

JB1010

Ten-Channel Junction Box

Installation Manual



RICE LAKE WEIGHING SYSTEMS

Industrial Solutions on a Global Scale®



36329

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1.0 Introduction

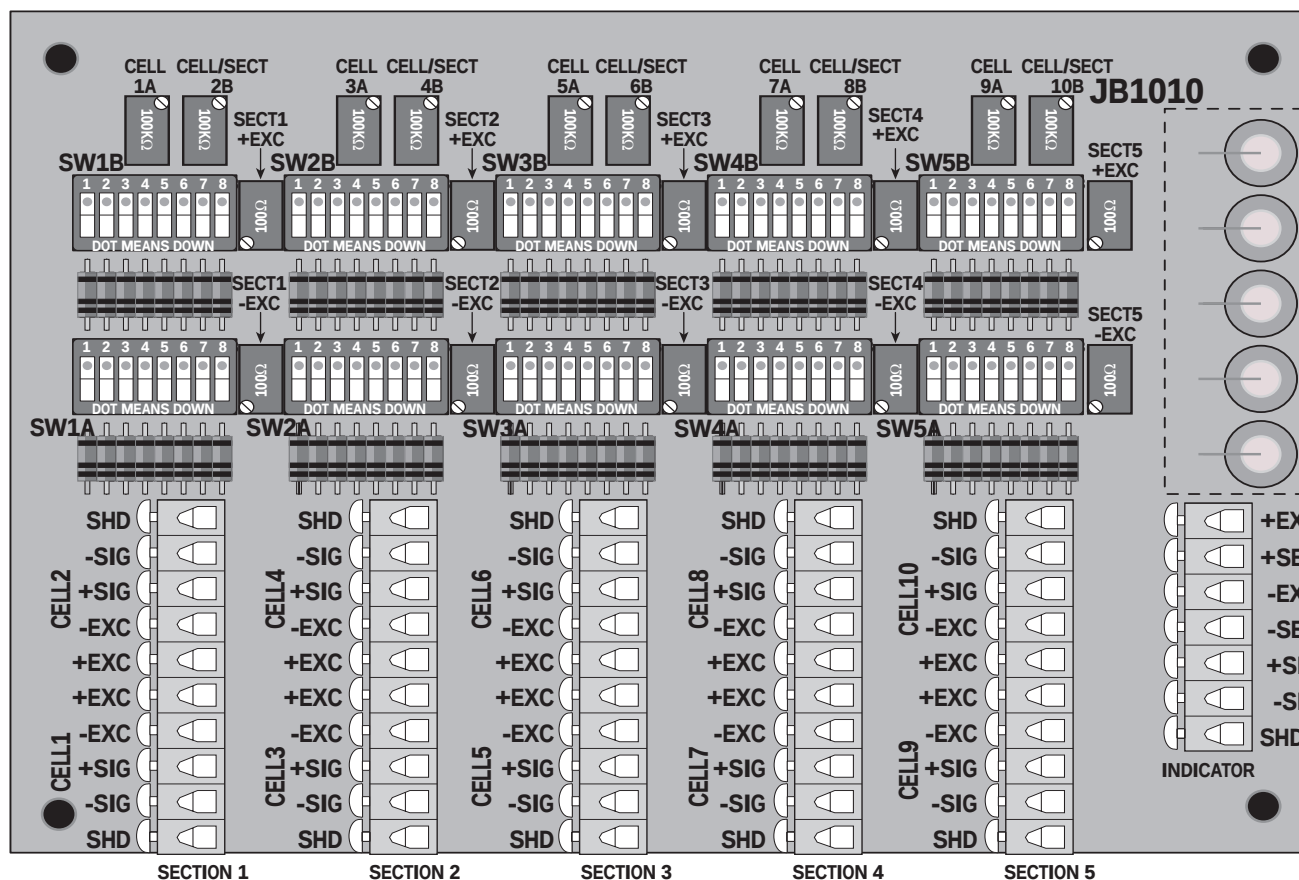
The JB1010 is normally used as a summing junction box and trimming device for up to ten strain gauge load cells. In new applications which use a single junction box, the JB1010 can be custom configured to fit many unique applications. It allows either signal or excitation trimming of three load cell arrangements: individual load cells, pairs of load cells in sections, or a combination of individual/section trimming methods. It allows use of an odd number of load cells without modification.

