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Schematic/Electrical Parts

Remote Data Entry Controller Mark IV Controls

Read the separate safety manual before installing, operating, or servicing

PELLERIN MILNOR CORPORATION POST OFFICE BOX 400, KENNER, LOUISIANA 70063-0400, U.S.A.

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ME6RDES1BE/14085A

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COMPONENT PARTS LIST

W6RD4PL/2004422N

COMPONENT NUMBER	FUNCTION OF THIS COMPONENT	WHERE TO FIND THIS COMPONENT	MILNOR P/N	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
BA	**>>PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS**				
BBB-1	BOARD-BATTERY BACKUP	W6RD4BW	08BSBB1T	BOARD: SER BATT BACKUP->TEST	CONTROLLER BX
B024-1	BOARD-24 OUTPUT #1	W6DR4BW	08BSO24AT	BD:SERIAL 24 OUTPUT->TEST	CONTROLLER BX
B024-2	BOARD-24 OUTPUT #2	W6DR4BW	08BSO24AT	BD:SERIAL 24 OUTPUT->TEST	CONTROLLER BX
BPB	BOARD-MICROPROCESSOR	W6DR4BW	08BSPDT	8088 SERIAL PROCESSOR->TEST	CONTROLLER BX
ED	**>>DISPLAY-ELECTRONIC**				
EDMP	DISPLAY-MICROPROCESSOR	W6DR4BW	08BSEVFD3T	VF DISPLAY BUF-LG BD->TEST	CONTROLLER BX
ES	**>>POWER SUPPLY-ELECTRONIC**				
ESPS1	POWER SUPPLY-MICROPROCESSOR	W6DR4BW	08PSS3401T	40 WATT POWER SUPPLY TESTED	CONTROLLER BX
KB	**>>KEYBOARD-ELECTRONIC**				
KBM	KEYPAD-MICROPROCESSOR	W6DR4BW	08ND0206N	KEYPAD-DOME-2X6 MATRIX NUME.	CONTROLLER BX
SH	**>>SWITCH-HAND OPERATED**				
SHSG	SWITCH-SIGNAL CANCEL	W6DR4BW	09N405PY10	SWASS PB YELLOW INO	CONTROLLER BX
SHSMA	SWITCH-MASTER	W6DR4BW	09N405M210	SWASS M2W 1NO	CONTROLLER BX
SK	**>>SWITCH-KEYLOCK**				
SKPR	KEYSWITCH-PROGRAM	W6DR4BW	09N127C	KEYSW SPST 7A120VAC SCREW TERM	CONTROLLER BX

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PELLERIN MILNOR CORPORATION
LIMITED STANDARD WARRANTY

We warrant to the original purchaser that MILNOR machines including electronic hardware/software (hereafter referred to as "equipment"), will be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of shipment (unless the time period is specifically extended for certain parts pursuant to a specific MILNOR published extended warranty) from our factory with no operating hour limitation. This warranty is contingent upon the equipment being installed, operated and serviced as specified in the operating manual supplied with the equipment, and operated under normal conditions by competent operators.

Providing we receive written notification of a warranted defect within 30 days of its discovery, we will at our option repair or replace the defective part or parts, FOB our factory. We retain the right to require inspection of the parts claimed defective in our factory prior to repairing or replacing same. We will not be responsible, or in any way liable, for unauthorized repairs or service to our equipment, and this warranty shall be void if the equipment is tampered with, modified, or abused, used for purposes not intended in the design and construction of the machine, or is repaired or altered in any way without MILNOR's written consent.

Parts damaged by exposure to weather, to aggressive water, or to chemical attack are not covered by this warranty. For parts which require routine replacement due to normal wear such as gaskets, contact points, brake and clutch linings, belts, hoses, and similar parts the warranty time period is 90 days.

We reserve the right to make changes in the design and/or construction of our equipment (including purchased components) without obligation to change any equipment previously supplied.

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BIUUUD19 (Published) Book specs- Dates: 20081231 / 20081231 / 20081231 Lang: ENG01 Applic: UUU

How to Get the Necessary Repair Components

This document uses Simplified Technical English.
Learn more at http://www.asd-ste100.org.

You can get components to repair your machine from the approved supplier where you got this machine. Your supplier will usually have the necessary components in stock. You can also get components from the Milnor® factory.

Tell the supplier the machine model and serial number and this data for each necessary component:

- The component number from this manual
- The component name if known
- The necessary quantity
- The necessary transportation requirements
- If the component is an electrical component, give the schematic number if known.
- If the component is a motor or an electrical control, give the nameplate data from the used component.

To write to the Milnor factory:

Pellerin Milnor Corporation
Post Office Box 400
Kenner, LA 70063-0400
UNITED STATES

Telephone: 504-467-2787
Fax: 504-469-9777
Email: parts@milnor.com

— End of BIUUUD19 —

BIUUUK01 (Published) Book specs- Dates: 20130308 / 20130308 / 20130308 Lang: ENG01 Applic: PCR UUU

How to Use Milnor® Electrical Schematic Diagrams

Milnor® electrical schematic manuals contain a table of contents/component list and a set of schematic drawings. These documents are cross referenced and must be used together.

The table of contents/components list shows, for every component on every schematic in the manual, the component item number (explained in detail below), statement of function, parent schematic number, part number, description and electric box location. In older manuals, two component lists are provided: List 1 sorts the components by function, and List 2 by type of component. Newer schematic manuals include only the list sorted by component number.

The schematic drawings use symbols for each electromechanical component, and indicate the function of each. Integrated circuits are not shown, but the function of each microprocessor input and output is stated. Certain electrical components not pertinent to circuit logic, such as wire connectors, are not represented on the schematic.

