

1465 LLAR System Instruction Manual

MAN-1070 Rev F

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Model 1465 Load/Length/Angle/Radius/Height & ATB Indicator



Features

- Suits all crane types
- Compact powerful computer
- Backlit display for night operation
- Includes anti-two-block & over-ride
- On-board calibration
- Motion cut and audible outputs
- Plug-in cables
- Dual load sensing (main & aux. winches)
- Suits 12 and 24 VDC cranes
- Self diagnostic fault reporting (error codes)
- Simple calibration technique
- Fully tested against temperature, humidity, and vibration

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page No</u>
1. Important Safety Notice	4
2. General Description	5
3. Operating Instructions	6
3.1 Turning On the Unit	6
3.2 Turning Off the Unit	6
3.3 Display Functions	6
4. Operator Configurable Options	9
5. Installation	11
6. Calibration Instructions	16
6.1 Correct Order of Procedures	17
6.2 Verifying Crane Configuration Data	17
6.3 Setting Up Motion Cut Options	18
6.4 Selecting Single or Twin Winch Operation	18
6.5 Calibrating Angle	19
6.6 Calibrating Length	20
6.7 Calibrating Load	23
6.8 Calibrating Boom Deflection (Telescopic Cranes Only)25
6.9 Verifying Correct Operation	26
7.0 Troubleshooting	27
8.0 Electrical Specifications	32
9.0 Appendices	35
9.1 General Arrangement Drawings (1465)	36
9.2 Drawings (Sensors and Parts)	39
9.3 Motion Cut Connection	76
9 4 System Configuration Sheets & Function Codes	78

1. Important Safety Notice

The RCI-1465 System is a crane device which warns the operator of impending "out of set limit" conditions (e.g. Length, Angle, Radius, Boom Tip Height, and Load) and of overhoist (two-blocking) condition which could cause damage to property, crane and personnel.

The system is not a substitute for good operator judgement, experience and safe crane operation. The operator is solely responsible for the safe operation of the crane.

The operator must, prior to operation of the crane, read this Manual carefully and thoroughly and shall ensure that all operational instructions and warnings are understood and complied with.

Proper system operation requires the operator to correctly set the operational limits and parameters of the Systems to match the crane setup and working configuration.

The system is equipped with a Cancel button on the panel which bypasses alarms and motion cut function (if crane motion cut controls are installed) at which time the system can no longer warn of impending "out of limit" conditions and/or overshoist (two-blocking) condition and must only be operated strictly in accordance to the crane manufacturer's setup and operation procedures. The operator shall be solely responsible for the use and operation of this button.

2. General Description

The 1465 is a member of the ROBWAY 1400 series Semi Automatic Indicators and is specifically designed for low-cost applications.

Refer to drawings DWG 3075 and 3076 "1465 GENERAL ARRANGEMENT FOR STRUT BOOM AND TELESCOPIC CRANES" at the back of the Manual for an overview of the System.

Please note that the 1465 is NOT a Rated Capacity Indicator.

The 1465 is a microprocessor controlled, semi-automatic indicator. It is suitable for strut boom or telescopic cranes with or without fly-jibs and allows for single or twin winch operation.

The 1465 is site-configurable and requires very little installation time and operator training. The 1465 is compatible with current ROBWAY sensor installations.

The 1465 has the following functions:

- 1. Length
- 2. Angle
- 3. Radius
- 4. Height (Boom Tip)
- 5. Load for Main and Auxiliary winches
- 6. Falls or Parts of Line
- 7. Anti-Two-Block (ATB)

Although not a Rated Capacity Indicator, the 1465 can be configured to give warnings and motion cut (if installed) on two-blocking condition and on reaching the operator settable limits of the above functions. These limits stay in effect until changed or cancelled by the operator and are remembered even after the 1465 has been switched off. Separate limits can be set for main and aux. winches for functions 1 to 6 above.

The 1465 activates both visual and audible alarms if these limits are reached or passed. Motion-cut can be separately enabled/disabled for ATB and for reaching/exceeding any of the above limits.

The 1465 continuously checks for hardware errors. If any fault is found with the hardware, it is treated the same way as the limit functions. That is, if the 1465 finds any problem with the hardware it will activate the audible and visual alarms, provided that the alarm cancel button has not been previously pressed. The flashing indicators will point to the source of the alarm.

In addition to these alarms an ERROR CODE will also be displayed on the top display window to distinguish hardware alarms from those caused by reaching limits. The error codes have the form Exxx, where xxx is a number. The list of possible error codes can be found in Section 7. "Troubleshooting" of this Manual.

3. Operating Instructions

The following sections explain how to operate the 1465 and make best use of its capabilities.

3.1. Turning On the Unit

Power to the unit is from the crane battery (nominal 12 or 24 volts dc) through the start-up or ignition key. In some applications an additional switch may be used to enable the operator to switch the unit on/off as required.

As soon as power is applied to the unit, its display and other indicators should light up and the unit should go through its self-test operation.

3.2. Turning OFF the Unit

The unit will stop working as soon as the power is removed from it by switching off any of the switches indicated in Section 3.1 above.

3.3. Display Functions

The 1465 has 2 display windows:

Functions for the **top display** window are selected by the push button labelled **SELECT**. The current function is indicated by the lamp next to its label being switched ON. The initial function of this window is set to displaying RADIUS.

Other functions can be selected by pressing the **SELECT** key once to activate the next function, or by pressing and holding the **SELECT** key to step through the functions in turn. The functions for the display window are as follows:

LENGTH

When the LENGTH function is selected, using the SELECT button, the display window shows the current length value. This length value indicates the current main boom length when the MAIN indicator is ON and it shows the main boom plus the fly jib length when the AUX indicator is ON.

Please note, that the main boom length must be set by the operator when the 1465 is configured for a strut boom crane. *Please refer to Crane configuration section for the correct procedure.*

If the 1465 is used on a telescopic crane then the length sensor must be calibrated by the user/installer before the 1465 is used. *Please refer to the CALIBRATION section for selecting strut boom or telescopic mode.*

The length and the offset angle of the fly jib are changed from the front panel through a simple menu system. *Please refer to Crane configuration section for the correct procedure.*

ANGLE

When the ANGLE function is selected, using the **SELECT** button, the display window shows the current angle value. This angle value indicates the main boom angle regardless of whether MAIN or AUX is selected.

Please note, that the main boom angle is automatically read by the 1465 from an angle sensor (which is mounted on the side of the main boom during installation time). The fly jib offset angle is set by the user/installer. *Please refer to Crane configuration section for the correct procedure.*

RADIUS

Radius is the horizontal distance (the distance measured on the ground) from the centre line of rotation to the hook-block.

When the RADIUS function is selected, using the **SELECT** button, the display window shows the current radius value. This radius value indicates the radius of the main boom when the MAIN indicator is ON and it indicates the radius of the fly jib when the AUX indicator is ON.

The 1465 allows the user/installer to correct for **laden** boom deflection. *Please refer to the CALIBRATION section for the correct procedure.*

HEIGHT

This refers to the Boom Tip Height which is the vertical distance measured from the ground to the main boom or fly jib sheaves.

When the HEIGHT function is selected, using the **SELECT** button, the display window shows the current height value. This height value indicates the height of the main boom tip sheave when the MAIN indicator is ON and it indicates the height of the fly jib tip sheave when the AUX indicator is ON.

The 1465 allows for change in tip heights, due to boom deflection, only if radius correction has been done.

FALLS

When the FALLS function is selected, using the **SELECT** button, the display window shows the current falls (parts of line) selected. This value indicates the falls for the main winch when the MAIN indicator is ON and it indicates the falls for the aux. winch when the AUX indicator is ON.

The user can change the falls for the main or aux. winches at any time, by using the UP/DOWN keys on the front panel, when the FALLS indicator is lit.

Make sure that the correct winch is selected before changing the falls display.

The maximum falls selectable for the individual winches can be set through a FUNCTION CODE, during calibration/commissioning time.

LOAD LIMIT

The 1465 allows the user to set load limits for the main and aux. winches, individually. These limits can be set from the front panel at any time. When the load lifted is approaching these limits the 1465 activates both visual and audible alarms and can also activate motion-cut, if

this function has been enabled. The 1465 will check for over-load on both winches regardless of which winch has actually been selected on the front panel.

The bottom display is shared between displaying the load and calibration/configuration functions.

