration data. The correct values for these calibration constants have been engraved onto the main board of the Master Weigh 6 stack (the top board). Check that the values that are programmed are the same as the engraved values, and modify the values in the menu as required. This is normally factory set, and is only to be programmed if the electronics is re-configured.

6. The display will warn the operator not to modify data and to press A to exit and to continue. Press the Enter key at this point for access to the "Zero Reference".

7. Enter new data and/or press the Enter key to proceed.

8. Now access to the precision reference has been gained. Enter new data and/or press the Enter key again.

9. Either exit at this step by pressing the "A" key, or press Enter to access the menu which exercises the 4-20mA circuit.

9. Pressing "C" steps through the Rate O/P's to the desired value namely: 20.0, 10.04, 5.02, 7.53, 6.27, 5.645, 5.335, 5.178, 5.099, 1.790mA. Press Enter to reset unit. (A current meter needs to be connected across pins 1 & 2 of J10, or in series with the load if connected).

MENU ENTRY 2 Pulses per Belt Revolution Calibration

This calibration is carried out with the belt moving. The number of complete belt revolutions over a time period is counted by the operator, and the Masterweigh counts the pulses returned from the speed sensor device. The revolutions are then entered using the keypad and the pulses/rev calculated by the Masterweigh and then saved.

To enable the revolutions to be counted, a point on the belt should be marked with paint, and a suitable point on the framework chosen close to the belt. The count is then started as the belt mark passes this point and stopped as the mark again passes this point after the greater of 5 minutes or 5 belt revolutions.

1

Menu entry: 2
Pulse per rev = 1000 Revs =5

2

Manual entry of Pulses/Rev or press Enter to continue
--

3

Manual entry of N. of Revs or press enter to continue
--

4

To start belt pulse count, Press E
Pulse counted = Time =

5

To stop belt pulse count, Press E
Pulses counted = Time =

6

Enter number of belt revolutions ?
Pulses counted = Time =

7

Pulses per belt revolution =
Press E to save, otherwise press A

1. At Menu Entry 2, press Enter to proceed with calibration.
2. If the pulses per rev are known, then manually key in the number of pulses and press Enter. Otherwise simply press Enter to continue.
3. Manually key in the number of revs (for the above number of pulses) and press Enter. Otherwise press Enter to continue.
4. At the moment the belt mark passes the fixed point chosen, press Enter to start the Masterweigh counting pulses, and start counting revolutions. Note that the display panel will show the counting.
5. After at least 5 minutes, press Enter again to stop the count as the mark passes the fixed point.
6. Key in the number of revolutions counted, and press Enter to confirm.
7. Press Enter to save the number of pulses/rev just calibrated, otherwise press A to abort and return to the original values (if any).

MENU ENTRY 3 – Load Zero Calibration

This menu entry enables the operating zero to be calibrated. A specified number of belt revolutions are run (as determined by Menu 2), with no material or calibration weights on the belt. If the zero is correct then the mass total accumulated over the period will be zero. The display shows the currently stored value in millivolts, as read at the load-cell input including any contribution made by the autozero function.

Note that the zero value is automatically adjusted if the excitation voltage changes.

1

Menu entry: 3 Zero cal. = 2.563mV 2.563mV ZTrck

2

Manual entry of Zero Error, 0.000mV or press Enter to continue
--

3

Press E to continue Mass rate = 0.000
--

4

(Zero reset) To Start zero cal, Press E Mass rate = 0.000 Revs = 0.0

5

To Abort zero calibration, Press A Mass rate = 0.000 Revs = 0.0
--

6

To calculate new calibration, Press E Mass total = 1.150 Revs = 10
--

7

Zero error = 2.756 millivolts Press E to save, otherwise press A
--

1. At Menu Entry 3, press Enter to proceed.

2. (Optional) Using a digital voltmeter, measure the belt zero error value (in millivolts) at the loadcell, or read the mV level displayed in Menu 8.

Manually key in the value to the Masterweigh and press the Enter key to accept, or press Enter with no data entered to continue and allow Masterweigh to automatically carry out a zero calibration.

Note that entering this value does not negate the need to perform a zero calibration.

3. The current zero error is now displayed as a mass rate. Press Enter for the loadcell calibration procedure.

4. The mass total will now display zero. Check that the belt is empty, then press the Enter key to begin the zero calibration test.

5. The difference between the current loadcell zero and the actual load reading is accumulated over the test duration, which is the total number of belt revolutions specified in menu 2.

The test can be aborted at any time by pressing the Abort key. If the test is aborted, the existing value of the zero calibration is used. This zero calibration value normally includes contributions from both the load zero calibration (as carried out in this menu entry) and the auto zero tracking function. It is thus possible by entering the menu to this level and then aborting to reinitialise the working copy of the zero calibration and remove any auto zero tracking contribution.

MENU ENTRY 3 – Load Zero Calibration (Cont'd)

6. This display will come up automatically when the belt has completed the required number of revolutions. The measuring phase of the test has finished and the resulting mass total is displayed. This mass total should be approximately zero, however if non-zero then a new loadcell zero may be required.

Press the Enter key to display the millivolt offset resulting from this test. This value is what Masterweigh believes is required to establish a new zero calibration.

7. The new loadcell zero, or offset, is displayed in millivolts. Press the Enter key to save this value as the new loadcell zero, or press Abort to exit without saving.

MENU ENTRY 4 – Fixed Weight Calibration

This menu entry allows the automatic calibration of the load cell span. The test is run over a preset number of belt revolutions, as in Menu 2, during which calibration weights (or weigh chains) are placed on the belt or weighframe. A mass total is accumulated in the course of the test. This total is then compared with an expected or "target" weight and the span adjusted accordingly. The display shows the currently stored load cell span value. The span number shown is just an engineering number proportional to the "gain" required i.e. the higher the number, the higher the reading.

1

Menu entry : 4
Fixed weight calibrate, span = 222.1

2

Manual entry of Span Factor, 0.000
or press Enter to continue

3

Span Cal Mode = Fixed Weight
Press Clear to Change Enter to accept

4

Current weight = 120.8 tonnes
Enter target weight ? 0.000 tonnes

5

Press E to continue
Mass rate = 0.000

6

To Start span calibration, Press E
Mass Rate = 0.000 Revs = 0.0

7

To abort span calibration, Press A
Mass rate = 1543.000 Revs = 1.507

8

To calculate new calibration, Press E
Mass total = 120.000 Revs = 10

9

New span factor = 223.580
Press E to save, otherwise press A

10 (Seen only if span invalid)

Span of 345678.123 is invalid
Press A to continue

1. Press Enter when at Menu Entry 4 to proceed.

2. At this stage the span factor can be set manually by entering the desired span factor and pressing the Enter key. If no value has been entered, then no change is made to the stored value and the next level is entered.

3. Masterweigh 7 has been provided with two methods of spanning (calibrating). Fixed Weight or Empirical (Menu 5).

After initial calibration, the user can, by toggling "Fixed Weight" to "R-Cal", perform a calibration verification. An explanation of this procedure follows this text.

For initial calibration, toggle this menu step to Fixed Weight by pressing the Clear "C" button, if R-Cal has been selected.

MENU ENTRY 4 – Fixed Weight Calibration (cont'd)

4. The target weight is the mass total that is expected over the number of belt revolutions as currently set. (Menu 2). This target weight may at this point be changed to suit the calibration weights being used. Note that this value will generally be determined by running this procedure and recording the result, immediately after performing an empirical calibration. (Menu 5). A load zero calibration should generally be performed (Menu 3) before running this procedure.

If a new value is entered then pressing the Enter key will save this as the new target weight. If the Enter key is pressed without entering a target weight, then no change to the stored value occurs.

5. The current mass rate is shown, the number of belt revolutions is zeroed. Press the Enter key to start the test.

6. Once started the test will run until the currently specified number of belt revolutions has been counted. (Refer to Menu 2).

7. During this step the weight is totalised over the specified number of belt revolutions, after which time the totalisation is automatically stopped. If the Enter key is pressed during the test, then the totalisation will be terminated, with a mass total of zero. The test can be aborted at any time by pressing the Abort key.

8. The resulting mass total is displayed along with the number of belt revolutions counted. Press the Enter key to calculate the new span calibration factor.

9. The new derived load cell span is displayed. Press the Enter key to save this value as the new loadcell span. Press the Abort key if this value is not to be stored.

10. Should the span value calculated be outside the range 0.1 to 3000 then the Masterweigh will display a warning message. Under these circumstances the new span will not be saved, and the unit will revert to the value previously stored.

Calibration Methods

1. Ideally conveyor belt scales should initially be calibrated using empirical data obtained from accurate static scales. However, in most situations this task is impossible to achieve, but the fact remains that there is no substitution for data being input to Masterweigh 7 that has been derived from actual material bearing down on the load cell via the weighframe/carriage at normal conveyor speeds.

2. A calibration chain, a device that rolls on top of the belt provides the next best method of calibration. It imparts load to the load cells through the belt, but can not simulate belt tensions as a fully loaded belt does.

3. Static calibration weights are often used where a chain is impractical to use. Bars of a known weight are loaded directly onto the weighframe and hence simulate a load. This method does not take into consideration belt tension or weight transfer through the belt. It does however, exercise the weighframes mechanics.

4. R-Cal is an electronic method of checking the calibration. A simulated loadcell signal is created by running the belt empty and electronically unbalancing the load cell by switching in a reference signal across one arm of the loadcell bridge.

MENU ENTRY 4 – Fixed Weight Calibration (cont'd)

This method provides a reasonable method of quickly checking a weightometer but is no substitution for the aforementioned calibration methods.

The software required to implement this function is supplied in all Masterweigh 7 units but the hardware required for the use is an optional extra and therefore only supplied to order.

Assuming that your system is rigged for R-Cal, proceed as follows.

Initially, calibration Menu 4 should be accessed and the Enter key pushed until the sub menu Span Cal Mode is reached.

Menu 4:

Span Cal Mode = R-Cal
Press Clear to change, Enter to accept

Toggle the clear key until R-Cal has been selected.

Now proceed as for normal calibration which is performed as described under Menu Entry No. 4.

When Masterweigh 7 completes the test, note the number but do not accept it by pressing enter. Press the Abort key.

The total achieved should be logged and future R-Cal tests reference to it. If the value recorded in subsequent tests exceeds +/- 0.5% of the original value perform a full calibration using weights etc.

Note: Zero system prior to R-Cal test.

MENU ENTRY 5 – Empirical Span Calibration

This menu entry enables the manual entry of totalisations and the resultant recalculation of the load cell span. To use this calibration facility, it is necessary to weigh a quantity of material with the belt scale and then to accurately determine the actual mass of that material by independent means (i.e. via a weighbridge or static scale). The two totals are then entered and the Masterweigh computes the new span factor.

1

Menu entry: 5 Empirical calibration, span = 211.7
--

2

Enter weigh bridge total? 0.000

3

Enter belt scale total? 0.000

4

New span = 205.6, previous = 211.7

1. At menu Entry 5, press Enter to proceed.
2. Enter the exact mass total, as measured by the weighbridge. Press Enter when the data is correct.
3. Enter the mass total as measured by the weigher. Press Enter.
4. Press Enter to store the new span value as the load cell span calibration factor. Press Abort if no update is required. Press Menu and Enter to save.

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BLANK TO INSERT APPROPRIATE
SOFTWARE VARIATIONS IF
APPLICABLE.

MENU ENTRY 6 – NULL LEVEL

This entry displays the level at which the load is considered to be zero. This allows any variations in belt weight to be shown as zero. Below this level, the mass rate display will show zero, no increment of the mass total will occur, no pulses will be output to remote counters and the mass rate analogue output will be set to 4.0mA.

1

Menu entry : 6 Null level = 20.000 tonnes/hour

2

Max Mass Rate = 23.195 Press C to Clear, Press E to continue

3

Enter a new null level? 0.000 Mass rate = 23.2 tonnes/hour

1. At Menu Entry 6, press Enter to proceed.
2. Max Mass rate will latch on the highest mass rate value recorded automatically.
3. Key in the new Value as observed in menu no.2. Press Enter when the data is correct.

Note on selecting the null level : This entry is used to mask variations in mass rate caused by variations in the belt weight, caused by the belt splice etc. To select the null level, observe the mass rate shown over several belt revolutions with the belt running completely empty (ie no product or calibration weights).

Take note of the highest equivalent mass rate reached, and then enter a value slightly higher than this level eg if the mass rate was swinging from -20 to 0 to +20 select 22 as the null level. On a correctly installed and aligned weigher, this figure should be approximately 1% of capacity.

MENU ENTRY 7 – Auto Zero Tracking

This entry specifies the mass rate level below which automatic zero tracking occurs and the number of belt revolutions required before a new zero calibration value is established.

Control of the Autozero Alarm relay is achieved from this menu. The auto zero mode will not be entered, or continue unless the mass rate remains below the specified level. The value is normally set at approximately 1.5% of capacity. A qualifying time delay period is also provided to ensure that the belt is completely free of material. Should it be necessary to clear the present auto zero value, then this can be done by entering Menu 3 (load zero calibration), then aborting after starting the test. A "z" will be displayed at the right hand side, bottom line, of the main mass rate/mass total display, when the auto zero conditions are met and the Masterweigh is collecting data for a possible new zero level. Note: The auto zero tracking procedure is inhibited under the following conditions:-

- * Masterweigh not in the mass rate / mass total display mode
- * Input tach frequency less than 5Hz.

It may be required that the user wishes to know if the Autozero function is being forced to zero out, belt zero errors which could be considered as abnormal. This is achieved by setting a window around the signal from the load cell during any period that the belt is considered to be running empty by Masterweigh. The window is set in this menu at step 5 & 6. If the signal from the load cell falls outside these 'user preset' levels then the Autozero limit alarm relay will energise.

Under some circumstances it may be necessary to increase the tolerance at which Masterweigh flags in the display that a negative loadcell excursion has taken place which is greater than the level set in the Auto zero x 2.

The error is only flagged in the local display in the form of an "E" at the right hand side of the display where the "Z" is normally shown.

Step 7 allows the user to increase the tolerance before displaying the "E". At step 8 the user can toggle the above function on or off depending on preferences.

Note: Under normal running conditions negative loadcell excursions should not be occurring! Check the weigh area for abnormalities.

1

Menu Entry: 7
Zero Track if greater than 20.0 for 5 revs

2

Auto Zero Level = 20.0000 tonnes /hour
Enter New Level ? = 0.00000

3

Auto zeroing period = 5 revs
Enter new period? 0

4

Delay before auto zeroing = 60secs
Enter new Delay? 0

5

Auto Zero Low Limit – 0.000mV
Enter new level?

6

Auto Zero high Limit – 0.000mV
Enter new level? 0.000mV

7

Auto Zero Error Level = 2 times Auto Zero
Enter new value? 0

8

Autozero Error Display is: On
Press Clear to Change, Enter to accept

MENU ENTRY 7 – Auto Zero Tracking (Cont'd)

1. At Menu Entry 7, press Enter to proceed.
2. Enter the new autozero level in mass rate units and press the Enter key. If the Enter key is pressed with no data entry then the stored value remains unchanged.
3. Enter the period required (in belt revolutions) over which autozeroing occurs. Note that the number of belt revolutions should be chosen such that the total zeroing period is of the order of 5 minutes or more. This will ensure that accurate zero levels are produced. Note that the actual zero level used by the Masterweigh will not be updated until a zeroing period has been completed. If a new value is entered and the Enter key is pressed then that value is saved, otherwise no update occurs.
4. This step enables the qualifying delay time to be set. Choose a time that will ensure that all material is off the belt. The delay time commences when the mass rate falls below the minimum level set above.
5. Step five allows the user to enter the value in mV below which it may be considered that an invalid Autozero is taking place.
6. Step six allows the user to enter the value in mV above which it may be considered that an invalid Autozero is taking place.
7. Increase this factor if the letter "E" is being encountered in the main display.
8. The function of displaying the letter "E" can be switched on or off here by pressing the "C" button.

MENU ENTRY 8 – Load Cell Input (millivolts)

This entry displays the load cell input in millivolts. The displayed value is unaffected by the load zero, load calibration, and zero tracking functions. The entry also displays the excitation voltage as currently sensed by the Masterweigh. It is displayed to the nearest volt only, ie. 10V is in the range 9.501 to 10.5V. It is updated once every 3 minutes.

This display enables a user to confirm that the Masterweigh is correctly sensing the excitation voltage and thus that all links etc. are correctly installed. Incorrect excitation sensing will result in inaccurate and unstable mass rate measurements. Access is also available to the output of the voltage to frequency converters.

1

Menu Entry: 8
Loadcell = 16mV, (Extin. = 10V)

2

V to F count = xxxxx
Press Enter to continue

This facility is for technician's use only.

1. Menu Entry 8 displays the load-cell millivolt output and excitation voltage.
2. Press Enter to access the current V to F output.
3. Press Enter again to return to Menu Entry 8.

MENU ENTRY 9 – Tacho Frequency

This entry displays the current tacho frequency in hertz, (the input range is 5Hz to 1000Hz) and switches between software or hardware inputs.

1

Menu Entry 9 :
Tacho Frequency = 250.005 Hertz

2

Tacho Source = Hardware
Press Clear to change, Enter to accept

3

Tacho Source = Software
Press Clear to change, Enter to accept

4

Tacho Source = Ext. Con
Press Clear to change, Enter to accept

1. Press "E" to enter the menu to select the source of the tachometer signal.
2. Press "C" to change (or toggle) between the available pulse sources which are :
 - Hardware – input signal to the system as generated by the speed sensor (magnetic pick-up or optical tachometer)
 - Simulated – an internally generated 100Hz signal that is always on.
 - Ext.Con – an internally generated signal that is only on when an external contact is closed between terminals "TG" and "T In" on terminal strip J8.
3. Press Enter to accept and return to the Menu Entry 9.

MENU ENTRY 10 – Print Parameters List

The data to be printed is output via the RS232 serial data port, which is provided on the Masterweigh. The communication parameters are as follows:

Baud Rate	19.2kB	Stop Bits	1
Data Bits	8	No Parity Check	

1

Menu entry : 10 Press E, to print parameter list

1. Press the Enter key at Menu Entry 10 to print the current stored values of the various weigh parameters.

Note that some versions of software have had this feature disabled. The menu will still be present, but pressing the Enter key will do nothing.

MENU ENTRY 11 – PID O/P Auto/Manual

The current operating mode of the PID output, "Auto" or "Manual", is displayed at the bottom right corner of the display. Additionally, when the PID output is in manual mode an upper case "M" is displayed in the bottom right corner of the main "mass rate/mass total" menu.

1

Menu entry: 11 PID O/P Auto/Manual Mode = Auto
--

2

Rate = 286.472 S.P. = 300.0 O/P = 53% +/- controls O/P, Press Enter when done

3

PID O/P Mode = Auto Press Clear to change, Enter to accept
--

1. Press Enter key at Menu Entry 11. The current measured values of mass rate, PID setpoint and the manual mode PID output settings are displayed.

2. When operating in automatic mode, the PID output performs as previously, the output being based on the current mass rate, PID setpoint and PID constants. When operating in manual mode, the PID output is forced to the value displayed (for the manual mode PID output) as a percentage of 4-20mA. The value of the manual mode PID

output can be increased or decreased by using the '+' or '-' keys. The keys increment/decrement the output in 0.5% steps, to take advantage of the maximum analog output resolution of the Masterweigh. The +/- keys are auto repeating if pressed for more than one second, to allow fast setting of the desired manual mode PID output value. Note that when manually entering PID values, the values can roll over eg. if the current value is 100% and the + key is pressed, the output will become 0%. If the current value is 0% and the - key is pressed, the output will become 100%. The PID value can also be set

by 2-digit key entry ie a PID value of 56% can be entered by pressing the 5 and then the 6 digit keys. The range of the manual mode PID output is automatically limited to values between 0 and 100% (4-20mA). Press the Enter key to move to the next level.

3. Pressing the Clear key toggles the current PID output mode and the display will indicate any mode changes. Pressing the Enter key will accept the PID output mode currently displayed and return to Menu Entry 13.

MENU ENTRY 12 – PID Parameters

The Masterweigh includes a proportional/Integral/Differential (PID) control loop for use in controlling mass flow rate. The PID variable for the controller is the current mass flow rate as displayed by the Masterweigh. The output from the controller is via a 4-20mA analog output (channel 2). The controller output is updated once per second, and would normally be used to control belt speed.

1

Menu entry : 12 PID parameters PID action: forward
--

2

Local setpoint = 10.000 tonnes/hour Enter new value? 0.000

3

Proportional term = 0.700 Enter new value? 0.000

4

Integral term = 0.050 Enter new value? 0.000

5

Integral lower limit = -0.500 Enter new value? 0.000

6

Integral upper limit = 0.800 Enter new value? 0.000
--

7

Differential term = 0.000 Enter new value? 0.000

8

Output offset term = 0.000 Enter new value? 0.000
--

1. Press Enter at Menu Entry 12.

2. Enter a new set point in mass units if required. This value will only be used in the control algorithm if the setpoint mode is set to

“Local” in Menu 13. Pressing Enter without typing new data will move the display to the next entry without altering the stored data.

3. Enter a new proportional gain term if required, or press Enter only to leave data unchanged.

NOTE: The proportional term is "normalised" by the Masterweigh such that a gain of 1, an error of 100% full load capacity (as currently set in Menu 1), will cause a full scale (100%) out current.

4. Type in a new integral term, or Enter only to leave data unchanged.

NOTE: The integral term is "normalised" by the Masterweigh such that with an integral term of 0.01 and an error equal to the current capacity (as set in Menu 1), 1% will be added to the current output level each 0.5 second. (Or say 10% for an integral term of 0.1)

5. This entry allows the operator to prevent Masterweigh decrementing the integral term below a set value, thus preventing "wind-up".

6. This entry allows the operator to prevent Masterweigh incrementing the integral term above a set value, thus preventing "wind-up".

7. Enter a new differential term, or press Enter to retain existing data. The differential (or derivative) term is normalised such that with a differential term of 1, a change in error equal to the current capacity in 1 second, will cause an instantaneous output of 100%.

8. Enter a new output offset term if required, or press Enter only to leave the current output unchanged.

Note: The output offset term is "normalised" by the Masterweigh such that, with an output offset term of 0.1, the normal PID controller output will have added to it a value equal to 10% of full-scale.

MENU ENTRY 12 – PID Parameters (Cont'd)

9

Feed forward term = 1.000
Enter new value? 0.000

10

PID action: Forward Enter new value?		
Forward = 1	Reverse = 2	0

11

Volumetric restart period =	5 sec
Enter new value? (Max 20)	0 Sec

12

Volumetric restart threshold =	5,0 %
Enter new value? (Max 50)	0.0%

13

To zero accumulated Integral press E
Else press A

9. The feed-forward control component operates by multiplying the set point value by the entered feed-forward term and adding the result onto the PID control algorithm calculated output value.

Feed-forward control has a beneficial effect on controller response time and stability when the process being controlled has a long time delay. The feed-forward term can be set to zero for control applications where it is not required. Enter the new value for the feed-forward term. If no value for the feed-forward term is entered, then no change is made to the currently stored value.

10. This changes the PID action between forward and reverse, which will invert the PID output action from 4-20mA to 20-4mA

11. Enter the new Volumetric restart period, (maximum period allowed is 5 sec) and then press the Enter key. If the Enter key is pressed with no data entry then the stored value remains unchanged.