As a replacement board for existing applications in the field — even as part of a multi junction box trimming network — the JB1010 can replace many boards. It is ideal as a single replacement product for many separate boards for truck scales, tank scales, track scales etc. This product can be used in more than twelve configurations. Most of these configurations are used to match existing systems using more than one junction box.

When the JB1010 is used as a replacement for existing junction boxes, the configuration characteristics of the other trimming devices must be matched for proper operation. Help in determining the characteristics of existing devices will be found in the section, *Using the JB1010 in an Existing System*.

Standard JB1010 units have a local transient suppression network which is effective as a zone protection against most lightning induced transients, particularly when used with cell wiring in metal conduit.

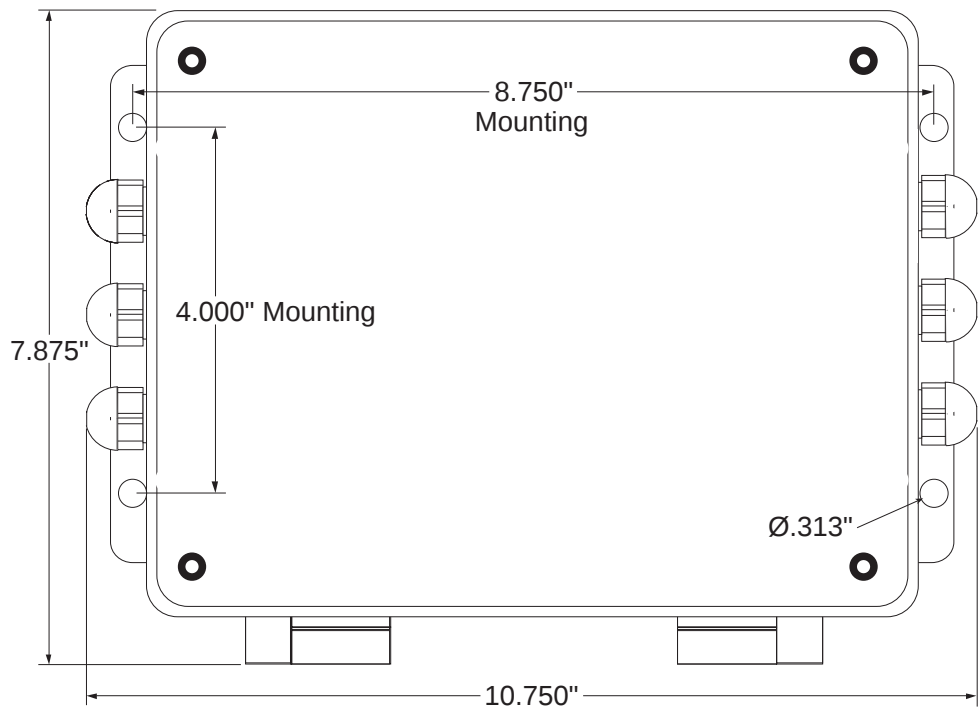
In addition to the NEMA 4 FRP junction box, the JB1010 is also available as a board-only product.



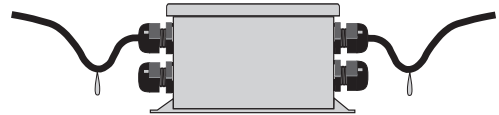
2.0 Mounting the Enclosure

The JB1010 has 4.0" X 8.75" mounting centers for #10 or 1/4" hardware. Mount the enclosure for proper service access, avoiding areas prone to flooding or onto weighbridges where vibration and shock loads may loosen connections.

The standard JB1010 has waterproof nylon cord grips to seal the cables and provide strain relief. Cable diameters from 0.157" to 0.314" can be used with these grips. When installing the cables into the enclosure, leave the strain relief loose until the connections have been routed with the enclosure fully open. When completed, tighten the grips with a wrench to prevent water from wicking into the box. To prevent water and other contaminants from entering the junction box, fill any unused cable grips with Post Screw Plugs (Part number 19538)



If cables will be exposed to fluids, bend a short downward loop in all cables near the cord grips so any fluids draining down the cables will drip off before reaching the junction box.