In normal mode, that is non-calibration mode, this display shows the actual load lifted on the winch selected. When the MAIN winch is selected the MAIN indicator is ON and when the AUX. winch is selected the AUX indicator will be ON. The user can change the active winch by pressing the LOAD SELECT button at any time.

When configuring or calibrating the 1465, this window is used as a calibration display.

Note:

The 1465 can be configured to operate in single or twin winch mode through a function code (refer to the FUNCTION CODE listing at the end of this Manual).

In twin winch mode, when MAIN is selected the display will show the load currently on the MAIN winch and similarly when AUX is selected the display will show the load on the AUX winch.

In single winch mode, the load display will always show the load on the MAIN winch. In single winch mode the LOAD SELECT button is used to select when the winch is reeved, over the boom (MAIN) or over the fly (AUX).

4. Operator Configurable Options

The 1465 allows the user to review or change the crane configuration at any time. This is done through a simple menu system which is activated in normal mode by pressing the UP/DOWN arrow buttons on the front panel.

Please note that when the FALLS indicator is ON, the UP/DOWN buttons will only change the falls for the selected winch.

4.1. Crane Configuration

Once the menu system is activated *(see above)* the user can scroll through and change the crane configuration data. The options are as follows:

-BL-	Boom length in metres (only available in Strut-Boom mode)
-JL-	Fly jib length in metres
-JA-	Fly jib offset angle in °

As the user scrolls through the menu, the 1465 flashes the current value of the items in **the bottom display**. This allows for a quick and easy review of the current settings.

To change any of the settings, press the ENTER button when the appropriate menu option is displayed in the top display window; then use the UP/DOWN keys to ramp to the new value in the bottom display window. Once the bottom display shows the required new value press the ENTER key to accept and lock in the new value.

Once all required changes have been made, press the CANCEL key to exit the menu system and return to normal operating mode.

Please note that the values of SLEW-OFFSET, FOOT-PIN HEIGHT, BOOM OFFSET, JIB OFFSET and SHEAVE RADII can only be set during calibration/commissioning times, through FUNCTION CODES. Please refer to the CALIBRATION section.

4.2. Setting limits

The 1465 allows the user to set low/high limits for the following functions:

- Length
- Angle
- Radius
- Height (boom tip)
- Load (high limit only)

Separate limits can be set for MAIN and AUX winches. These limits can be reviewed or changed from the front panel at any time.

When any of the limits is reached, the 1465 does the following:

• If the O/RIDE indicator is OFF (indicating that the alarm cancel button has not been pressed before), the 1465 will switch on all indicators, audible alarms and motion-cut if it

has been enable during installation. To aid in finding the source of the alarm, the 1465 will flash the indicator for that function.

• If the O/RIDE indicator is ON (indicating that the alarm cancel button has been pressed), then the RED lamp at the top of the display will be activated, indicating the there is some form of alarm. To check what is causing the problem, you can turn the alarm cancel OFF to see all the problems at once or you can use the SELECT and LOAD SELECT buttons to change functions and check them one after the other.

To disable the alarms temporarily, press the alarm cancel button, (middle button at the bottom of the 1465), until the O/RIDE indicator comes on. It is recommended that the alarms not be turned off during normal operation.

To set a limit follow the procedure below:

- 1. Select the function you want to set a limit for, e.g. RADIUS,
- 2. Press and **hold** the LIMIT button. The **bottom display** should show the current low/high limits, in turn (*the low limit for load should show "----"*),
- 3. Select low or high limit by pressing the DOWN or UP keys respectively, until you hear two short beeps from the 1465, then release the UP/DOWN key (while still holding the LIMIT key). This will set the limit to the current measured value.
- 4. To set the limit to some other value use the UP/DOWN keys to ramp the bottom display to the required new limit,
- 5. Finally release the LIMIT key to accept and lock in the new value.

Make sure you continuously hold down the LIMIT button for the duration of the procedure above.

Speeding up limit-setting, using the crane:

- 1. Move the crane to the limit you want to set, e.g. 75° high angle,
- 2. Repeat steps 1 to 3 above,
- 3. Release the LIMIT key.

To check a limit follow the procedure below:

- 1. Select the function you want to check the limits for, e.g. RADIUS,
- 2. Press and hold the LIMIT button, the **bottom display** should show the current low/high limits, in turn (*the low limit for load should show "----"*),
- 3. Release the LIMIT button.

To clear a limit follow the procedure below:

- 1. Select the function you want to check the limits for, e.g. RADIUS,
- 2. Press and hold the LIMIT button, the bottom display should show the current low/high limits, in turn (the low limit for load should show "----"),
- 3. Press and hold the CANCEL button, until you hear two short beeps from the 1465.

Always check the limits after clearing/changing them, using the Check limit procedure above.

5. Installation

The following sections describe the recommended procedures for installing the 1465 system.

System Components

- **1465 Display Module** The computerised display and control systems.
- Load Sensor(s) Used to send a signal to the 1465 which is proportional to the load lifted.
- Electronic Angle Sensor (For Strut/Lattice Boom Cranes) Used to send a signal to the 1465 which is proportional to the main boom angle.
- Recoil Drum (For Telescopic Cranes)

Only used for telescopic applications; it contains the length sensor which provides signal to the 1465 which is proportional to the main boom length, and the electronic angle sensor which provides signal proportional to the main boom angle. Please note, that the payout cable doubles as the signal return for the Anti-2-block switch, when used.

- Optional A2B Switch and Bobweight Used for detecting Two-blocking.
- Cabling Allows the connection of system components in a convenient manner.

Please refer to the drawings and diagrams at the end of this Manual to see how the components are wired up.

5.1. Mounting the Display

Mount the display with the face directly towards the operator in an area where it does not obstruct normal view.

Supply 12/24VDC positive and negative from the crane instrument panel. The 1465 display is provided with an inline fuse of 0.5A. *Do not exceed this rating.* Should the fuse blow when power is applied, check the vehicle electrics, it may be using positive ground. If so, reconnect the display ensuring that the red wire is connected to the positive and the black wire is connected to the negative of the battery.

We recommend that the display be connected after the ignition switch. The ground side should be connected to the common grounding of other crane instruments to prevent a poor or high resistance ground causing the display to read erratically.

5.2. Load Sensor Installation

TENSION CELL (PLATE TYPE LOADCELL)

A tension eye/eye plate type loadcell of capacity to exceed the maximum permissible linepull can be fitted into the load hoist rope dead-end termination for hoist rope type installations. This loadcell will output an electrical signal proportional to the linepull representing the forces exerted on the rope.

Robway recommends fitting the loadcell between the sister plates (or side plates) supplied to further protect the tension cell from failure caused by bending and torsional forces. Suitable end termination items/brackets such as shackles, etc. for connecting the tension cell (with side plates) to the boom anchor point and hoist rope deadend (typically a wedge socket) are to be provided by the customer/installer. Alternatively, Robway can custom-manufacture these items at the time of order to suit specific requirements.

SINGLE SHEAVE DYNAMOMETER OR TENSIOMETER

Special attention should be given to the single sheave tensiometer load pin (if used) to ensure that the pin can be easily moved around, in and out by hand even while there may be a small amount of load applied to it by the weight of the hoist rope.

This simple test ensures that there is no residual loading of the pin by a distorted or misaligned tensiometer frame. This can adversely effect the load calibration.

THREE-SHEAVE DYNAMOMETER OR TENSIOMETER

Align the sheaves of the tensiometer with the main hoist rope head sheave, ensuring the tensiometer is upright. A mounting frame may be required to raise the tensiometer off the boom.

Move it back from the head sheave until it is situated near the end of the main boom and adjust its line so that the sheaves align with the centre of the main hoist drum. Tack weld bolts into position. High tensile booms require careful attention to welding procedure. Enlist the aid of specialised personnel and ensure that the welding procedure specification is compatible with the boom material. Remove load cells and cables from the weld zone. Remove tensiometer from bolts and finish welds. Refit the tensiometer, and bolt securely.

Remove front and back sheaves from tensiometer and place the hoist rope over the centre sheave and refit front and back sheaves.

Articulating Arm Installation

Some installations may require that the tensiometer be free to follow the natural hoist rope line entering the hoist drum. In these cases an articulating arm assembly should be used. The articulating arm may comprise a telescoping section. Set the arm length to suit both the crane boom lacings/fittings and to create a maximum 30 degree angle between the hoist rope and the boom top chords when the boom is at maximum boom angle. This is to prevent a short arm from 'turning' over itself. Solidly fix or weld the telescoping sections of the articulating arm. Ensure all pins are firmly fitted and secured.