12. Enter the new Volumetric restart threshold, (maximum value allowed is 50%) and then press the Enter key. If the Enter key is pressed with no data entry then the stored value remains unchanged.

13. It may be desirable to zero an accumulated integral in the PID controller; for example, after the Masterweigh is left operating when the belt has been stationary for some time. At this stage pressing the Enter key will zero the accumulated integral. If abort is pressed instead, then the current accumulated integral will remain unchanged.

The **volumetric restart** feature works in the following way. When the belt stops (detected by the tachometer input being less than 5Hz), the MW1 stores the PID output value 1 second before the belt stopped. When the belt is restarted, and the stored value is above the "Volumetric Restart Threshold", then the PID output is held at the stored value for the "Volumetric Restart Period". If the setpoint was changed while the belt was stopped, the PID output value will be set to a value of the stored value multiplied by the ratio of the current setpoint over the setpoint when the belt stopped. There is a divide-by-zero test in case the setpoint was set to 0 when the belt was stopped; in which case the output is not scaled.

The Volumetric Restart Threshold is used to prevent the system from oscillating, where if the PID goes low enough to stop the belt, and the belt is then restarted the output will be held at the previous value, which will stop the belt, etc, etc, etc. If the PID value recorded when the belt stopped is below the Volumetric Restart Threshold, a normal restart will occur, i.e. no Volumetric Restart action.

The Masterweigh can accept a feed rate setpoint from the keypad, by reading a current flowing in an external 4-20mA current loop, or by means of the optional serial communications boards (Note: The setpoint can also be set from the RS232 communications port).

If the remote signal input is enabled, the input signal is converted to a mass rate where 4mA represents 0 units and 20mA represents full scale belt capacity.

MENU ENTRY 13 – Remote Setpoint

The remote setpoint is displayed in Menu 13 in units of mass.

1

Menu Entry : 13 Remote Setpoint Mode = On
--

2

Remote Setpoint = On Press Clear to change, Enter to accept
--

3

WARNING: Calibration Data Do Not Modify – Press A to continue
--

4

Remote Setpoint 4mA Press Clear to calculate new calibration

5

Remote Setpoint 20mA Press Clear to calculate new calibration
--

At Menu Entry 13, press Enter to proceed.

1. The remote setpoint will be displayed as "On" or "Off" depending on whether remote setpoint operation has been enabled or not.

2. Pressing "C" (Clear) will toggle the remote setpoint operation either "On" or "Off".

3. The display drops through on pressing "E" to the above warning message. If you do not wish to calibrate the current loop input, press "A". To calibrate the input, press "E", and perform the following steps to calibrate the remote setpoint.

4. Press "C" while injecting a 4mA signal from an external device.

5. Press "C" while injecting a 20mA signal from an external source as above.

The display will now revert back to Main Menu 13 heading displaying:

Menu Entry 13 Remote Setpoint Mode = ON
--

MENU ENTRY 14 – Setpoint

This menu displays the current setpoint value, and the setpoint mode, as below:

Menu Entry: 14
Setpoint = 10.334 tonnes/hr. Remote

If the setpoint is set to a value below the null level as set in menu 6 the PID 4-20mA output is set to 4 mA. The display will show Nulled as shown below.

This feature prevents the Masterweigh from starting the belt when the remote setpoint is used to stop the belt and noise on the 4-20mA signal may be interpreted as a signal.

Menu Entry : 14	Nulled
Setpoint = 0.074 tonnes/hr	Remote

MENU ENTRY 15 –Filter Factors

Filtering can be applied to the following functions:

- Displayed mass rate
- 4-20mA mass rate output
- Tacho input
- Remote Setpoint input
- Mass Rate output to PID Controller
- PID Controller output

The level of filtering is specified by a constant that may be in the range 1 second to 120 seconds. Time constants greater than 120 seconds have the same effect as a 120-second constant.

A time constant of 1 second is equivalent to no filtering. Time constants greater than 1 second introduce a delay in the rate of change of the filtered function.

1

Menu Entry: 15	
To modify Filter factors press Enter	

2

Display Time constant is	2 secs
Enter new Time constant	0

3

Rate O/P Time constant is	4secs
Enter new Time constant	

4

Cascade Time constant is	1 secs
Enter new time constant	

5

PID I/P Time constant is	1 secs
Enter new Time constant	0

6

PID O/P Time constant is	1 secs
Enter new Time constant	0

1. Press Enter to modify the display filter time constant.
2. The display mass rate filter time constant is shown. When a time constant of greater than 1 is selected, the main mass rate display is damped. A new value for the display filter constant may be entered.
3. The 4-20mA mass rate output filter time constant is now displayed. A new value for the mass rate output filter constant may be entered.
4. The time constant for cascade control to PID input filter is displayed. A time constant of greater than 1 will cause the cascade input signal to be damped before being applied to the PID control algorithm. A new value for the Cascade filter constant may be entered.
5. The PID controller input filter time constant is displayed. A time constant of greater than 1 will cause the mass rate signal, which is fed back to the PID input, to be damped before it is applied to the PID control algorithm.
A new value for the PID input filter constant may be entered.
1. The PID controller output filter time constant is displayed. A time constant of greater than 1 will cause the PID control algorithm output signal to be damped before it is output via the 4-20mA output. A new value for the PID output filter constants may be entered. Operation now returns to Menu Entry 15.

Note: At each step, pressing the Enter key will save the new value. If a new value has not been entered, then the current value is unchanged.

MENU ENTRY 16 –Displayed Units

The displayed units for mass rate and total may be selected from tonnes, lbs, tons or kgs. The displayed units for mass rate will be the same as those selected for mass total, ie. tonnes/hour, lbs/hour, tons/hour or kgs/hour.

1

Menu entry : 16
To modify display units, Press E

2

1 = tons	2 = lbs
3 = kgs	4 = tonnes

1. Pressing the Enter key will advance to select mass units.

2. At this stage the mass units which can be displayed are shown. To select the mass unit required press the number key associated with it, then press the Enter key. The units number selected will be shown in the lower right hand corner of the display. Numbers greater than 4 will not change the currently displayed mass total and mass rate units. Pressing the Enter key without entering a new unit number, or pressing Abort, will not change the currently displayed units.

3. Press Menu and Enter to save.

MENU ENTRY 17 – Belt Speed Indication

This entry displays the current belt speed in metres/second (or feet/minute if the mass rate unit is in tons or lbs) based on the total belt length in metres. This Menu does not need to be programmed, however it may be useful.

1

Menu entry: 17
Belt speed = 3.10 metre/second

2

Current belt total length = 200.000m
Enter new belt total length 0.000m

3

Enter measured belt speed in metres/min
0.000 Press E for belt length

4

Calculated belt length = 0.000 metres
Press E to save, otherwise Press A

2. The current value for the belt length is shown. If the belt length is known, enter it here.

3. If the belt length is not known, and an accurate belt speed has been physically measured from the belt itself, the Masterweigh can calculate the belt length. Enter the measured belt speed in the units shown, then press Enter to calculate the new belt length.

4. If you entered a belt speed, this value will be the calculated belt length. If it appears correct, Press enter to save the value, or abort to ignore the calculation. Note that if you entered a belt length in step 3 and not a belt speed in step 4, this value will be meaningless. Press Enter to continue.

1. This entry shows the current calculated belt speed. Press Enter once view the current belt loading.

MENU ENTRY 18 – Clearing Mass Total

Menu entry : 18 Press C, to clear Mass Total

1. When the mass total on the "Mass Rate/Mass Total" display (MRMT) is to be zeroed, press C at Menu Entry 18. All totalised figures are then cancelled by the integrator.

Press Menu, then Enter to return to the MRMT display.

RE-CONFIGURING MASTERWEIGH 7

Under some circumstances Masterweighs memory can be corrupted so that correct operation of the unit is not possible. This condition can occur if Masterweigh has been subjected to severe electrical noise or spikes.

This phenomena usually occurs on 240/110V AC power lines; however they can also appear on the load cell input cables as well as the tachometer cables. Masterweigh has been protected as far as possible; however, severe noise or spikes can get through.

Once any part of memory has been corrupted Masterweigh will detect it and automatically flag an error. If the corruption has only changed data, an error may not be detected and some erroneous results may occur. The only way to clear the memory of this data is by re-configuring.

Switching the power off and on will not clear the memory. The act of re-configuring causes all the calibration data to be lost and replaced by factory data. The calibration data specific to your application can easily be re-entered if you have kept a note of what was in the menus.

Menu 1 however, does have specific data that is logged on the main PCB under Calibration zero and Precision ref.

LOG ALL CALIBRATION DATA, AS YOU MAY NEED TO MANUALLY RE-ENTER IT AT A LATER DATE.

TO RE-CONFIGURE MASTERWEIGH 7 PROCEED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Switch off Masterweigh.
2. Simultaneously press the “Backlight” and “Abort” keys.
3. With both the above keys pressed switch Masterweigh on.
4. The display will now show the message:

Press C to Configure
Any other key to continue
5. Now press the C key and Masterweigh will return to normal running mode.
6. Masterweigh is now configured to factory defaults.
7. Press Menu to enter Menu entry 1, then press C to enter the calibration data section. The display will warn you not to continue. Press Enter to continue.
8. The display will request a new Calibration Zero to be entered. Enter the value that is engraved onto the right hand side of the main PCB under the label “Cal Zero”, then press E.
9. The display will request a new Precision Reference. Enter the value that is engraved onto the right hand side of the main PCB under the label “Prec. Ref.”, then press Enter.
10. Press M then E to return to normal running mode.

Remember: If MW7 is re-configured all calibration data is lost! Keep Notes.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Introduction

The Masterweigh is a precision microprocessor based instrument for accurate integration of mass totals in belt scale applications.

The "core" of the highly successful Masterweigh design has been in operation for many years and has been proven in the field and tested by the National Standards Authority of Australia. The tests on the core proved that the instrument is accurate to 0.1% over its operating range. The operating environment is based on a series of discrete Menus. Each menu allows the user to set up a working environment or calibrate the system.

For a detailed description of each menu, refer to **Section OP-3-OP** of the manual.

Note that detailed information relating to the keyboard operating command procedures is to be found earlier in this manual.

Load Cell Input and Excitation

The Masterweigh is designed to accept a load-cell millivolt signal in the range 0 to 32 millivolts with a resolution of approximately 4 microvolts.

An on-card voltage source provides excitation for the load cell. This source can provide excitation for up to four 350 ohm load-cells in parallel.

The excitation is not precisely controlled, but is maintained within approximately 1 percent of the set value. The Masterweigh monitors the excitation voltage and automatically compensates for any voltage change that may occur.

The excitation is adjustable over a wide range to enable optimum performance to be obtained from a wide variety of load cells and is normally set for 10.00V.

The Masterweigh is configured to provide a positive excitation voltage referenced to ground (unipolar). The positive voltage is continuously adjustable from +4 to +12 volts. The Masterweigh is factory set for a unipolar excitation of 10 volts.

Following adjustment of the excitation, allow a minimum of 30 seconds for the Masterweigh to update its internal excitation reading before proceeding with calibration functions.

The approximate value of the excitation voltage sensed by the Masterweigh is displayed in Menu 8. This should match the voltage sensed at terminals J9 pin 1 and 2. i (Allow 30 seconds for update of display after adjusting the excitation).

Incorrect configuration of excitation sensing will cause erratic mass rate readings.

The millivolt input accepts a differential millivolt signal, and will operate accurately over a common mode range of minus 8 to plus 8 volts. The input is overload protected to plus or minus 35 volts on either terminal with the Masterweigh energised, and plus or minus 20 volts on either terminal when not energised. Transient overload capacity is much higher than this continuous rating, and depends on the duration of the overload.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE (CONT'D)

Load cell Input and Excitation (Contd.)

The analogue to digital conversion is performed using voltage to frequency conversion techniques, thereby providing excellent rejection of signal noise over a wide frequency range.

With the exception of short periods allocated to self-calibration, the Masterweigh is continuously monitoring the load cell input rather than periodically sampling, as is the case for systems which use dual-slope integrating converters. This results in a more accurate measurement of the rapidly fluctuating input signal from the load cell.

Careful design of the input circuitry ensures excellent rejection of common-mode signals both AC and DC.

Note: The excitation voltage regulators are overload and short-circuit protected, however, short circuiting of the excitation output will interfere with normal operation of analogue input circuitry and the RS232 interface.

Caution: Application of an external voltage source to the excitation terminals may cause serious damage to the Masterweigh.

No calibration or adjustment of the Masterweigh analogue inputs is required. Gain and zero are automatically adjusted by the reference. This automatic calibration is repeated once every 30 seconds, whenever the Masterweigh is energised.

After energising the Masterweigh, always allow a minimum of thirty (30) seconds for this automatic calibration to be performed before initiating a span or zero calibration sequence.

(Note: If Masterweigh has not been energised for some time, allow 3 minutes before initiating the above).

FACILITIES AVAILABLE (CONT'D)

Tacho Input and Supply

a) Electrical Characteristics

The tacho input is designed to accept a voltage input of 2.5 to 50 volts peak and so will accept either a TTL or sinusoidal voltage input. The input threshold voltage is +1.2 volts at the positive input with respect to the negative input.

The negative input is directly connected to the Masterweigh grounds. Avoid earthing this input in the field as it will create ground loops.

The tacho input will not accept frequencies in excess of 800 Hz (approx.).

A regulated +5 volt supply is provided for energising a digital pulse generator. This supply is rated at 200mA maximum, and is overload and short-circuit protected.

It may be necessary to briefly remove all load after removing a short circuit in order to reset the protection circuit. Short-circuiting of the tacho +5 volt supply will not affect the Masterweigh CPU operation.

Masterweigh is fitted with a potentiometer (RV2) to adjust the tachometer's 5V rail if required. (Normally only used when the tacho supply drops to a voltage where the tachometer ceases to work owing to significant voltage drop from long cable runs, IS barriers or the like.

CAUTION: Application of an external voltage source to the tacho supply terminals may cause damage to the Masterweigh.

b) Frequency Selection

The tacho generator should be selected and fitted to provide a frequency input to the Masterweigh within the range 5 to 1000 Hz, to ensure compatibility & accurate measurement. The tachometer is normally selected for the user by the factory. Selection depends on

rotational speed of the pick up pulley, which in turn is supplied by the user.

Note that the tacho frequency has no effect on the rate at which the load cell signal is sampled.

Pulse Output

The Masterweigh provides a pulse output for external accumulation of the mass total. Masterweigh provides for three methods of indicating when an change in Masterweigh's total has occurred.

- 1) An Internally Generated + 5VDC Pulse
- 2) An Internally Generated + 24VDC Pulse
- 3) Contact closure from an internal relay (providing voltage free contacts).

Which of these options is used can be selected from links LK6, LK7, Lk8 and LK9 as shown in the USER CONFIGURATION section.

The pulse duration is adjustable in Menu 1. One pulse is output each time the least significant mass total digit displayed is incremented by 1 count. A minimum of 20 milliseconds is guaranteed between pulses, thereby providing a maximum pulse rate of 25 pulses per second. (20 milliseconds on, plus 20 milliseconds off).

The internal +5V supply is regulated to +5V. It is not isolated from ground. External load resistance should not be lower than 50 ohms.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE (CONT'D)

The internal +28V is unregulated and may vary over the range 25-35V. It is isolated from ground to allow configuration of a fully isolated pulse output. This +28V supply is shared with the 4-20mA analogue loop output, and is rated at 400mA continuous maximum current.

The contact closure is completely isolated and is rated at 32V maximum and 500mA maximum. It must not be used for 110V or 240V operation.

All pulse outputs are protected by 2 of 500mA fast blow fuses, F2 and F3.

Analogue Output

The Masterweigh provides one 4-20mA analogue output channel, with a resolution of better than 0.5%. It operates as a loop-powered configuration and therefore derives its operating power from the 4mA residual loop current. A minimum of 20 volts is required to operate with zero ohms load, rising by 1 volt for every 50 ohms of load, ie. 30 volt supply required for 500 ohm load.

An isolated 24VDC regulated supply is provided on the Masterweigh power supply board, which can be used to energise the analogue loop.

Links LK2 and LK3 on the bottom power supply board, select either the onboard supply or an external supply connected in series with the analogue loop.

Span calibration of the output is readily performed by accessing the analogue calibration in the Menu 1 set up.

There is no provision for zero adjustment on the analogue output.

Earthing

This is achieved by installing the shunt on LK1 (link) located on the lower pcb above the capacitors. Installing this link will connect the Masterweigh's digital and analogue grounds to power earth.

Display Backlighting

The liquid-crystal display used in the Masterweigh provides LED backlighting for improved readability under adverse light conditions. If the unmarked key has not been activated then the display will switch off if any key has not been used within 5 minutes.

System Output Status

A voltage free contact has been provided for remote monitoring of the Masterweigh autozero function. If the autozero function returns a value that is outside the "high and low" limits that were set in Menu 7, the relay will energise. It will remain energised until an operator initiated zero is performed in Menu 3.

USER CONFIGURATION

Power Supply PCB (Lower Board)

LK1 Grounding

When the shunt is in position Masterweigh is referenced to ground. When open Masterweigh is floating.

LK2, LK3 Current loop supply

These links select the power supply for the analogue output current loop. The supply can be an internally generated isolated 24VDC supply, or an external supply of 20 to 50VDC.

Set the links to select the appropriate power source as follows:

Internally generated:

LK2	LK3
A	A

Externally generated:

LK2	LK3
B	B

LK6, LK7 Totaliser Pulse Output

These links select whether the totaliser relay is potential free or switches the internal 24Vdc. Set the links to suit the external counter device.

Internally generated +24 VDC (Isolated):

LK6	LK7
A	A

Voltage free contacts:

LK6	LK7
B	B

POTENTIOMETER ADJUSTMENTS

Power Supply PCB (Bottom Board)

RV1: Used to adjust the load cell excitation used in conjunction with a digital meter.

RV2: Used to adjust the tachometer supply voltage. The voltage can be adjusted 5-23V and is set to 5V at the factory. The voltage can be adjusted when there is a voltage drop at the tachometer due to long cables, or Intrinsic Safety Barriers are used. If a Proximity switch is used the voltage can be adjusted to the correct supply voltage.

CPU PCB (Top Board)

VR1: Adjusts the LCD display viewing angle so that the display can be easily read.

VR2: Used to span the 4-20mA analogue output channel. Connect a digital current meter in series with the analogue output. Set the analogue output to 20mA (see Menu 1). Adjust the output using VR2 until the current meter shows 20.00

FIELD TERMINAL STRIPS

J3 – Power supply input

- | | | |
|------|---------------|---------|
| 1. A | 240VAC/110VAC | Active |
| 2. N | 240VAC/110VAC | Neutral |
| 3. E | 240VAC/110VAC | Earth |

J11 – PID Analogue output

- | | |
|--------|---------------------|
| 1. - | Analogue output -ve |
| 2. + | Analogue output +ve |
| 3. SLD | Screen |

J5 – System Status Relay

- | | |
|--------|-------------------------|
| 1. COM | Common contact |
| 2. NO | Normally open contact |
| 3. NC | Normally closed contact |

J12 – Analogue Set point input

- | | |
|--------|--------------------|
| 1. + | Analogue input +ve |
| 2. - | Analogue input -ve |
| 3. SLD | Screen |

J6 – Pulse counter outputs

- | | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 1. P+ | Pulse Counter Output |
| 2. P- | Pulse Counter Output |
| 3. SLD | Screen |

J7 – Auxiliary 24V DC output

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| 1. GND | 24V ground |
| 2. 24V | 24V |

J8 – Tachometer inputs

- | | |
|--------|------------------|
| 1. TG | Tacho Ground |
| 2. TIN | Tacho Signal In |
| 3. TE | Tacho supply +5V |
| 4. SLD | Screen |

J9 – Load cell inputs

- | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1. L+ | Load cell signal output +ve |
| 2. L- | Load cell signal output -ve |
| 3. E+ | Load cell excitation +ve |
| 4. E- | Load cell excitation -ve |
| 5. SLD | Load cell Shield |

J10 – Analogue Rate output

- | | |
|--------|---------------------|
| 1. - | Analogue output -ve |
| 2. + | Analogue output +ve |
| 3. SLD | Screen |

Profibus

MASTERWEIGH 7

Profibus

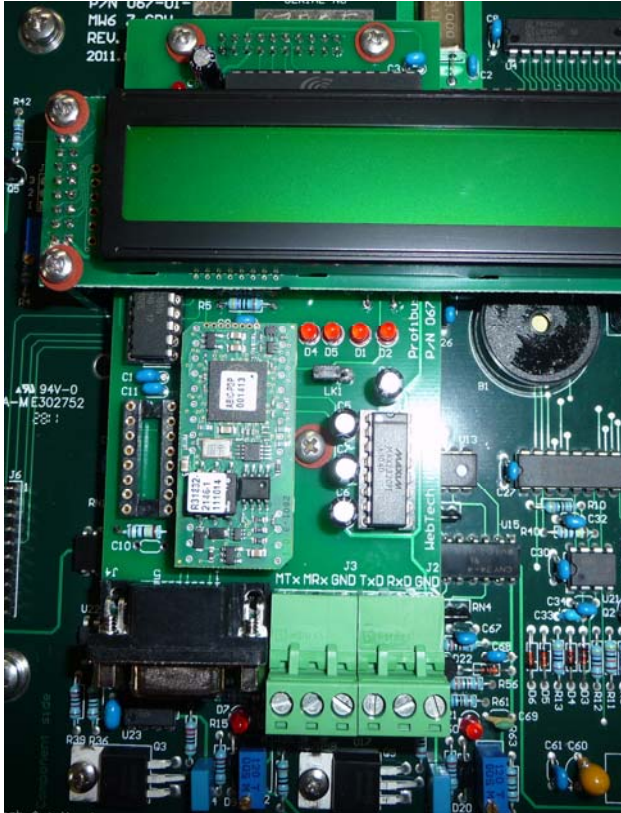


FIG 1A

MW7 with Profibus card installed.

The Profibus card for MW7 functions as a Profibus DP-V0 slave. The card also has a standard RS232 interface to transmit data to a printer or a computer.

Data on the Profibus interface is exchanged as cyclical I/O. The interface supports all the standard baud rates up to 12Mbps. The Profibus interface supports DP features such as Freeze mode, Sync mode, Auto baud detection and Set slave address.

Connectors

J2 is the standard MW7 RS232 interface used to transmit ASCII data to a computer or other device such as a printer.

J3 is an RS232 interface which provides an easy way to monitor and access parameters on the Profibus interface.

J4 is the Profibus interface connector and is a standard DB9 connector which is the preferred and most commonly used connector. There are no terminating or biasing resistors on the interface and it is suggested that standard Profibus connectors containing both terminating and biasing resistors are used.

Link LK1 switches the RXD pin between the Profibus module and the normal RS232 communications see FIG 1C below

Status Indicators

D1 shows activity on the TX line of the standard RS232 interface.

D2 shows activity on the RX line of the standard RS232 interface.

D3 indicates the 5V supply is on.

	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
D4	Off On Flashing	Off-line or no power Data exchange mode Clear mode

Profibus

Node Address

MENU 14

Profibus address = 1

Press ENTER

Enter new address here.

Press ENTER

Baud rate is auto detect

DB9F Pinout

The Pinouts for the Profibus connector are as below

PROFIBUS Connector (DB9F)	
Pin	Signal
1	
2	
3	B-Line
4	RTS
5	GND BUS (isolated)
6	+5V BUS (output, isolated, 100mA max)
7	
8	A-Line
9	
Housing	Shield

The +5V BUS and GND BUS are supplied by the Profibus module, and are normally used for the RS485 bus biasing resistors.

