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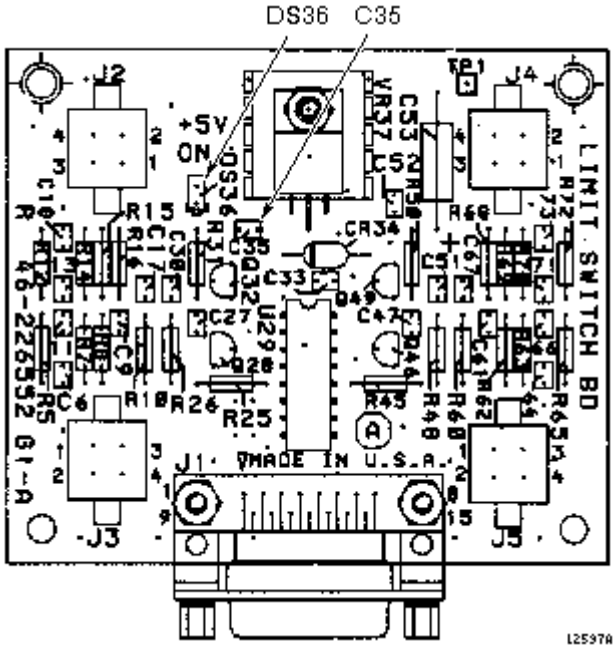
Description - This procedure verifies longitudinal table movement, forward (into bore) and reverse (out of bore).

1- HOME LIMIT SWITCH BOARD (MG3 A1 A1) CHECK

1. Check that DS36 LED is lit on Limit Switch board (rear pedestal, inside Magnet Interface #1) for indication of +5 Vdc (see Illustration 1-1).

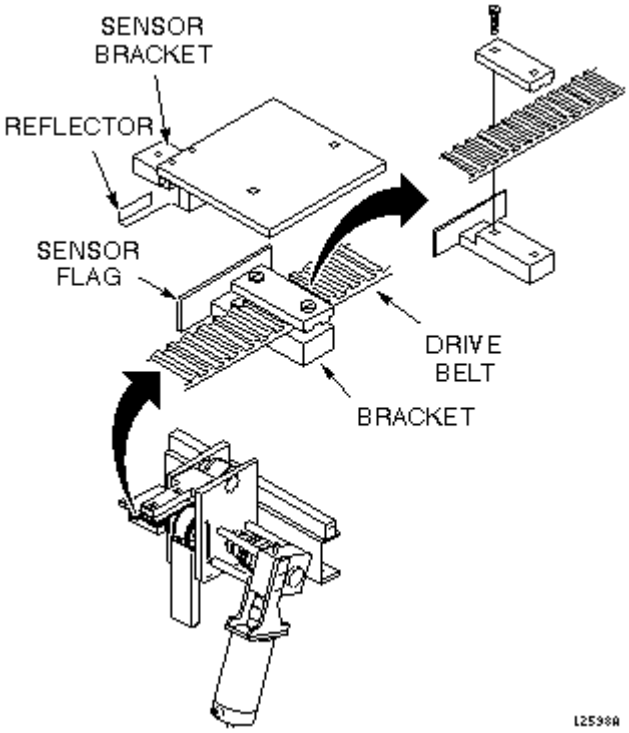


LIMIT SWITCH BOARD
ILLUSTRATION 1-1

2. If DS36 LED is not lit, verify that 8 Vdc is coming into the board by measuring voltage across C35 on board (see Illustration 1-1).

2- LONGITUDINAL HOME DETECT

1. Verify, by visual inspection, that the optical sensor flag (attached to longitudinal drive belt) is between the sensor and reflector when carriage is in the Home position (see Illustration 2-1).



SENSOR FLAG POSITION FOR HME DETECT
ILLUSTRATION 2-1

2. Verify, upon initial TPS download after the cradle is moved to Home position, that a zero is displayed on the Magnet Enclosure display when the carriage is in the Home position.