Containment of the tensiometer should be ensured by a fixed bar on the boom. Another cross brace should be fitted to act as a 'landing' block for when the hoist rope is slack. *Timber impact pads are strongly suggested.*

CABLING

Load cell cables should be fixed firmly to the arctic arms/boom sections and routed along the boom chords to the cab ensuring freedom of movement around the boom pivot pin. Clip cables at 600mm intervals. Manual reeling drums are suggested cable storage devices for long booms or on cranes that require regular boom length changes.

5.3. Recoil Drum Installation (Telescopic Cranes Only)

When welding to the boom ensure that the crane manufacturers welding instructions are obtained and strictly adhered to.

The recoil drum is supplied **for right hand side mounting** unless ordered specifically for left hand side mounting. The recoil drum assembly supplied for telescopic cranes also contains the boom angle sensor. This angle sensor may be a pendulum based potentiometer type or an electronic angle sensor, depending on customer requirements.

The recoil drum comes complete with mounting bolts, payout wire 'eyes' and boom tip tie-off bracket.

On most applications the payout wire will be connected to the end of the boom (boom tip). On some special applications the payout wire will not attach to the end of the boom but rather to the end of the second to last boom section. This is a special case (refer to the boom length calibration section for more information about this case) but never-the-less on ALL installations the installer *must check* that *the extension* of the payout wire is sufficient to cover the extension range of the boom. In cases where the payout wire is found to be to short, then the length sensor is probably meant to attach to the second to last boom section rather than the boom tip (refer to the boom length calibration section section to verify your crane is suitable for this arrangement).

Warning!

Failure to check the extension length of the payout wire is sufficient to cover the boom extension can lead to serious damage to the system and possible injury to surrounding personnel.

Mount the recoil drum in a convenient position to allow for alignment of the payout wire with the 'eyes' and the boom tip tie-off bracket. A string line strung from the intended position of the tie-off bracket to the intended position of the recoil drum will assist in the final positioning of these items.

When the position of the drum is finalised, have the bolts welded into position and mount the recoil drum. Tie off the string line from the drum payout wire storage area to the boom tip. Cut to length and weld the tie-off bracket to the boom tip. Tie off the string line to the tie off bracket and proceed to cut the 'eye' brackets to length and weld to the boom side. The payout wire should run through the centre of the eyes.

When the installation is complete, the recoil spring should be 'maximised' to ensure that maximum available tension is applied to the payout wire to prevent poor spooling onto the recoil drum. If possible, extend the boom fully at zero degrees and pull the recoil drum payout wire fully out by hand until the spring 'locks up'. Allow 2 metres of payout wire to return back onto the drum and cut off the excess. Remake the connection to the boom tip tie-off bracket. Remember to leave sufficient cable length for connection to the Anti-2-block switch if one is being fitted.

If it is not possible to safely extend the boom at zero degrees, then simulate by extending the payout by hand to a mark on the ground representing the full telescopic extension.

Fully retract the boom and remove the recoil drum cover plate. Extend the payout wire slightly and note the direction of rotation of the large gear wheel for an extending boom. Release the payout wire and allow it to retract to its' fully retracted position. Turn the large aluminium gear, by hand, in the opposite direction to that noted for an extending boom, until the gear stops. Turn the gear in the opposite direction (i.e. as if for extending) for ³/₄ of a turn or three clicks of the clutch. Safely extend

the boom to full extension ensuring continuous operation of the gear wheel and potentiometer. Fully retract the boom and again check operation. Refit the recoil drum cover and ensure all mounting nuts are tight.

Reversing Drum Mounting to Left Hand Side

When the electronic angle sensor is used, its alternative mounting position must be used by rotating the unit by 90°.

When a potentiometer type sensor is used, the potentiometer will need to be rotated so that when viewing the uncalibrated angle signal (refer to FUNCTION CODE listing), the signal lies within the normal 33 - 999 range over the full boom angle range.

Proceed to installing the interconnecting cable between the recoil drum and the display.

Note:

The slip-rings in the ROBWAY recoil drum are designed for use with ROBWAY Anti-2-block systems and are not for resistive or inductive circuits such as lights or bells. If you have a particular application that you feel may be applicable to the slip-ring facility, please contact ROBWAY for further advice.

5.4. Angle Sensor Installation (Strut Boom Cranes Only)

Fix the angle sensor to the side of the boom in a convenient position close to the operator's cabin by welding the angle sensor mounting plate to the butt section of the boom.

When welding to the boom ensure that the crane manufacturers welding instructions are obtained and strictly adhered to.

Mount the angle sensors on the bolts and route the cable carefully around the boom pivot to the cabin. Clip the cable to the boom and turret using adhesive clips provided ensuring that the cable is not pinched or stretched as the boom moves through its working angle range.

5.5. Connecting Cables

Commencing from the recoil drum, plug in the electrical plug. Route the cable back along the boom around the pivot and into the cabin. Ensure the route avoids possible damage to the cable during normal crane operation. Use cable fixings such as self-adhesive type or tie wraps (zip straps) to avoid potential damage areas. Pay particular attention to the foot pivot area to ensure the cable will not be stretched or pinched as the boom elevates to high boom angles. Excess cable can be coiled and tied out of the way inside the cabin area or under the cabin floor. Connect the cable to the display. Ensure this connection is done in an area to avoid damage during normal crane operation.

5.6. Anti-2-Block Installation (Optional Item)

Following the completion of the 1465 system installation, mount the Anti-2-block switch at the main boom tip and connect the switch to the recoil drum payout wire and a ground point according to the drawings at the back of this Manual. Ensure the Bobweight chain length is suitable for the winch speed, enabling the operator to react on alarm and stop the winch. Ensure the Bobweight will not cause damage to the hook-block in an over-hoist condition. A steel bracket may be required to prevent hook-block sheave damage.

Continue with the fly jib Anti-2-block switch if required. Install the switch, extension cable and Bobweight as shown on drawings.

Note:

The Anti-2-block switches are normally closed when NOT in over-hoist condition. Their electrical contacts open when the Bobweight is picked up and the switch operates.

5.7. Motion Cut Control Wiring (Optional Item)

The 1465 System provides an output signal that can be utilised for crane motion control if required.

The ampere rating of this signal is approx 1 ampere only and must not be used to directly operate hydraulic or mechanical solenoid devices or high capacity relays. For such devices a "slave" relay must be used to switch ampere ratings exceeding 1 ampere.

This signal is at 'negative polarity' when all is normal and no alarm state exists. In alarm, this signal will "float" causing the motion-cut switching device to drop out through loss of sufficient voltage potential across the coil.

If motion cut is required the client shall provide appropriate solenoids (or relay devices) to deactivate the appropriate function and wire them as shown per the drawings at the back of this Manual.

A typical automotive type relay (contact rating of 10 amperes) can be used as a "slave relay". Most of these relays usually have 5 push-on spade type connections, 2 for coil +ve and –ve and 3 for the relay contacts, one for common (COM), one for normally closed (NC) and one for normally open (NO) condition. The coil voltage must match the crane electrics. *Please refer to drawing DWG 1011 "1400 Series Motion Cut Control Wiring" at the back of the Manual for details.*



- 1. Permanent display damage may occur if incorrect motion-cut connections are made.
- 2. POWER MUST BE DISCONNECTED before attempting connections.
- 3. NEVER insert larger capacity fuses than those originally supplied.
- 4. Obtain specialist assistance if you are unfamiliar with crane electrics.

6. Calibration Instructions

After installing the 1465 system modules, the 1465 must be calibrated to ensure accurate measurement. The following sections explain how it should be done.

Please note that only ROBWAY trained personnel should attempt any of the calibration procedures. Any misuse of the calibration functions can cause the 1465 to operate incorrectly.

Entering calibration mode and changing calibration data

Procedures in the following sections can only be used while in CALIBRATION MODE. To enter CALIBRATION MODE you have to SWITCH OFF the 1465 then press and hold the CANCEL button WHILE SWITCHING ON the 1465. Release the CANCEL button after seeing the test pattern 8.8.8.8 on the top display.

If CALIBRATION MODE is successfully entered the 1465 will show F-00 on the display. If the message does not show repeat procedure again.