FIG 1C



LK1

MasterWeigh 7 Profibus Interface

Variable Data Format

All 32-bit variables (floating-point and unsigned long) are stored in a six byte format to allow for data using two different byte orders. If the variable is expected to be encoded with a byte order from bytes 0-3, four bytes should be read starting at offset 0 of the six byte block. If the byte order is expected to have the two 16-bit words reversed, four bytes should be read starting from offset 2 of the six byte block.

0	1	2	3	4	5
Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 0	Byte 1

Profibus Module Data

The data provided by the Profibus interface is sent as a 42-byte block containing the following seven variables in order:

Variable	Code	Type
Mass rate	MR	IEEE float
Mass total	MT	DWORD (32-bits)
Load cell	LC	IEEE float
Tacho frequency	TF	IEEE float
Belt speed	BS	IEEE float
Load cell zero	LZ	IEEE float
Load cell span	LS	IEEE float

As each variable is stored in the six-byte format, the 42-byte block is encoded as follows:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MR0	MR1	MR2	MR3	MR0	MR1	MT0	MT1

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MT2	MT3	MT0	MT1	LC0	LC1	LC2	LC3

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
LC0	LC1	TF0	TF1	TF2	TF3	TF0	TF1

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
BS0	BS1	BS2	BS3	BS0	BS1	LZ0	LZ1

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
LZ2	LZ3	LZ0	LZ1	LS0	LS1	LS2	LS3

40	41
LS0	LS1

DeviceNet

Devicenet

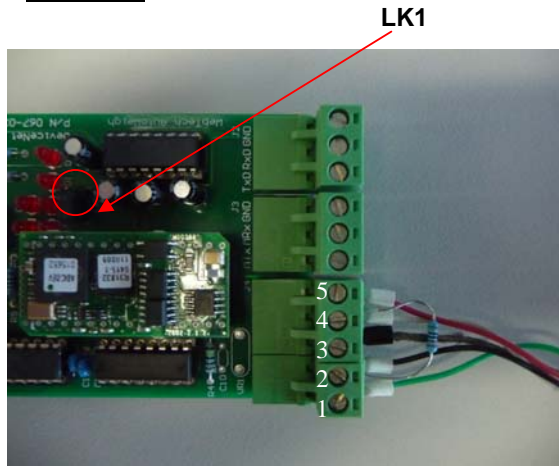


FIG 1

Pin outs

The Pin outs for the DeviceNet connector are as per FIG 1 above

DeviecNet Connector	
Pin	Signal
1	V-
2	CAN_L
3	Shield
4	CAN_H
5	GND BUS (isolated)
6	V+

You must ensure that 120Ohm 0.5W termination resistors are installed between CAN HI and CAN LO at the two ends of the DeviceNet network.

MW7 DeviceNet

The DeviceNet card for MW7 functions as a DEV-V0 slave. The card also has a standard RS232 interface to transmit data to a printer or a computer.

Data on the DeviceNet interface is exchanged as cyclical I/O. The interface supports all the standard baud rates up to 12Mbps. The DeviceNet interface supports DP features such as Freeze mode, Sync mode, Auto baud detection and Set slave address.

Connectors

J2 is the standard MW7 RS232 interface used to transmit ASCII data to a computer or other device such as a printer.

J3 is an RS232 interface which provides an easy way to monitor and access parameters on the DeviceNet interface.

J4 is the DeviceNet interface connector

Link LK1 switches the RXD pin between the Profibus module and the normal RS232 communications see FIG 1

DeviceNet

MW7 setup

Node Address

MENU 14

DeviceNet address =	1
---------------------	---

Press ENTER

Enter new address here.

Press ENTER

Baud rate is auto detect

Status Indicators

D1 shows activity on the TX line of the standard RS232 interface.

D2 shows activity on the RX line of the standard RS232 interface.

D3 indicates the 5V supply is on.

	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Module Status D5	Off On Flashing	Off-line or no power Data exchange mode Auto Baud in progress
Network Status D7	Off On Flashing	Off-line Online-Connected Online-not connected

MasterWeigh 7 Devicenet Interface

Variable Data Format

All 32-bit variables (floating-point and unsigned long) are stored in a six byte format to allow for data using two different byte orders. If the variable is expected to be encoded with a byte order from bytes 0-3, four bytes should be read starting at offset 0 of the six byte block. If the byte order is expected to have the two 16-bit words reversed, four bytes should be read starting from offset 2 of the six byte block.

0	1	2	3	4	5
Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 0	Byte 1

Devicenet Data

The data provided by the Devicenet interface is sent as a 42-byte block containing the following seven variables in order:

Variable	Code	Type
Mass rate	MR	IEEE float
Mass total	MT	DWORD (32-bits)
Load cell	LC	IEEE float
Tacho frequency	TF	IEEE float
Belt speed	BS	IEEE float
Load cell zero	LZ	IEEE float
Load cell span	LS	IEEE float

As each variable is stored in the six-byte format, the 42-byte block is encoded as follows:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MR0	MR1	MR2	MR3	MR0	MR1	MT0	MT1

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MT2	MT3	MT0	MT1	LC0	LC1	LC2	LC3

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
LC0	LC1	TF0	TF1	TF2	TF3	TF0	TF1

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
BS0	BS1	BS2	BS3	BS0	BS1	LZ0	LZ1

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
LZ2	LZ3	LZ0	LZ1	LS0	LS1	LS2	LS3

40	41
LS0	LS1

Ethernet/Modbus TCP

MASTERWEIGH 7

Ethernet



Connectors

J2 is the standard MW7 RS232 interface used to transmit ASCII data to a computer or other device such as a printer.

J3 is an RS232 interface which provides an easy way to monitor and access parameters on the Ethernet interface.

J4 is the Ethernet interface connector and is a standard CAT5E connector which is the preferred and most commonly used connector.

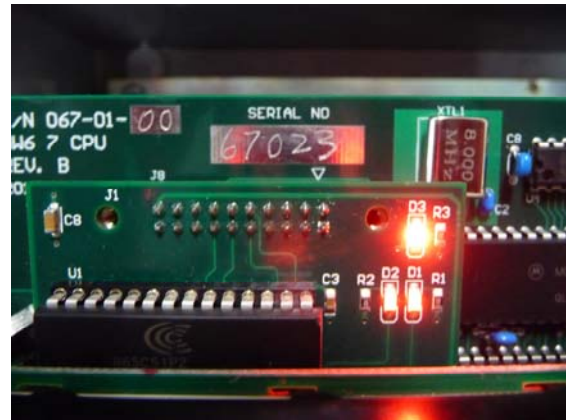
Link LK1 switches the RXD pin between the Ethernet module and the normal RS232 communications

Status Indicators

D1 shows activity on the TX line of the standard RS232 interface.

D2 shows activity on the RX line of the standard RS232 interface.

D3 indicates the 5V supply is on.



D4-7 are as shown in 'Fig 1' below:

	LED	State	Status
D7	Link/Activity	Off	Device not powered
		Green	Module connected to an Ethernet network
		Green, flashing	RX / TX Activity
		Alternating Red/Green	Self test in progress
D6	Data Rate	Off	10 Mbps operation
		Green	100 Mbps operation
		Alternating Red/Green	Self test in progress
D5	Module Status	Off	Device not powered
		Green	Device has an EtherNet/IP connection
		Green, flashing	Device has no EtherNet/IP connection
		Red	Major fault (unrecoverable)
		Red, flashing	Minor fault (recoverable)
D4	Network Status	Alternating Red/Green	Self test in progress
		Off	No power or no IP address
		Green	EtherNet/IP connection(s) established
		Green, flashing	No EtherNet/IP connections established
		Red	Duplicate IP address detected
		Red, flashing	One or several EtherNet/IP connections has timed out
		Alternating Red/Green	Self test in progress

Ethernet/Modbus TCP

Setup in MW7 Menu

1. Select menu 14 in the Masterweigh 7 setup menu, and press enter to configure the Modbus TCP interface.
2. Configure the system using the following settings:

Setting	Value
DHCP Enabled	0
IP Address	010000000025 (Four 3-digit numbers 010.000.000.025)
Subnet Mask	255255255000 (Four 3-digit numbers 255.255.255.000)
Gateway	010000000138 (Four 3-digit numbers 010.000.000.138)

To setup the interface, the device's IP address, subnet mask and gateway will have to be configured. This can be entered statically, or received dynamically using DHCP.

After entering menu 14, the user can first configure DHCP by entering a 1 for enabled or 0 for disabled.

If the user selects 1, the configuration is completed and the user can exit the menu to save changes.

If the user selects 0, they will then be prompted to enter the IP address, subnet mask and gateway. These values need to be entered in a 12-digit format (AAABBBCCDDDD) where, for example, the IP address 192.168.0.1 is entered as 192168000001. After these values are entered, the user can exit the menu to save changes.

MasterWeigh 7 Modbus TCP Interface

Variable Data Format

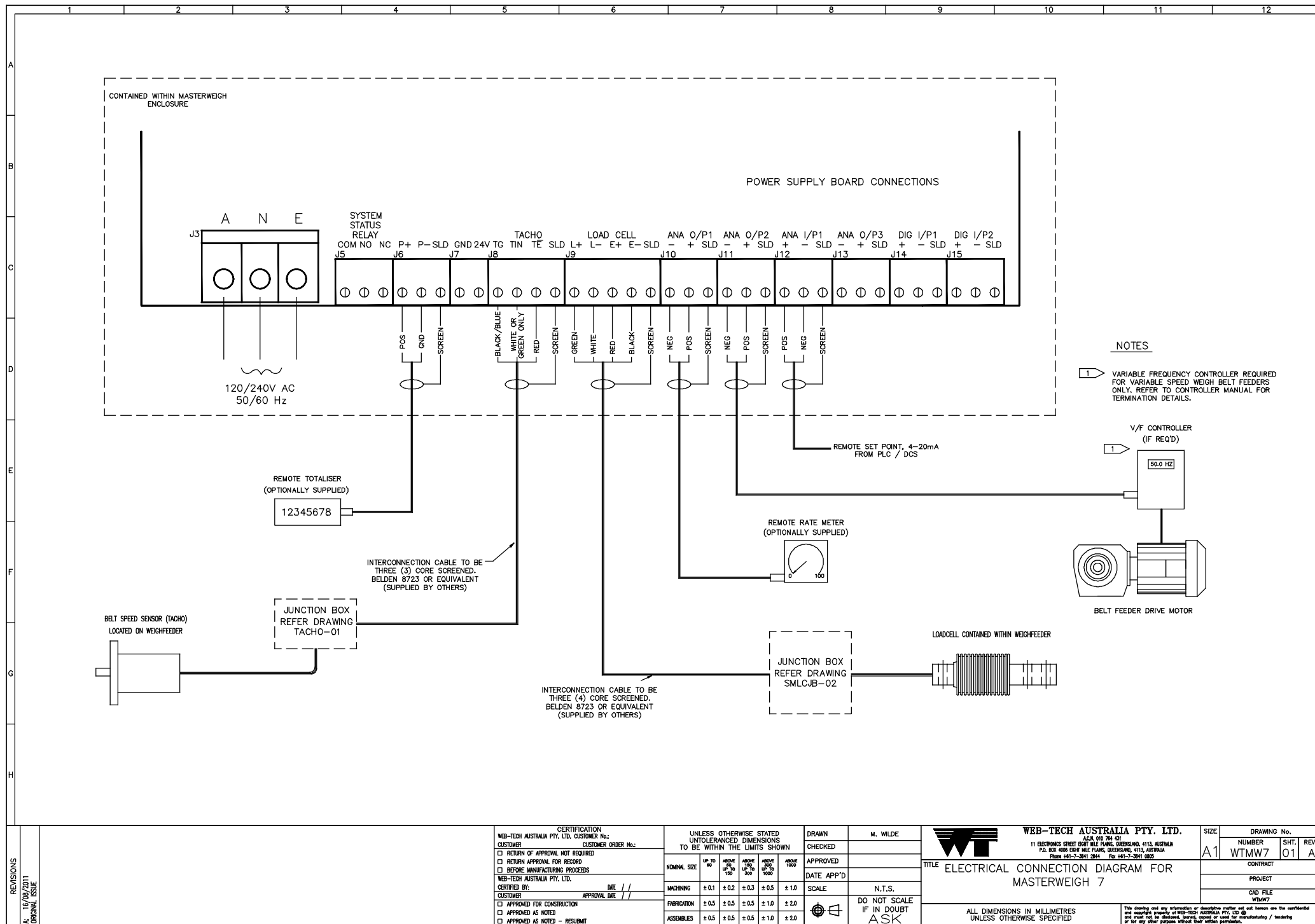
All 32-bit variables (floating-point and unsigned long) are stored in a six byte format using three consecutive registers to allow for data using two different byte orders. If the variable is expected to be encoded with a byte order from bytes 0-3, two registers should be read starting from the base register. If the byte order is expected to have the two 16-bit words reversed, two registers should be read starting from register offset 1.

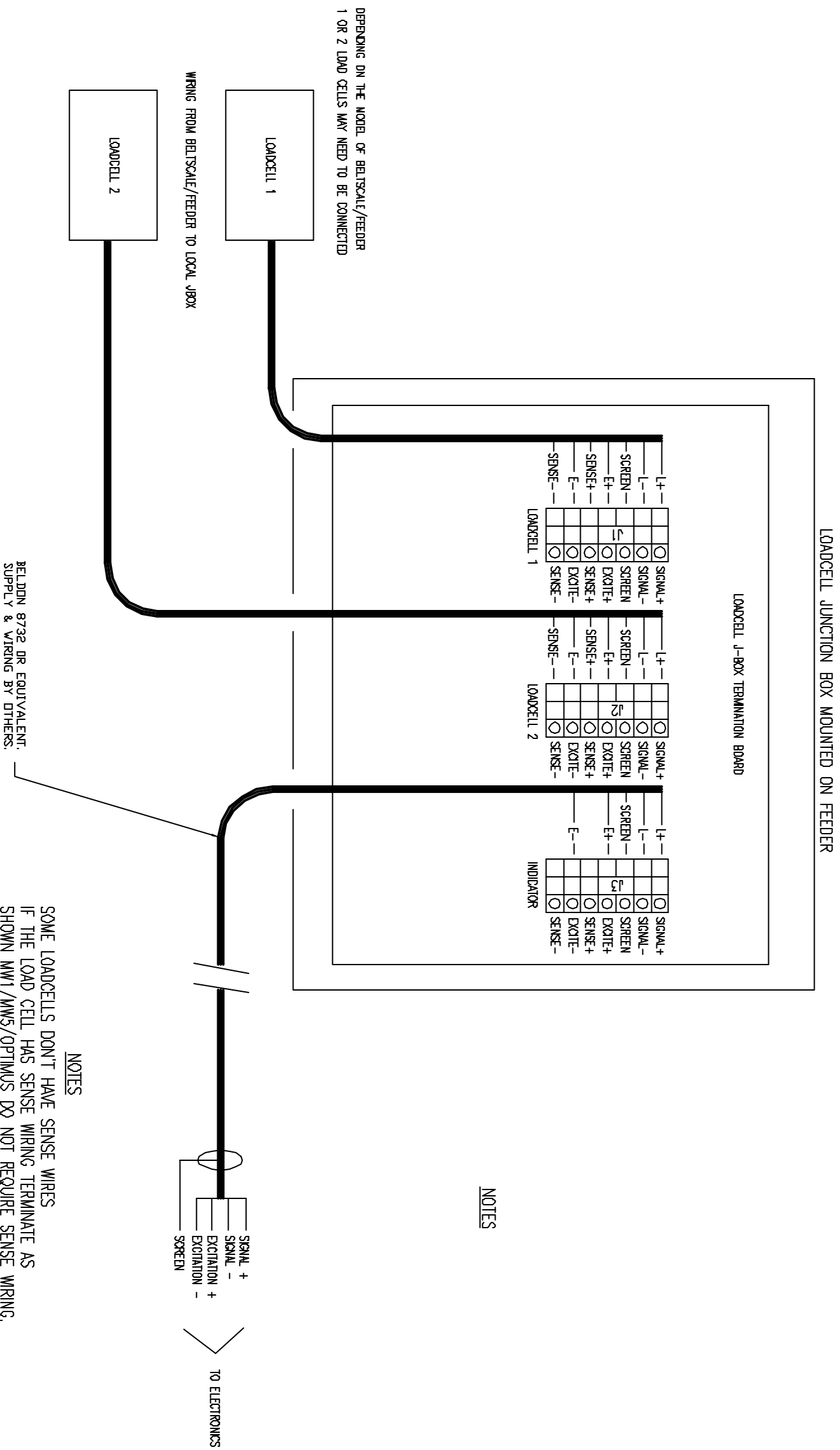
Address	Variable	Type
Base+0	High Value	IEEE float/DWORD
Base+1	Low Value	IEEE float/DWORD
Base+2	High Value	IEEE float/DWORD

Modbus TCP Data

The registers provided by the Modbus TCP interface are as follows:

Address	Variable	Type
1	Mass Rate High	IEEE float
2	Mass Rate Low	IEEE float
3	Mass Rate High	IEEE float
4	Mass Total High	DWORD (32-bits)
5	Mass Total Low	DWORD (32-bits)
6	Mass Total High	DWORD (32-bits)
7	Load Cell High	IEEE float
8	Load Cell Low	IEEE float
9	Load Cell High	IEEE float
10	Tacho Frequency High	IEEE float
11	Tacho Frequency Low	IEEE float
12	Tacho Frequency High	IEEE float
13	Belt Speed High	IEEE float
14	Belt Speed Low	IEEE float
15	Belt Speed High	IEEE float
16	Load Cell Zero High	IEEE float
17	Load Cell Zero Low	IEEE float
18	Load Cell Zero High	IEEE float
19	Load Cell Span High	IEEE float
20	Load Cell Span Low	IEEE float
21	Load Cell Span High	IEEE float



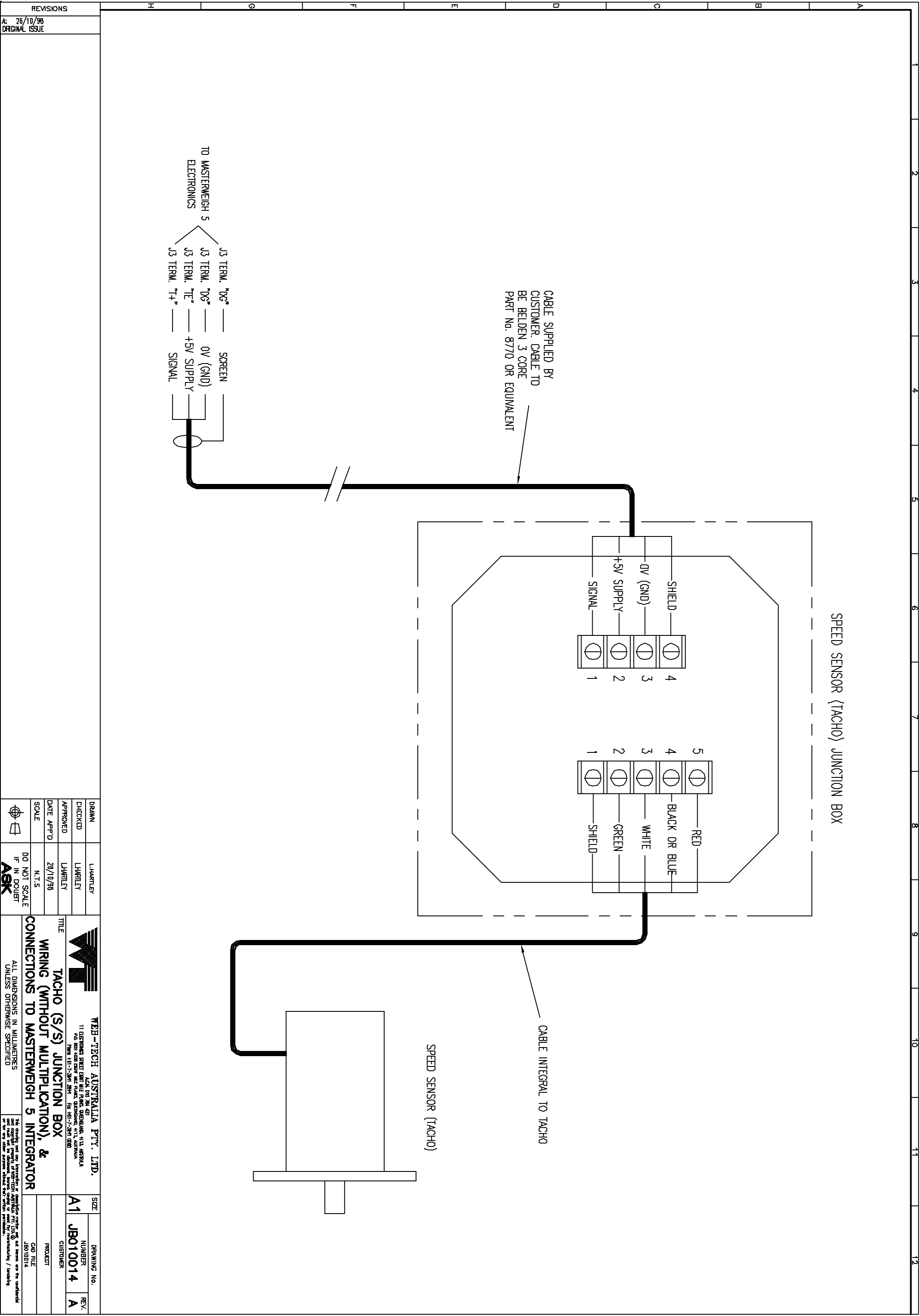


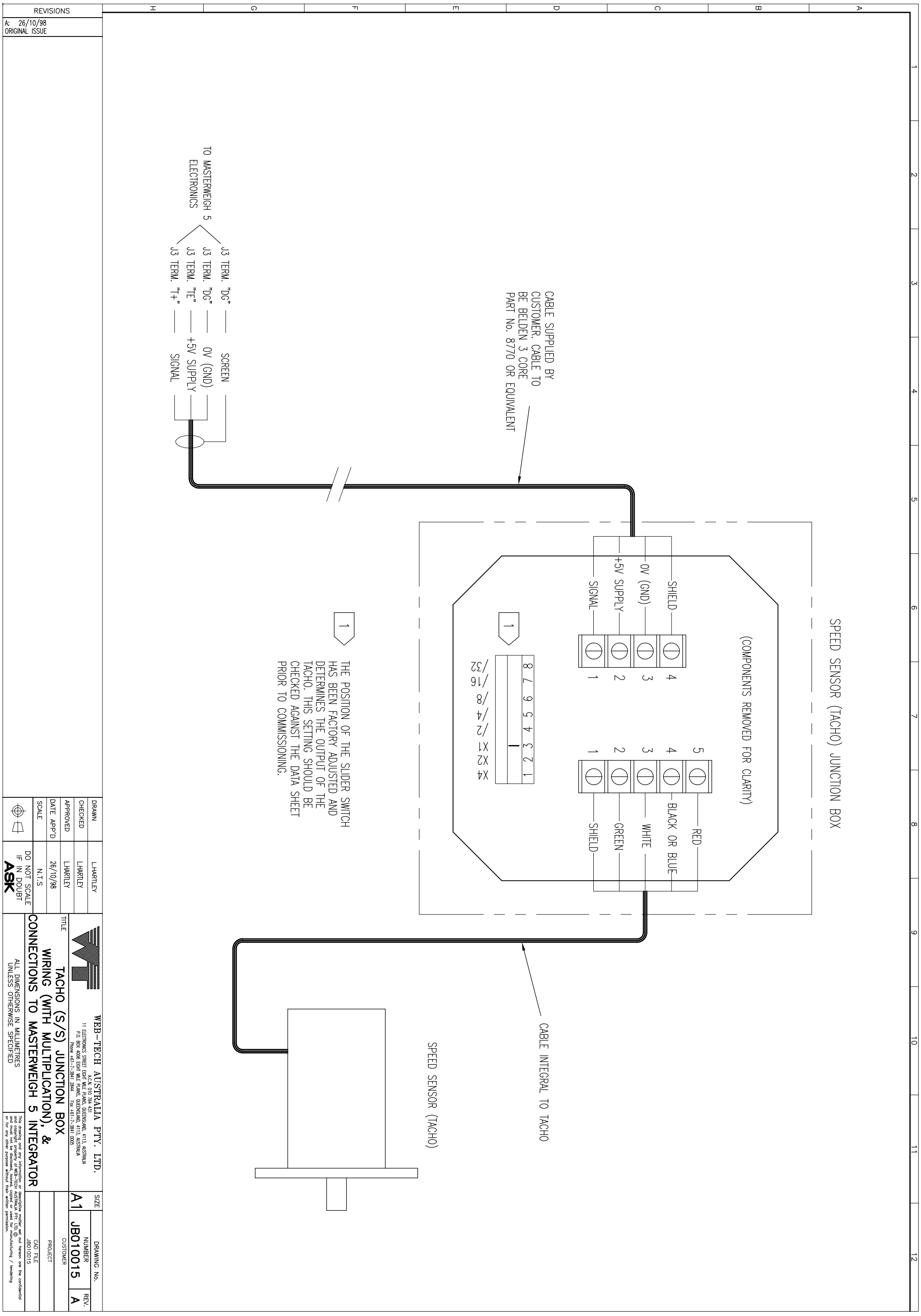
TYPE	L+	L-	E+	E-	SENSE+	SENSE-
TEDEA	RED	WHITE	GREEN	BLACK	BLUE	BROWN
RLHB8	WHITE	RED	BLUE	BLACK	GREEN	GREY
LFX	GREEN	WHITE	RED	BLACK	N/C	N/C
RL30003	GREEN	WHITE	RED	BLACK	N/C	N/C
WWD-132	GREEN	WHITE	RED	BLACK	N/C	N/C
WL3X0D	GREEN	WHITE	RED	BLACK	N/C	N/C

SOME LOADCELLS DON'T HAVE SENSE WIRES
IF THE LOAD CELL HAS SENSE WIRING TERMINATE AS
SHOWN MW1/MW5/OPTIMUS DO NOT REQUIRE SENSE WIRING.