Most machines require several schematics to describe the complete control system and all the options available on the included models. In most manuals there are some schematic pages that don't apply to your specific machine because certain options and configurations are mutually exclusive or are not necessary in all markets. You may find it helpful to mark or remove such pages. A schematic page that only applies to a subset of machines will normally state, in the title, which models and/or options it covers. Compare this with the nameplate on your machine and with your purchase records.

Each schematic is devoted to circuits with common functions (e.g., microprocessor inputs, motor contactors). Schematics appear in the manual in alphanumeric order.

1. Component Prefix Classifications and Descriptions

Component item numbers consist of up to six characters and appear as part of a component's symbol on the schematic. The first two characters indicate the general class of component, and the remaining characters are a mnemonic for the function. For example, “CD” is the code for all time delay relays, and “SR” stands for safety reset. Thus, CDSR is a time delay relay that serves as a safety reset.

The following are descriptions of electrical components used in Milnor® machines. Descriptions are in alphabetical order by the component class code (two character prefix).

> **Note 1:** Some component class codes do not have a corresponding symbol, but are represented by a box and an accompanying note describing the component. Examples of such codes are BA (printed circuit board), ED (electronic display), and ES (electronic power supply).

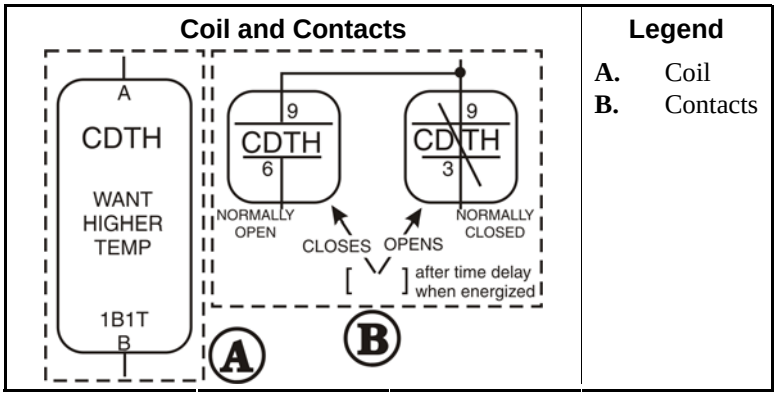
BA=Printed Circuit Board—Insulating substrate on which a thin pattern of copper conductors has been formed to connect discrete electronic components also mounted on the board.

CB=Circuit Breaker (Figure 1)—Automatic switch that opens an electric circuit in abnormal current conditions (e.g., an overload).

Figure 1: Circuit Breaker (CB)

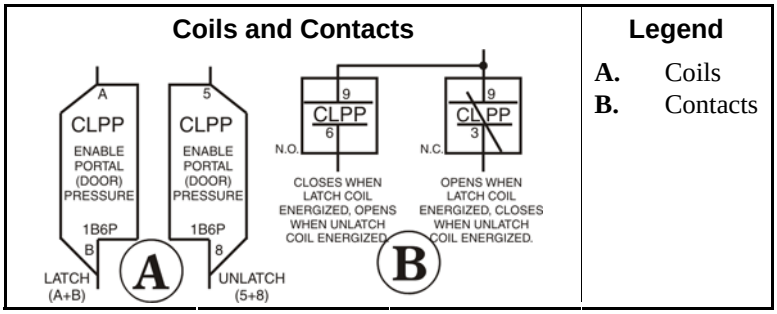
CD=Control, Time Delay Relay (Figure 2)—A relay whose contacts switch only after a fixed or adjustable delay, once voltage has been applied to its coil. The contacts switch back to normal (de-energized state) immediately when the voltage is removed.

Figure 2: Time Delay Relay (CD)



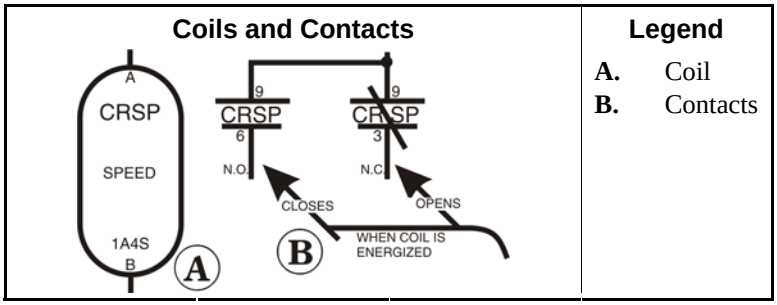
CL=Control, Latch Relay (Figure 3)—A relay which latches in an energized or set position when operated by one coil (the latch/set coil). The relay stays latched even though coil voltage is removed. The relay releases or unlatches when voltage is applied to a second coil (the unlatch/reset coil).

Figure 3: Latch Relay (CL)



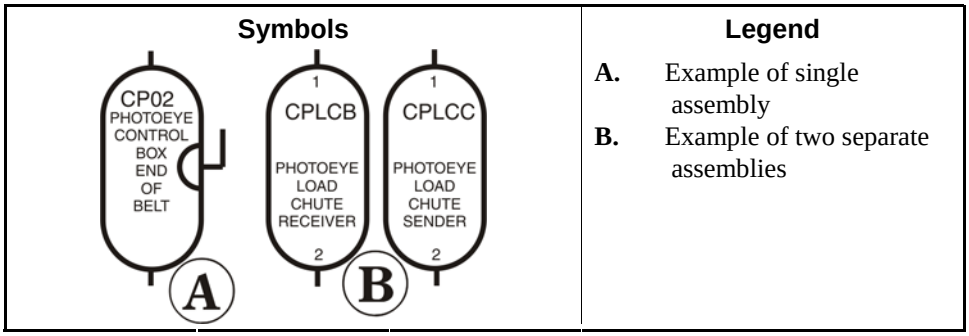
CR=Control, Relay (Figure 4)—A relay whose contacts switch immediately when voltage is applied to its coil and revert to normal when the voltage is removed.