Use a quality desiccant in the enclosure and change it at least every six months. Change it more often if the environment is very damp or is regularly wetted down.

If using the transient protection grounding feature, install the fittings with a wrench and use an electrical grade lubricant, such as WD-40 on threads and fittings. Connect the ground lug to a single system ground rod (if locally connected) or to the grounding lug on any AC transient protector which protects the power to the indicator or load cell power supply.

3.0 General Wiring Guidelines

The JB1010 is a *universal* trimming board, designed to trim almost any set of new or existing load cells in nearly any configuration. To properly wire the JB1010, first decide what kind of application you have.

If the JB1010 is the only trimming junction box in a new system, continue on to the next page.

If the JB1010 replaces one or more boards in an existing system, skip to page 7.

Wire Preparation

The JB1010 uses spring-loaded, quick-connect wire terminals. These connectors are very reliable if used properly. The wires must be properly prepared.

Strip 3/8" of insulation from the individual wires. If the conductors are stranded wires, tin the ends of the wires using wire solder with a non-corrosive solder flux.

Inserting the Wires into the Terminals

Push down on the plastic lever with a pen or small screwdriver to compress the spring. See Figure 3. Install the wire into the compression clamps. Push the wire into the connector until you are satisfied that the wire is fully seated. Make sure the clamp is resting on the stripped portion of the wire and not on the insulation. Release the lever and pull on the wire to make sure it is secure.

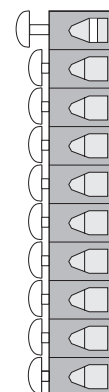


Figure 3

4.0 Wiring for New Systems

1. Use this procedure to setup a new system. Hook up all the cells in parallel with all trimming disabled. Set all switches to the disable trim setting as shown in Figure 4.
2. Connect the cells to the junction box using the connectors marked Cell 1 through Cell 10. If pairs of load cells are to be trimmed in sections (as with truck or track scales), wire both cells to the same ten-position connector. If using less than ten cells, leave unused connectors empty.
3. If you have an odd number of load cells, connect the odd cell to an odd-numbered (A) unused cell connector (3, or 5, or 7). Configure that connector as shown in Figure 5. You must disable the trimming to any unused cell connectors.
4. Connect the indicator cable to the terminal strip marked "TO INDICATOR". Use six wire shielded cable and activate the remote sensing of the indicator. The system will drift less and generally be more stable with sense leads.
5. Turn on the indicator. Is this indicator reading stable, or does it drift? If the system appears stable in this setting, then consider doing a temporary calibration. Set a known weight on the scale deck and do a calibration sequence to set the sensitivity of the meter to about the final calibration required.

Is the system still stable? If the system fails to repeat to zero, drifts, or exhibits instability, you must fix the problem before continuing. You cannot trim a system which will not repeat.

If the system is stable, and all you want to do is connect the cells in parallel, you are finished. Do a final calibration of the system using the zero and span adjustments on the weight indicator.

6. If you want to trim the system for matched load cell output, go to step 1 on the following page.

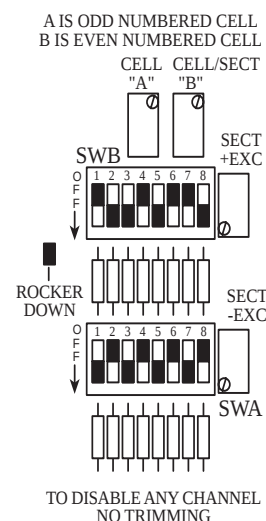


Figure 4

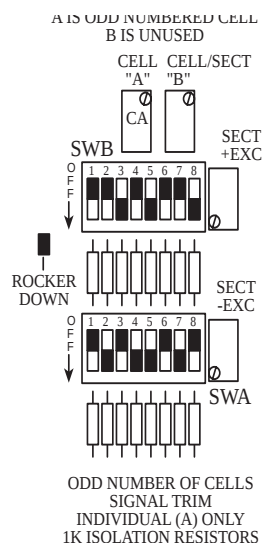


Figure 5

5.0 Trimming Load Cell Output

5.1 Trimming Individual Cells

1. Once the system appears stable, determine what and how you want to trim. If the cells will be trimmed individually, we recommend a signal trim mode. While you can select either 2.5K Ω or 1K Ω isolation resistors, we recommend the 1K Ω resistors.