NOTES

REVISIONS 29.02.96 ORIGINAL ISSUE			
UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED UNTOLEERANCED DIMENSIONS TO BE WITHIN THE LIMITS SHOWN		DRAWN M.W.	CHECKED M.W.
NOMINAL SIZE 1/2"	ASPEC 1/2"	1/2"	APPROVED 18/08/2003
1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	DATE APFD N.T.S.
1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	SCALE
1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	DID NOT SCALE IF IN DOUBT ASK
1/2"	1/2"	1/2"	ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
TITLE LOADCELL JUNCTION BOX CONNECTION DIAGRAM		SIZE A1	IRRAWING NO. 1 SHEET 1 OF 1
WEB-TECH AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD. 1 BERNARDS STREET EIGHT HILL ROAD, BERNARDS HILL, AUSTRALIA PHONE 08-9381 1111 FAX 08-9381 1111		CONTRACT PROJECT CAD FILE	





MW7 DATA SHEET									
Customer:					Conveyor Designation:				
Model:					Date:				
Load Cell Cap/Type:					Data by:				
Tare:			Serial No:		Material:				
Contract No.					Order No:				
Software version No:					Board S/N:				
Tacho:			Ppr. Type:		Multiplier :			Internal/External	
Menu	MASTERWEIGH 1 DATA								
1	Parameter Setup				Pulse Width:			ms	
	Capacity	Inc	Zero ref:		mV	Precision ref:		mV	
2	Pulses:		Per Belt Rev.		No. of Belt Revs:				
3	Zero Calibration:			mV.		Z Track:			mV.
4	Fixed Weight Calibration				Calibration Weights :				
	Span:		Target Weight:			From Chains or Live Load Test			
5	Empirical Span:								
6	Null Level:				This value should be no more than 1 to 2% of design capacity.				
7	Autozero Tracking								
	Zero Track if < 0		For		Revs.		Delay Time: secs		
8	Load Cell Output								
	Static (No Load):			mV.		Static (with Weights):			mV.
	Dynamic (No Load):			mV.		Dynamic (with Weights):			mV.
9	Tacho Frequency:			Hz.		@ Motor frequency =			Hz.
10									
11	PID: Auto								
12	PID Parameters								
	Local Setpoint:								
	Prop Term:				Integral Term:				
	Integral Lower Limit:				Integral Upper Limit:				
	Differential Term:				Output Offset Term:				
	Feed Forward Term:								
13	Remote:								
14	Setpoint:				Mode:				
15	Filter Factors								
	Display:		secs.	Rate O/P:		secs.	Cascade I/P :		secs.
	PID I/P:		secs.	PID O/P:		secs.			
16	Displayed Units:		Kgs / Hr			Belt Serial Number :			
17	Belt Speed:		m/s	@ Motor freq. =		Hz.		Belt Length : m	
Resets = Cleared to 1. Configures = Cleared to 1.									

WEB-TECH WEIGHFEEDER DESIGN DATA SHEET

CLIENT :

DATE :

DESIGNATION : _____

MODEL :

CALIBRATION METHOD :

CALIBRATION BAR(S)

1. CALIBRATION BAR QTY AND TOTAL WEIGHT _____ = _____ kg
2. IDLER PITCH _____
3. TOTAL WEIGH AREA _____ metres
4. EQUIVALENT LOADING/m WITH CAL BAR(S) (Item 1 / Item 3) = _____ kg/m
5. BELT SPEED _____ m/s
6. SIMULATED MASS RATE (Item 4 x Item 5 x 60) _____ kg/min
=
7. BELT LENGTH _____ metres
8. No. OF BELT REVOLUTIONS FOR TEST _____
9. TARGET WEIGHT (Item 4 x Item 7 x Item 8) = _____
10. TARGET WEIGHT after material tests = _____

CALIBRATION CHAIN

1. WEIGHT OF CALIBRATION CHAIN PER STRAND _____ kg/m
2. No. OF STRANDS _____
3. TOTAL WEIGHT OF CALIBRATION CHAIN (Item 1 x Item 2) _____ kg/m
4. BELT LENGTH _____ m
5. No. OF BELT REVOLUTIONS FOR TEST _____
6. TARGET WEIGHT (Item 3 x Item 4 x Item 5) = _____ kg
7. TARGET WEIGHT after material tests = _____

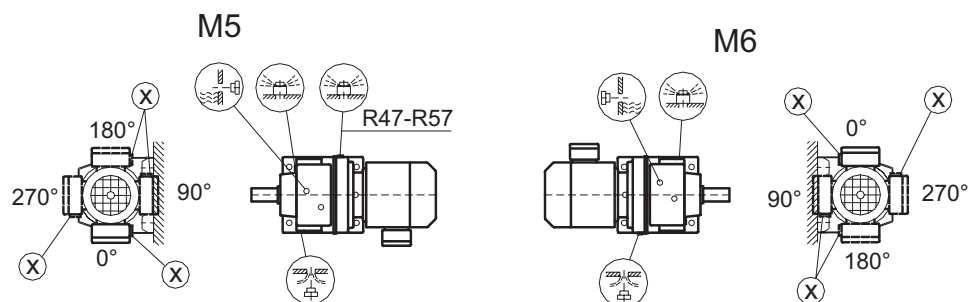
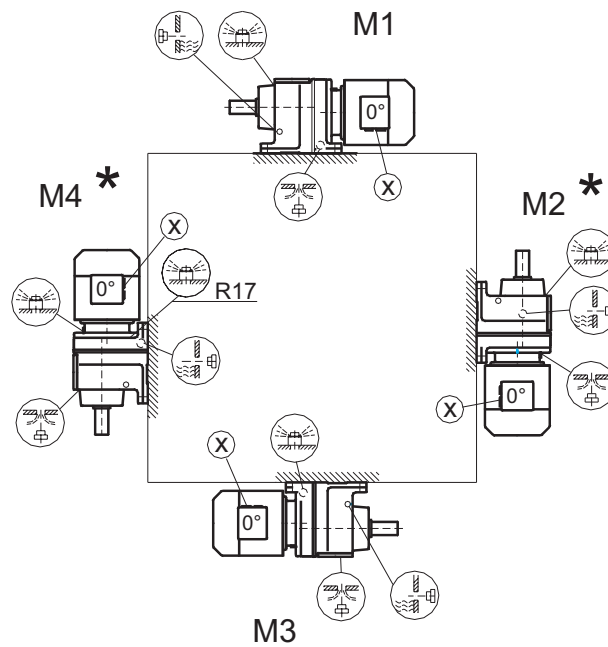
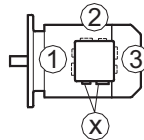
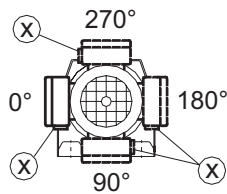
SETTINGS





1. SHEARGATE OPENING (@ CENTRE) _____ mm
2. MIN. FREQUENCY ON VVVF DRIVE _____ Hz
2. MAX. FREQUENCY ON VVVF DRIVE _____ Hz

8.3 Mounting positions, helical gear units

R17-R167

04 040 100

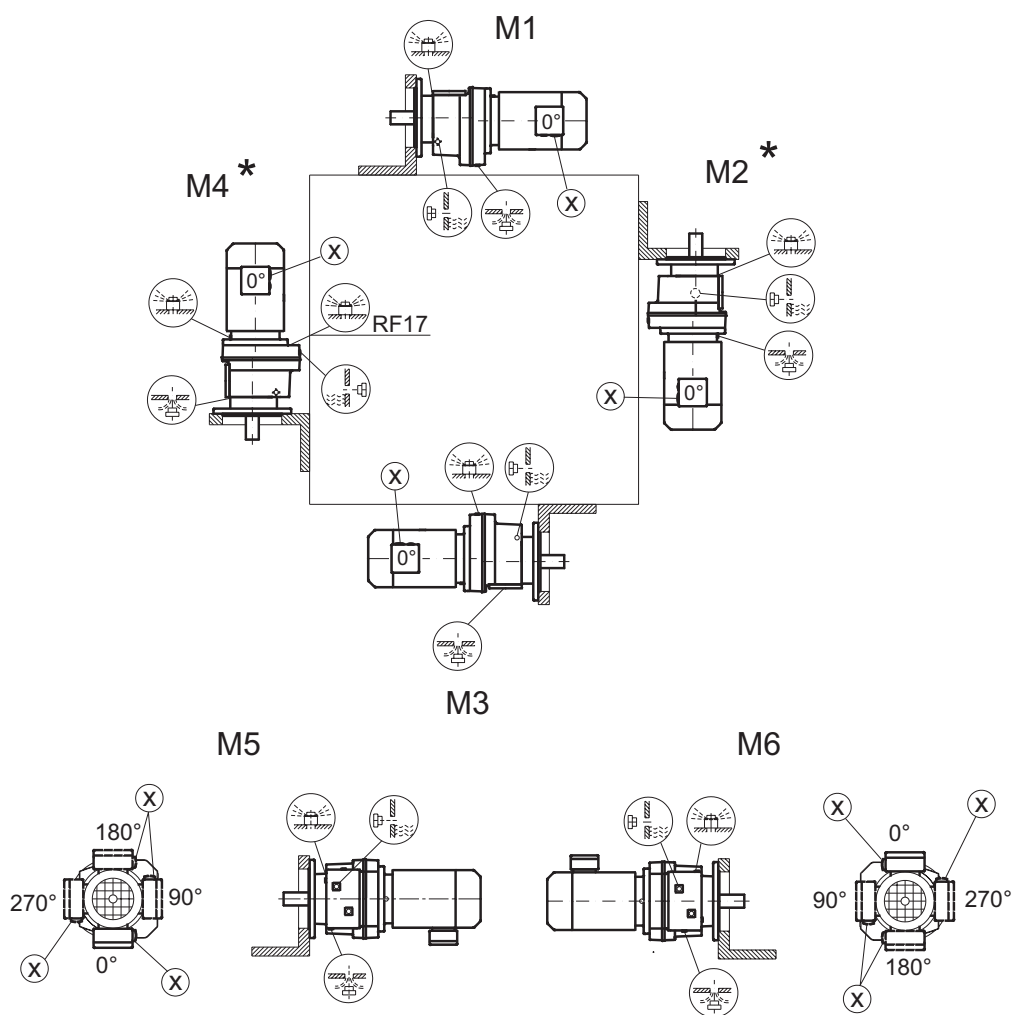
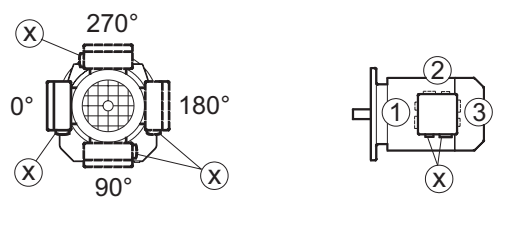


- R17, R27  M1, M3, M5, M6
- R47, R57  M5
- R17, R27  

* → page 36

RF17-RF167

04 041 100



RF17, RF27



M1, M3, M5, M6

RF47, RF57



M5

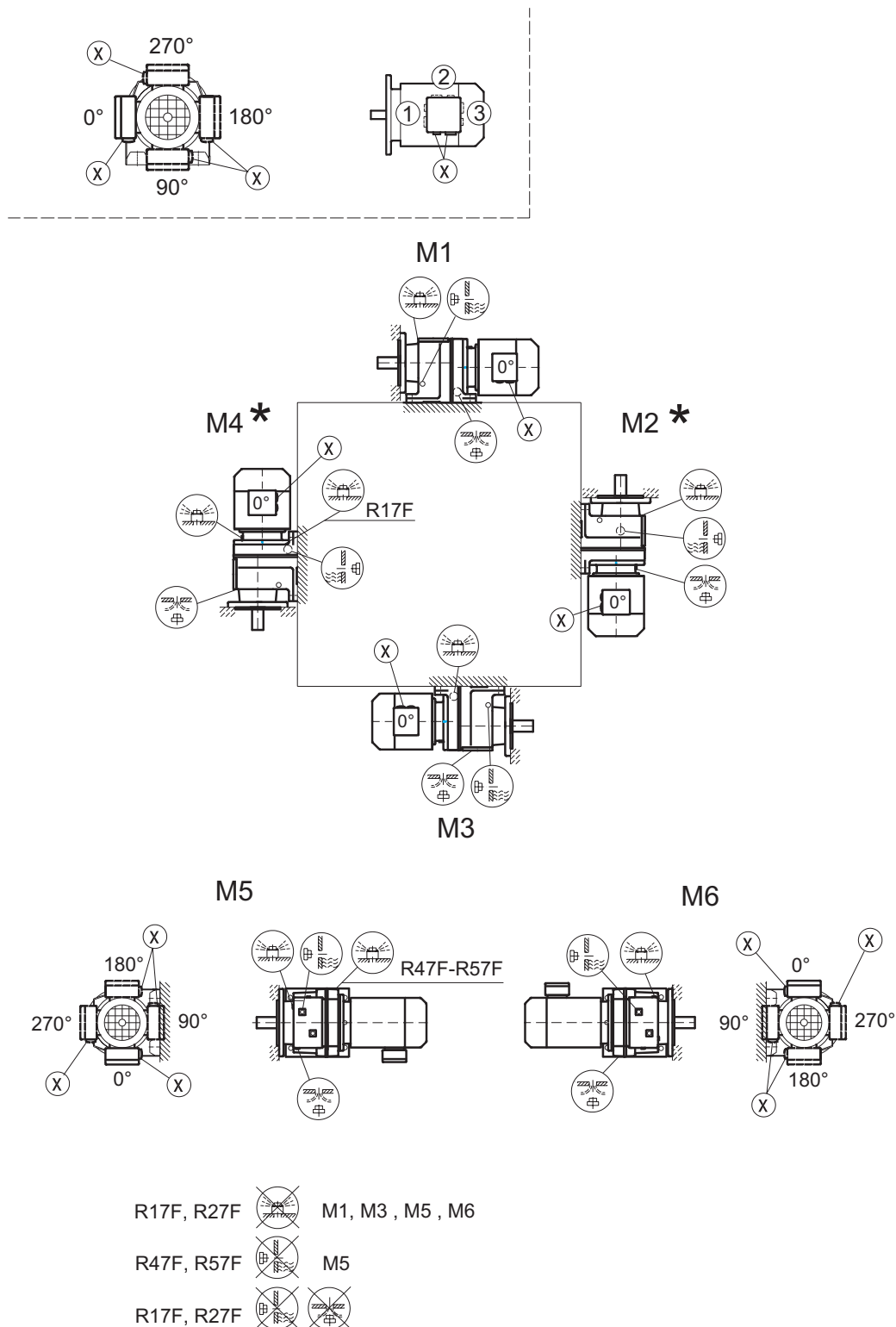
RF17, RF27



* → page 36

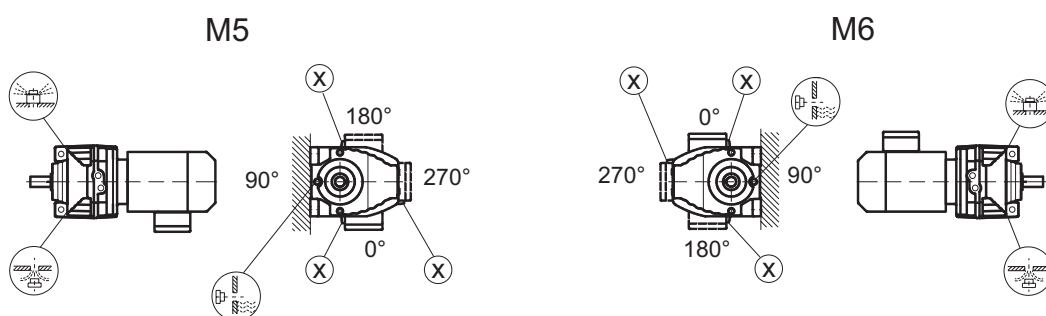
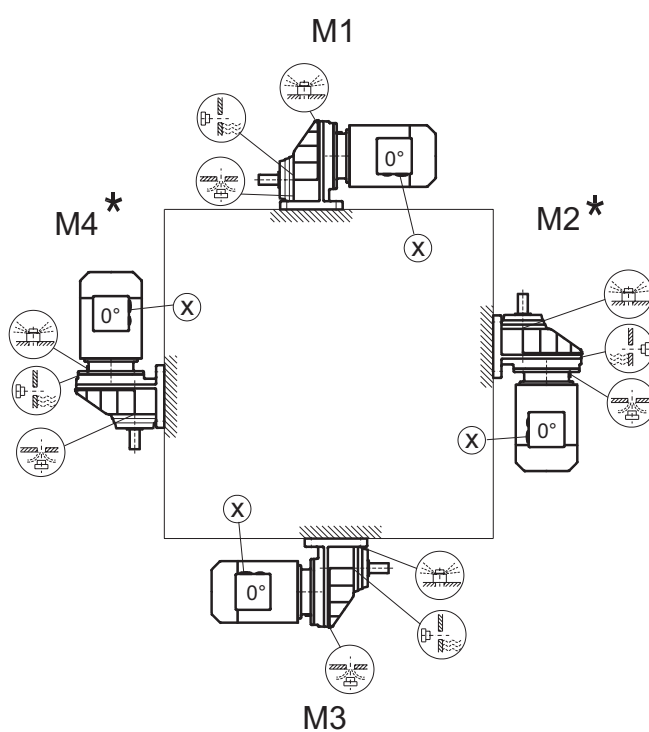
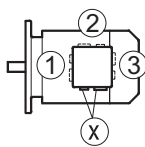
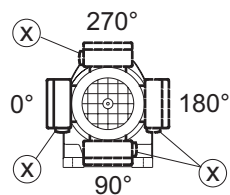
R17F-R87F

04 042 100



* → page 36

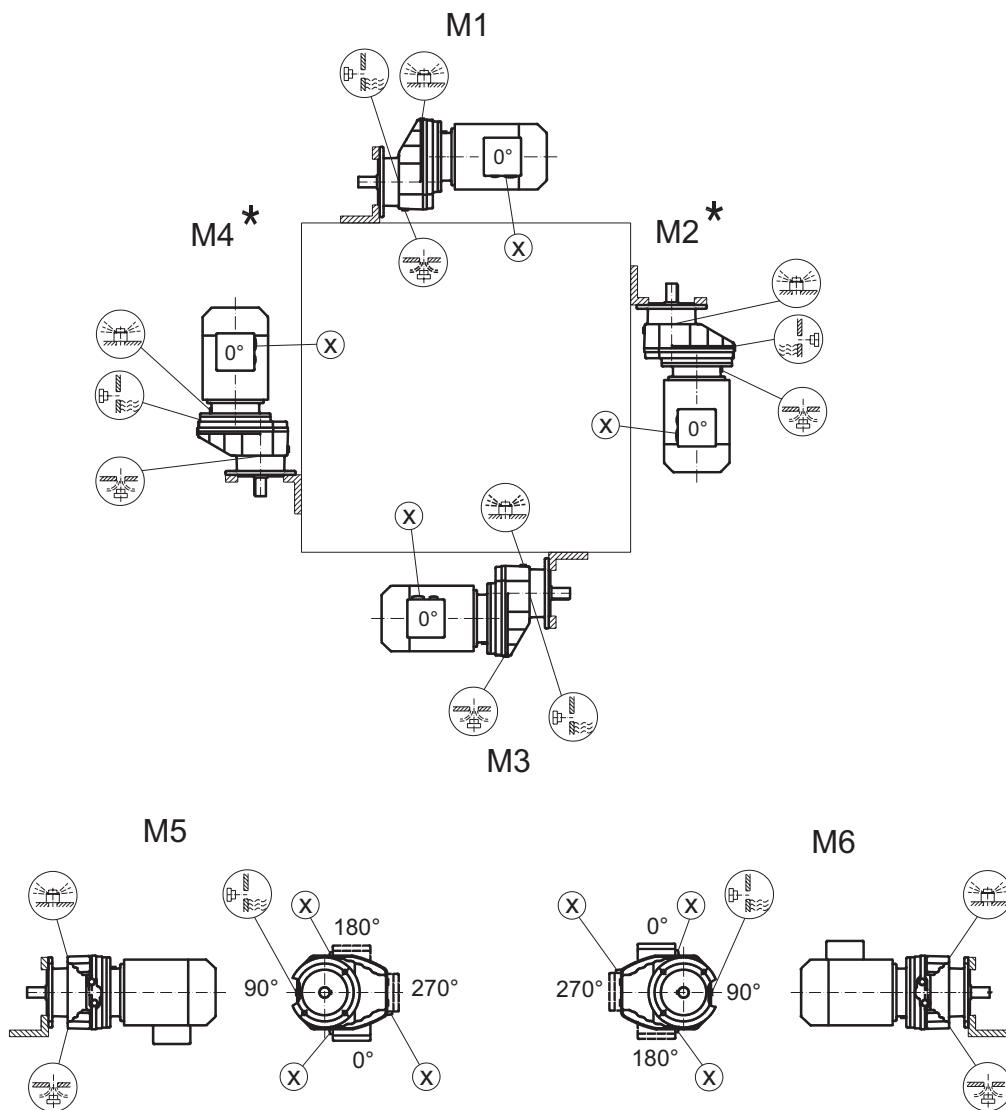
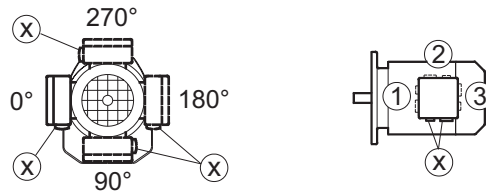
Caution: Note the notes in the "Geared Motors" catalog, section "Project Planning Gear Units/Overhung and axial loads."