Figure 4: Standard Relay (CR)



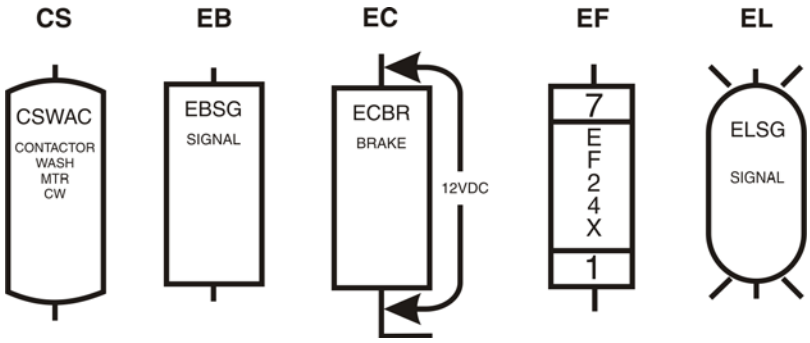
CP=Control, Photo-Eye (Figure 5)—Photo-eyes sense the presence of an object without direct physical contact. Photo-eyes consist of a transmitter, receiver, and output module. These components may be housed in one assembly with the transmitter bouncing light off of a reflector to the receiver, or these components can be housed in two separate assemblies with the transmitter pointed directly at the receiver. The photo-eye can be set to turn on its output either when the light beam becomes blocked (dark operate) or when it becomes un-blocked (light operate).

Figure 5: Photo-eye (CP)



CS=Control, Contactor/Motor Starter (Figure 6)—A relay capable of handling heavier electrical loads, usually a motor.

Figure 6: Other Control Symbols



EB=Electric Buzzer (Figure 6)—An audible signaling device.

EC=Electric Clutch (Figure 6)—A clutch consists of a coil and a rotor. The rotor has two separate rotating plates. These plates are free to rotate independent of each other until the coil is energized. Once energized the two plates turn as one.

ED=Electronic Display—A visual presentation of data, such as an LCD (liquid crystal display), LED (light emitting diode) display, or VFD (vacuum florescent display).

EF=Electric Fuse (Figure 6)—A fuse is an over-current safety device with a circuit opening fusible member which is heated and severed by the passage of over-current through it.

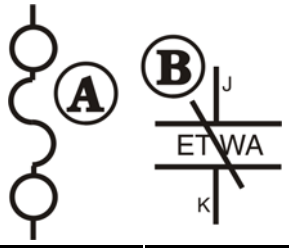
EL=Electric Light (Figure 6)—Indicator lights may be either incandescent or fluorescent.

EM=Electro Magnet Solenoid—A device consisting of a core surrounded by a wire coil through which an electric current is passed. While current is flowing, iron is attracted to the core (e.g., a pinch tube drain valve solenoid).

ES=Electronic Power Supply—A device that converts AC (alternating current) to filtered and regulated DC (direct current). The input voltage to the power supply is usually 120 or 240 VAC. The output is +5, +12, and -12 VDC.

ET=Thermal Overload (Figure 7)—A safety device designed to protect a motor. A thermal overload consists of an overload block, heaters, and an auxiliary contact. The auxiliary contact is normally installed in a safety (three-wire) circuit that stops power to the motor contactor coil when a motor overload occurs.

Figure 7: Thermal Overload (ET)

Schematic Symbol	Legend
	**A.** Heater (one per phase) **B.** Overload relay; contacts open if overload condition exists

EX=Electrical Transformer (Figure 8)—A device that transfers electrical energy from one isolated circuit to another, often raising or lowering the voltage in the process.

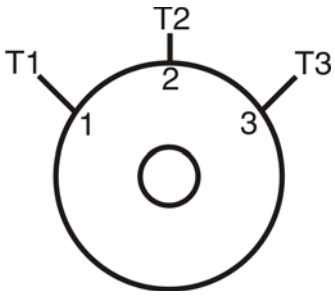
KB=Keyboard—Device similar to a typewriter for making entries to a computer.

MN=Electronic Monitor (CRT)—A cathode ray tube used for visual presentation of data.

MR=Motors (Figure 9)—Electromechanical device that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy.

Figure 8: Transformer (EX)

Figure 9: Electric Motor (MR)

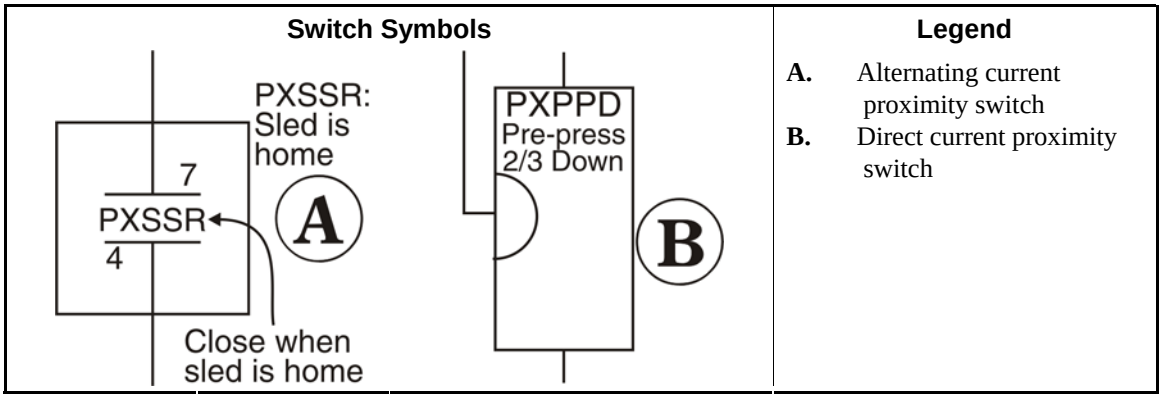


MV=Motor (Variable Speed) Inverter—To vary the speed of an AC motor, the volts to frequency ratio must be kept constant. The motor will overheat if this ratio is not maintained. The motor variable speed inverter converts three phase AC to DC. The inverter then uses this DC voltage to generate AC at the proper voltage and frequency for the commanded speed.

