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1- TOOLS REQUIRED

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

WARNING!

POSSIBLE PERSONAL INJURY AND/OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE! 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.

Note

Longitudinal Drive Calibration must be performed before the Electrical Isocenter Calibration procedure**.**

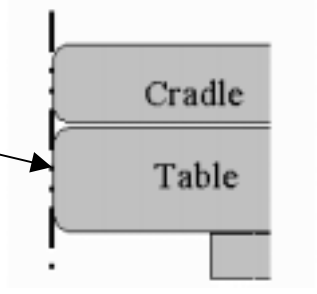
Note:

The Cradle is driven by a notched drive belt and pulley system that insures no slippage. It is possible, that the belt could stretch over time. Adjustment of the drive belt is usually not necessary. However, if the notched drive belt has skipped the original location on the drive pulley it is important to re-locate the drive belt as close to the original position before making adjustments to the Optical Sensors for the Home Physical position and the SRI Home position. See Cradle Drive Belt Adjustment Procedure.

2- CRADLE FUNCTIONAL CHECK

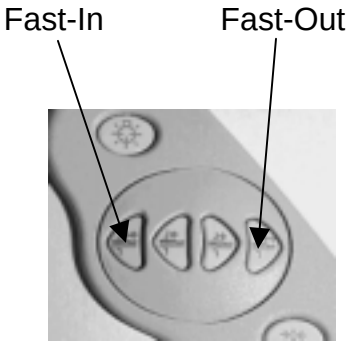
2-1 Cradle /Table Physical Alignment Check

1. Move the cradle to the home position. Using the cradle In-Slow or Out- slow button, (see Illustration 1-2) Visually, the cradle should come to a smooth stop, and be visually aligned with the rear of the table, (see Illustration 1-1).



CRADLE/TABLE ALIGNMENT

ILLUSTRATION 1-1

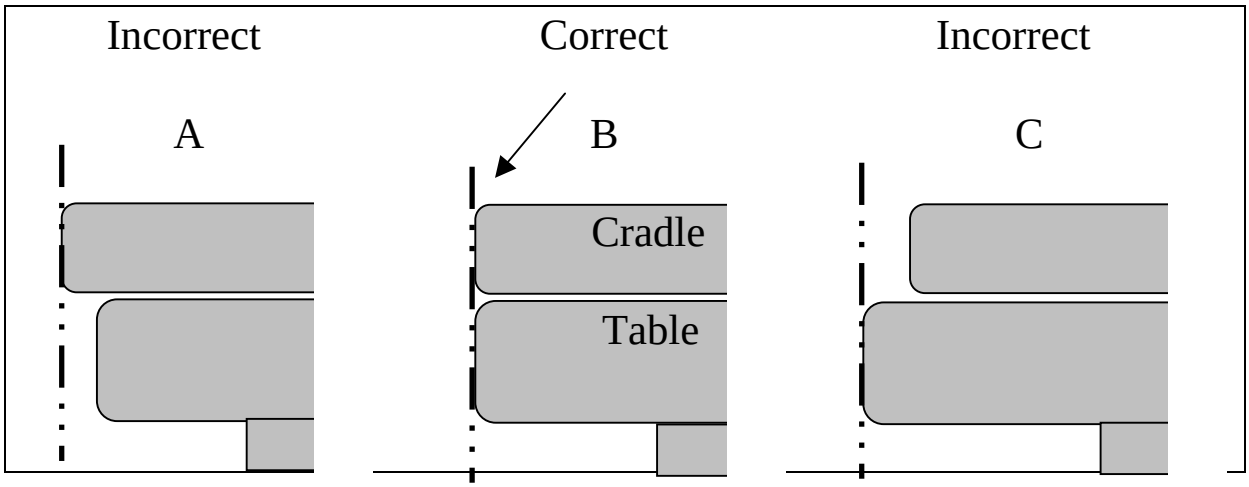


KEYPAD

ILLUSTRATION 1-2

- If the table appears to be operating smoothly when move into and out of the magnet, and stops smoothly at both the Home position and its fully extended position, No adjustment is necessary. (See Illustration 1-3 for an example of correct Table/Cradle alignment)

- If the cradle drives past the rear of the table or does not move far enough to the rear of the table to give a smooth visual appearance, You must perform the Longitudinal Drive System Calibration Procedure. (See Illustration 1-3 for an example of Incorrect Table/Cradle alignment)

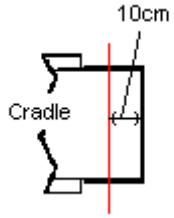


TABLE/CRADLE ALIGNMENT
ILLUSTRATION 1-3

2-2 Cradle Stop Repeatability

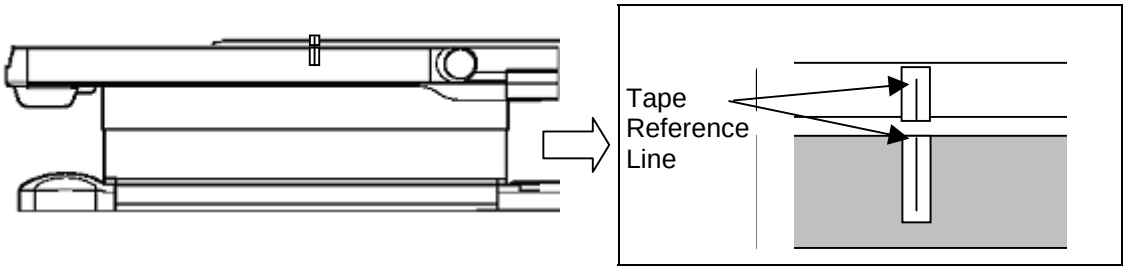
The purpose of this procedure is to identify gross errors in the cradle drive system which could relate to possible encoder problems, excessive cradle drive system wear or clutch drive slippage.

