
LMU 212/217 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 OPERATIONS PRECEDING A QUICK CALIBRATION

1. Requested signal of 0 - 10 V for „0 load“ – „overload“
2. Relay 1 = overload
3. Relay 2 = underload (slack of cable)
4. The relays switch off in case of overshooting.



Note : When other devices such as display units are connected, the output signal of the LMU 212 must correspond to the input signal of the said devices.

1.2 CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

The calibration is carried out in four steps as follows:

1. Zero
2. Nominal load
3. Overload threshold
4. Underload (slack of cable).

1.2.1 ZERO

1. Completely unload the axis / the crane hook.
2. Measure the output voltage between terminals 15 and 9.
3. Adjust the output voltage to 0 V with the potentiometers P6 and P7.

1.2.2 NOMINAL LOAD

1. Load the axis /the crane hook with the nominal load.
2. Adjust the voltage between the terminals 15 and 9 to 10 V with the potentiometers P4.

1.2.3 OVERLOAD THRESHOLD

1. Keep the axis / the crane hook loaded with the nominal load.
2. Select the overload function $F > FL$ for relay 1 (SWA4=OFF/SWA5=ON).
3. Turn the potentiometer P3 (for the level 1) until the relay switches off (the LED will go off).
4. Finely turn the potentiometer P3 until the relay switches on.

1.2.4 UNDERLOAD (SLACK OF CABLE)

1. Unload the axis / the hook or the cable hoist.
2. Select the underload function $F < FL$ for relay 2 (SWA7=ON/SWA8=OFF).
3. Turn the potentiometer P5 (for the level 2) until the relay switches off (the LED will go off).
4. Finely turn the potentiometer P5 until the relay switches on.