Note 2: Switch symbols used in the schematics and described below always depict the switch in its un-actuated state.

PX=Proximity Switch (Figure 10)—A device which reacts to the proximity of an target without physical contact or connection. The actuator or target causes a change in the inductance of the proximity switch which causes the switch to operate. Proximity switches can be two-wire (AC) or three-wire (DC) devices.

Figure 10: Proximity Switches (PX)



SC=Switch, Cam Operated (Figure 11)—A switch in which the electrical contacts are opened and/or closed by the mechanical action of a cam(s). Applications include 35-50 pound timer operated machines, Autospot, timer reversing motor assembly, and some balancing systems.

SH=Switch, Hand Operated (Figure 12)—A switch that is manually operated (e.g., *Start button*, *Master switch*, etc.).

Figure 11: Cam Switch (SC)

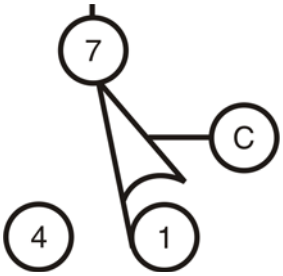
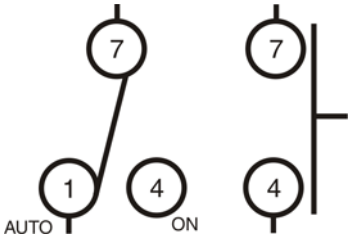


Figure 12: Hand Operated Switch (SH)



SK=Switch, Key Lock (Figure 13)—A switch that requires a key to operate. This prevents unauthorized personnel from gaining access to certain functions (e.g., the *Program menu*).

SL=Switch, Level Operated (Figure 14)—A switch connected to a float that causes the switch to open and close as the level changes.

Figure 13: Key Switch (SK)

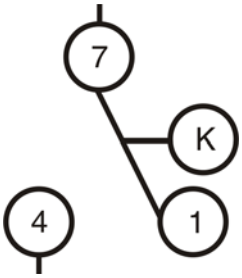
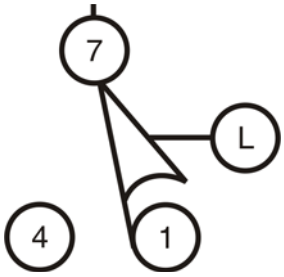


Figure 14: Level Switch (SL)



SM=Switch, Mechanically Operated (Figure 15)—A switch that is mechanically operated by a part of or the motion of the machine (e.g., door closed switch, tilt limit switches, etc.)

SP=Switch, Pressure Operated (Figure 16)—A switch in which a diaphragm presses against a switch actuator.

Figure 15: Mechanical Switch (SM)

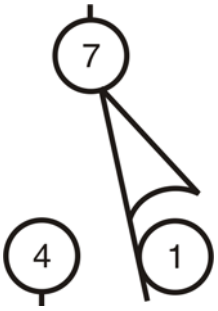
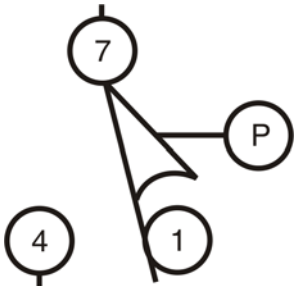


Figure 16: Pressure Switch (SP)



ST=Switch, Temperature Operated (Figure 17)—A switch that is actuated at a preset temperature (e.g., dryer safety probes) or has adjustable set points (e.g., Motometers or Combistats).

TB=Terminal Board (Figure 18)—A strip or block for attaching or terminating wires.

Figure 17: Temperature Switch (ST)

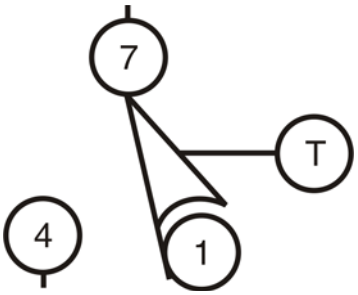
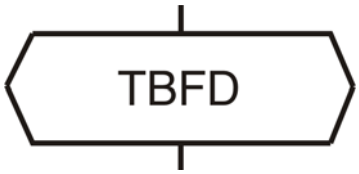


Figure 18: Terminal Board (TB)



VE=Valve, Electric Operated (Figure 19)—A valve operated by an electric coil to control the flow of fluid. The fluid can be air, water or hydraulic.

Figure 19: Electrically Operated Valve (VE)

ZF=Rectifier (Figure 20)—A solid state device that converts alternating current to direct current.

Figure 20: Bridge Rectifier (ZF)

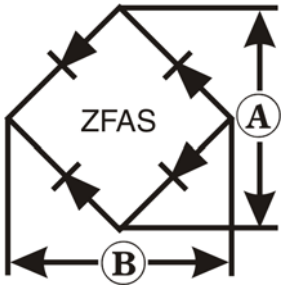
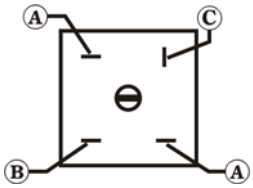
Component Symbol	Legend
	**A.** Alternating current input **B.** Direct current output

Figure 21: Bridge Rectifier

Component	Legend
	**A.** Alternating current in **B.** Negative direct current out **C.** Positive direct current out

WC=Wiring Connector—A coupling device for joining two cables or connecting a cable to an electronic circuit or piece of equipment. Connectors are male or female, according to whether they plug into or receive the mating connector.