Once in calibration mode, all procedures are activated by a FUNCTION CODE. Each FUNCTION CODE enables ONE procedure. A list of available FUNCTION CODES can be found at the end of this Manual in the Appendices.

Note that the FUNCTION CODE listing can be different from application to application and therefore the one supplied with this Manual must always be used.

To select a FUNCTION, use the UP/DOWN arrows to select its code then press the ENTER button in the lower right corner of the display. Once a function code is selected and the ENTER key pressed you can enter a new value for the function code selected.

Normally, the current value of the function is used as the starting value. You have the option of using the UP/DOWN arrow keys to change this value or can press the CANCEL or the ENTER keys.

If the CANCEL button is pressed the operation will be cancelled and previous calibration value will be retained, the 1465 should return to the F-xx prompt.

If the ENTER key is pressed, however, the last value shown in the window will be accepted and calibration data changed accordingly.

To exit calibration mode press CANCEL key when F-xx is displayed in the window.

6.1. Correct Order of Procedures

The following section describes the order of procedures to be used for the first time calibration. At subsequent calibration times only those procedures need be done which need fine tuning.

When calibrating the first time, or complete recalibration is required, the installer should follow the steps below:

- Verifying crane configuration data
- Setting up motion cut options
- Calibrate angle
- Calibrate length
- Calibrate load
- Calibrate boom deflection
- Verify correct operation

6.2. Verifying Crane Configuration Data

For accurate radius/height calculation, the 1465 needs certain crane dimensions. These are dimensions which do not change and only need to be entered into the 1465 once for a given crane.

If these dimensions are not entered into the 1465 or they are incorrect, the radius displayed on the 1465 will be inaccurate and unreliable.

Please note that dimensions which increase radius should be entered as positive numbers, dimensions which decrease radius should be entered as negative numbers.

Crane dimensions which effect radius/height calculations are

- Slew offset (F-45),
- Foot pin height from ground (F-54),
- Main sheave radius (F-49),
- Jib sheave radius (F-53),
- Distance between foot pin and centre of main boom sheave (F-48),
- Distance between boom centre line and centre of jib sheave (F-52).

Refer to the drawings in Section 9.4. "Appendices – System Configuration Sheets & Function Codes" for a detailed description of these dimensions.

Those dimensions which need to be set more frequently, e.g. jib length or offset angle, are set from the front panel in normal mode (refer to Section 4. "Operator Configurable Options" earlier in this Manual for instructions).

To verify or change these dimensions, look up the FUNCTION CODE for the dimension you want. Enter calibration mode and select the function. If you only want to check the number press CANCEL when finished viewing it. If you want to change the number, use the UP/DOWN arrow keys to ramp to the new value then press ENTER key to lock in the new value.

6.3. Setting Up Motion Cut Options

The 1465 can activate motion cut on Two-blocking and on reaching any limits set by the operator.

The motion cut options are controlled by the functions:

- Motion-cut on anti-2-block On/OFF (F-55), and
- Motion-cut on limits ON/OFF (F-56).

When you activate these functions the 1465 will display their current status, On or OFF. To change the status press the ENTER key; to leave the status as it is, press the CANCEL key.

You must end this operation with the CANCEL key.

6.4. Selecting Single or Twin Winch Operation

The 1465 can be configured to monitor either 1 or 2 winches

The number of winches being monitored by the 1465 can be selected as either 1 or 2 by use of the appropriate Function code:

• Number of winches (can be entered as 1 or 2) – F-57.

In twin winch mode, when MAIN is selected the display will show the load currently on the MAIN winch and similarly when AUX is selected the display will show the load on the AUX winch.

In single winch mode, the load display will always show the load on the MAIN winch. In single winch mode the LOAD SELECT button is used to select when the winch is reeved, over the boom (MAIN selected) or over the fly (AUX selected).

6.5. Calibrating Angle

Once the system is installed, you need to verify that the angle sensor is working correctly and then you need to calibrate it so that it measures the main boom angle accurately.

Testing the angle sensor is done by using the function

• View uncalibrated angle input (F-07).

This function allows you to view the actual signal strength (or raw counts) from the angle sensor.

The value displayed will be between 0 and 1023. For correct operation this value must be between 33 and 999.

If it is less than 33 or greater than 999, the 1465 will report an error code of E101, indicating a suspected short circuit or open circuit. If this happens you should check for short or open circuits in the wiring from the angle sensor to the 1465.

Please also verify that, as you boom up and down, this number varies (increases or decreases) through the working angle range BUT never goes outside the range of 33 and 999.

Once you have finished checking the angle sensor signal press the CANCEL button to exit viewing mode and return to the function code display.

Please note that while you are in viewing mode the ENTER key acts as a toggle switch to turn ON/OFF the angle sensor input. This function can be useful for applications where you only what to use the length input to measure length or distance. If the 1465 shows "OFF " while viewing the angle sensor input (see above) or when the ANGLE function is selected in normal mode then the angle input has been turned off. If you see a number then the angle sensor input is ON.

To toggle the angle sensor input ON/OFF, all you need to do is activate either one of the angle view functions ("View uncalibrated angle input" or "View calibrated angle input") and then press the ENTER key.

If the angle sensor signal is functioning correctly then you need to calibrate a known low angle and a known high angle. Recommended angles are approximately $20^{\circ}-30^{\circ}$ for the low angle and $60^{\circ}-80^{\circ}$ for the high angle.

To calibrate the main boom angle use the functions

- Calibrate low angle (F-09), and
- Calibrate high angle (F-10).

Select the function code required, then using an angle finder MEASURE the actual main boom angle. Using the UP/DOWN buttons enter this angle into the 1465, then press the ENTER key to lock in this angle value.

After calibrating the main boom angle verify the accuracy of the angle measurement using function

• View calibrated angle input (F-08).

Select the correct function code and press ENTER. The 1465 should now display the calibrated main boom angle, in degrees. Using an angle finder check the main boom angle at 3-5 different positions against that displayed in the 1465 window. If the values are not accurate enough you need to repeat the calibration procedure above.

6.6. Calibrating Length

NOTES FOR STRUT BOOM APPLICATION

Please note that if you are installing for a strut boom crane, you MUST DISABLE the length sensor so that the 1465 can enter strut boom mode.

To disable the length sensor and change to strut boom mode do the following:

Select the function code for function

- View uncalibrated boom length input (F-11), or
- View calibrated boom length input (F-12).

If the display shows OFF then press the CANCEL button as the 1465 is already in strut boom mode.

If a number is displayed in the window press the ENTER key to turn off the length sensor and then press the CANCEL key to exit view mode.

Setting the actual boom length for strut boom operation is done in normal operating mode as described in the Crane configuration section, earlier in this Manual.

TELESCOPIC CRANE APPLICATION

Once the system is installed, you need to verify that the length sensor is working correctly and then you need to calibrate it so that it measures the main boom length accurately.

Testing the length sensor is done by using the function

• View uncalibrated boom length input (F-11).

This function allows you to view the actual signal strength (or raw counts) from the length sensor.

The value displayed will be between 0 and 1023. For correct operation this value must be between 33 and 999.

If it is less than 33 or greater than 999, the 1465 will report an error code of E110, indicating a suspected short circuit or open circuit. If this happens you should check for short or open circuits in the wiring from the length sensor to the 1465.

Please also verify that, as you boom in and out, this number varies (increases or decreases) through the working length range BUT never goes outside the range of 33 and 999.

If the length sensor signal checks out then you need to calibrate a known short boom length and a known long boom length. Recommended lengths are fully retracted and fully extended boom, respectively.

To calibrate the main boom length use the functions

- Calibrate short boom length (F-13), and
- Calibrate long boom length (F-14).

Select the function code required, then using a tape measure, MEASURE the actual main boom length (if you are using fully retracted or fully extended boom then you can obtain their lengths from the load chart of the crane). Using the UP/DOWN buttons enter this length into the 1465, then press the ENTER key to lock in this length value.

After calibrating the main boom length verify the accuracy of the length measurement using function

• View calibrated boom length input (F-12).

Select the correct function code and press ENTER. The 1465 should now display the calibrated main boom length, in metres. Using a tape measure check the main boom length at 3-5 different positions against that displayed in the 1465 window.

If the values are not accurate enough you need to repeat the calibration procedure above.

