Innovation In and
Out of Parlour

Extra Parlour Control Manual

Date - March 2010

Part Number - 39-0113

GOOD PRACTICE: Control and Feeder Cables and Conduit.

- Cables must be kept as short as possible running directly from point to point. Cut out any excess cable rather than leaving it coiled.
- Wherever possible cables should be contained in a waterproof conduit using the correct csa cable specified in the diagrams.
- Entries must be made into the bottom of power supply or control casings but never into the top. This will invalidate the warranty.
- Strip existing cables back to bright copper before connection.
- Keep multicore cables away from other cables especially those carrying mains or heavy currents. Cross only at 90° where necessary and do not enclose in conduit with other cables.

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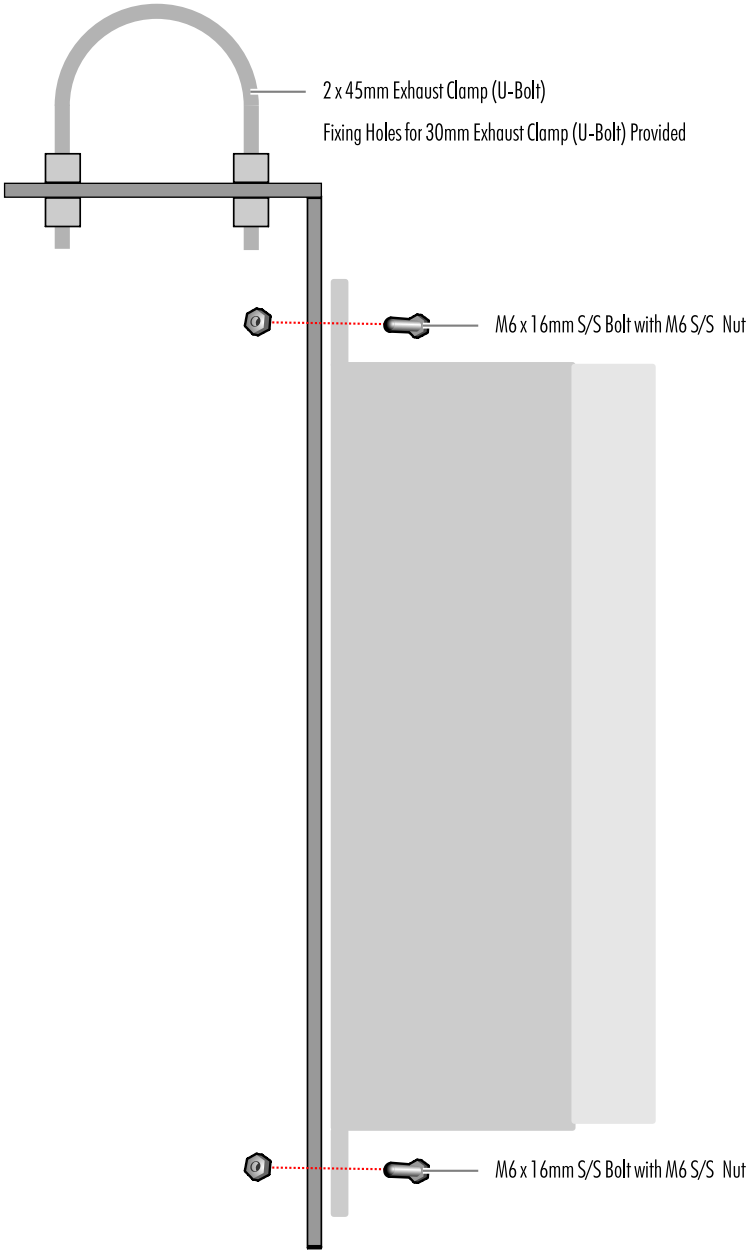
Good Installation Practice: Adopting good engineering practice during installation will avoid most problems with electronic control systems.

- Check the existing wiring carefully. Do not assume that it will be up to the required standard. It may have been extended with thinner wire and be unable to carry the current without a volt drop.
- Termination of cables in enclosures. Do not coil excess cable in enclosures. Loops are good transmitters of interference.
- Do not use a single aperture gland for several cables. Moisture can migrate through the gaps between the cables and cause damage to internal electronic components. Moisture damage caused in this way is not covered under warranty.
- Never run cables which are connected to ATL control units alongside mains cables. Even if they have been disconnected, they can still be carrying and transmitting interference.
- Do not place data or coaxial cables connected to ATL control units within existing conduits with other cables connected to other systems; especially unsmoothed power cables. This is a prime source of interference especially if connected to pulsators or feeder motors without diodes installed. NB - When a solenoid coil is switched off the reverse voltage is generally 10 times the peak supply voltage, with a 24vDC supply, this can be in excess of 300 volts.
- Interference is most likely on mains systems which exhibit volt drops when the parlour load is switched on.
- Variable speed drives are becoming very common. Make sure that they are installed to the manufacturers instructions. Screened cable must be used between the drive and any motors, if not electronic systems can be affected.
- RFID antennas are looking for signals around 130Khz. Variable speed drives often operate at frequencies around this value. Good installation of the variable speed drive circuit is essential to prevent interference.
- Mains earth supplies can be a source of interference. Check the voltage between the mains earth and the neutral. If there is a voltage above 3-4volts, there is a possibility that interference will be present. Earth problems of this nature can usually be avoided by fitting earth trips and separate earth electrode, which is isolated from the mains earth system.