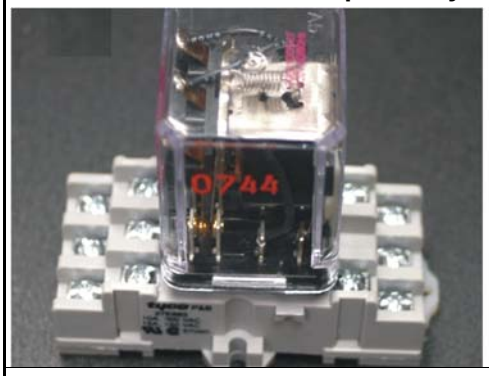
2. Component Terminal Numbering

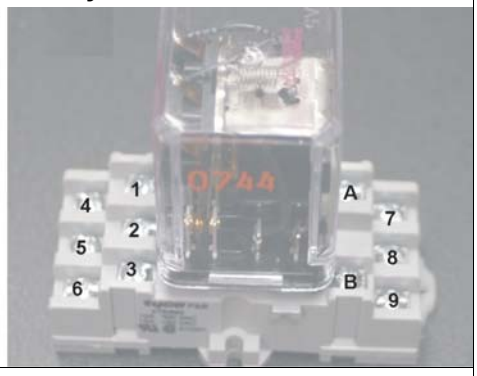
CAUTION 1: Risk of Mis-wiring—Due to electrical component manufacturing inconsistencies, the pin numbers imprinted on components such as connectors and relay bases used on Milnor machines often do not correspond to the pin numbers shown in the schematics.

- Ignore pin numbers imprinted on in-line connectors (e.g., Molex connectors) and relay bases.
- Use the pin identification illustrations herein to identify pins on these components.

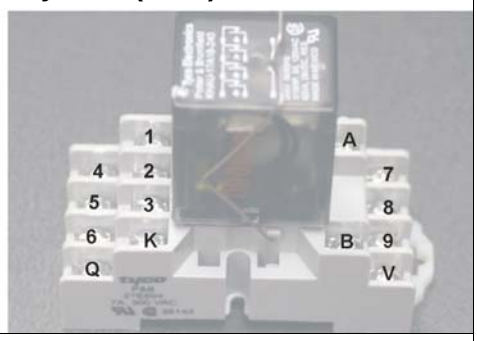
Figure 22: Plug-in Relays

11-pin Relay with Grey Base

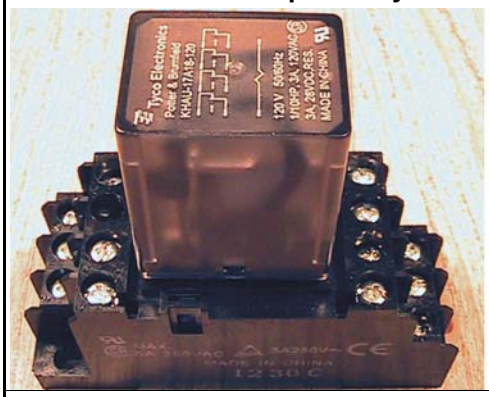


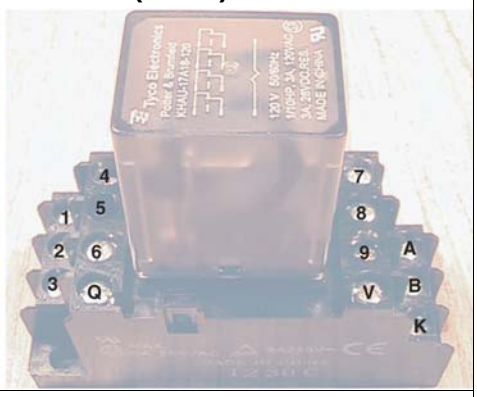


14-pin Relay with Grey Base (older)

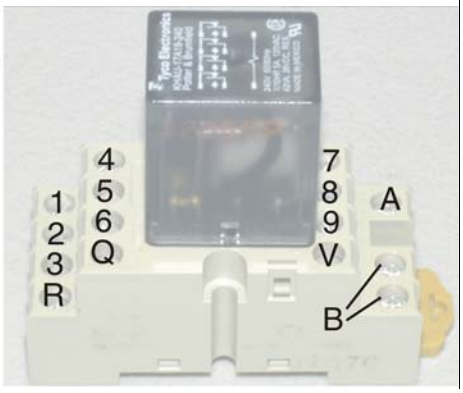


14-pin Relay with Black Base (newer)





14-pin Relay with Beige Base (rare)