1. Turn [Alignment Light] ON.
2. Advance the cradle until alignment light hit at 10cm from the cradle edge.



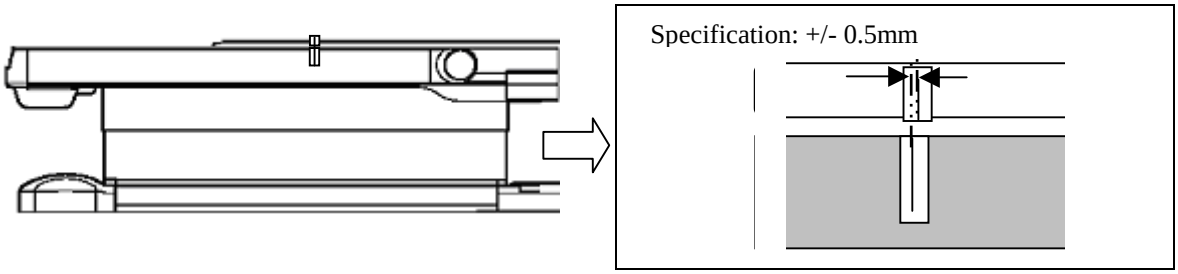
ALIGNMENT LIGHT
ILLUSTRATION 1-4

3. Press [Land Mark] button.
4. Press [Adv to scan] button to send the cradle to the Magnet center.
5. Place a piece of masking tape on the cradle and another piece on the edge of the table. Use a straight edge and make a reference line using a pen or pencil across both pieces of masking tape.



MASKING TAPE
ILLUSTRATION 1-5

6. Press the [Out] button and move the cradle to out limit.
7. Press [Adv to scan] button to send the cradle to the Magnet center.
8. Verify that the difference between cradle tale and table tape is within 0.5mm.

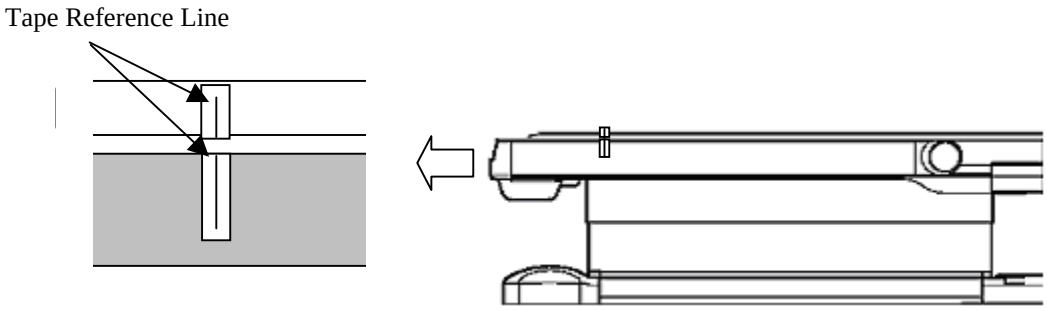


REPEATABILITY CHECK
ILLUSTRATION 1-6

9. Remove the Masking Tape.

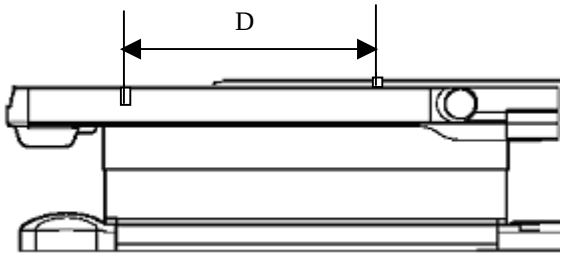
2-3 Cradle Longitudinal Position Accuracy

1. Move the cradle to out limit. Then move the cradle into the bore until the magnet display reads [0050]. Place a piece of masking tape on the cradle near the point farthest from the magnet and another piece on the edge of the table. Use a straight edge and make a reference line using a pen or pencil across both pieces of masking tape.



TABLE/CRADLE ALIGNMENT
ILLUSTRATION 1-7

2. Send the cradle forward so that the magnet display indicates [0850].
3. Measure the actual distance of the cradle movement (D).
4. Verify that the Table movement distance satisfies the following specification.
   Specification $|D - 800| \leq 1$ mm



LONGITUDINAL ACURACY CHECK
ILLUSTRATION 1-8

8. Restore the Table.

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	AUTHOR	PRIMARY REASONS FOR CHANGE
0	Sept 25, 2000	D. Hofstetter	Initial version.
1	June 3, 2003	Y.Masumo	P4: Updated procedure and added specification. P5: Added procedure.