Engage trimming for only those terminals which have load cells connected. If using signal trim for individual cells with 1K Ω isolation resistors, configure the switches for active connectors as shown in figure 6.

If using a different trimming combination (2.5K Ω resistors, section trim, excitation trim, etc.) , see the *Complete Switch Settings Chart* on page 6.

2. Turn all potentiometers to their full clockwise setting. This will produce the maximum voltage (minimum trim) on all cells. Always begin with minimum trim and never “center the pots” so you can go up or down.
3. Place a test weight onto the scale directly over each load cell in turn to determine which cell has the lowest output. This cell will be used as the system reference and will not be trimmed.
4. Trimming of individual load cells is done by placing the weight over each individual cell and then adding resistance to reduce the voltage. That reduction is done by turning the potentiometer for that cell counter-clockwise until the reading produced by that cell matches that of the reference cell.

Trim odd-numbered cells using the potentiometers marked “Cell A”. Trim even-numbered cells with the potentiometer marked “Cell/Sect B”. Figure 6 designates this by labeling CA (Cell A) and CB (Cell B) within the appropriate potentiometer outline. It doesn’t matter what the cell absolute outputs are, as long as they are the same.

5. Readings are somewhat interactive, and you may have to repeat the trimming procedure to get extremely close matching of outputs.
6. Once the cell outputs are the same, do a final calibration of the system using the zero and span adjustments on the weight indicator.

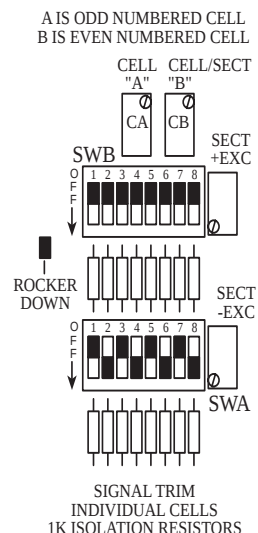


Figure 6

5.2 Trimming Cells in Sections

Trimming in sections assumes there are an even number of load cells to be trimmed in pairs. We recommend using the 1K Ω signal trim section mode as shown in Figure 7 if possible.

In this and other configuration modes using both section and signal trim, the “Cell/Sect B” potentiometer trims both the A and B load cell of that section as a pair. This is indicated in Figure 7 by the ST (Sectional Trim) within the “Cell/Sect B” outline. Turning the “Cell/Sect B” potentiometer counterclockwise will increase resistance and trim the section comprised of the two load cells wired to the connector below the SWA switchbank.

Remember to disable any unused channels as shown in Figure 4 on page 3.

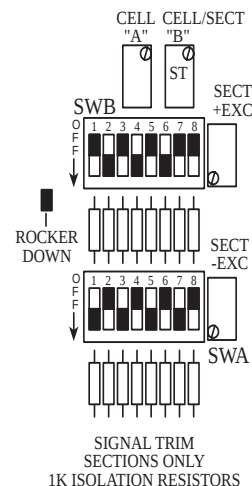


Figure 7

5.3 Trimming Both Individual Cells and Sections (Full Feature)

This trimming selection is made by setting the switches for one of the Full Feature configurations as shown on the bottom row of switch settings on page 6. Figure 8 at right is an example of a Full Feature configuration using 1K isolation resistors. Use the following procedure to trim the system in this example:

1. First, place a test weight over each of the two individual load cells of the section in turn to see which cell has the lower signal. Individually signal trim the other load cell using the appropriate “Cell A” or “Cell B” potentiometer until both cells match at some value.

Repeat this procedure on each sectional load cell pair.

2. Once the cells in each section match each other, it is time to trim the sections. There are several ways to do this by using the excitation trimming potentiometers. In all cases, find the section which has the lowest output reading and use this as your system reference. Don't trim that section. Make all others the same as this one.
3. The sections in this application may be trimmed using the “SECT +EXC” and “SECT - EXC” potentiometers. The sections are trimmed using excitation trimming since there is normally only a small amount of trim required. The best way is to apply the test load over the section and then turn the + EXC and - EXC potentiometers counterclockwise by the same amount. This will minimize the amount of zero shift introduced into the system during trimming. Of course, you should recheck the system by removing the weights, zeroing the scale, and then retest and adjust as required. Continue adjusting the sections until all sections agree.
4. Calibrate the scale with test weights using the indicator span and zero. Recheck the sections to make sure no interactive errors have caused unwanted shifts.