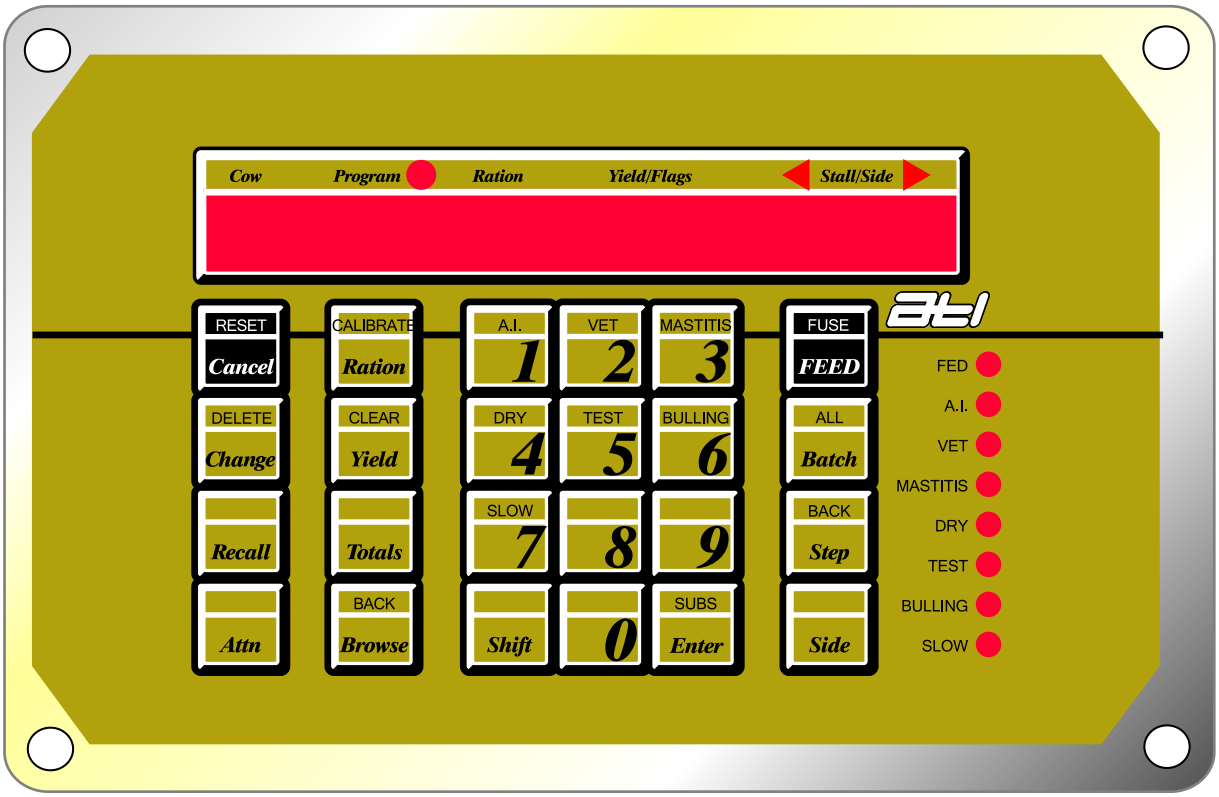
Extra Parlour Control Siting and Mounting:

The Extra Parlour Control comes with a bracket and fixing kit. This should be used to mount the control onto a crossover in the milking parlour pit.