RX57-RX107**04 043 100**

* → page 36

RXF57-RXF107

04 044 100

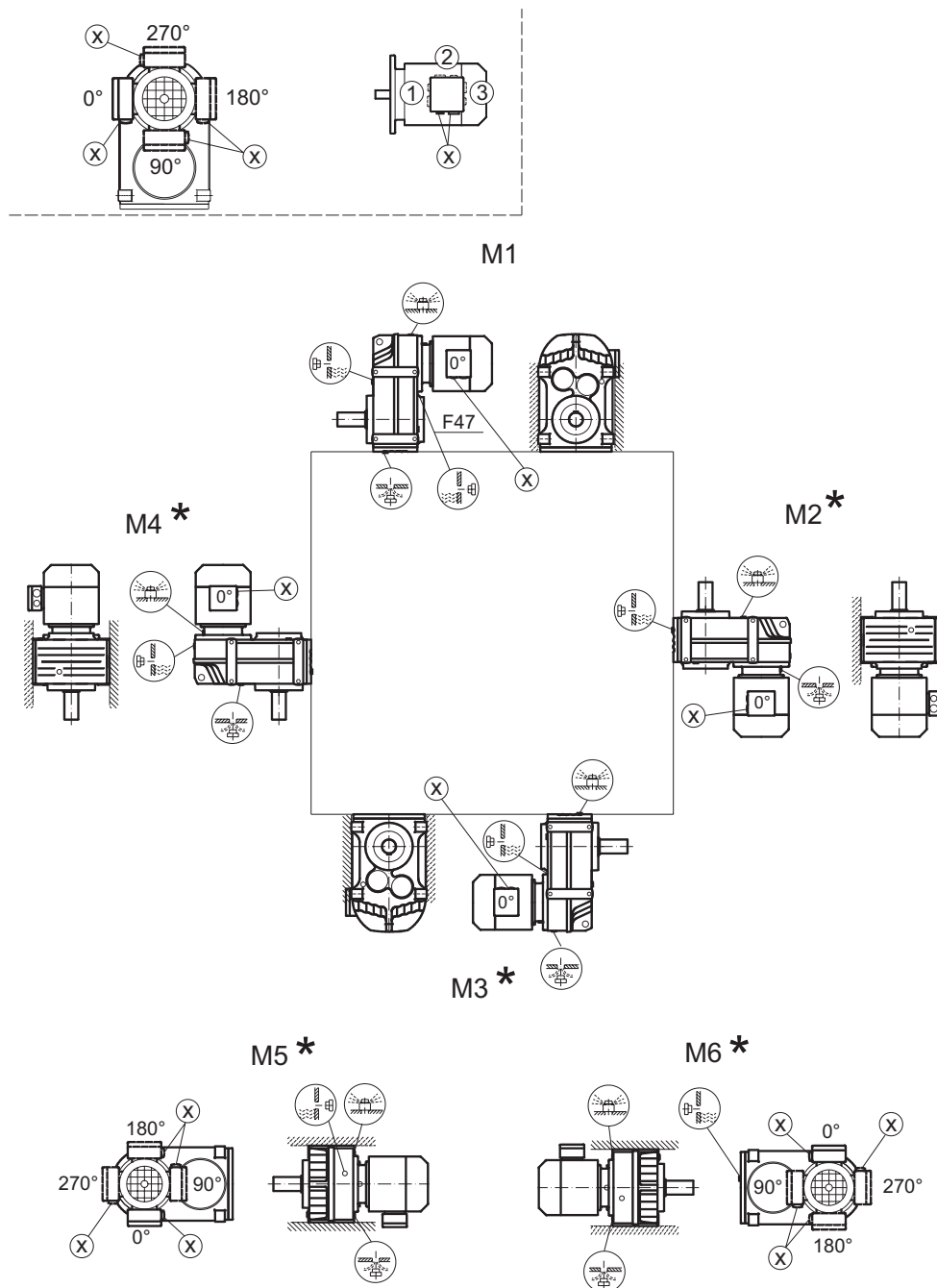


* → page 36

8.4 Mounting positions, parallel shaft helical gear units

F/FA..B/FH27B-157B, FV27B-107B

42 042 100



F..27 M1, M3, M5, M6

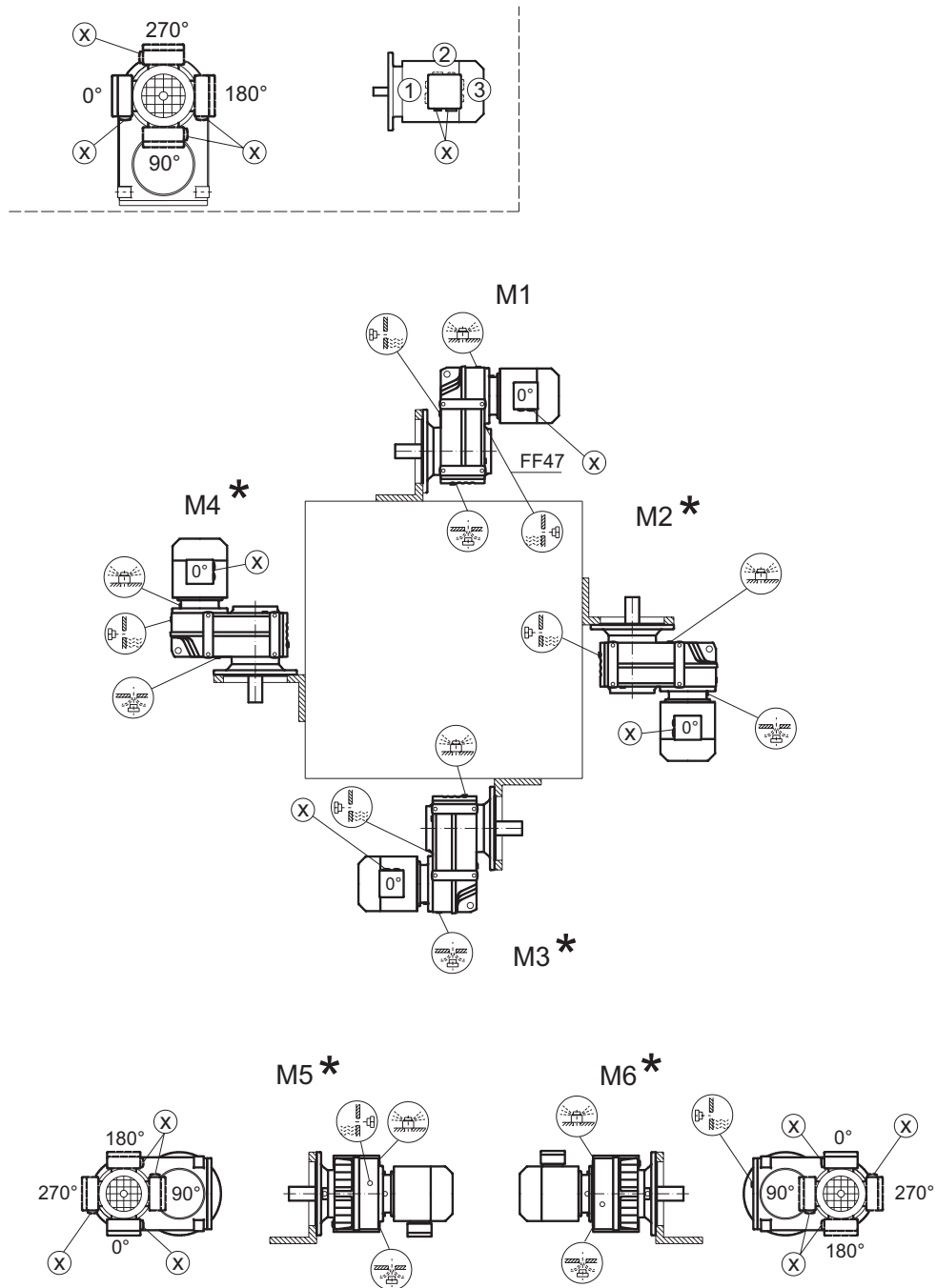
F..27 M1 - M6

F..27 M1, M3, M5, M6

* → page 36

FF/FAF/FHF/FAZ/FHZ27-157, FVF/FVZ27-107

42 043 100



F..27 M1, M3, M5, M6

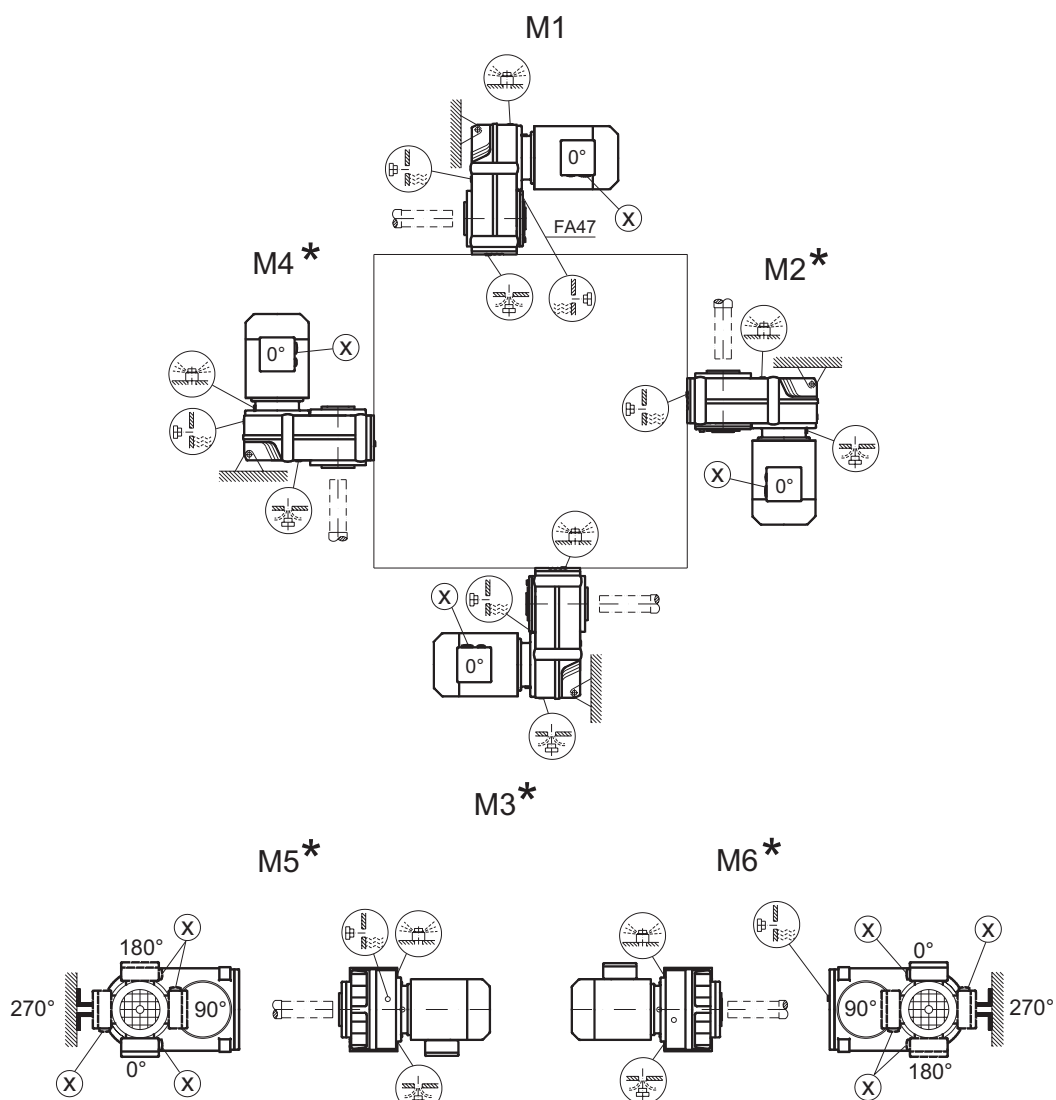
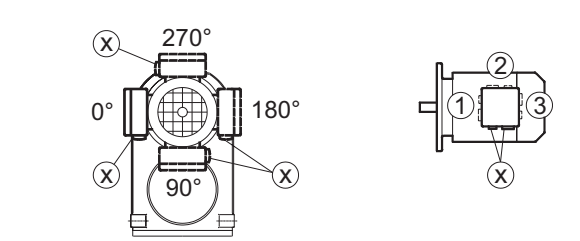
F..27 M1 - M6

F..27 M1, M3, M5, M6

* → page 36

FA/FH27-157, FV27-107

42 044 100

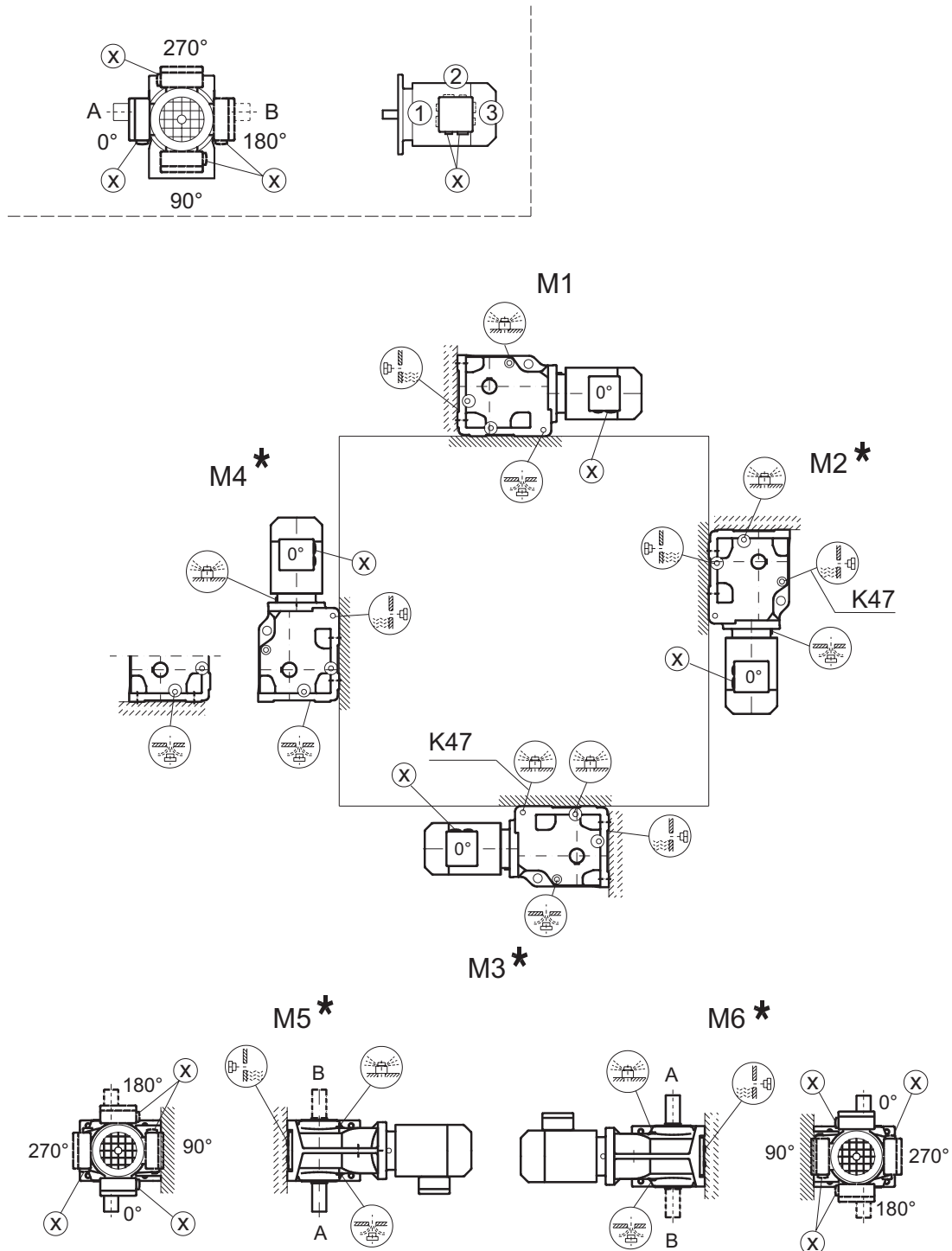
F..27  M1, M3, M5, M6F..27  M1 - M6F..27  M1, M3, M5, M6

* → page 36

8.5 Mounting positions, helical-bevel gear units

K/KA..B/KH37B-157B, KV37B-107B

34 025 100

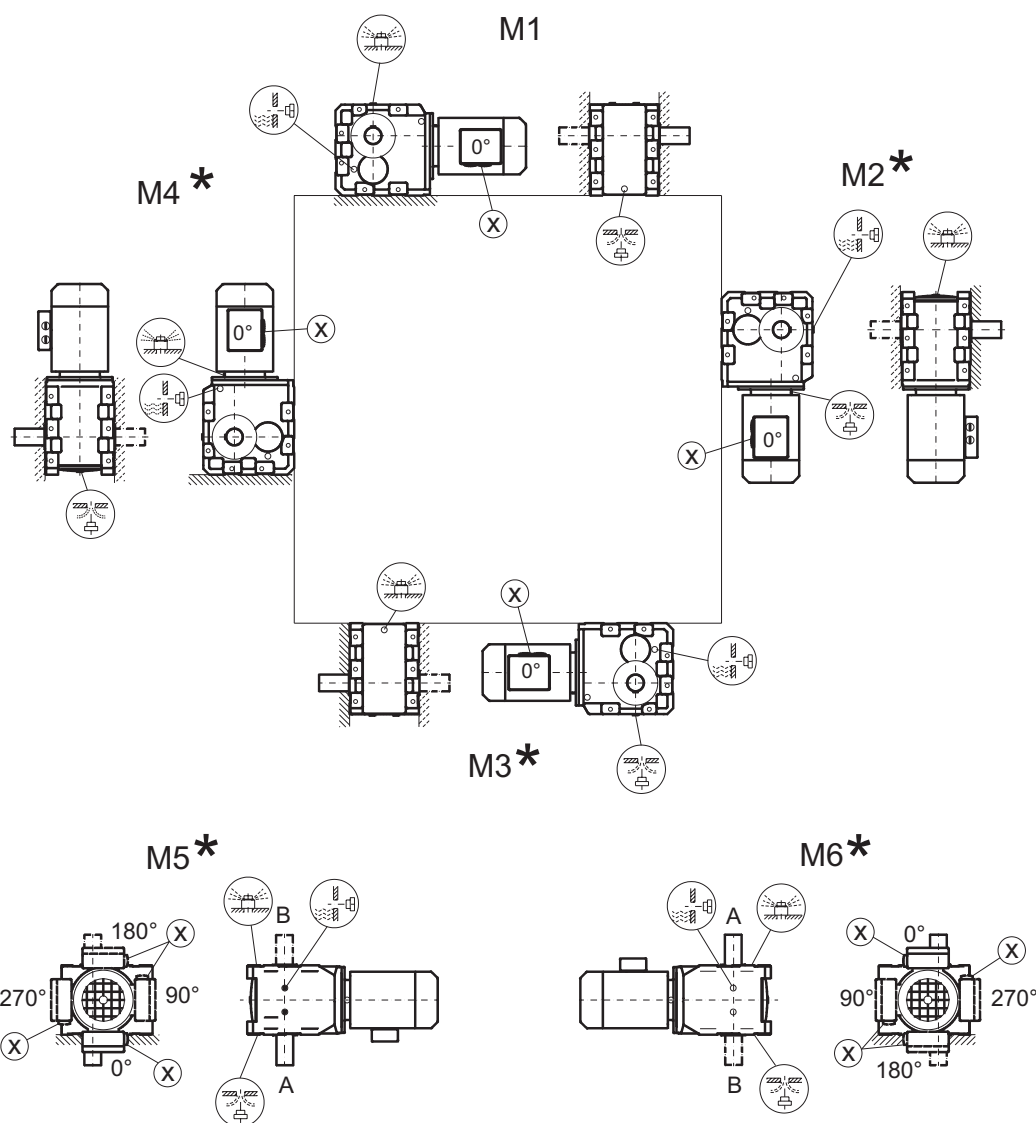
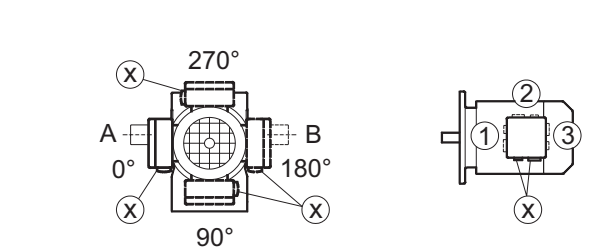


* → page 36

Caution: Note the ⓘ notes in the "Geared Motors" catalog, section "Project Planning Gear Units/Overhung and axial loads."

