CEAM006803

Operation & Maintenance Manual

PAYLOAD METER III

KOMATSU®

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PAYLOAD METER III ™
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Operator Switch

The payload operator switch is used to set, view and clear the total load counter and total ton counter. It is also used to enter the operator ID number (0-9999). This switch can also be used to view the suspension pressures and inclinometer. The payload meter operator switch is located on the dashboard. It is a two-way momentary switch. The top position is the SELECT position. The SELECT position is used step through the different displays. The lower position is the SET position. The SET position is used to set the operator ID or clear the load and total ton counters. Normally the inputs from the switch to the payload meter are open circuit. The switch momentarily connects the circuit to ground.

Speed Input

PLMIII uses a speed signal to calculate speed, distance, and other performance data. This input is critical to the proper operation of the system. PLMIII receives this signal from the speedometer/operator display on the dashboard. The same signal displayed to the operator is used by the system. Distance calculations are made based on the rolling radius of the tires for a particular truck.

Body-Up Switch

The body-up input signal is received from a magnetic switch located on the inside of the truck frame, forward the pivot pin of the truck body. This is the same switch typically used for input to the drive system. When the body is down, the switch closes and completes the circuit to 71-control power. 24vdc indicates the body is down. Open circuit indicates that the body is up.

Brake Lock Switch

The brake lock is used to lock the rear brakes on the truck. It is necessary for the accurate calculation of swingloads during the loading process. Without the brake lock applied, the payload meter will not calculate swingloads during the loading process. Without the brake lock, the payload meter will assume that the truck was loaded using a continuous loader and flag the haul cycle record. All other functions will be normal regardless of brake lock usage. The brake lock input comes from the switch located on the dash panel. The brake lock switch connects the circuit to ground. Open circuit indicates brake lock off. Ground indicates brake lock on.

Payload Meter

The payload meter is housed in a black aluminum housing. There is a small window on the face of the unit. Status and active alarm codes can be viewed through the window. During normal operation, a two-digit display flashes 0 back and forth. Active fault codes will be displayed for two seconds. These codes are typically viewed using the laptop computer connected to the serial communications port.

There is one 40-pin connector on the payload meter. A jack-screw is used to hold the payload meter and wire harness connector housings together. This screw requires a 4mm or 5/32 hex wrench. The correct tightening torque for this screw is 25 lb-in. Four bolts hold the payload meter housing to its mounting bracket in the cab.

The circuit board inside the payload meter housing is made from multi-layer, dual-sided surface-mount electronics. There are no field serviceable components inside. The electronics are designed to withstand the harsh operating environment of the mining industry. Opening the payload meter housing will result in voiding the warranty.

Communications Ports

The payload meter has two RS232 serial communications ports and two CAN ports. Connections for the two serial ports are available inside the payload meter junction box. The two CAN ports are available for future electronics systems.

Serial port #1 is used to communicate with the dashboard display. It is also used to connect to the laptop computer. The display gauge will remain blank when the PC is using the serial port. This port initially operates with serial settings at 9600,8,N,1. These settings change automatically to increase the communications rate when the PC is using the port. This serial port uses a 3-wire hardware connection.

Serial port #2 is used to communicate to other on-board electronics like Modular Mining's Dispatch® system or the scoreboard from Komatsu. This port uses a 3-wire hardware connection. Connections to this serial port need to be approved by Komatsu. Several protocol options are available and detailed technical information is available depending on licensing.

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Load Calculation

The final load calculation is different from the last swingload calculation. The accuracy of the swing load calculation depends on loading conditions and the position of the truck during loading. The last swingload calculation is not the value recorded in memory as the final load. The final load is determined by a series of calculations made while the truck is traveling to the dump site.

Carry Back

Carry back is calculated as the difference between the current truck tare and the clean truck tare. The clean truck tare is calculated using the PC software. When the suspensions are serviced or changes are made that may affect the sprung weight of the truck, a new clean truck tare should be calculated.