Please note that while you are in viewing mode the ENTER key acts as a toggle switch. This function is used to toggle STRUT/TELESCOPIC crane mode. To toggle STRUT/TELESCOPIC crane mode activate either one of the length view functions ("View uncalibrated length input" or "View calibrated length input") and then press the ENTER key.

If you see OFF then the 1465 is in STRUT mode, if you see a number then the 1465 is in telescopic mode.

IMPORTANT

The Function Code (F-58) "LENGTH OF BOOM UP TO END OF SEQUENTIAL SECTIONS" must be set to 0.0 when the length sensor payout cable is attached to the boom tip. It can only be set to a non-zero value when using the special sensor calibration described over-page.

NOTE: Special Case Booms and Short Length Sensors

On some systems the recoil drum provided will not allow the payout wire to reach the boom tip. This is a very special case and can only be done when boom extension is partly sequential and partly proportional, i.e.

- 1. The boom sections extend sequentially **until** the LAST TWO SECTIONS extend.
- 2. The LAST TWO SECTIONS of the boom **are equal length** and **extend** proportionally.

For this sort of boom the payout cable may be attached to the end of the first of the proportional section instead of the boom tip as usual. Calibration of the length sensor should then proceed as outlined previously with the following changes / additional steps:

- 1. When calibrating the *long boom length*, enter the length only up to the boom tie of point, i.e. the end of the first proportional section.
- 2. After calibrating the low and high end of the length sensor, select the **Function Code**
 - Length of boom up to end of sequential sections (F-58).

Enter the length of the boom up to the end of the sequentially extending sections.

When normal operation resumes the true length of the boom will be displayed.

NOTE

Because the payout wire is not connected to the boom tip it is not possible to use th payout wire as the signal wire for the anti-two-block switch. In this case a seperate signal wire needs to be laid for anti-two-block.

IMPORTANT

The Function Code (F-58) "LENGTH OF BOOM UP TO END OF SEQUENTIAL SECTIONS" must be set to 0.0 when the length sensor payout cable is attached to the boom tip. It can only be set to a non-zero value when using the special sensor calibration describe above.

6.7. Calibrating Load

Once the system is installed, you need to verify that the load sensors are working correctly and then you need to calibrate them for accurate load measurement.

For testing/calibrating the load channels you will need at least two known test weights. To ensure best accuracy, ROBWAY recommends test weights which will produce 10% and 75% of the maximum linepull allowed for the winches. Please note that NO LOAD or the hook-block may not be the best test load to calibrate the light load with as it may not make the sensors work hard enough.

Testing the MAIN winch load sensor is done by using the function

• View uncalibrated transducer 1 input (F-15).

This function allows you to view the actual signal strength (or raw counts) from the main winch load sensor.

The value displayed will be between 0 and 1023. For correct operation this value must be between 33 and 999.

If it is less than 33 or greater than 999, the 1465 will report an error code of E201, indicating a suspected short circuit or open circuit. If this happens you should check for short or open circuits in the wiring from the main winch load sensor to the 1465.

Please also verify that, as you lift your test loads, this number increases, from lifting the light test weight to lifting the heavy test weight, BUT never goes outside the range of 33 and 999.

If the main winch load sensor signal checks out then you need to calibrate the load.

To calibrate the main winch load use the functions

- Calibrate light main load (F-02), and
- Calibrate heavy main load (F-03).

CALIBRATE LIGHT MAIN LOAD

- 1. Lift up the light test load safely,
- 2. Select function code (F-02),
- Once the load is lifted off the ground and free of any objects, you should use the UP/DOWN arrow keys to ramp to the actual value of the test weight,
- 4. Press the ENTER key to lock in the new value for the light load. The 1465 should then return to the F-02 prompt.

You may press the CANCEL key any time if you want to stop re-calibrating the light load before pressing the ENTER key.

CALIBRATE HEAVY MAIN LOAD

- 1. Lift up the heavy test load safely,
- 2. Select function code (F-03),
- 3. Once the load is lifted off the ground and free of any objects, you should use the UP/DOWN arrow keys to ramp to the actual value of the test weight,
- 4. Press the ENTER key to lock in the new value for the heavy load. The 1465 should then return to the F-03 prompt.

You may press the CANCEL key any time if you want to stop re-calibrating the heavy load before pressing the ENTER key.

Testing the AUX winch load sensor is done by using the function

• View uncalibrated transducer 2 input (F-19).

This function allows you to view the actual signal strength (or raw counts) from the aux. winch load sensor.

The value displayed will be between 0 and 1023. For correct operation this value must be between 33 and 999.

If it is less than 33 or greater than 999, the 1465 will report an error code of E202, indicating a suspected short circuit or open circuit. If this happens you should check for short or open circuits in the wiring from the aux. winch load sensor to the 1465.

Please also verify that, as you lift your test loads, this number increases, from lifting the light test weight to lifting the heavy test weight, BUT never goes outside the range of 33 and 999.

If the aux. winch load sensor signal checks out then you need to calibrate the load.

To calibrate the aux. winch load use the functions

- Calibrate light auxiliary load (F-05), and
- Calibrate heavy auxiliary load (F-06).

CALIBRATE LIGHT AUXILIARY LOAD

- 1. Lift up the light test load safely,
- 2. Select function code (F-05),
- Once the load is lifted off the ground and free of any objects, you should use the UP/DOWN arrow keys to ramp to the actual value of the test weight,
- 4. Press the ENTER key to lock in the new value for the light load. The 1465 should then return to the F-05 prompt.

You may press the CANCEL key any time if you want to stop re-calibrating the light load before pressing the ENTER key.

CALIBRATE HEAVY AUXILIARY LOAD

- 1. Lift up the heavy test load safely,
- 2. Select function code (F-06),
- 3. Once the load is lifted off the ground and free of any objects, you should use the UP/DOWN arrow keys to ramp to the actual value of the test weight,
- 4. Press the ENTER key to lock in the new value for the heavy load. The 1465 should then return to the F-06 prompt.

You may press the CANCEL key any time if you want to stop re-calibrating the heavy load before pressing the ENTER key.

6.8. Calibrating Boom Deflection (Telescopic Cranes Only)

The following section describes how to test radius and how to correct for boom deflection.

Testing the load radius

- 1. Luff up to an angle of about 60°,
- 2. Fully extend the boom, safely,
- 3. Lift a test load safely, which is close to the maximum S.W.L. for the current configuration,
- 4. Using a tape measure, measure the actual radius,
- 5. If the radius displayed on the 1465 is different from that measured, you need to apply boom deflection correction as described below.

Correcting for boom deflection

- 1. Luff up to an angle of about 60°,
- 2. Fully extend the boom, safely,
- 3. Lift a test load safely, which is close to the maximum S.W.L. for the current configuration,
- 4. Using a tape measure, measure the actual radius,
- 5. Enter calibration mode,
- 6. Select function code (F-29) for boom radius correction,
- 7. Using the UP/DOWN key, dial up the actual radius value measured in is Step 4 above,
- 8. Press the ENTER key to accept the new value.

Clearing Calibration for boom deflection

If radius correction has been performed incorrectly or the result is inaccurate, the correction of the radius can be cleared.

- 1. Select the winch for which radius correction is to be cleared, enter Calibration Mode,
- 2. Select function code (F-29) for boom radius correction,
- 3. Press ENTER to clear the correction, a message of "OFF" appears if the correction was successfully cleared, if the message does not appear, repeat this procedure.

6.9. Verifying Correct Operation

Once installation AND calibration have been completed you should check the 1465 for accuracy and correct operation.

To check the 1465 exit calibration mode. If you have done the installation and calibration correctly there will not be any alarms or error codes displayed by the 1465.

If on the other hand there is any error, the 1465 will sound alarms and activate motion cut (*if this option has not been disable beforehand*).

In either case you should verify the following:

- 1. The correct length is being displayed by the 1465. Use a tape measure to check actual length against that displayed by the 1465.
- 2. The correct angle is being displayed by the 1465. Use an angle finder to check actual boom angle against that displayed by the 1465.
- 3. Check that the radius displayed by the 1465 is accurate. Use a tape measure to check actual radius against that displayed by the 1465.
- 4. Check that the height displayed by the 1465 is accurate.
- Check whether or not any limits are set for length, angle, radius or height.
 If limits are required, set them as described in Setting limits
- 6. Test the operation of the Anti-2-block system. Manually activate the anti-2-block switch at the boom head. Make sure that the alarms and motion cut are activated. If no alarms or motion cut is activated check that the audible cancel function is not active, as indicated by the O/RIDE indicator, and that the Motion cut option is enabled
- Test MAIN / AUX selection. Make sure that as you press the MAIN button the indicator changes accordingly. Check that as you change MAIN / AUX mode the length, radius and height are also changing accordingly.