K167-187, KH167B-187B

34 026 100

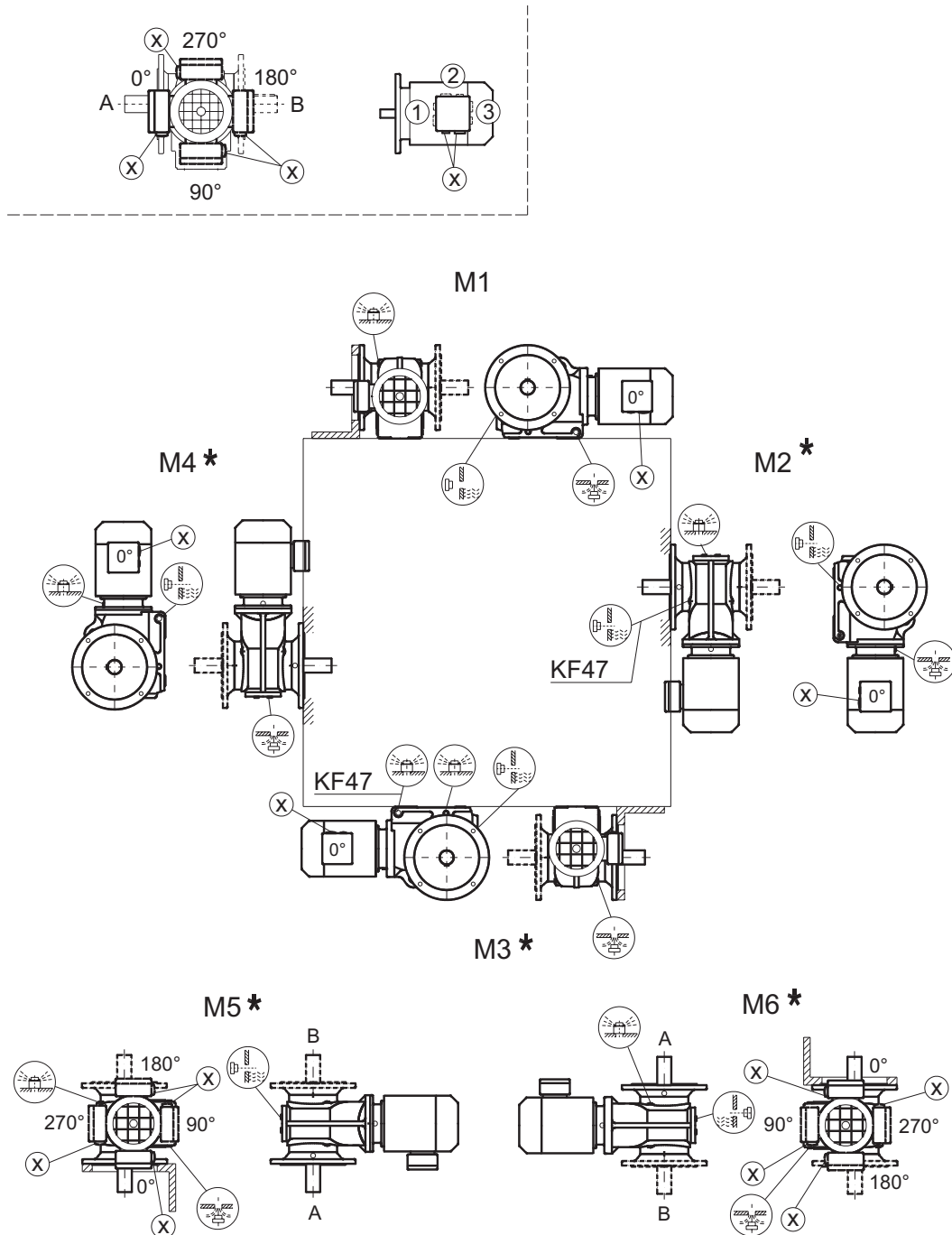


* → page 36

Caution: Note the ⓘ notes in the "Geared Motors" catalog, section "Project Planning Gear Units/Overhung and axial loads."

KF/KAF/KHF/KAZ/KHZ37-157, KVF/KVZ37-107

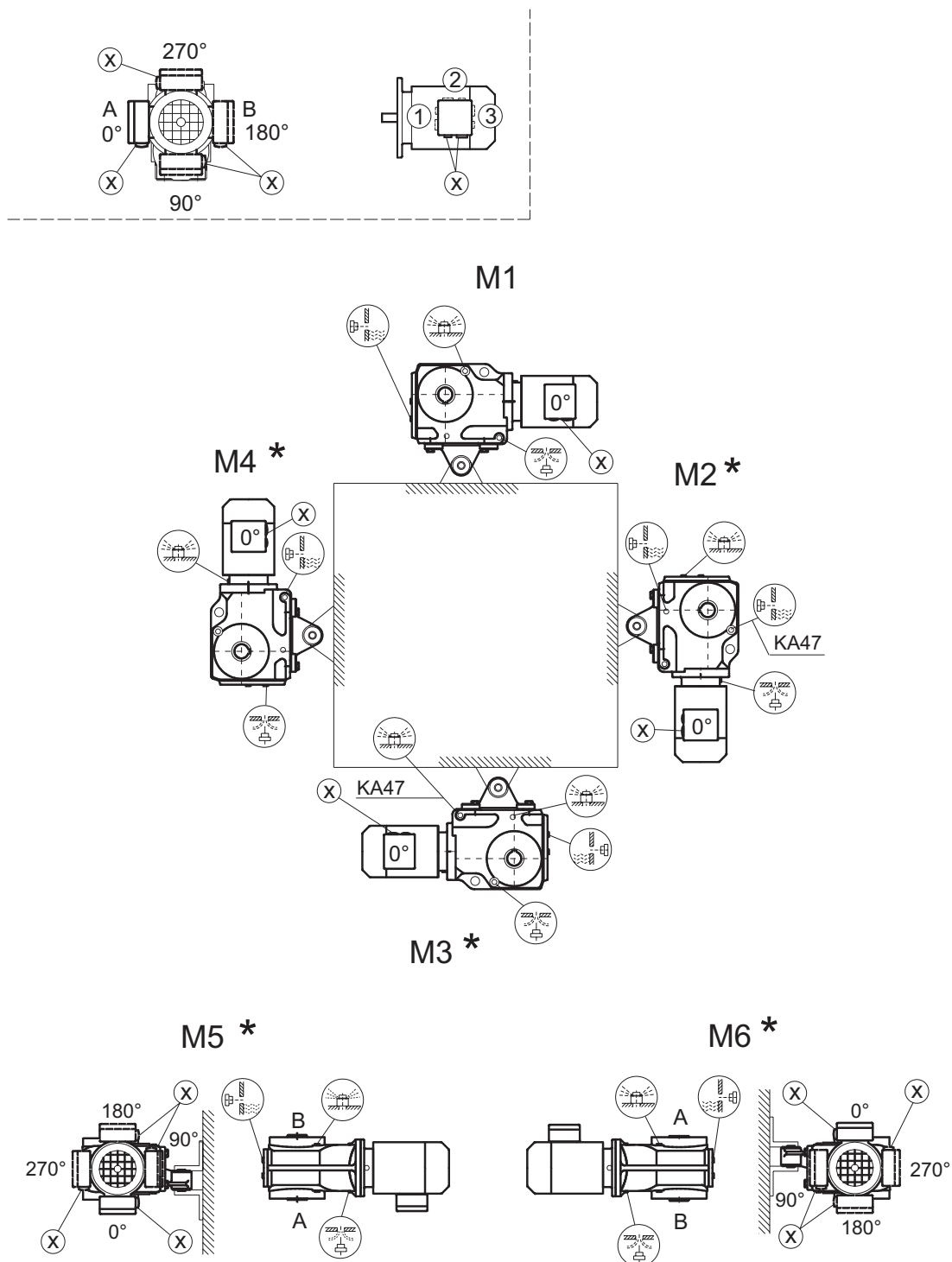
34 027 100



* → page 36

KA/KH37-157, KV37-107

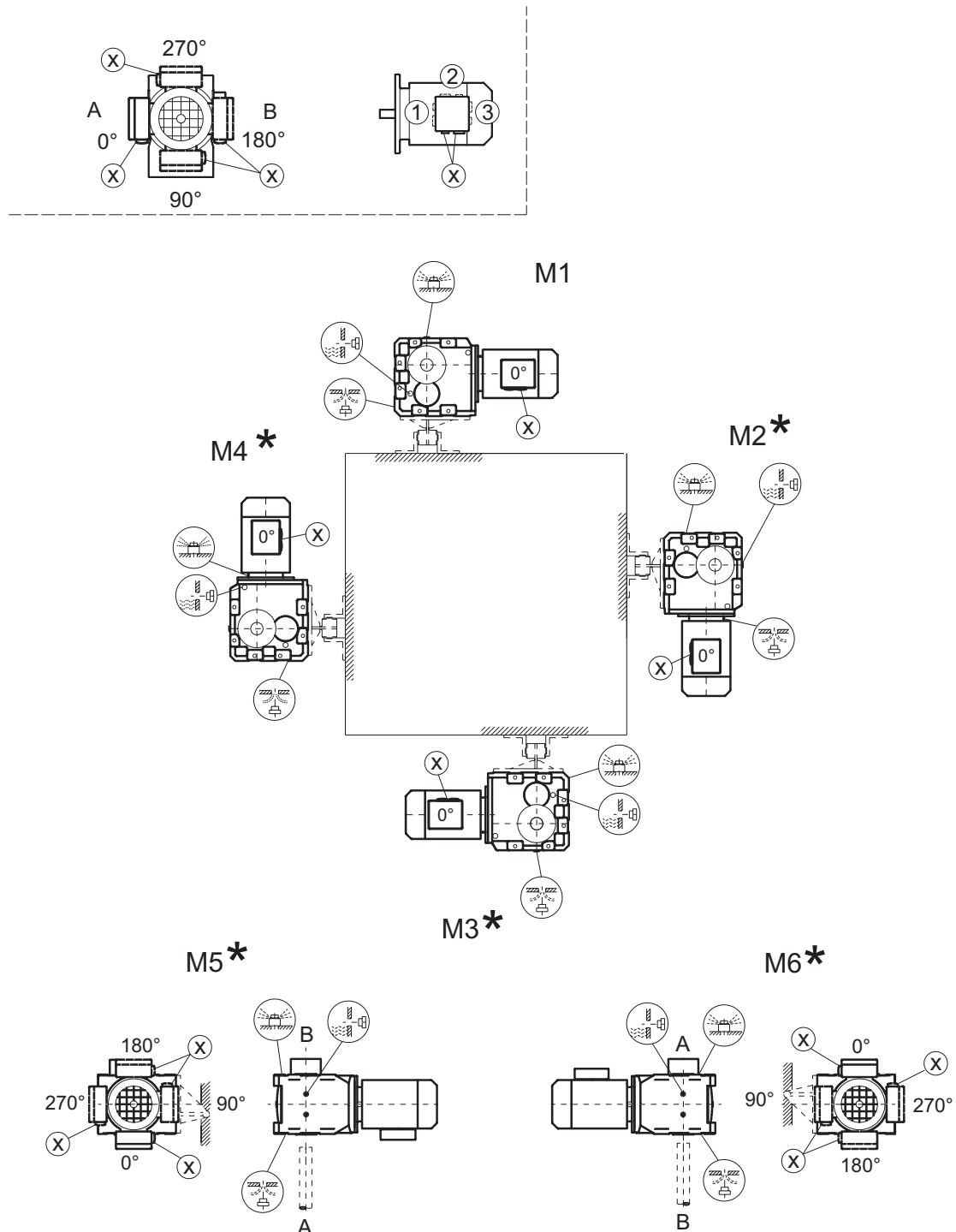
39 025 100



* → page 36

KH167-187

39 026 100

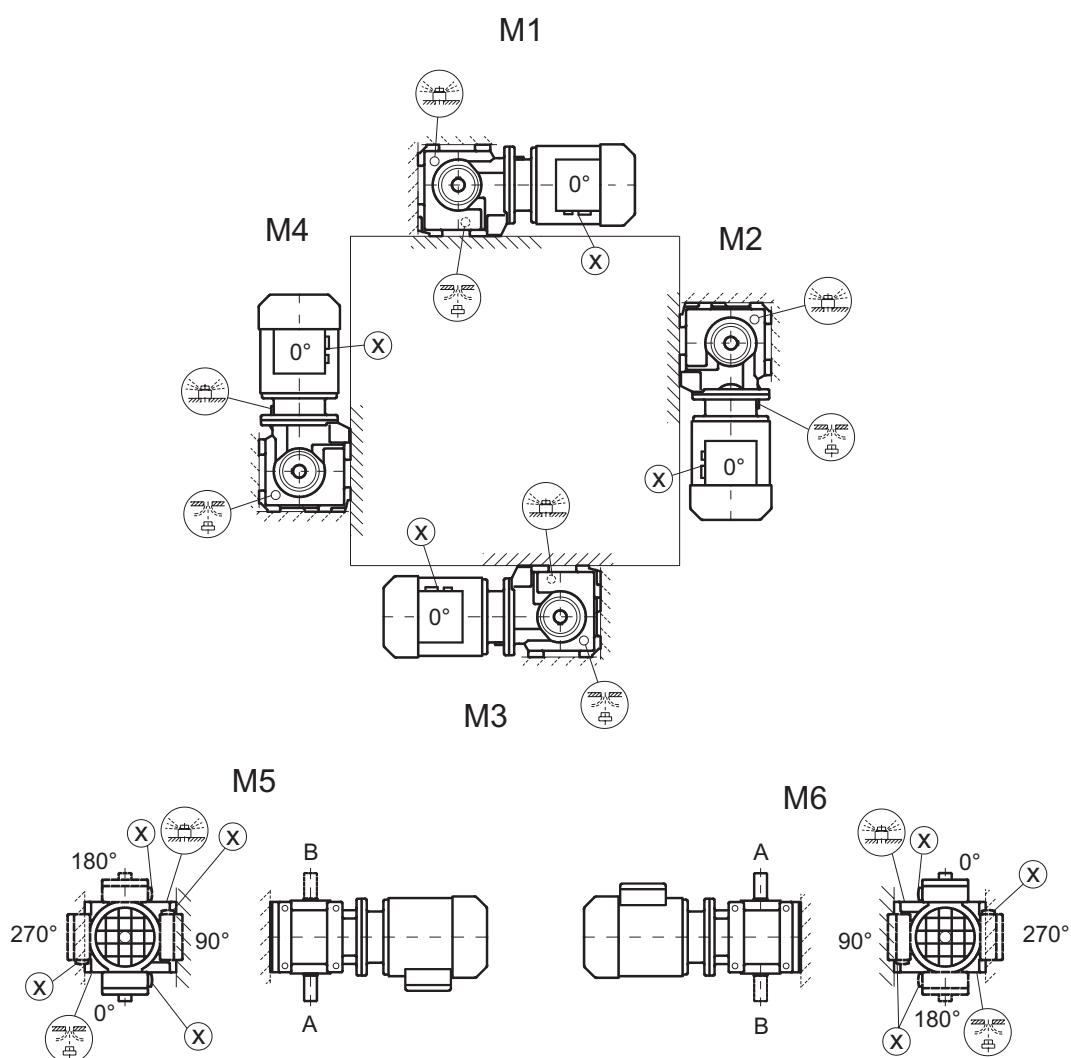
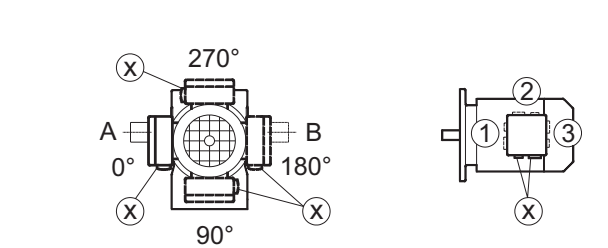



* → page 36

8.6 Mounting positions, helical-worm gear units

S37

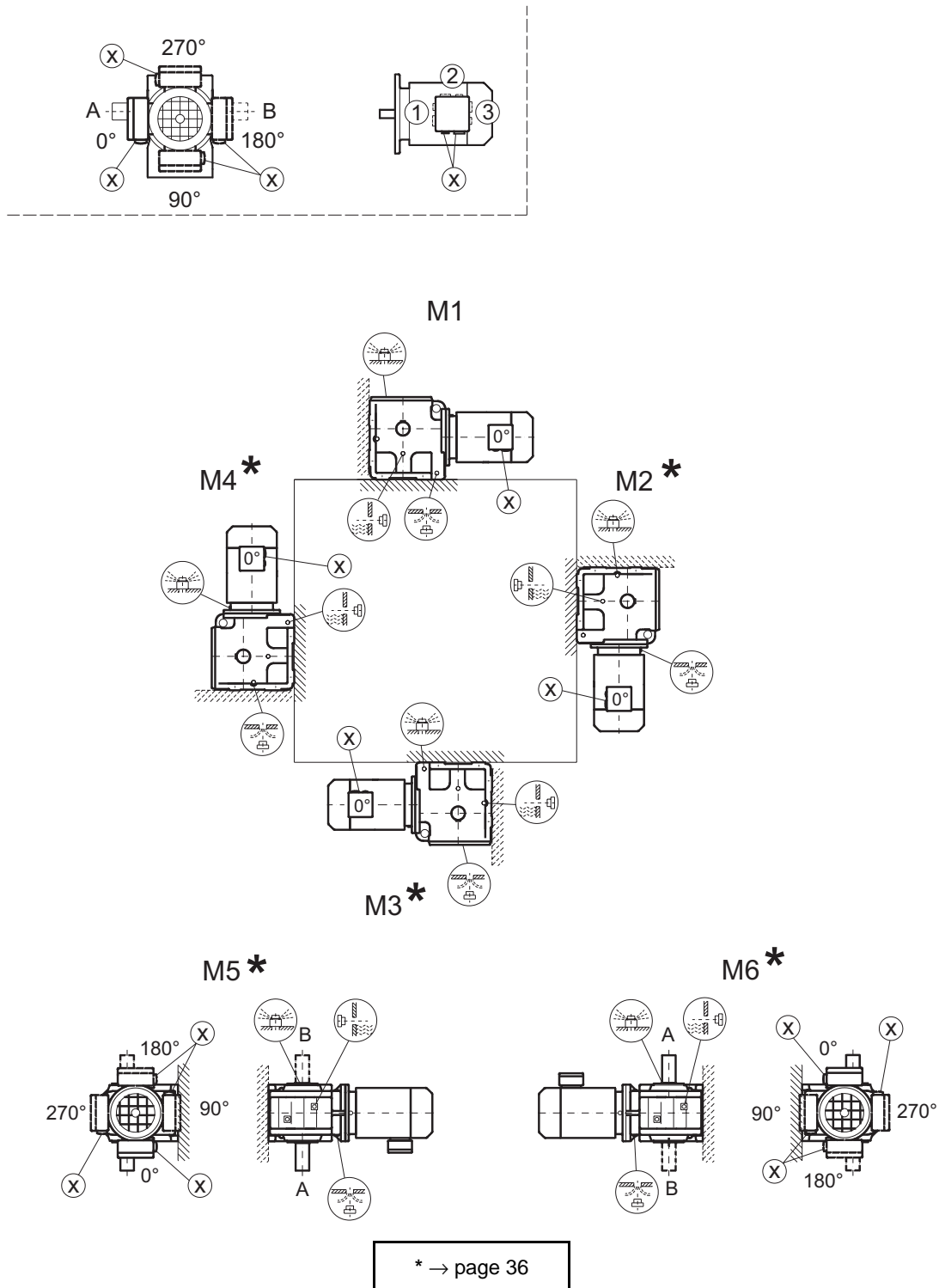
05 025 100




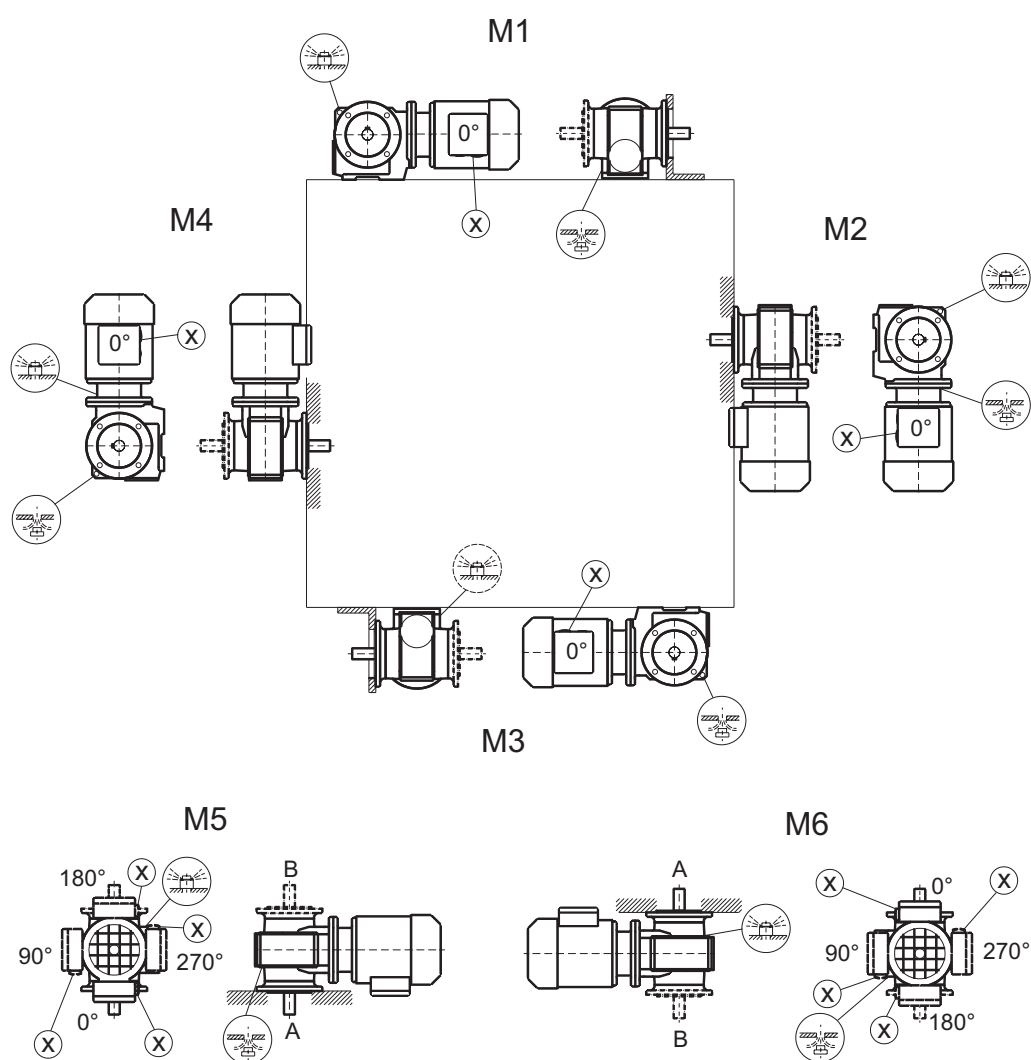
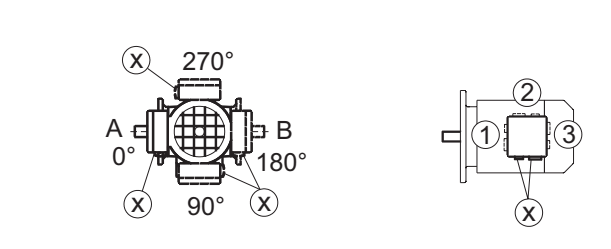
Caution: Note the  notes in the "Geared Motors" catalog, section "Project Planning Gear Units/Overhung and axial loads."