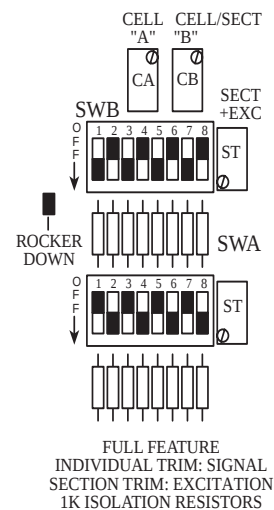


Figure 8

6.0 Transient Protection System

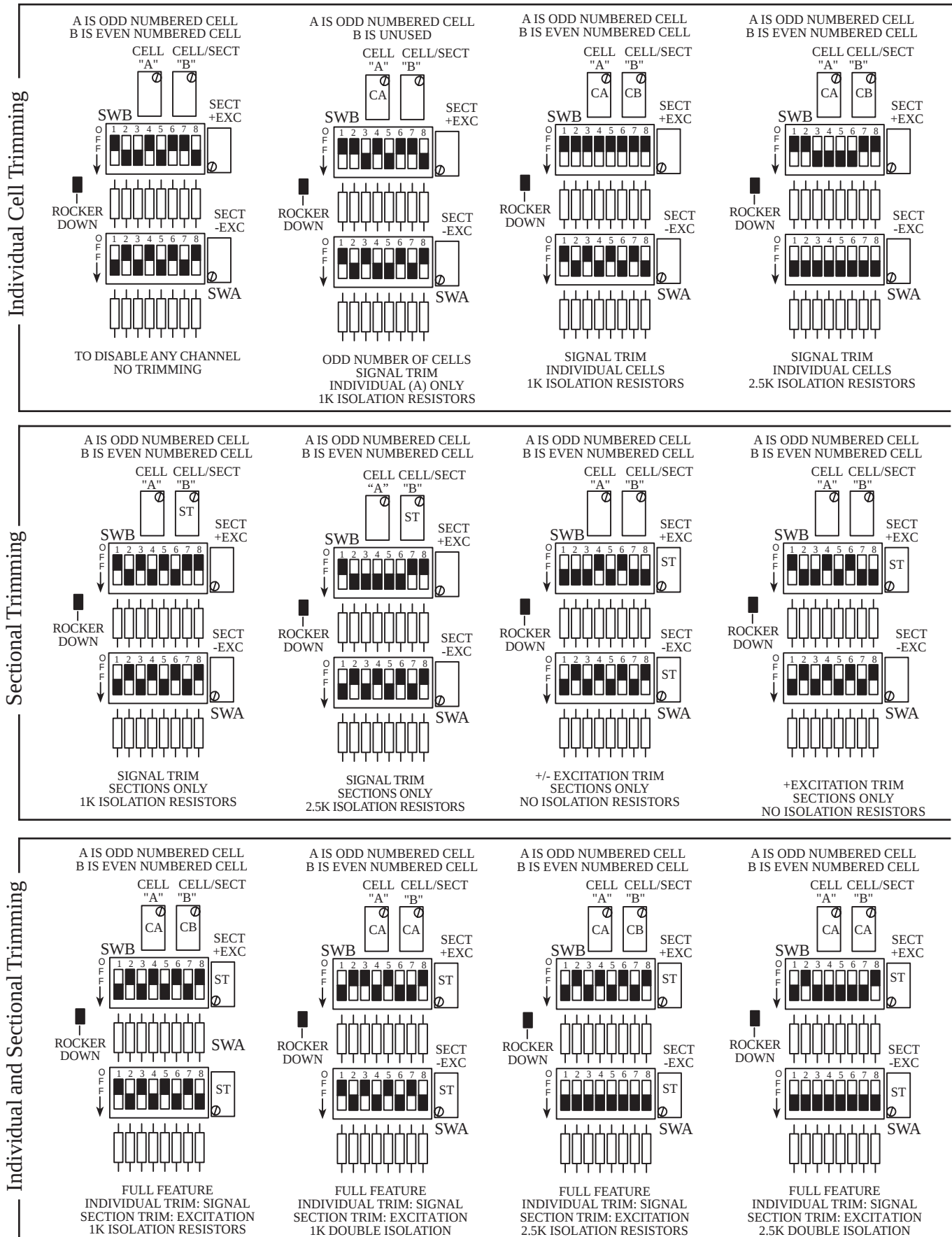
The transient protection network uses gas tubes selected for low leakage to ground in a network that has been proven effective with load cells. Connect the ground stud on the case to a suitable low impedance ground. If a local ground is used, make sure that it is a single ground rod and not a “network”. The best place to ground is to the ground lug on the side of the transient suppressor which protects the source of the excitation voltage. This keeps the system on a single point ground.