7. Troubleshooting

The 1465 system incorporates a number of software features that are designed to help the service person quickly identify a fault, **however** it must be stressed that these features cannot identify everything. They can only be used as a guide to identify additional checks that can be made. Some notes are provided below, followed by some example faults and possible causes.

- 1. Identify the symptoms. Take time to find out exactly what is happening to indicate a problem. If possible have the problem demonstrated so you can "describe it in your own words". Sometimes what someone else has told you is only part of the story.
- 2. Leave the calibration alone! Too many times a re-calibration has been attempted in order to rectify a problem before that problem has been correctly identified. This leads to added confusion as the perspective is generally moved from the real fault to "calibration problems". We have often received a message indicating that our display has "not accepted the calibration data". Most times this is due to a fault in a cable or sensor which was not identified prior to recalibration. Re-calibration must only be performed when all physical inputs have been verified for correct operation, and in actual fact is rarely ever needed.
- **3.** Do you have your simulator with you? A simulator is a very quick way to verify if the fault is external to the display and will save you a lot of heartache.
- 4. Have you read the Manual? When all else fails, read the Manual! Your answer may actually be in there.
- **5.** *Know what information you need to gather.* If you collect the correct information from the display the job is half done. Before you begin to suspect faults with the system, you must satisfy yourself that the display is correctly configured for the crane environment. In other words, check that the correct duty, falls, etc. have been selected. Are all of the sensors connected? In general if sensors have been supplied with the system, they must always be connected. The display will check them continuously and issue an error if that sensor cannot be detected. Check your length, angle and radius to verify that the equipment is permitted to be in that situation. If there is still a problem once these have been checked, then you will need to check the hardware.
- 6. The main pieces of useful information obtainable from the displays are the raw counts. The raw count shows what the actual inputs are doing (i.e. like a signal strength indication). These raw counts are manipulated in software according to the calibration data stored in the display to produce the readouts on the Display Unit. If the calibration has been done incorrectly, or the configuration is incorrect, or something else is wrong, then the Display Unit readouts (e.g. the LOAD or ANGLE values) may provide you with misleading information. YOU MUST USE THE "VIEW UNCALIBRATED...." FUNCTION CODES TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT OPERATION OF THE EXTERNAL SENSORS, NOT THE "CALIBRATED" VALUES. It should be noted here that for load related problems, the "VIEW UNCALIBRATED TRANSDUCER" function code must be used, and not "VIEW CALIBRATED LOAD". For correct operation these values must be in the range 32 to 999. Anything outside of this range will produce an error. *Refer to Section 6. "Calibration Instructions" on how to access these raw counts.*
- 7. Check the obvious. Once you have found a problem with a sensor for example, check all of the obvious things to do with that sensor such as making sure all of the connectors are tight. Be systematic make notes about what you have done and what you found. You will find that under pressure you can easily forget what you have checked and it becomes very easy to miss things.

EXAMPLE PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE CAUSES

Problems That Produce Error Codes:

Error code E101.

This is indicating that the signal from the angle sensor is too low or too high. This should be confirmed by viewing the UNCALIBRATED ANGLE INPUT and noting that the value shown in the LOAD display is less than 33, or higher than 999.

Possible causes:

- Angle sensor incorrectly mounted. This is especially critical for the Electronic Angle Sensor. Refer to Section 5. "Installation" of the Manual for installation of the angle sensor.
- The angle sensor signal wire is short circuited to the shield or to the angle 0V.
- The angle sensor signal wire is shorted to the excitation positive wire.
- The angle sensor is not connected or there is an open circuit in either the angle sensor signal wire or the angle excitation positive wire.
- The angle sensor excitation voltage is shorted. If this is the case it will also affect the length and load channels.
- The angle sensor OV wire is open circuit.

Error code E110.

This is indicating that the signal from the length sensor is too low or too high. This should be confirmed by viewing the length raw counts and noting that the "r" value is less than 33, or greater than 999.

Possible causes:

- The length potentiometer may not have been set up as per the Manual. Refer to the Manual for the installation of the length sensor, particularly the initial rotation of the gear wheel by 1/8 of a turn.
- The length sensor signal wire is short-circuited to the shield or to the length 0V.
- The length sensor signal wire is short-circuited to the excitation positive wire.
- The length sensor is not connected or there is an open circuit in either the length sensor signal wire, the length excitation positive wire, or the length OV wire.
- Payout cable may have broken.
- The length sensor excitation voltage is shorted. If this is the case, it will also affect the angle channel.

Error code E201.

This is indicating that the signal from the main load sensor is too low or too high. This should be confirmed by viewing the UNCALIBRATED TRANSDUCER 1 INPUT and noting that the value shown in the LOAD display is lower than 33, or higher than 999.

Possible causes:

- Load cell signal wires shorted together.
- The signal + is shorted to the shield.
- The excitation is shorted to the shield.
- The excitation + wire is open circuit.

- The excitation supply is shorted together. This will obviously affect all of the external sensors. Measure the excitation voltage and compare it with the expected value. If this is the cause, the UNCALIBRATED value will generally be non-zero, but below 33.
- The load cell is disconnected or there is an open circuit in one of the signal wires.
- The signal is connected to the shield.
- The signal + and the excitation + are swapped.
- The signal and the excitation are swapped.
- The excitation wire is open circuit.

Error code E202.

This is indicating that the signal from the aux. load sensor is too low or too high. This should be confirmed by viewing the UNCALIBRATED TRANSDUCER 2 INPUT and noting that the value shown in the LOAD display is lower than 33, or higher than 999.

Possible causes:

- Load cell signal wires shorted together.
- The signal + is shorted to the shield.
- The excitation is shorted to the shield.
- The excitation + wire is open circuit.
- The excitation supply is shorted together. This will obviously affect all of the external sensors. Measure the excitation voltage and compare it with the expected value. If this is the cause, the UNCALIBRATED value will generally be non-zero, but below 33.
- The load cell is disconnected or there is an open circuit in one of the signal wires.
- The signal is connected to the shield.
- The signal + and the excitation + are swapped.
- The signal and the excitation are swapped.
- The excitation wire is open circuit.

Error code E240.

This is indicating that an overload has been detected. This error generally accompanies most other errors simply because most other errors will place the display into an overload condition. This being the case, you need to check what other errors are present and correct them first. Once these have been addressed the E240 error generally takes care of itself. The exception is of course, when the equipment has been put into a genuine overload situation which has not been caused by any external faults.

Possible causes:

- A genuine overload condition exists.
- There is a load on the auxiliary winch in a duty that does not allow anything on that winch.
- It has been caused by another Error code condition.

Error code E280.

This is indicating that the rated line pull has been exceeded.

Possible causes:

- A genuine line pull error exists.
- The number of falls selected is incorrect for the load being lifted, or does not match the actual falls reeved.

Error code E301.

This is indicating that the angle being measured is outside of its allowed range.

Possible causes:

- A genuine violation of the angle limits has occurred.
- The angle sensor mounting may have loosened allowing the sensor to move.
- Check the angle displayed against the actual angle of the boom.

Error code E302.

This is indicating that the length being measured is outside of its allowed range.

Possible causes:

- A genuine violation of the length limits has occurred.
- The length potentiometer mounting may have loosened allowing the sensor to move.
- Check the length displayed against the actual boom length.
- Payout cable may have fallen off the reeling drum.
- Payout cable may have been broken or become tangled.

Error code E304.

This is indicating that the radius being measured is outside of its allowed range.

Possible causes:

- A genuine violation of the radius limits has occurred.
- Check as per Error Code E301 and E302.

Error code E308.

This is indicating that the height being measured is outside of its allowed range.

Possible causes:

- A genuine violation of the height limits has occurred.
- Check as per Error Code E301 and E302.

Problems That Do Not Produce Error Codes:

The load does not vary when weight is lifted.