S47-S97

05 026 100

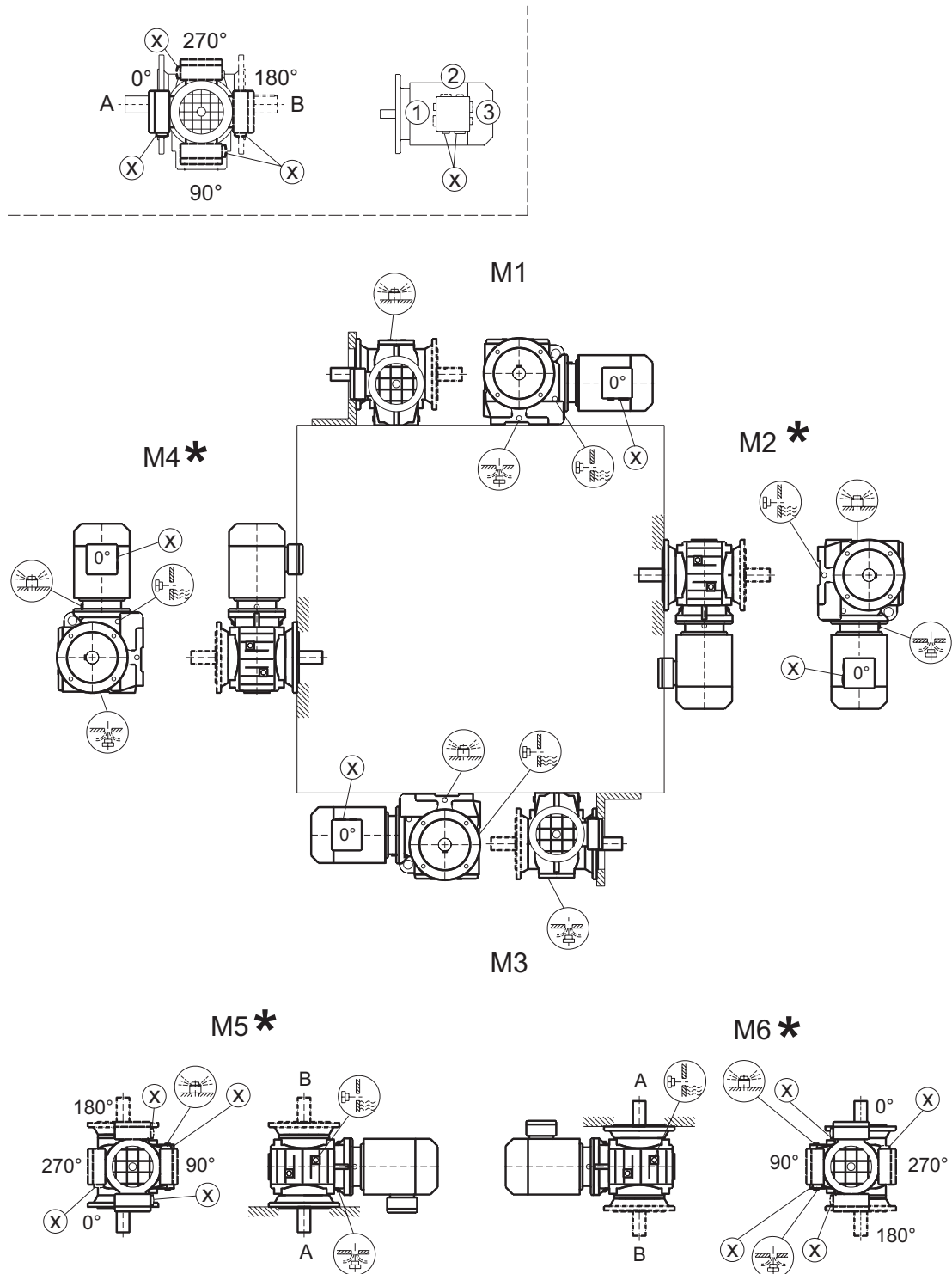


Caution: Note the  notes in the "Geared Motors" catalog, section "Project Planning Gear Units/Overhung and axial loads."

SF/SAF/SHF37**05 027 100**

SF/SAF/SHF/SAZ/SHZ47-97

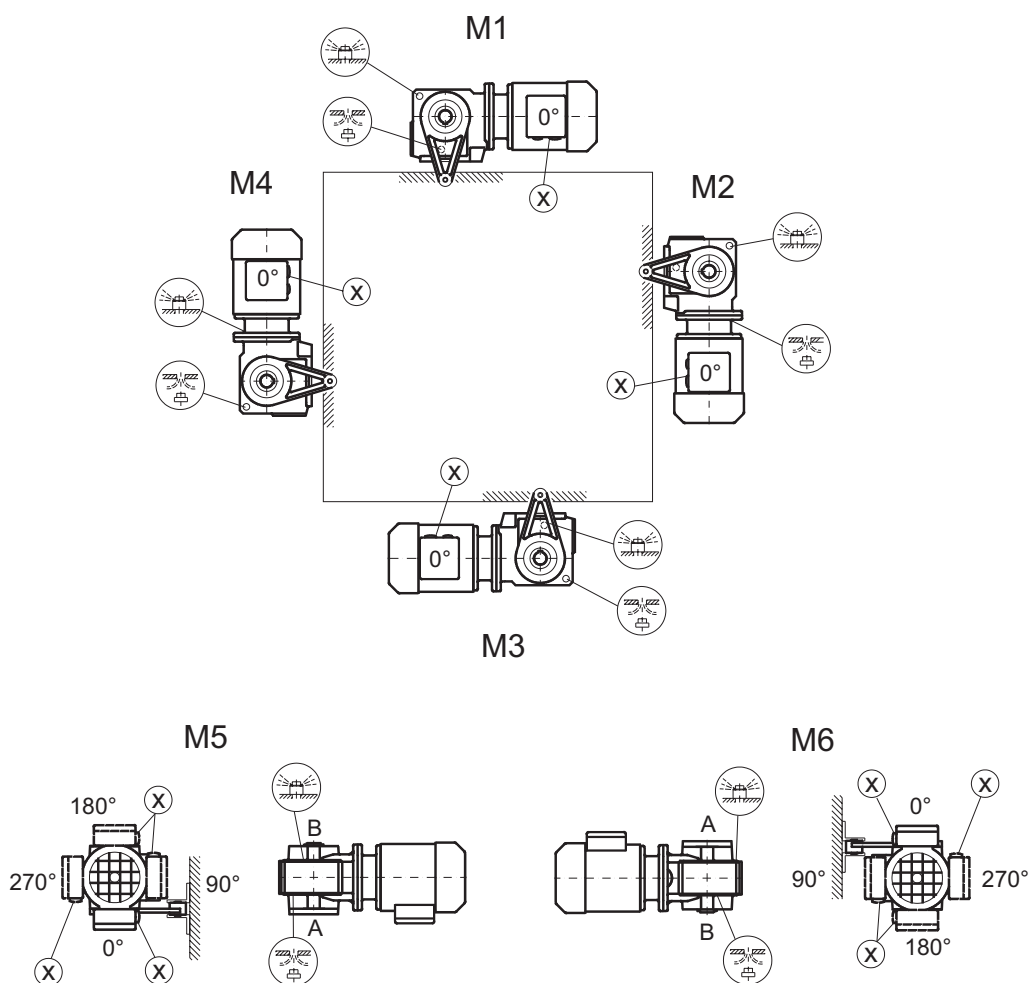
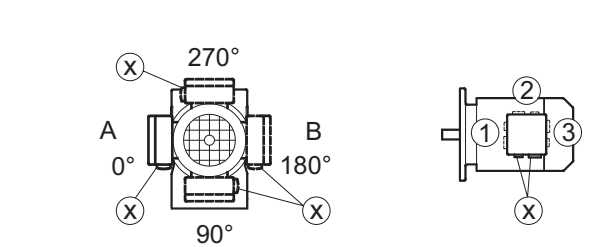
05 028 100



* → page 36

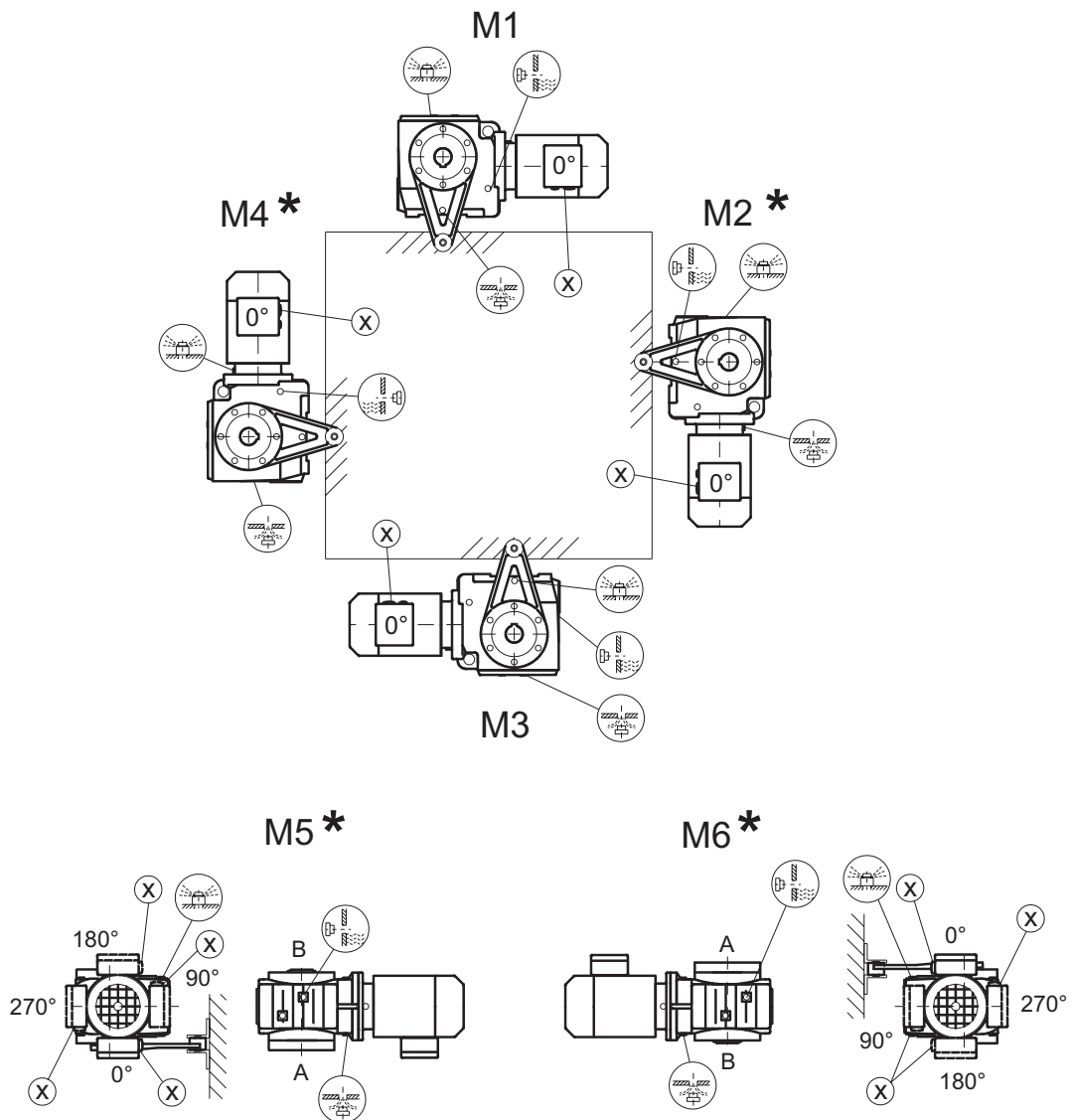
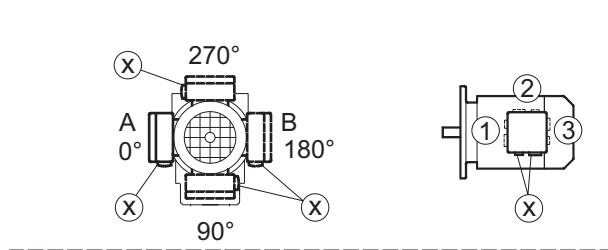
SA/SH37

28 020 100



SA/SH47-97

28 021 100



* → page 36



9 Lubricants

General

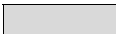
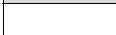


SEW supplies the drives filled with a lubricant appropriate for the specific gear unit and mounting position. The decisive factor is the indicated mounting position (M1...M6, → section "Mounting positions and important order information") when ordering the drive. The lubricant fill amounts for subsequent changes in the mounting position will have to be adjusted for the specific mounting position (→ Lubricant fill quantities).

Lubricant table

The lubricant table for SEW drives on the following page is a list of all approved lubricants for SEW drives. Please note the following legend for the lubricant table.



Legend for lubricant table

Abbreviations, meaning of shading and notes:

CLP	= Mineral oil
CLP PG	= Polyglykol (W gear unit, meeting USDA-H1 standard)
CLP HC	= Synthetic hydrocarbons
E	= Diester oil (water pollution class WGK 1)
HCE	= Synthetic hydrocarbons + diester oil (USDA - H1 approval)
HLP	= Hydraulic oil
	= Synthetic lubricant (= anti-friction bearing grease on synthetic base)
	= Mineral lubricant (= anti-friction bearing grease on mineral base)
1)	Helical-worm gear unit with PG oil: Please consult SEW
2)	Special lubricant for Spiroplan® gear units only
3)	Recommendation: Select SEW $f_B \geq 1.2$
4)	Note critical starting performance at low temperatures!
5)	Low-viscosity grease
6)	Ambient temperature
	Lubricant for the food industry
	Biological oil (lubricant for agricultural, forestry and water industry)

Anti-friction bearing greases

The anti-friction bearings in SEW gear units and motors will be filled with the following greases at the factory. SEW recommends to change the grease when replacing the oil in anti-friction bearings with grease filling.

	Ambient temperature	Manufacturer	Type
Gear unit anti-friction bearing	-30°C ... +60°C	Mobil	Mobilux EP 2
	-40°C ... +80°C	Mobil	Mobiltemp SHC 100
Motor anti-friction bearing	-25°C ... +80°C	Esso	Unirex N3
	-25°C ... +60°C	Shell	Alvania R3
	+80°C ... +100°C	Klüber	Barrierta L55/2
	-45°C ... -25°C	Shell	Aero Shell Grease 16
Special greases for gear unit anti-friction bearings:			
	-30°C ... +40°C	Aral	Aral Eural Grease EP 2
	-20°C ... +40°C	Aral Klüber	Aral Aralub BAB EP 2 Klüberbio M32-82



You need the following grease amounts:

- For fast-running bearings (motor and gear unit input side): Fill one third of the hollow spaces between the actual roller bodies with grease.
- For slow-running bearings (in gear unit and gear unit output side): Fill two thirds of the spaces between the actual roller bodies with grease.



Table of lubricants

01 805 692

	6) °C -50 0 +50 +100 Standard -10 +40	DIN (ISO) Oil	ISO, NLGI	Mobil®	Shell	KLÜBER LUBRICATION	ARAL	BP	Tribol	TEACO	Optimal	FUCHS
R...		CLP (CC)	VG 220	Mobilgear 630	Shell Omala 220	Klüberoil GEM 1-220	Aral Degol BG 220	BP Energol GR-XP 220	Tribol 1100/220	Meropa 220	Optigear BM 220	Renolin CLP 220
K... (HK...)		CLP PG	VG 220	Mobil Glygoyle 30	Shell Tivela WB	Klüberoil GH 6-220	Aral Degol GS 220	BP Energol SG-XP 220	Tribol 800/220	Synlube CLP 220	Optiflex A 220	
F...		CLP HC	VG 220	Mobilgear SHC 630	Shell Omala 220 HD	Klüberoil EG 4-220	Aral Degol PAS 220		Tribol 1510/220	Pinnacle EP 220	Optigear Synthetic A 220	Renolin Unisyn CLP 220
	4) -25		VG 150	Mobil SHC 629		Klüberoil EG 4-150				Pinnacle EP 150		
	4) -40		VG 150	Mobilgear 629	Shell Omala 100	Klüberoil GEM 1-150	Aral Degol BG 100	BP Energol GR-XP 100	Tribol 1100/100	Meropa 150	Optigear BM 100	Renolin CLP 150
		HLP (HM)	VG 68-46	Mobil D.T.E. 15M	Shell Tellus T 32	Klüberoil GEM 1-68	Aral Degol BG 46		Tribol 1100/68	Rando EP Ashless 46	Optigear 32	Renolin B 46 HVI
	4) -40	CLP HC	VG 32	Mobil SHC 624		Klüber-Summit HySyn FG-32				Cetus PAO 46		
	4) -40	HLP (HM)	VG 22	Mobil D.T.E. 11M	Shell Tellus T 15	Isotex MT 30 ROT		BP Energol HLP-HM 10		Rando HDZ 15		
		CLP (CC)	VG 680	Mobilgear 636	Shell Omala 680	Klüberoil GEM 1-680	Aral Degol BG 680	BP Energol GR-XP 680	Tribol 1100/680	Meropa 680	Optigear BM 680	Renolin CLP 680
S... (HS...)		CLP PG	VG 680 ¹⁾	Mobil Glygoyle HE 680		Klüberoil GH 6-680		BP Energol SG-XP 680	Tribol 800/680	Synlube CLP 680		
	4) -20		VG 460	Mobil SHC 634	Shell Omala 460 HD	Klüberoil EG 4-460				Pinnacle EP 460		
	4) -40		VG 150	Mobil SHC 629		Klüberoil EG 4-150				Pinnacle EP 150		
		CLP (CC)	VG 150	Mobil D.T.E. 18M	Shell Omala 100	Klüberoil GEM 1-150	Aral Degol BG 100	BP Energol GR-XP 100	Tribol 1100/100	Meropa 100	Optigear BM 100	Renolin CLP 150
		HLP (HM)	VG 100			Klüberoil GH 6-220			Tribol 800/220	Synlube CLP 220	Optiflex A 220	
	4) -25	CLP PG	VG 220 ¹⁾	Mobil Glygoyle 30		Klüber-Summit HySyn FG-32				Cetus PAO 46		
	4) -40	CLP HC	VG 32	Mobil SHC 624		Klüber-Summit HySyn FG-32						
R..., K... (HK...), F..., S... (HS...)		HCE	VG 460		Shell Cassida Fluid GL 460	Klüberoil 4UH1-460	Aral Eural Gear 460				Optileb GT 460	
		E	VG 460			Klüberoil CA2-460	Aral Degol BAB 460				Optisyn BS 460	
W... (HW...)		SEW PG	VG 460 ²⁾			Klüber SEW HT-460-5						
	4) -30		SAE 75W90 (~VG 100)	Mobilube SHC 75 W90-LS								
	4) -40	API GL5	VG 460 ³⁾			Klüberoil UH1 6-460						
		CLP PG	00	Glygoyle Grease 00	Shell Tivela Compound A	Klüberoil GE 46-1200				Multifak 6833 EP 00		
R32 R302		DIN 51 818 ⁵⁾	000 - 0	Mobilux EP 004	Shell Alvania GL 00		Aralub MFL 00	BP Energol LS-EP 00		Multifak EP 000	Longtime PD 00	Renolin SF 7 - 041

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Lubricant fill quantities

The indicated fill quantities are **recommended values**. The specific values vary depending on number of stages and ratio. Pay close attention to the **oil level plug to serve as indicator for the correct amount of oil**.

The following tables list the recommended values for the lubricant fill quantities in reference to mounting positions M1...M6.

Helical (R-) gear units

Gear units R.., R..F	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1 ¹⁾	M2 ¹⁾	M3	M4	M5	M6
R17/R17F	0.25	0.6	0.35	0.6	0.35	0.35
R27/R27F	0.25/0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
R37/R37F	0.3/1	0.9	1	1.1	0.8	1
R47/R47F	0.7/1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5
R57/R57F	0.8/1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.7
R67/R67F	1.1/2.3	2.6/3.5	2.8	3.2	1.8	2
R77/R77F	1.2 / 3	3.8 / 4.3	3.6	4.3	2.5	3.4
R87/R87F	2.3 / 6	6.7 / 8.4	7.2	7.7	6.3	6.5
R97	4.6/9.8	11.7/14	11.7	13.4	11.3	11.7
R107	6/13.7	16.3	16.9	19.2	13.2	15.9
R137	10/25	28	29.5	31.5	25	25
R147	15.4/40	46.5	48	52	39.5	41
R167	27/70	82	78	88	66	69
Gear units RF..	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1 ¹⁾	M2 ¹⁾	M3	M4	M5	M6
RF17	0.25	0.6	0.35	0.6	0.35	0.35
RF27	0.25/0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
RF37	0.4/1	0.9	1	1.1	0.8	1
RF47	0.7/1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5
RF/RM57	0.8/1.7	1.8	1.7	2	1.7	1.7
RF/RM67	1.2/2.5	2.7/3.6	2.7	3.1	1.9	2.1
RF/RM77	1.2 / 2.6	3.8/4.1	3.3	4.1	2.4	3
RF/RM87	2.4 / 6	6.8/7.9	7.1	7.7	6.3	6.4
RF/RM97	5.1/10.2	11.9/14	11.2	14	11.2	11.8
RF/RM107	6.3/14.9	15.9	17	19.2	13.1	15.9
RF/RM137	9.5/25	27	29	32.5	25	25
RF/RM147	16.4/42	47	48	52	42	42
RF/RM167	26/70	82	78	88	65	71

1) The larger gear unit in multi-stage gear units must be filled with the larger oil quantity.

Gear units RX..	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
RX57	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9
RX67	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.1
RX77	1.1	1.5	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.6
RX87	1.7	2.5	4.8	4.8	2.9	2.9
RX97	2.1	3.4	7.4	7	4.8	4.8
RX107	3.9	5.6	11.6	11.9	7.7	7.7
Gear units RXF..	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
RXF57	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7
RXF67	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.7	1	1
RXF77	0.9	1.5	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.6
RXF87	1.6	2.5	4.9	4.7	2.9	2.9
RXF97	2.1	3.6	7.1	7	4.8	4.8
RXF107	3.1	5.9	11.2	10.5	7.2	7.2



Parallel shaft heli-
cal (F-) gear units

F.., FA..B, FH..B, FV..B:

Gear units	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
F..27	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
F..37	1	1.2	0.7	1.2	1	1.1
F..47	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.7
F..57	2.6	3.7	2.1	3.5	2.8	2.9
F..67	2.7	3.8	1.9	3.8	2.9	3.2
F..77	5	7.3	4.3	8	6	6.3
F..87	10	13.0	7.7	13.8	10.8	11
F..97	18.5	22.5	12.6	25.2	18.5	20
F..107	24.5	32	19.5	37.5	27	27
F..127	40.5	55	34	61	46.5	47
F..157	69	104	63	105	86	78

FF..:

Gear units	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
FF27	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
FF37	1	1.2	0.7	1.3	1	1.1
FF47	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.7
FF57	2.8	3.8	2.1	3.7	2.9	3
FF67	2.7	3.8	1.9	3.8	2.9	3.2
FF77	5.1	7.3	4.3	8.1	6	6.3
FF87	10.3	13.2	7.8	14.1	11	11.2
FF97	19	22.5	12.6	25.5	18.9	20.5
FF107	25.5	32	19.5	38.5	27.5	28
FF127	41.5	56	34	63	46.5	49
FF157	72	105	64	106	87	79

FA.., FH.., FV.., FAF.., FHF.., FVF.., FAZ.., FHZ.., FVZ..:

Gear units	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
F..27	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
F..37	1	1.2	0.7	1.2	1	1.1
F..47	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.7
F..57	2.7	3.8	2.1	3.6	2.9	3
F..67	2.7	3.8	1.9	3.8	2.9	3.2
F..77	5	7.3	4.3	8	6	6.3
F..87	10	13.0	7.7	13.8	10.8	11
F..97	18.5	22.5	12.6	25.0	18.5	20
F..107	24.5	32	19.5	37.5	27	27
F..127	39	55	34	61	45	46.5
F..157	68	103	62	104	85	77



Helical-bevel (K-)
gear units

K.., KA..B, KH..B, KV..B:

Gear units	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
K..37	0.5	1	1	1.3	1	1
K..47	0.8	1.3	1.5	2	1.6	1.6
K..57	1.2	2.3	2.5	3	2.6	2.4
K..67	1.1	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.6
K..77	2.2	4.1	4.4	5.9	4.2	4.4
K..87	3.7	8	8.7	10.9	7.8	8
K..97	7	14	15.7	20	15.7	15.5
K..107	10	21	25.5	33.5	24	24
K..127	21	41.5	44	54	40	41
K..157	31	62	65	90	58	62
K..167	35	100	100	125	85	85
K..187	60	170	170	205	130	130

KF..:

Gear units	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
KF37	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	1	1
KF47	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.6
KF57	1.3	2.3	2.7	3	2.9	2.7
KF67	1.1	2.4	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.7
KF77	2.1	4.1	4.4	6	4.5	4.5
KF87	3.7	8.2	9	11.9	8.4	8.4
KF97	7	14.7	17.3	21.5	15.7	16.5
KF107	10	22	26	35	25	25
KF127	21	41.5	46	55	41	41
KF157	31	66	69	92	62	62

KA.., KH.., KV.., KAF.., KHF.., KVF.., KAZ.., KHZ.., KVZ..:

Gear units	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6
K..37	0.5	1	1	1.4	1	1
K..47	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.6
K..57	1.3	2.3	2.7	3	2.9	2.7
K..67	1.1	2.4	2.7	3.6	2.6	2.6
K..77	2.1	4.1	4.6	6	4.4	4.4
K..87	3.7	8.2	8.8	11.1	8	8
K..97	7	14.7	15.7	20	15.7	15.7
K..107	10	20.5	24	32	24	24
K..127	21	41.5	43	52	40	40
K..157	31	66	67	87	62	62
KH167	35	100	100	125	85	85
KH187	60	170	170	205	130	130



Spiroplan® (W-) gear units

The Spiroplan® gear units always have the same fill quantity, independent of the mounting position:

Gear units	Mounting position independent fill quantity in liters
W..10	0.16
W..20	0.26
W..30	0.5

Helical-worm (S-) gear units

S...:

Gear units	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1	M2	M3 ¹⁾	M4	M5	M6
S37	0.25	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
S47	0.35	0.8	0.7/0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8
S57	0.5	1.2	1/1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3
S67	1	2.0	2.2/3.1	3.2	2.6	2.6
S77	1.9	4.2	3.7/5.4	6	4.4	4.4
S87	3.3	8.1	6.9/10.4	12	8.4	8.4
S97	6.8	15	13.4/18	22.5	17	17

1) The larger gear unit in multi-stage gear units must be filled with the larger oil quantity.