Legend

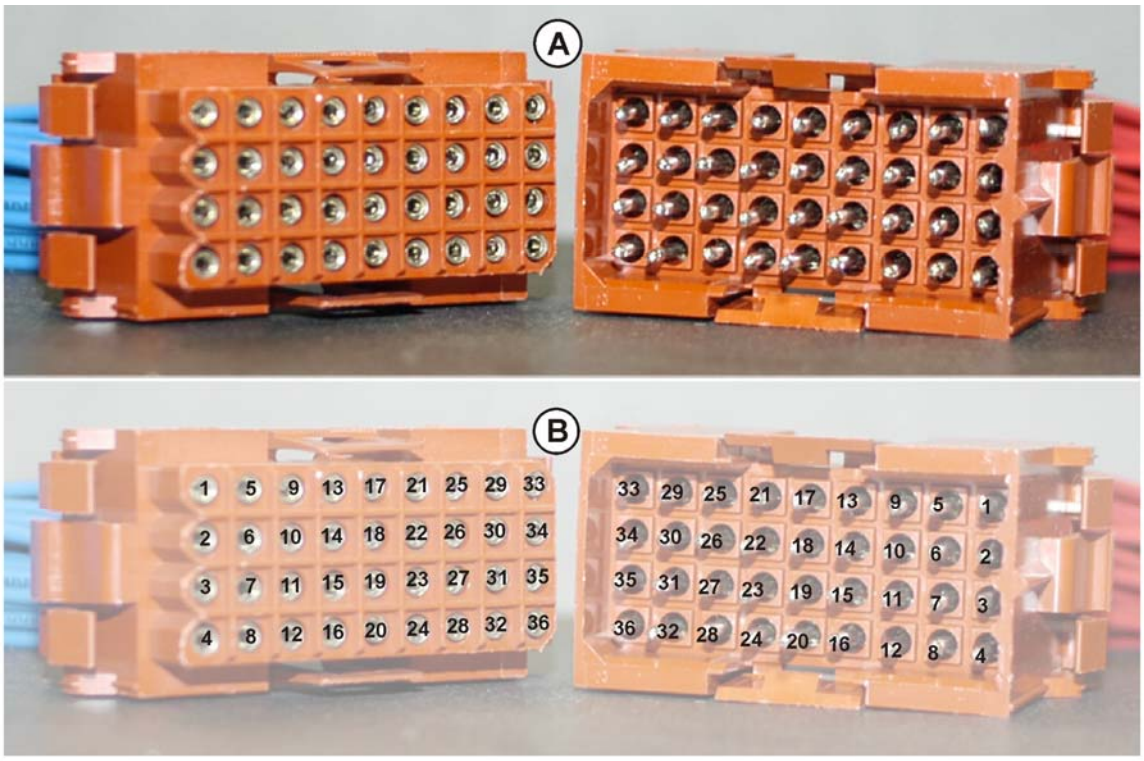
Left. View of relay and base

Right. Same view, showing pin numbers

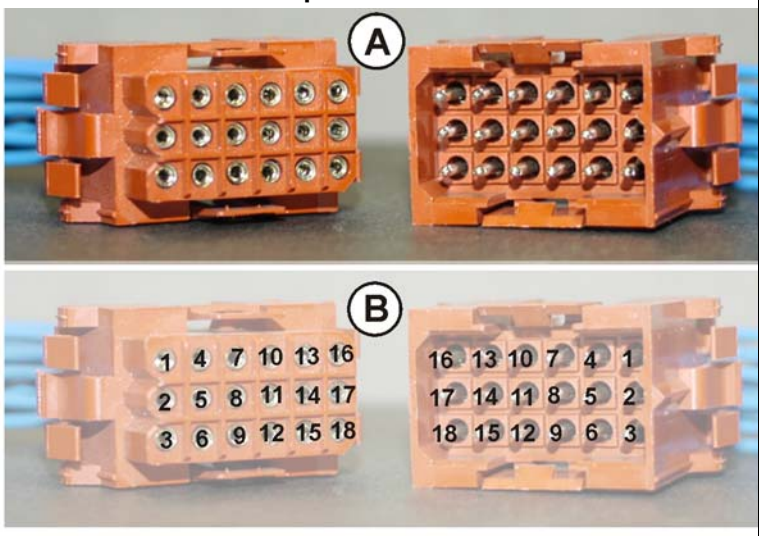
Note 3: Relay functional names ending with the letter "M" (e.g., CRxxM) are not discrete components but are a component of a printed circuit board. They are usually not individually replaceable.

Figure 23: AMP Connector Pin Locations

36-pin Connector



18-pin Connector

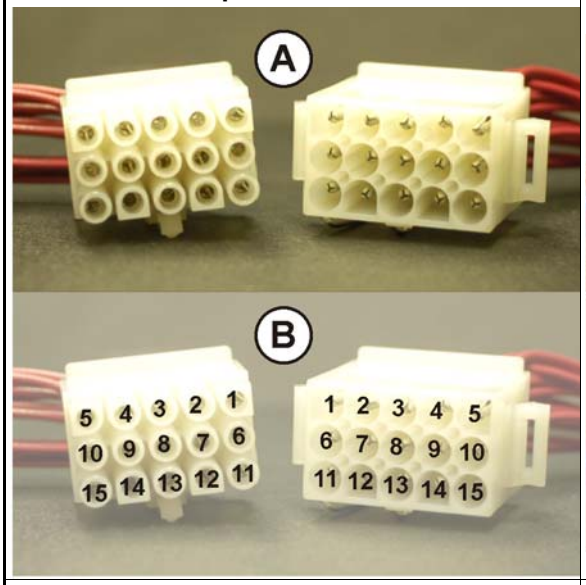


Legend

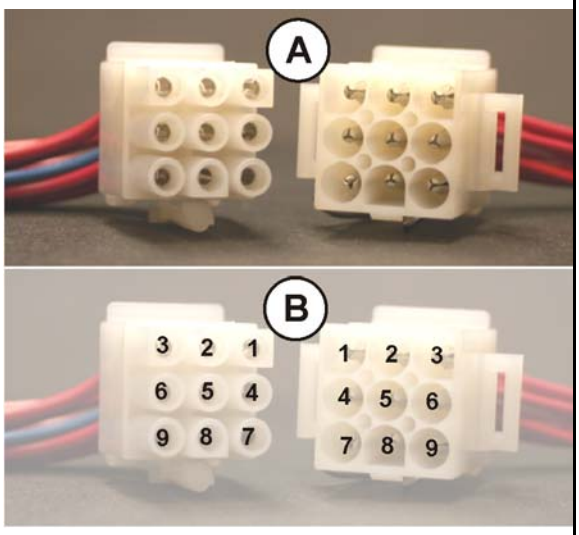
A. View of mating halves of connector
B. Same view, showing assigned pin numbers