- Determine the winch being used.
- If it is the main winch, then check the transducer 1 raw counts (F-15) while lifting a weight and check variation.
- If it is not moving, then check the transducer 2 raw counts (F-19).
- If the raw counts did vary when a load was lifted, then check the calibration data. If the value entered was the same for both the light load and the heavy load, then the display will assume that any input represents the same load. If this is the case, then re-calibrate.
- If it is moving, then the MAIN and AUX load cables have been swapped.
- If neither are moving then there may be a number of causes;
 - 1. There may be an open circuit in one or both of the load cell excitation wires,
 - 2. One or more fuses may be blown in the amplifier. Check the excitation voltages,
 - 3. The load sensor is faulty. Check the resistance values. This does not give the complete story. Even if the resistances are correct, there is still a chance that a fault exists.

When a certain load is lifted an Error Code E201 and/or E202 appears.

- View the transducer 1 and/or transducer 2 raw counts (F-15 and/or F-19) while lifting a load and check that the value is increasing with increasing load.
- If the value is decreasing with load then the load cell signal wires are swapped.

The load display is very erratic and displays massive changes in value.

Check the view UNCALIBRATED TRANSDUCER INPUT for that channel. If the values are flickering by 2-3 counts while the display is changing by say a number of tonnes, then the cause is most probably calibration. One common cause of this is if different load values were entered for the high and low calibration without the actual load being altered (or of course there was an error in a load channel while you were calibrating). In other words you forgot to lift the heavy load! (It happens often) In this situation the display is confused because the calibration data is telling it that the signal it is seeing represents both the low load value and the high load value simultaneously. Correct the calibration.

This can also occur if only part of the calibration procedure has been completed. You should expect strange results if you have not completed the calibration of that sensor.

When the system starts in the morning the displays are erratic, but settle during the day.

This is a common sign of moisture ingress into either the display, the connectors, the sensors or the cable. These should be checked, dried and sealed.

The display does not start.

You should check the power supply. Refer to the Manual for allowable voltage ranges. If these are correct you may need to open the Control Unit and check the fuses.

The unit is on alarm, but no error code on display.

- Check for Two blocking condition.
- If no Two Blocking condition exist but the ATB LED on display is ON, check the "earth lead" from the display for proper grounding to crane chassis.
- If "earth lead" is OK, check the ATB switch and cable for faults.

8. Electrical Specifications

8.1. General

Power Supply Input (VDC)

Range: 10 VDC - 40 VDC

Power Consumption

Approximately 15 VA (W)

Temperature Range:

Storage: -20°C to +60°C (tested to -20°C to +70°C) Operating: above -20°C to +60°C

<u>Digital Inputs</u>

3 switch inputs. Open circuit switch voltage = 3VDC approximately. Closed circuit switch current = 3mA Require simple switch closure between terminal pairs for activation.

Motion Cut Output

The ampere rating of this signal is approx. 1 ampere only and must not be used to directly operate hydraulic or mechanical solenoid devices or high capacity relays. For such devices a "slave" relay must be used to switch ampere ratings exceeding 1 ampere.

This signal is at 'negative polarity' when all is normal and no alarm state exists. In alarm, this signal will "float" causing the motion-cut switching device to drop out through loss of sufficient voltage potential across the coil.

If motion cut is required the client shall provide appropriate solenoids (or relay devices) to de-activate the appropriate function and wire them as shown per the drawings at the back of this Manual.

A typical automotive type relay (contact rating of 10 amperes) can be used as a "slave relay". Most of these relays usually have 5 push-on spade type connections, 2 for coil +ve and -ve and 3 for the relay contacts, one for common (COM), one for normally closed (NC) and one for normally open (NO) condition. The coil voltage must match the crane electrics. *Please refer to drawing DWG 1011 "1400 Series Motion Cut Control Wiring" at the drawing section (rear pages) of the Manual for details.*

Load Cell	
General Specification:	0 15% nominal
Repeatability:	>0.10%
Hysteresis [.]	<0.10%
Creen:	<0.10%
Output:	2 mv/V nominal
Excitation:	15 V DC rec. Max.
Isolation:	>2000 MegOhms at 50V DC
Overload:	
No Electrical Damage	150%
Ultimate	>400%
Temperature Effects:	
On Zero	<0.006% / degree C.
On Span	<0.005% / degree C.
Compensated Range:	-10 to +70 degree C.
Sealing:	IP 68 Fully Encapsulated
Integral Cable Colour Code	
Red	Positive Excitation
Black	Negative Excitation
White	Negative Signal
Green	Positive Signal
Screen and Drain	ISOIATEO
	Load Cell General Specification: Linearity: Repeatability: Hysteresis: Creep: Output: Excitation: Isolation: No Electrical Damage Ultimate Temperature Effects: On Zero On Span Compensated Range: Sealing: Integral Cable Colour Code Red Black White Green Screen and Drain

10.2 Boom Angle Transducer (located inside recoil drum)

4.0V DC input provided by Display/Control unit. Analogue signal out.

Operating range:	+/- 45 degrees. (offset mounted to accommodate 0-90)
Accuracy:	+/- 0.2 degrees.
Dimensions:	50mmD
Cable entry:	rubber grommet.
Mounting:	via threaded screws into electrical backplate bracket.
Weight:	0.25 kg

10.3 Boom Length Transducer

4.0V DC input provided by Display/Control unit. Analogue signal out.

Operating range:	0-30 metres
Accuracy:	+/- 0.05 metres.
Dimensions:	Height -300mm, Width 330mm, Depth -200mm
Cable entry:	Military Spec. plug/socket connector.
Mounting:	Via threaded studs to side of boom.
Weight:	20.0 kg

Optional ATB signal out

Via recoil drum payout wire to sensor switch at boom tip. Additional switches on fly to wired in series with main, (sensor switch is normally closed when NOT in alarm state).

10.4 1465 Display Unit.

Number of maximum duties	~50
Total ROM capacity	64k bytes
Total RAM capacity	64k bytes
Built-in calibration module	YES
On-board fault finding/servicing tools	YES
"Fast, easy calibration technique"	YES
Load channel inputs	2
Length input	1
Angle input	1
Opto isolated switch inputs	5
Opto isolated solid state outputs	2
Easy interface to crane electric's	YES
Compact display/computer	YES
Backlit displays	YES
Quick change over facility of display/computer	YES
Supply voltages from 12Vdc to 35Vdc	YES
Open/short circuit detection (analogue)	YES
R.F.I. protection	YES
Protection against reverse polarity	YES
Fuse protection	YES
Watchdog	YES

8.2. Expected Resistance Values

Load Cells

Should have the following nominal resistance values, for a standard $350-\Omega$ cell:

RED-BLACK	300 - 600 Ω
RED-GREEN	200 - 400 Ω
RED - WHITE	200 - 400 Ω
BLACK-GREEN	200 - 400 Ω
BLACK-WHITE	200 - 400 Ω
WHITE-GREEN	350 Ω ± 2 Ω
SHIELD to any other wire	must be open circuit

Electronic Angle Sensor

Between any of the wires	
and chassis or shield	high ohms, or open circuit

8.3. Voltage Levels

Load cell excitation	4.0 V
Angle excitation	4.0 V
Between the chassis and	
shield	0 V

9. Appendices

9.1. General Arrangement Drawings (1465)

DWG 3075	1465 General Arrangement For Strut Boom HRT System
DWG 3076	1465 General Arrangement For Telescopic HRT System

9.2. Drawings (Sensors and Parts)

DWG 0876	Dimensional Details, 14XX Display
DWG 1099	Electronic Angle Sensor, Dimensional Drawing
DWG 2488 (2)	RW-10 Recoil Drum (No ATB), General Arrangement
DWG 1539 (2)	RW-10 Recoil Drum (with ATB), General Arrangement
DWG 2159	RW-10 (No ATB) Wiring Diagram
DWG 1239	RW-10 (with ATB) Wiring Diagram, G. A.
DWG 1198 (2)	RW-100 Recoil Drum, General Arrangement
DWG 1199	RW-100 Wiring Diagram, General Arrangement
DWG 0688 (4)	Recoil Drum Installation Instructions
DWG 0990	Tension Plate Cell Dimensions
DWG 2533 (1 of 5)	Assembly Details, 6t Overload Plate
DWG 3092 (2)	Dimensional Detail, 10/15t Overload Plate
DWG 1723	Dimensional Detail, 30t Overload Plate
DWG 1938	Dimensional Detail, RW1500 Load Pin
DWG 0991	General Details, Single Sheave Dynamometer
DWG 1393	Overall Dimensions, HRT-3MM Micro-Mini Dynamometer
DWG 0875	General Arrangement, HRT-3MM Dynamometer
DWG 0422 (2)	General Arrangement, HRT-3 Dyno
DWG 1795	Dimensional Detail, HRT-4 Dynamometer
DWG 0796	General Arrangement, HRT-4 Dynamometer
DWG 0370	General Arrangement, Standard Articulated Arm for Dyno
DWG 0805	General Arrangement, Heavy Duty Artic. Arm for Dyno
DWG 2468	Typical Installation of Dyno on Strut Boom Cranes
DWG 2934	Dimensional Detail, BB5 Anti-Two-Block Switch
DWG 0667	ATB Switch Installation Details

9.3. Motion Cut Connection

DWG 1011 1400 Series Motion Cut Control Wiring

9.4. System Configuration Sheets & Function Codes
Appendix 9.1.

General Arrangement Drawings





Appendix 9.2.