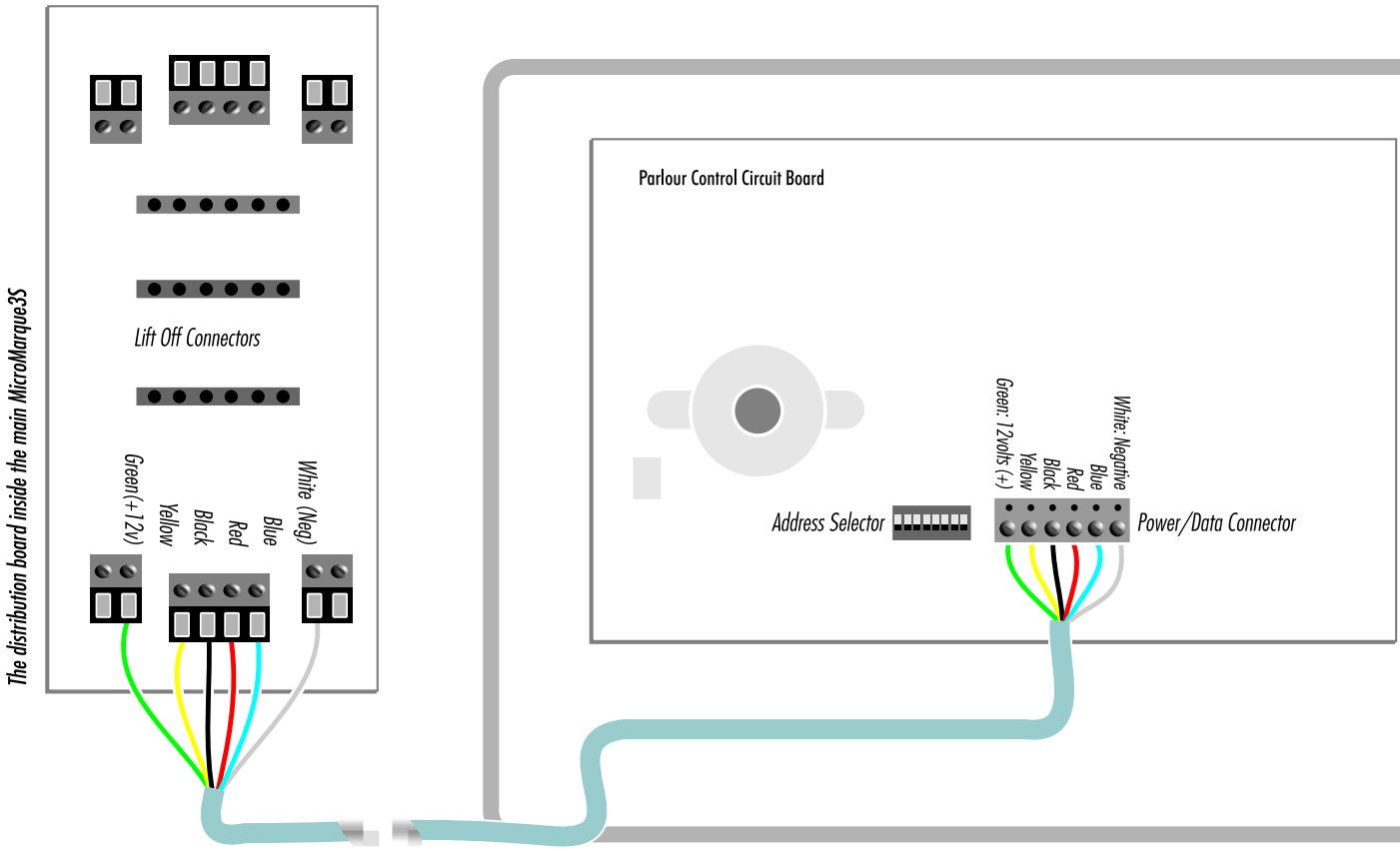


The Extra Parlour Control

The Extra parlour Control provides all the functionality of the MicroMarque3S at another terminal in the parlour.



MicroMarque3S to Parlour Control Connections



Setting the Parlour Control Address

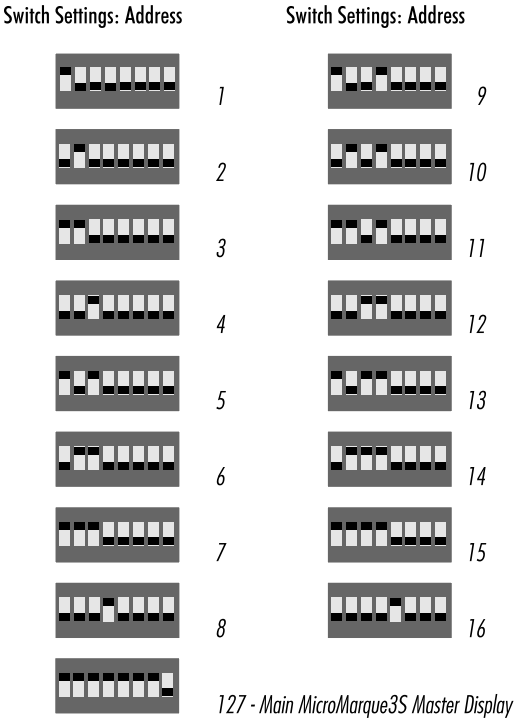
The MicroMarque3S continually 'interrogates' the parlour controls searching for incoming data. So that the source of the data can be identified, each parlour control is given a unique number known as its Address. This is set up on each parlour control by a group of miniature switches located to the left of the power/data connector. The switches are numbered 1 through 8 and are closed when the small switch tab is moved up toward the 'ON' legend.