Figure 24: Molex Connector Pin Locations

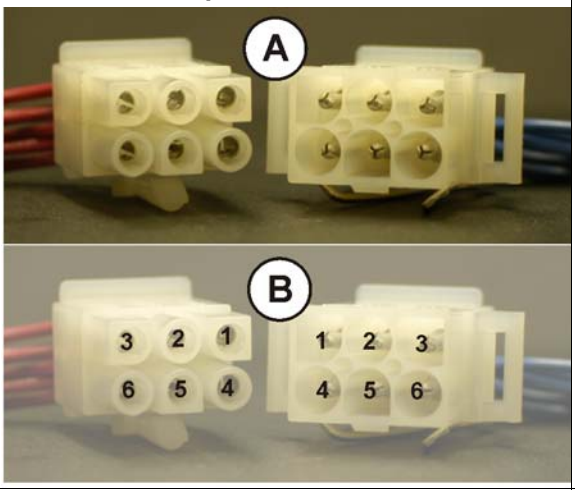
15-pin Connector



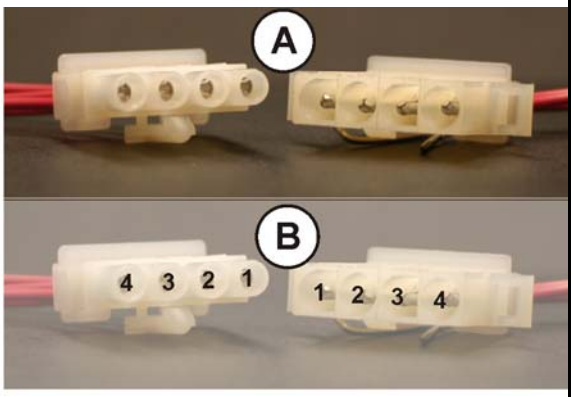
9-pin Connector



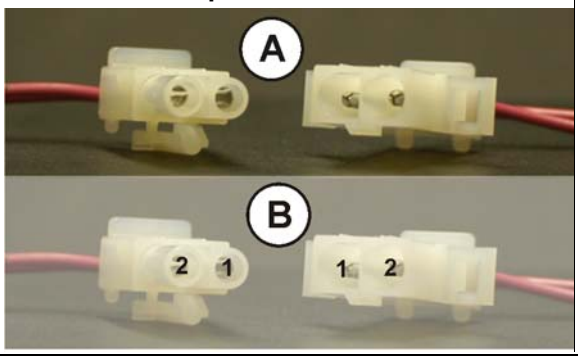
6-pin Connector



4-Pin Connector



2-pin Connector



Legend

A. View of mating halves of connector
B. Same view, showing assigned pin numbers

Figure 25: Pressure Switch

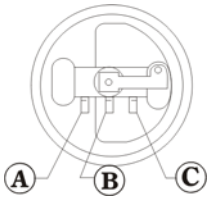
Component	Legend
	**A.** Contact 1—Normally open **B.** Contact 2—Normally closed **C.** Contact 3—Common

Figure 26: Toggle Switch

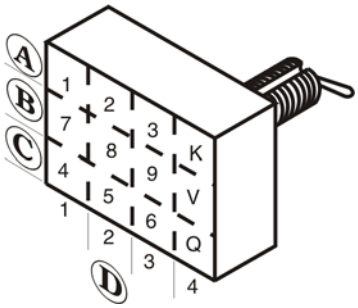
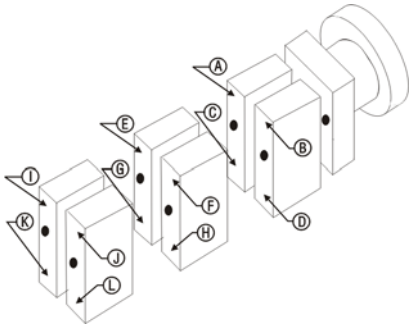
Component	Legend
	**A.** Normally closed contacts **B.** Common contacts **C.** Normally open contacts **D.** Pole

Figure 27: Switch with Replaceable Contact Blocks

Rotary or Push-button Switch Component	Legend
	**A.** Terminal 7 **B.** Terminal 8 **C.** Terminal 4 if normally open; terminal 1 if normally closed **D.** Terminal 5 if normally open; terminal 2 if normally closed **E.** Terminal V **F.** Terminal 9 **G.** Terminal Q if normally open; terminal K if normally closed **H.** Terminal 6 if normally open; terminal 3 if normally closed **I.** Terminal W **J.** Terminal X **K.** Terminal R if normally open; terminal L if normally closed **L.** Terminal S if normally open; terminal M if normally closed

3. Features of Milnor® Electrical Schematic Diagrams

Document BMP010012 (following this section) is a sample schematic, based on a schematic diagram for the Milnor® gas dryer. For the purposes of this exercise, the schematic is shown gray and explanations of the items on the schematic are shown black.

The item numbers below correspond to the circled item numbers shown on the drawing.

1. The first six characters of the drawing number (W6DRYG) indicate that this is a wiring diagram (W), identify the generation of controls (6), and identify the type of machine (DRYG=Gas Dryer). These characters appear in the drawing number of every schematic in the set.

   The characters following the first six are unique to each drawing. The two characters identified as the page number are an abbreviation for the function performed by the depicted

circuitry (S+=three-wire circuit) and establish the order in which the schematic occurs in the manual (schematics are arranged in alpha-numeric order in the manual).

Whenever circuitry changes are significant enough to warrant publishing a new schematic drawing, the new drawing number will be the same as the old except for the major revision letter (A in the example).

