
LMU 112/117 Common Calibration

For occasions when the standard electrical calibration procedure would be impractical (due to operating conditions, time constraints, etc.) this short calibration procedure with reference loads is a suitable alternative.

1.1 OPERATION

1. Desired output signal of 0 – 10 V, with OV = no load and 10 V = full load
2. Relay 1 = Overload condition
3. Relay 2 = Under load (rope slack) condition
4. Both relays in “Fail-Safe-Circuit” (Off-peak when failure)



Note: If there is other equipment (indicators, etc.) connected, the output signal must correspond with the input signal of the parts.

1.2 CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

The common calibration process consists of four procedures which must be performed in the following order:

1. Zero
2. Nominal full scale or full load
3. Overload setpoint
4. Under load (rope slack) setpoint

1.2.1 ZERO

1. Remove all load from the system.
2. Measure the output voltage on terminal 15 with respect to terminal 9 (output).
3. Set potentiometer P6 and P7 (zero) to read “0 V” on the output.

1.2.2 NOMINAL FULL SCALE OR FULL LOAD

1. Place full scale load on the system.
2. Measure the output voltage on terminal 15 with respect to terminal 9 (output).
3. Adjust potentiometer P4 to read “10 V” on the output.

1.2.3 OVERLOAD SETPOINT

1. Place desired overload on system.
2. Select function overload $F > FL$ for relay 1 (SWA3 = OFF; SWA4 = ON).
3. Adjust potentiometer P3 (CW or CCW) until a position is found so that a quarter-turn of P3 will switch the corresponding LED on and off.

1.2.4 UNDER LOAD (ROPE SLACK) SETPOINT

1. Place the low limit load on the system.
2. Select function under load $F < FL$ for relay 2 (SWA6 = ON; SWA7 = OFF).
3. Adjust potentiometer P5 (CW or CCW) until a position is found so that a quarter-turn of P5 will switch the corresponding LED on and off.