Switch number (8) is not used in the address.
Address zero (0) is not valid; the controls must start at '1'.
No two parlour controls can share the same address.

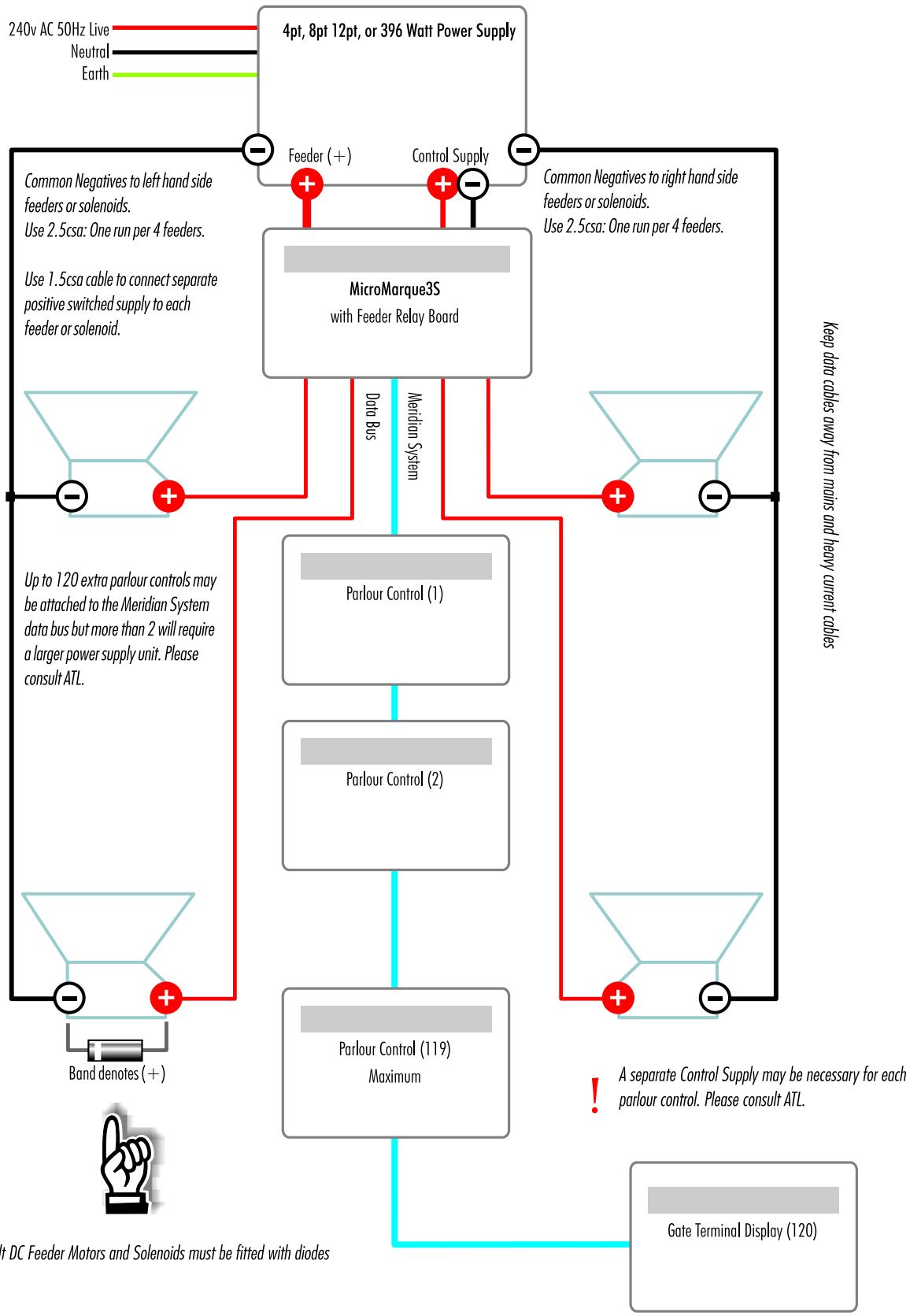
Using a small screwdriver or pencil, set the switches in sequence along the parlour according to the diagram opposite. The main MicroMarque3S must have the address '127'. All switches except (8) ON.

Selecting the Parlour Side.

If a parlour control is mounted facing the opposite direction to the convention, the Side Indicators will need to be changed to reflect 'true' left and right. This is achieved by switch (8). Turn it 'ON' to swap the indicators.



MicroMarque3S with additional Parlour Controls



12 and 24volt DC Feeder Motors and Solenoids must be fitted with diodes

Using the Extra Parlour Control

The Extra Parlour Control operates in exactly the same way as the MicroMarque3S. Therefore, please refer the MicroMarque3S manual for information on how to use the Extra Parlour Control.