Measurement Accuracy

Payload measurements are typically repeatable within 1%. Accuracy for a particular scale test depends on specific combinations of pressure sensors and payload meters as well as the specifics of each scale test. Comparisons from different scale tests are often made without considering the differences introduced by the specific installation and operation of the scales for each test. In addition, each pressure sensor and payload meter introduces it's own non-linearity. Each truck becomes an individual combination of sensors and payload meter. Errors from these sources can introduce up to a ±7% bias in the payload meter calculations for a specific scale test, for an individual truck.

Because the PLMIII calculates a new empty tare for each payload, a detailed scale test must weigh the trucks empty and loaded for each haul cycle. Using a simple average of 2 or 3 empty truck weights as an empty tare for the entire scale test will introduce significant error when comparing scale weights to PLMIII weights.

SOURCES FOR PAYLOAD ERROR

Payload Error

The number one source of error in payload calculation is improperly serviced suspensions. The payload meter calculates payload by measuring differences in the sprung weight of the truck when it is empty and when it is loaded. The sprung weight is the weight of the truck supported by the suspensions. The only method for determining sprung weight is by measuring the pressure of the nitrogen gas in the suspensions. If the suspensions are not properly maintained, the payload meter cannot determine an accurate value for payload. The two critical factors are proper oil height and proper nitrogen charge.

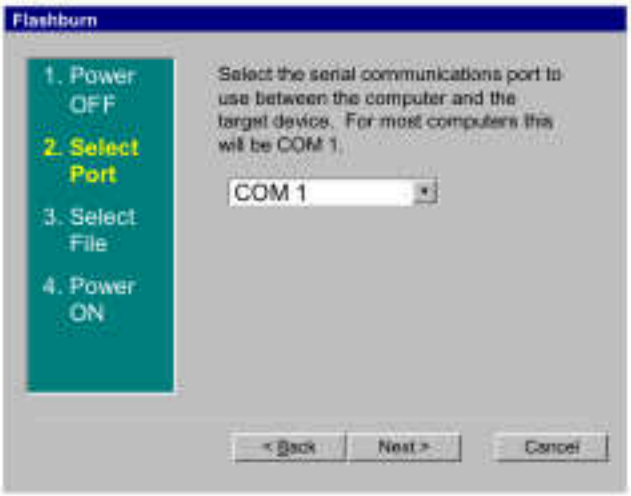
If the suspensions are overcharged, the payload meter will not be able to determine the empty sprung weight of the truck. The suspension cylinder must be able to travel up and down as the truck drives empty. The pressure in an overcharged suspension can push the suspension rod to full extension. In this case, the pressure inside the cylinder does not accurately represent the force necessary to support that portion of the truck.

If the suspensions are undercharged, the payload meter will not be able to determine the loaded sprung weight of the truck. The suspension cylinder must be able to travel up and down as the truck drives loaded. If the pressure in an undercharged suspension cannot support the load, the suspension will collapse and make metal-to-metal contact. In this case, the pressure inside the cylinder does not accurately represent the force necessary to support that portion of the truck.

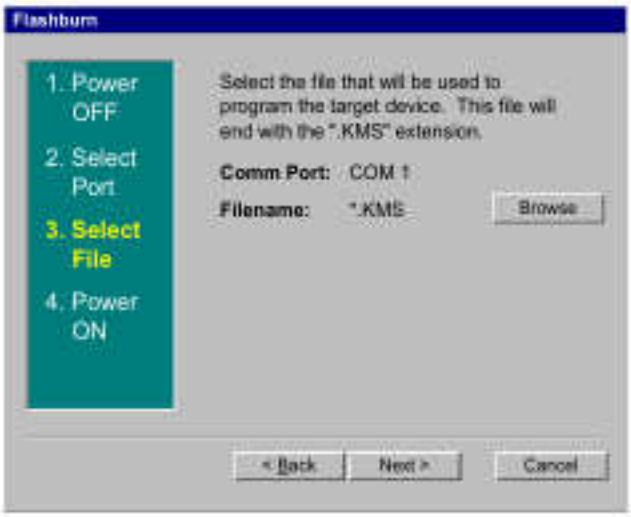
Low oil height can also introduce errors by not correctly supporting a loaded truck. This is why the correct oil height and nitrogen charge are the most critical factors in the measurement of payload. If the suspensions are not properly maintained, accurate payload measurement is not possible. In addition, suspension maintenance is very important to the life of the truck.