Drawings (Sensors and Parts)











































REV 1.0 1.2 1.3 1.4		
DATE 14/09/95 04/01/96 27/08/97 29/03/99 27/01/05		
DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE ISSUED FOR MANUFACTURE ITEMS 3&4 CHANGED AS PER DR#124 REFER TO DR#318 REFER TO DR#551 REFER TO DR#345		 1
APPR'D M.O. C.C.		
TOL: X. +/- 1 DRAWN APPROVED PART OF ASSY TOL: X.X +/- 0.2 T.LOCKER M. OBST DO NOT SCALE DRAWING ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED T.LOCKER M. OBST ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED MILLIMETERS T.LOCKER M. OBST ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS T.LOCKER M. OBST ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS T.LOCKER M. OBST ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS T.LOCKER M. OBST	-4-HOLES Ø19	557
PART No: AS ABOVE PROJECT: HRT-3 DYNO TITLE: GENERAL ARRANGEMENT SCALE N/A RD GENERAL ARRANGEMENT SHEET DRAWING No: DWG 0422 FILE NO: 042201AE.DWG REV		
















Appendix 9.3.

Motion Cut Connection



Appendix 9.4.

System Configuration Sheets & Function Codes

90360.cfg 2006-05-01 YZ Page 1 of 1 ROBWAY 1465 SYSTEM CONFIGURATION SHEET

Chip Number

1465 V2.00

Calibration Function Code List

90360.FCN

FACTORY CONFIGURATION

	Supplied	Changed To		
SWL % for Intermittent Audible/Visual alarm	85.0		%	[F-42]
SWL % for Continuous Audible/Visual alarm	100.0		%	[F-43]
SWL % for motion cut and Continuous Audible/Visual alarm	105.0		%	[F-44]
Slew offset	0.0		m	[F-45]
Maximum Main Winch Linepull	5.0		t	[F-46]
Maximum Falls For Main Winch	1			[F-47]
Boom Offset	0.0		m	[F-48]
Main Sheave Radius	0.2		m	[F-49]
Maximum Aux. Winch Linepull	5.0		t	[F-50]
Maximum Falls For Aux. Winch	1			[F-51]
Jib Offset	0.0		m	[F-52]
Aux. Sheave Radius	0.2		m	[F-53]
Height of foot-pin from ground	1.0		m	[F-54]
Motion-cut on A.T.B.	ON			[F-55]
Motion-cut on limits	OFF			[F-56]
Number of Winches	2			[F-57]
Length of boom to end of sequential sections Use only if payout wire does not attach to boom tip	0.0			[F-58]

Number of direction switches used N/A

Input	Description

YΖ

Prepared

For Robway Crane Safety Systems

Date 2006-05-01

ROBWAY 1465 CALIBRATION PROCEDURE WITH USER CONFIGURABLE OPTIONS

- 1. Press and hold **CANCEL** while switching on the 1465 display. Waiting until the 1465 finishes its self-test and the display shows F-00,
- 2. Use **UP/DOWN** keys to select function then press **ENTER** to accept,
- 3. Use **UP/DOWN** keys to set new value then press **ENTER** to accept,
- 4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for any other functions if required,
- 5. Select **F-00** or press **CANCEL** to exit calibration mode.

NOTE

Once in calibration mode you may use CANCEL key to cancel any function.

FUNCTION CODES

F-00	EXIT CALIBRATION MODE

- F-01 VIEW CALIBRATED MAIN LOAD
- F-02CALIBRATE LIGHT MAIN LOADF-03CALIBRATE HEAVY MAIN LOAD
- F-04 VIEW CALIBRATED AUX LOAD
- F-05 CALIBRATE LIGHT AUX LOAD
- F-06 CALIBRATE HEAVY AUX LOAD
- F-07 VIEW UNCALIBRATED ANGLE INPUT
- F-08 VIEW CALIBRATED ANGLE INPUT
- F-09 CALIBRATE LOW ANGLE F-10 CALIBRATE HIGH ANGLE
- F-11 VIEW UNCALIBRATED BOOM LENGTH INPUT
- F-12 VIEW CALIBRATED BOOM LENGTH INPUT
- F-13 CALIBRATED SHORT BOOM LENGTH
- F-14 CALIBRATED LONG BOOM LENGTH

(TWIN WINCH ONLY) (TWIN WINCH ONLY) (TWIN WINCH ONLY)

(TELESCOPIC CRANES ONLY) (TELESCOPIC CRANES ONLY) (TELESCOPIC CRANES ONLY) (TELESCOPIC CRANES ONLY)

90360.fcn 2006-05-01 YZ Page 2 of 2

WARNING

THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS SHOULD ONLY BE USED BY ROBWAY TRAINED PERSONNEL. MISUSE OF THESE FUNCTIONS MAY CAUSE THE DISPLAY TO FUNCTION INCORRECTLY

F-15 F-16 F-17 F-18	VIEW UNCALIBRATED TRANSDUCER 1 INPUT VIEW CALIBRATED TRANSDUCER 1 INPUT CALIBRATE LOW END OF TRANSDUCER 1 CALIBRATE HIGH END OF TRANSDUCER 1	
F-19 F-20 F-21 F-22	VIEW UNCALIBRATED TRANSDUCER 2 INPUT VIEW CALIBRATED TRANSDUCER 2 INPUT CALIBRATE LOW END OF TRANSDUCER 2 CALIBRATE HIGH END OF TRANSDUCER 2	(TWIN WINCH ONLY) (TWIN WINCH ONLY) (TWIN WINCH ONLY) (TWIN WINCH ONLY)
F-23 - F	-28 NOT USED	
F-29	PERFORM LADEN BOOM RADIUS CORRECTION	(TELESCOPIC CRANES ONLY)
F-30 - F	S-39 NOT USED	
F-40	ALTER CALIBRATION DATA	
F-41	CLEAR ALL CALIBRATION DATA	USE EXTREME CAUTION
F-42	SWL % FOR YELLOW LIGHT AND INTERMITTENT AU	DIBLE ALARM
F-43	SWL % FOR RED LIGHT AND CONTINUOUS AUDIBLE	ALARM
F-44	SWL % FOR MOTION-CUT AND CONTINUOUS AUDIB	LE ALARM
F-45	SLEW-OFFSET (PLEASE REFER TO THE MANUAL FOR	A DESCRIPTION)
F-46	MAXIMUM MAIN WINCH LOAD PER FALL	
F-47	MAXIMUM FALLS SELECTABLE FOR MAIN WINCH	
F-48	BOOM HEAD OFFSET (PLEASE REFER TO THE MANUAL FOR A DESCRIPTION)	
F-49	MAIN WINCH SHEAVE RADIUS	
F-50	MAXIMUM AUX. WINCH LOAD PER FALL	(TWIN WINCH ONLY)
F-51	MAXIMUM FALLS SELECTABLE FOR AUX. WINCH	(TWIN WINCH ONLY)
F-52	JIB HEAD OFFSET	(TWIN WINCH ONLY)
F-53	AUX. WINCH SHEAVE RADIUS	(TWIN WINCH ONLY)
F-54	HEIGHT OF FOOT-PIN FROM GROUND	
F-55	MOTION CUT ON A.T.B. ON/OFF	
F-56	MOTION CUT ON LIMITS ON/OFF (DOES NOT AFFECT	LOAD LIMITS)
F-57	NUMBER OF WINCHES	
F-58	LENGTH OF BOOM UP TO END OF SEQUENTIAL SECT (ONLY NON-ZERO WHEN LENGTH PAYOUT WIRE DOES NOT	'IONS ATTACH TO BOOM TIP)