SF...:

Gear units	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1	M2	M3 ¹⁾	M4	M5	M6
SF37	0.25	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
SF47	0.4	0.9	0.9/1.1	1.2	1.0	1
SF57	0.5	1.2	1/1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
SF67	1	2.2	2.3/3	3.2	2.7	2.7
SF77	1.9	4.1	3.9/5.8	6.5	4.9	4.9
SF87	3.8	8	7.1/10.1	12	9.1	9.1
SF97	7.4	15	13.8/18.8	23.6	18	18

1) The larger gear unit in multi-stage gear units must be filled with the larger oil quantity.

SA..., SH..., SAF..., SHF..., SAZ..., SHZ...:

Gear units	Fill quantity in liters					
	M1	M2	M3 ¹⁾	M4	M5	M6
S..37	0.25	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
S..47	0.4	0.8	0.7/0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8
S..57	0.5	1.1	1/1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2
S..67	1	2	1.8/2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5
S..77	1.8	3.9	3.6/5	5.9	4.5	4.5
S..87	3.8	7.4	6/8.7	11.2	8	8
S..97	7	14	11.4/16	21	15.7	15.7

1) The larger gear unit in multi-stage gear units must be filled with the larger oil quantity.



Addresses

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Production	Graben	SEW-EURODRIVE GmbH & Co Ernst-Blickle-Straße 1 D-76676 Graben-Neudorf P.O. Box Postfach 1220 · D-76671 Graben-Neudorf	Tel. (0 72 51) 75-0 Fax (0 72 51) 75-29 70 Telex 7 822 276
Assembly Service	Garbsen (near Hannover)	SEW-EURODRIVE GmbH & Co Alte Ricklinger Straße 40-42 D-30823 Garbsen P.O. Box Postfach 110453 · D-30804 Garbsen	Tel. (0 51 37) 87 98-30 Fax (0 51 37) 87 98-55
	Kirchheim (near München)	SEW-EURODRIVE GmbH & Co Domagkstraße 5 D-85551 Kirchheim	Tel. (0 89) 90 95 52-10 Fax (0 89) 90 95 52-50
	Langenfeld (near Düsseldorf)	SEW-EURODRIVE GmbH & Co Siemensstraße 1 D-40764 Langenfeld	Tel. (0 21 73) 85 07-30 Fax (0 21 73) 85 07-55
	Meerane (near Zwickau)	SEW-EURODRIVE GmbH & Co Dänkritzer Weg 1 D-08393 Meerane	Tel. (0 37 64) 76 06-0 Fax (0 37 64) 76 06-30
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France			
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Assembly Sales Service	Bordeaux	SEW-USOCOME SAS Parc d'activités de Magellan 62, avenue de Magellan - B. P. 182 F-33607 Pessac Cedex	Tel. 05 57 26 39 00 Fax 05 57 26 39 09
	Lyon	SEW-USOCOME SAS Parc d'Affaires Roosevelt Rue Jacques Tati F-69120 Vaulx en Velin	Tel. 04 72 15 37 00 Fax 04 72 15 37 15
	Paris	SEW-USOCOME SAS Zone industrielle 2, rue Denis Papin F-77390 Verneuil l'Etang	Tel. 01 64 42 40 80 Fax 01 64 42 40 88
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Argentina			
Assembly Sales Service	Buenos Aires	SEW EURODRIVE ARGENTINA S.A. Centro Industrial Garin, Lote 35 Ruta Panamericana Km 37,5 1619 Garin	Tel. (3327) 45 72 84 Fax (3327) 45 72 21 sewar@sew-eurodrive.com.ar
Australia			
Assembly Sales Service	Melbourne	SEW-EURODRIVE PTY. LTD. 27 Beverage Drive Tullamarine, Victoria 3043	Tel. (03) 99 33 10 00 Fax (03) 99 33 10 03
	Sydney	SEW-EURODRIVE PTY. LTD. 9, Sleigh Place, Wetherill Park New South Wales, 2164	Tel. (02) 97 25 99 00 Fax (02) 97 25 99 05
Austria			
Assembly Sales Service	Wien	SEW-EURODRIVE Ges.m.b.H. Richard-Strauss-Strasse 24 A-1230 Wien	Tel. (01) 6 17 55 00-0 Fax (01) 6 17 55 00-30 sew@sew-eurodrive.at



Belgium			
Assembly Sales Service	Brüssel	CARON-VECTOR S.A. Avenue Eiffel 5 B-1300 Wavre	Tel. (010) 23 13 11 Fax (010) 2313 36 http://www.caron-vector.be info@caron-vector.be
Brazil			
Production Sales Service	Sao Paulo	SEW DO BRASIL Motores-Redutores Ltda. Rodovia Presidente Dutra, km 208 CEP 07210-000 - Guarulhos - SP	Tel. (011) 64 60-64 33 Fax (011) 64 80 33 28 sew@sew.com.br
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Bulgaria			
Sales	Sofia	BEVER-DRIVE GMBH Bogdanovetz Str.1 BG-1606 Sofia	Tel. (92) 9 53 25 65 Fax (92) 9 54 93 45 bever@mbox.infotel.bg
Canada			
Assembly Sales Service	Toronto	SEW-EURODRIVE CO. OF CANADA LTD. 210 Walker Drive Bramalea, Ontario L6T3W1	Tel. (905) 7 91-15 53 Fax (905) 7 91-29 99
	Vancouver	SEW-EURODRIVE CO. OF CANADA LTD. 7188 Honeyman Street Delta. B.C. V4G 1 E2	Tel. (604) 9 46-55 35 Fax (604) 946-2513
	Montreal	SEW-EURODRIVE CO. OF CANADA LTD. 2555 Rue Leger Street LaSalle, Quebec H8N 2V9	Tel. (514) 3 67-11 24 Fax (514) 3 67-36 77
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Chile			
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China			
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Colombia			
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Czech Republic			
Sales	Praha	SEW-EURODRIVE S.R.O. Business Centrum Praha Luná 591 16000 Praha 6	Tel. 02/20 12 12 34 + 20 12 12 36 Fax 02/20 12 12 37 sew@sew-eurodrive.cz
Denmark			
Assembly Sales Service	Kopenhagen	SEW-EURODRIVEA/S Geminivej 28-30, P.O. Box 100 DK-2670 Greve	Tel. 4395 8500 Fax 4395 8509 http://www.sew-eurodrive.dk sew@sew-eurodrive.dk
Estonia			
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Great Britain			
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Greece			
Sales Service	Athen	Christ. Boznos & Son S.A. 12, Mavromichali Street P.O. Box 80136, GR-18545 Piraeus	Tel. 14 22 51 34 Fax 14 22 51 59 Boznos@otenet.gr
Hong Kong			
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Hungary			
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Ireland			
Sales Service	Dublin	Alpert Engineering Ltd. 48 Moyle Road Dublin Industrial Estate Glasnevin, Dublin 11	Tel. (01) 8 30 62 77 Fax (01) 8 30 64 58
Italy			
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Japan			
Assembly Sales Service	Toyoda-cho	SEW-EURODRIVE JAPAN CO., LTD 250-1, Shimoman-no, Toyoda-cho, Iwata gun Shizuoka prefecture, P.O. Box 438-0818	Tel. (0 53 83) 7 3811-13 Fax (0 53 83) 7 3814
Korea			
Assembly Sales Service	Ansan-City	SEW-EURODRIVE KOREA CO., LTD. B 601-4, Banweol Industrial Estate Unit 1048-4, Shingil-Dong Ansan 425-120	Tel. (031) 4 92-80 51 Fax (031) 4 92-80 56
Luxembourg			
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Macedonia			
Sales	Skopje	SGS-Skopje / Macedonia "Teodosij Sinactski" 6691000 Skopje / Macedonia	Tel. (0991) 38 43 90 Fax (0991) 38 43 90
Malaysia			
Assembly Sales Service	Johore	SEW-EURODRIVE SDN BHD No. 95, Jalan Seroja 39, Taman Johor Jaya 81000 Johor Bahru, Johor West Malaysia	Tel. (07) 3 54 57 07 + 3 54 94 09 Fax (07) 3 5414 04



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	Christchurch	SEW-EURODRIVE NEW ZEALAND LTD. 10 Settlers Crescent, Ferrymead Christchurch	Tel. (09) 3 84 62 51 Fax (09) 3 84 64 55 sales@sew-eurodrive.co.nz
Norway			
Assembly Sales Service	Moss	SEW-EURODRIVE A/S Solgaard skog 71 N-1599 Moss	Tel. (69) 2410 20 Fax (69) 2410 40 sew@sew-eurodrive.no
Peru			
Assembly Sales Service	Lima	SEW DEL PERU MOTORES REDUCTORES S.A.C. Los Calderos # 120-124 Urbanizacion Industrial Vulcano, ATE, Lima	Tel. (511) 349-52 80 Fax (511) 349-30 02 sewperu@terra.com.pe
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Portugal			
Assembly Sales Service	Coimbra	SEW-EURODRIVE, LDA. Apartado 15 P-3050-901 Mealhada	Tel. (0231) 20 96 70 Fax (0231) 20 36 85 infosew@sew-eurodrive.pt
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Singapore			
Assembly Sales Service		SEW-EURODRIVE PTE. LTD. No 9, Tuas Drive 2 Jurong Industrial Estate Singapore 638644	Tel. 8 62 17 01-705 Fax 8 61 28 27 Telex 38 659
Slovenia			
Sales Service	Celje	Pakman - Pogonska Tehnika d.o.o. Ul. XIV. divizije 14 SLO – 3000 Celje	Tel. 00386 3 490 83 20 Fax 00386 3 490 83 21 pakman@siol.net



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Assembly Sales Service	Bilbao	SEW-EURODRIVE ESPAÑA, S.L. Parque Tecnológico, Edificio, 302 E-48170 Zamudio (Vizcaya)	Tel. 9 44 31 84 70 Fax 9 44 31 84 71 sew.spain@sew-eurodrive.es
Sweden			
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Switzerland			
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Thailand			
Assembly Sales Service	Chon Buri	SEW-EURODRIVE (Thailand) Ltd. Bangpakong Industrial Park 2 700/456, Moo.7, Tambol Donhuaroh Muang District Chon Buri 20000	Tel. 0066-38 21 40 22 Fax 0066-38 21 45 31
Turkey			
Assembly Sales Service	Istanbul	SEW-EURODRIVE Hareket Sistemleri San. ve Tic. Ltd. Sti Bagdat Cad. Koruma Cikmazi No. 3 TR-81540 Maltepe ISTANBUL	Tel. (0216) 4 41 91 63 + 4 41 91 64 + 3 83 80 14 + 3 83 80 15 Fax (0216) 3 05 58 67 seweurodrive@superonline.com.tr
USA			
Production Assembly Sales Service	Greenville	SEW-EURODRIVE INC. 1295 Old Spartanburg Highway P.O. Box 518 Lyman, S.C. 29365	Tel. (864) 4 39 75 37 Fax Sales (864) 439-78 30 Fax Manuf. (864) 4 39-99 48 Fax Ass. (864) 4 39-05 66 Telex 805 550
Assembly Sales Service	San Francisco	SEW-EURODRIVE INC. 30599 San Antonio St. Hayward, California 94544-7101	Tel. (510) 4 87-35 60 Fax (510) 4 87-63 81
	Philadelphia/PA	SEW-EURODRIVE INC. Pureland Ind. Complex 200 High Hill Road, P.O. Box 481 Bridgeport, New Jersey 08014	Tel. (856) 4 67-22 77 Fax (856) 8 45-31 79
	Dayton	SEW-EURODRIVE INC. 2001 West Main Street Troy, Ohio 45373	Tel. (9 37) 3 35-00 36 Fax (9 37) 4 40-37 99
	Dallas	SEW-EURODRIVE INC. 3950 Platinum Way Dallas, Texas 75237	Tel. (214) 3 30-48 24 Fax (214) 3 30-47 24



USA			
Additional addresses for service in the USA provided on request!			
Venezuela			
Assembly Sales Service	Valencia	SEW-EURODRIVE Venezuela S.A. Av. Norte Sur No. 3, Galpon 84-319 Zona Industrial Municipal Norte Valencia	Tel. +58 (241) 8 32 98 04 Fax +58 (241) 8 38 62 75 sewventas@cantr.net sewfinanzas@cantr.net

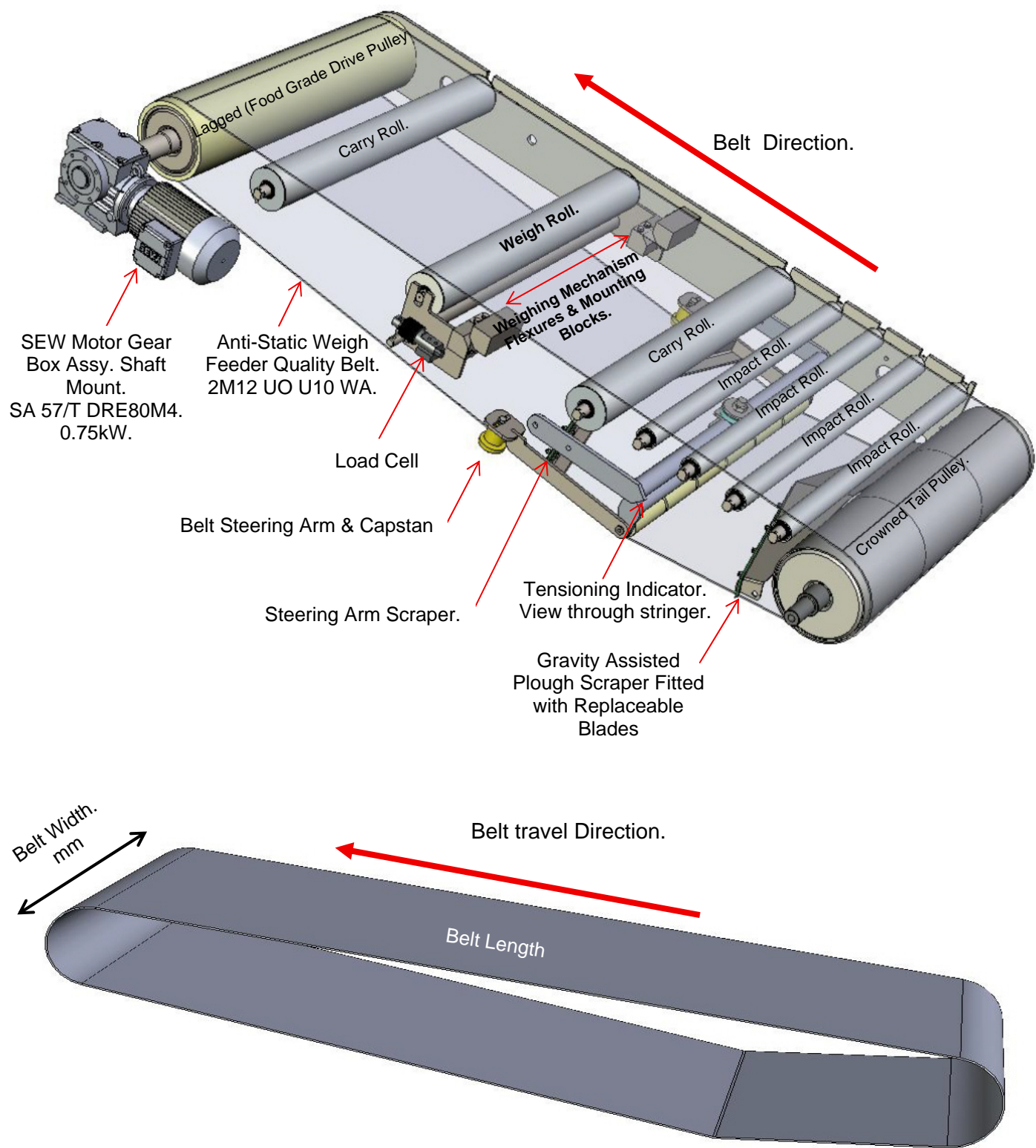
SEW-EURODRIVE GmbH & Co · P.O. Box 3023 · D-76642 Bruchsal/Germany · Phone +49-7251-75-0
Fax +49-7251-75-1970 · <http://www.sew-eurodrive.com> · sew@sew-eurodrive.com

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EURODRIVE



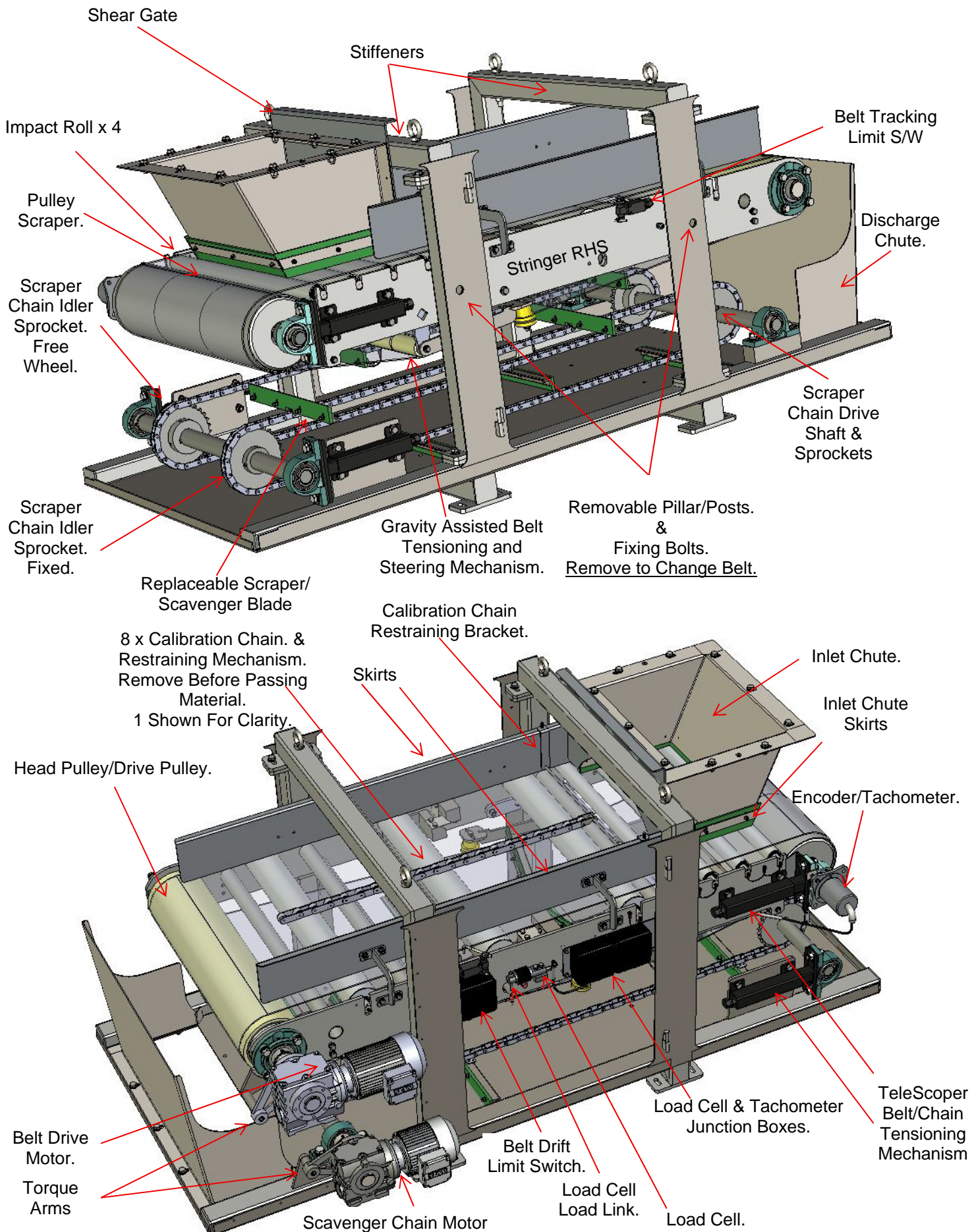
MODEL 1700 WEIGHFEEDER / DRAG CHAIN / DUST IGNITION PROOF.
DESCRIPTION.

1700 BELT PATH.



MODEL 1700 WEIGHFEEDER / DRAG CHAIN / DUST IGNITION PROOF.

DESCRIPTION.(CUTAWAYS ENCLOSURE PANELS & DOORS REMOVED FOR CLARITY).



WEB-TECH WEIGHFEEDER DESIGN DATA SHEET

CLIENT : _____ **DATE :** _____

DESIGNATION : _____ **MODEL** _____

CALIBRATION METHOD : BAR(S) / CHAIN

CALIBRATION BAR(S)

1. CALIBRATION BAR QTY AND TOTAL WEIGHT _____ = _____
2. IDLER PITCH _____
3. TOTAL WEIGH AREA _____ metres
4. EQUIVALENT LOADING/M WITH CAL BAR(S) (Item 1 x 1/Item 3) = _____
5. BELT SPEED _____ m/s
6. SIMULATED MASS RATE (Item 4 x Item 5 x 3600) = _____ kg/hr
7. BELT LENGTH _____ metres
8. No. OF BELT REVOLUTIONS FOR TEST _____
9. **TARGET WEIGHT (Item 4 x Item 7 x Item 8) =** _____ kgs

CALIBRATION CHAIN

1. WEIGHT OF CALIBRATION CHAIN PER STRAND _____ kg/m
2. No. OF STRANDS _____
3. TOTAL WEIGHT OF CALIBRATION CHAIN (Item 1 x Item 2) _____ kg/m
4. BELT LENGTH _____ m
5. No. OF BELT REVOLUTIONS FOR TEST _____
4. **TARGET WEIGHT (Item 3 x Item 4 x Item 5) =** _____ kgs

ADDENDUM

The following addenda are applicable to the equipment supplied for this contract.