If the gas tubes are hit by lightning or transients related to lightning, they may begin to leak to ground. This problem usually shows up as instability, drift, or an overload or underload condition on the indicator. If this occurs, remove the ground wire and see if the problem persists. If it goes away, then the board may be bad or load cells may be damaged. Use a quality voltmeter with a nano-siemman conductivity range to find the leakage to ground and correct it. Gas tubes which fail while protecting against transients are intentionally sacrificial and not a warranty item. They are simply performing their function in the system.

If you think the board may be damaged, reset the DIP switches to disable all trimming as shown in Figure 4 on page 3, being certain to first mark down how the switches were set. Disconnect the ground wire from the JB1010. This effectively hooks all cells in parallel, disables all trim and isolation, and removes any leakage source to ground. If the system problems still persists, carefully check the load cell cable and load cells for damage.

Return the switches to their previous positions you have marked down once the problem has been repaired. If new cells have been added, they must be trimmed as part of recalibration.

7.0 Complete Switch Settings Chart



8.0 Using The JB1010 In An Existing System

Large vehicle scales often have two, three, or four junction boxes connected into a network. When servicing these scales, you don't have a choice of what's going to fail. When one of the junction boxes fails, it shuts the whole scale down. The service technician rarely has the right board with him to replace a third party junction board. As a universal board, the JB1010 can usually serve as a replacement.

The JB1010 can adapt its configurations to match almost any common (and some uncommon) summing boards. To do this, you can study the old board, look for isolation resistors, and see how the trimming works. Sometimes, however, you have to make an intelligent guess.

Most large trimming boards are signal trim. If you see a large number of resistors on the circuit board, it is a good bet that the board is signal trim. Most signal trim boards either have $2.5K\Omega$ or $1K\Omega$ isolation resistors. If the board has both individual cell and section trimming, then there are often two sets of isolation resistors.

Use the following strategy to identify and match existing trim boards:

1. Are there many resistors in the existing boxes? If so, what is the value of the ones most prevalent on the card. These are almost always the isolation resistors. If you can't read the value, guess $2.5K\Omega$.
2. Are there any adjustment potentiometers for individual cells? Are there any adjustment potentiometers for sections? Are there both? If there is only a single set of potentiometers, then use the value of the isolation resistors. Guess $2.5K\Omega$ if you aren't sure. If there are both individual and section trim, then choose the double isolation examples shown on page 6.
3. If you can't find any isolation resistors, setup the board to disable trimming. Read on to tell if the trim you have selected is correct. Make sure to disable any channels which are not in use.
4. If the junction box you are replacing has an expansion port, use any unused cell (disable trim on it first) as the expansion output.

In any case, power up the system and see if the indicator appears to work. If you get stable numbers, you are on the right track.

If you are using signal trimming, you can tell if the isolation resistors match by the output of the cells. Put a weight on cells connected to an existing box and record the value. Put the same weight on a cell connected to the JB1010. If the reading is nearly the same, then the isolation resistor setting is probably correct. If the weight from the JB1010 is much too high, then the isolation resistors you have chosen are too low for the rest of the system or the system may have two layers of isolation resistors. If the weight from the JB1010 is much too low, then the isolation resistors you have chosen are too high for the rest of the system. You must match the isolation resistors as closely as possible so that the cell outputs are nearly the same. Once this matching is done, then trim the total system like any other scale.

9.0 Schematic Drawing of Connector Section (Two Load Cells)