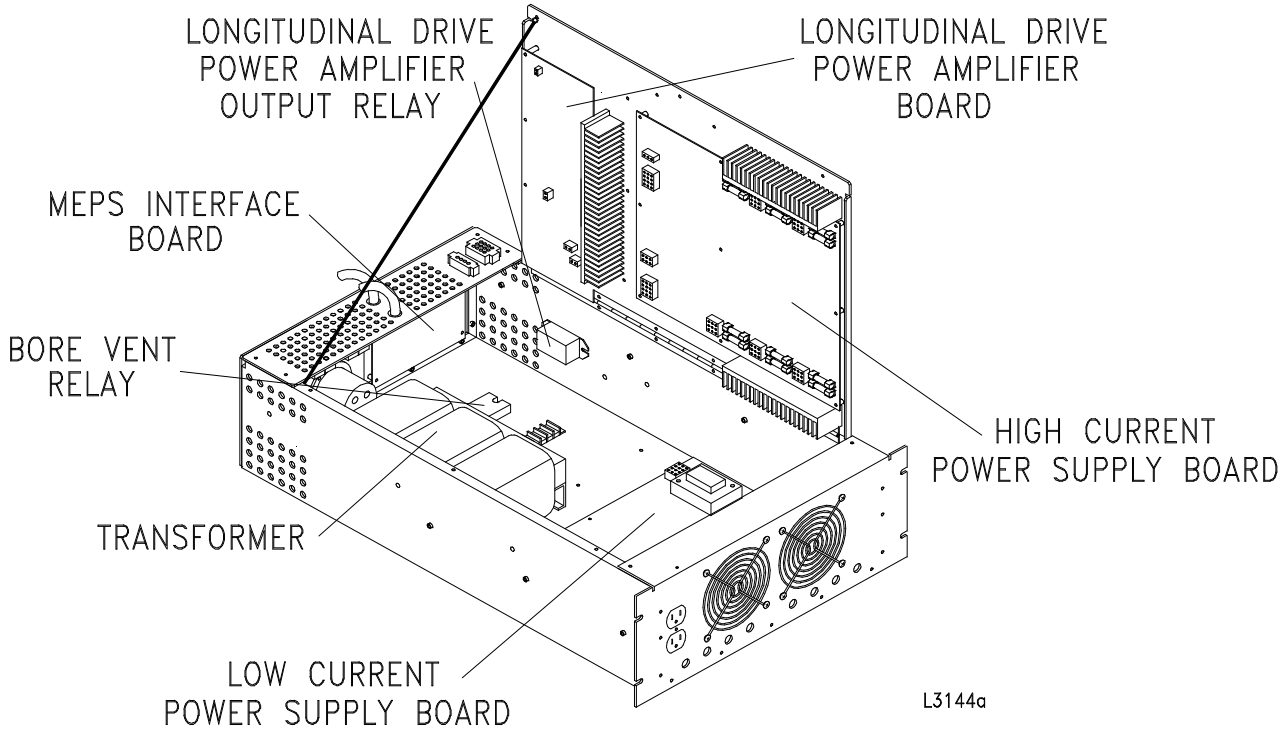
3- LONGITUDINAL DRIVE MOTION CHECKS

1. Bring Signa software up in order to allow table movement using the control buttons on the magnet enclosure.

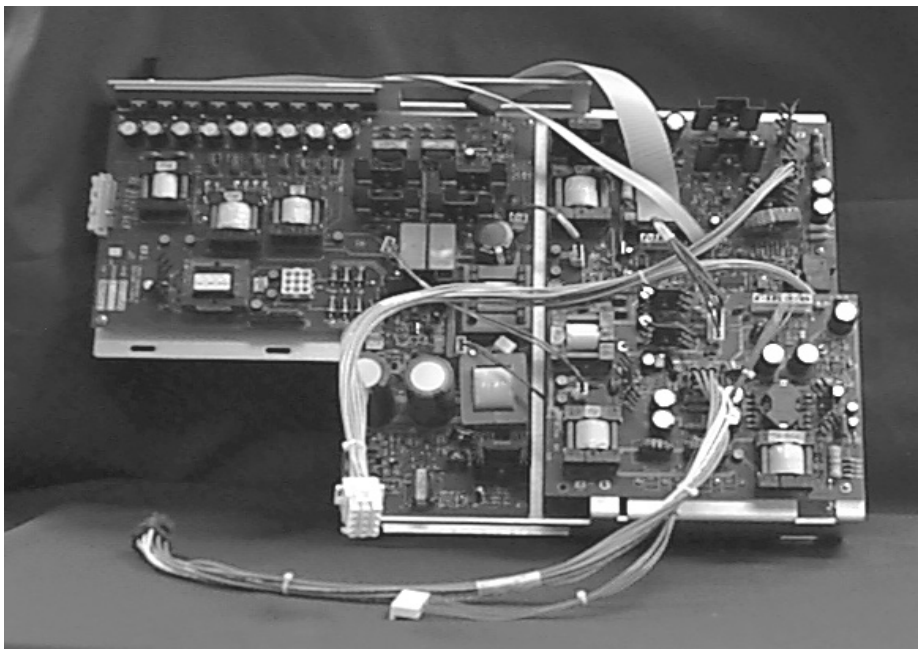
2. Check that relay MR1 A14 K1 contacts are closed when longitudinal table movement is invoked.

