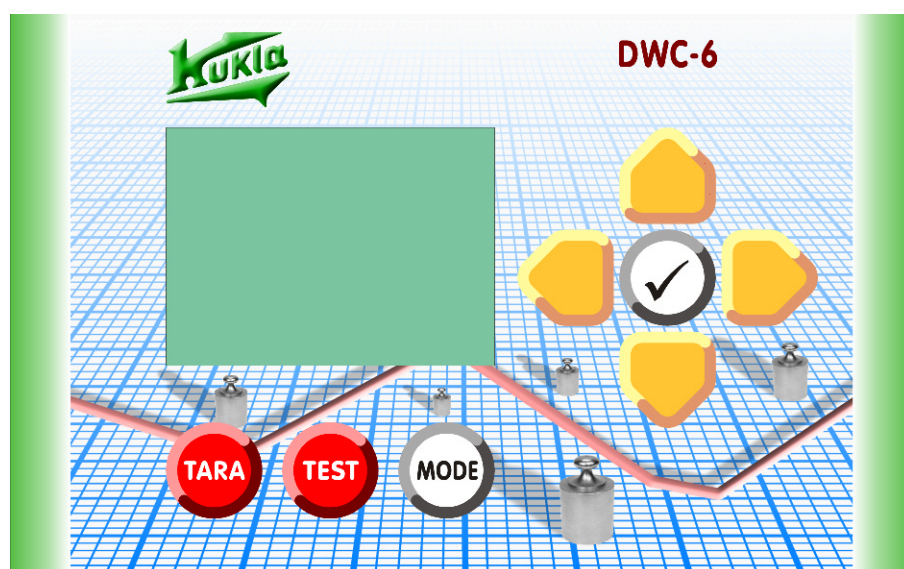


# Weighing electronics

## Short instruction

**K1**



**DWC-6**

## Revision list

Revision	Date	Author	Chapter	Description
KA6_P100d	25.01.2007	Schaumberger	All of them	New issue

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## TARING

To ensure the supply of correct results, the tare of the scale has to be adjusted properly.

**Attention! Before starting taration, check the scale for disturbing influences.**

Taring always at running belt! Impact flow meters are tared with conveying distance switched-off.

After pressing key >0< (F6) the taring process runs down automatically.

The ZERO POINT of the scale is determined. Then the system re-changes into normal operation.

## TEST

By executing a test the accuracy of the scale can be checked with real material or with test weight and - if necessary - be corrected.

When in normal operation key „TEST“ is pressed, the test with test weight begins. With key „arrow upward“ it is possible to change to Material test.

## MATERIAL TEST

Permits material check with 10-fold resolution of the counting against normal operation. The evaluation is done at measuring point „g1“.

During the material test the counters „A“ and „B“ and the counting pulse output are. For the rest the weighing computer continues its normal function.

If the weighing belt is getting empty during the material test, negative measured values are deducted from the actual counter reading. There is, however, no negative counted measurand possible.

### Preparation of material test:

Provide for a material sample with at least 50-fold quantity of the counting step at normal operation (=500-counting steps at material test).

### Proceeding at material test.

1. Press key „TEST“. And start material test with key „arrow upward“.
2. The picture „MAT-TEST“ appears.  
The counters „A“, „B“ and „C“ and the impulse output are blocked.
3. Switch on material conveying. The weighing belt load should be within the normal range („g1“ = approx. 50-80%) during material test.
4. When the material has passed, stop the material transport.
5. Terminate material test with „MODE“.

### Evaluation of material test.

1. The text „RE-WEIGHING“ appears.
2. Re-weigh the material sample conveyed.
3. Overwrite the suggested value (= the value measured by the scale) with the actual value of the material sample (thereto the arrow-keys „upward“ and „downward“ are used).
4. Press key „ENTER“.

## TEST WITH TEST WEIGHT

Determines a reference value by means of the test weight (nominal = 1000) over a test distance (parameter "Belt length").

The weighing belt drive must run.

The plant must not convey any weighing material during the test with test weight!

### Proceeding at test with test weight:

1. If the message "**EMPTY THE SCALE!**" appears, the tare of the scale is not o.k. The Test has to be stopped, the scale has to be checked and tared.  
After two belt revolutions in case of "**EMPTY THE SCALE!**" the test with test weight is automatically stopped.  
If "**LAY ON TESTW.!**" is indicated, lay on the test weight (sometimes the test weight consists of tow weights which have to be laid on the left and right side of the weighing bridge).  
If there is a motor test weight device the test weight is laid on by pressing key "ENTER".
2. If the load by the test weight achieves approx. 60% of the test weight parameter, the indication changes to "**SettlingTime**". The settling time is about 10 seconds.
3. The test with test weight runs down.  
While the test is running down, the load value with test weight is indicated ("g1").
4. Evaluation

The result gives information about the measuring accuracy of the scale. If the deviation is higher than the admissible tolerance and within the limits of correction (standard adjustment = 5%), a correction can be carried out.

If at the test with test weight a deviation higher than the admissible tolerance (1%) is measured, the test has to be repeated.

Only if several subsequent test with test weights have the same result being above the tolerance limit and if it is sure that the deviation determined at the test is not caused by a disturbance at the scale, the correction possibility may be used.

### Possible reasons of a too big deviation which have to be eliminated before the correction:

- Pollution of weighing roller(s)/weighing bar resp. of measuring length limiting
- Pollution of the weighing belt or maybe bad run of weighing belt.
- Damage of weighing belt.
- Material sediments on test weight (at fix-mounted test weight)
- Test weight(s) not correctly laid-on
- Material guiding not correctly adjusted. The material guiding must not impede the scale.