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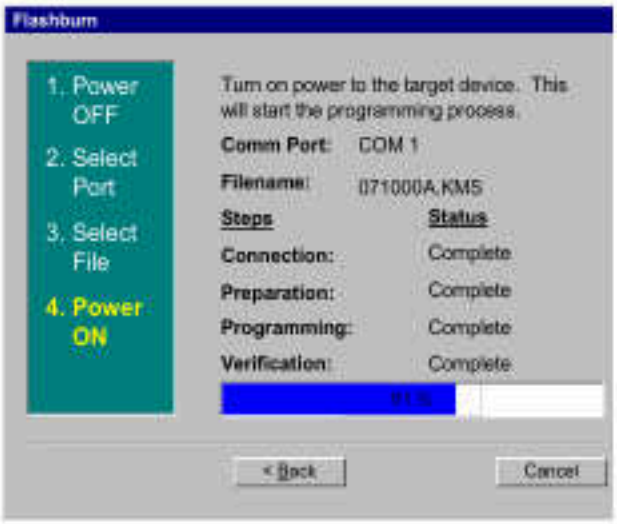
4. Confirm the proper communications port for the programming laptop. This is usually COM 1. Press "NEXT".



5. Press "BROWSE" and select the ".kms" file to program into the payload meter. Press "NEXT".



6. When instructed, turn the keyswitch ON in order to power-up the payload meter. The PC will begin to reprogram the payload meter. This process takes approximately 5 minutes.



7. After successful programming, turn the key witch OFF.
8. Wait 20 seconds and turn the keyswitch ON.
9. The payload meter will need to be configured as instructed in the manual using the Payload Data Manager software on the laptop computer.

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PLM III SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Starting Communications

The PDM software allows users to download and configure the system.



Before connecting to the payload meter, select "Change Program Options" and confirm that the program has selected the correct laptop serial port. Most laptops use Comm 1 for serial communications. The units displayed for reports and graphs by the PC software can be set on this form. Click "Done" to return to the main menu.



From the main menu, click the "Connect to Payload Meter" button. The PC will try to connect to the payload meter and request basic information from the system. In the event of communications trouble, the PC will try 3 times to connect before "timing-out". This may take several seconds.

Displayed Payload Units

Three options are available for the display of units in the PC software, reports, and graphs:



Short Tons: Payload is displayed in short tons, distances and speeds will be displayed in Miles

Metric Tons: Payload is displayed in metric tons, distances and speeds are displayed in Kilometers

Long Tons: Payload is displayed in long tons, distances and speeds are displayed in Miles