   For RF/PEN Cabinet, see Illustration 3-1 for relay location inside the Magnet Enclosure Power Supply Module.

   For RF/PEN II Cabinet, see Illustration 3-2 for relay location on the Dock/Light Power Supply Board.



MAGNET ROOM POWER SUPPLY MODULE COMPONENTS
ILLUSTRATION 3-1



DOCK/LIGHT POWER SUPPLY MODULE
ILLUSTRATION 3-2

3. If the table does not move and the relay contacts do not close, replace the relay. Verify that there are no obstructions in bridge, and that longitudinal drive belt is in place.

4- LONGITUDINAL DRIVE ENCODER

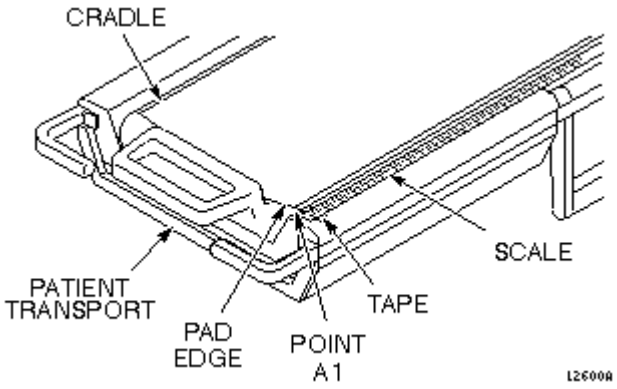
Materials Required:

A nonferrous scale that can accurately measure 800 mm or more.

WARNING!

POSSIBLE PERSONAL INJURY! TOOLS MADE OF FERROUS OR MAGNETIC MATERIAL MAY BECOME DANGEROUS PROJECTILES AND CAUSE EQUIPMENT DAMAGE, OR BODILY INJURY WHEN USED NEAR THE MAGNET. USE ONLY A NONFERROUS SCALE FOR THIS PROCEDURE.

1. Apply a piece of tape, aligned with the carriage pad edge, to the patient transport (see Illustration 4-1).



MARKING/INDEXING REFERENCE POINT
ILLUSTRATION 4-1

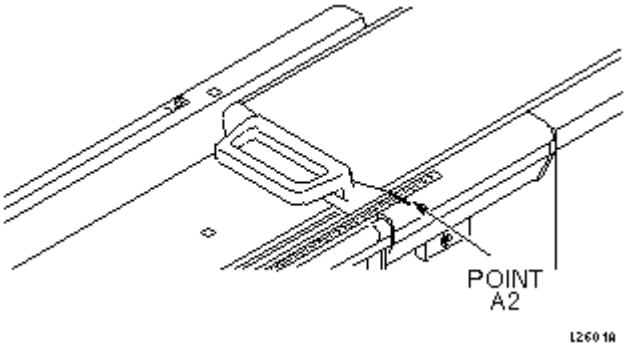
2. Place the scale along the patient transport and align a convenient reference point at the end of the scale to the tape edge (e.g., 0, or 800 mm).

   a. Record the scale point as **A1** in Table 4-1.
   b. Record the shroud display reading as **D1** in Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1
DATA AND CALCULATION TABLE

A1=	D1=
A2=	D2=
DD |(D2-A1)|=	
DA |(A2-A1)|=	

3. Manually move the table to a point near the opposite end of the scale, at least 700 mm from the first point, as Illustration 4-2 shows.



READING POINT A2
ILLUSTRATION 4-2

Note

To eliminate backlash errors, approach the point from the same direction that the first point was approached from.

4. Record the scale reading as **A2**, and the value on the shroud display as **D2** in Table 4-1.

5. Calculate the actual distance travelled as **DA = |(A2-A1)|**, record value in Table 4-1.

6. Calculate the shroud distance as **DD = |(D2-D1)|**, record value in Table 4-1. If DD differs from DA by 1 mm or less, no calibration is needed.

7. If DD differs from DA by more than 1 mm, refer to the calibration procedure tab, procedure for Longitudinal Drive System, Section 1- Longitudinal Drive Calibration.

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	AUTHOR	PRIMARY REASONS FOR CHANGE
A	April 17, 1998	W. Pasciak	Initial release converted to Word
0	January 4, 1999	K. Keshena	Adjustments to style.