Time Units

Minutes and Seconds Example:
Five minutes and thirty-two seconds = 5:32

Decimal Minutes Example:
Five minutes and thirty-two seconds = 5.53

Connection Menu

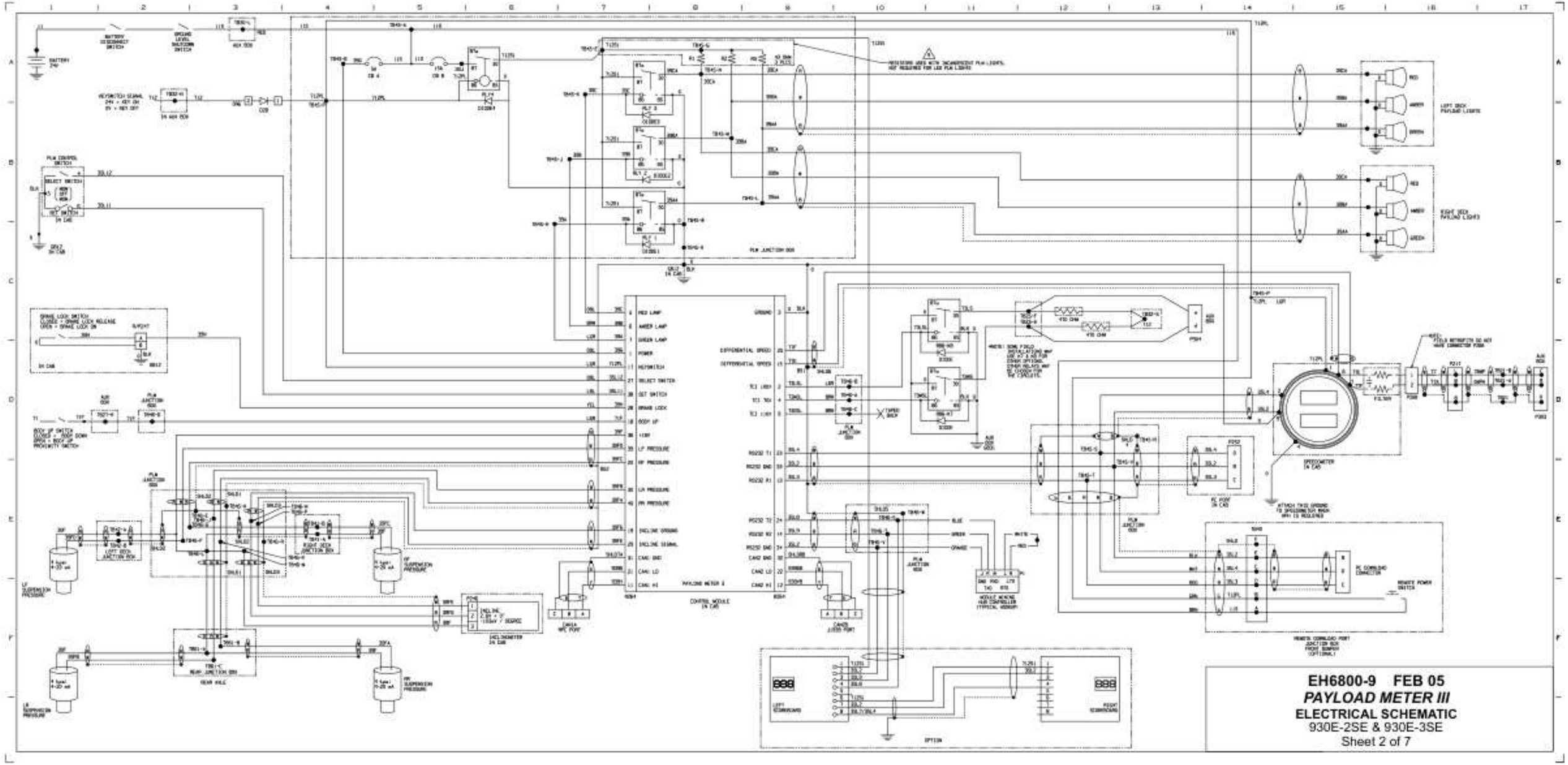


The connection screen displays basic system information to the user.

- Frame S/N should agree with the truck serial number from the serial plate located on the truck frame.
- Truck Number is an ID number assigned to the truck by the mine.
- The Payload Meter Date / Time values come from the payload meter at the moment of connection.
- Number of Haul Cycle Records is the number of haul cycles records stored in memory and available for download.
- Number of Active Alarms shows how many alarms are currently active in the system at the time of connection. If there are active alarms, the "Display Active Alarms" button is available.
- Number of Inactive Alarms shows how many alarms have been recorded in memory and are available for download.
- PLM Software Version displays the current version of software in the payload meter.

The information on the connection menu comes from the configuration of the payload system on the truck.

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