2. Included in the drawing title are the class of control system, the title of this circuit, and the circuit voltage.
3. Line numbers are provided along the bottom edge of the drawing. These permit service personnel in the field and at the Milnor® factory to quickly relate circuit locations when discussing troubleshooting over the phone. Page and line numbers are referenced on the drawing as explained in items five and six below.
4. Relay contacts show the page and line number on which the relay coil may be found. This is the type of cross referencing most frequently used in troubleshooting.
5. Relay coils show the page and line number on which its associated contacts are located.
6. Relay contacts and relay coils show the physical location of the relay.
7. The designation MTA applies to electronic circuit board connections. Typically, a control system will contain several different types of circuit boards and one or more boards of each type. A numerical suffix identifies the board type and a numerical prefix identifies which one of several boards of a given type is being depicted. For example, the designation 1MTA5 identifies this as the first I/O board (8 output, 16 input board) in the control system. As shown on the drawing, a pin number follows the board number, separated by a dash. Thus, 1MTA5-9 is pin 9 on this board. The numerical designations for board types vary from one control system to another. Some of the board types commonly encountered on the Mark V and Mark VI washer-extractor control and their designations are as follows:
   - MTM1-MTM8 = Mother board
   - MTA1-MTA5 = 8 output, 16 input (8/16) boards
   - MTA11-MTA14 = 24 output boards
   - MTA30-MTA40 = processor boards
   - MTA41-MTA43 = digital to analog (D/A) boards
   - MTA51-MTA55 = analog to digital (A/D) boards
   - MTA81-MTA85 = balance A-D board

   The complete listing of the boards utilized in a given control system can be found in the component list for that system.
8. Wire numbers, as described earlier in this section, are shown at appropriate locations on the schematic drawing.
9. Where diamond symbols appear at the end of a conductor, these are match points for continuing the schematic on another drawing. The page and line number that continues the circuit is printed adjacent to the diamond symbol. Where more than one match point appears on the referenced page, match diamonds containing corresponding letters.

— End of BIUUUK01 —

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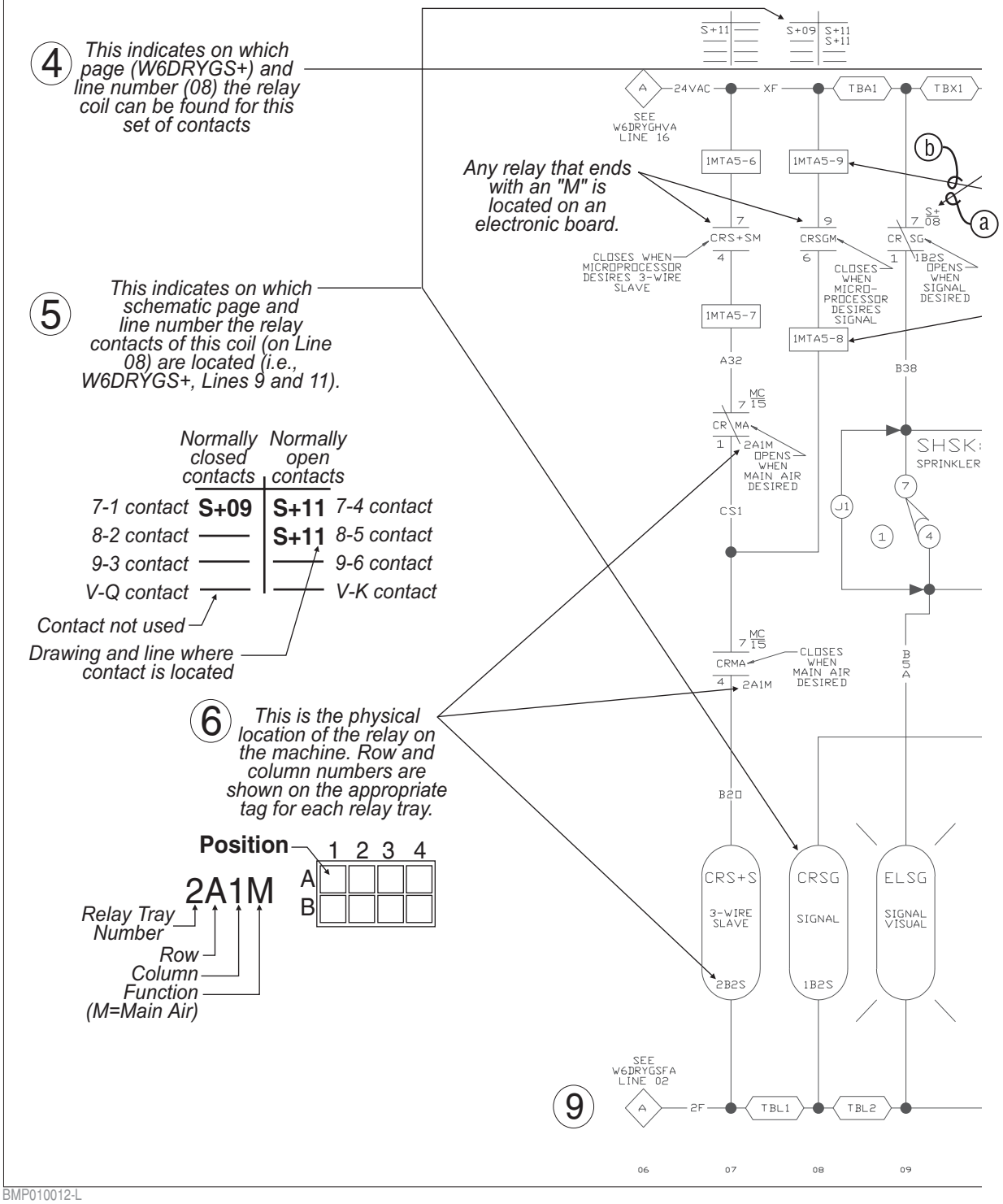
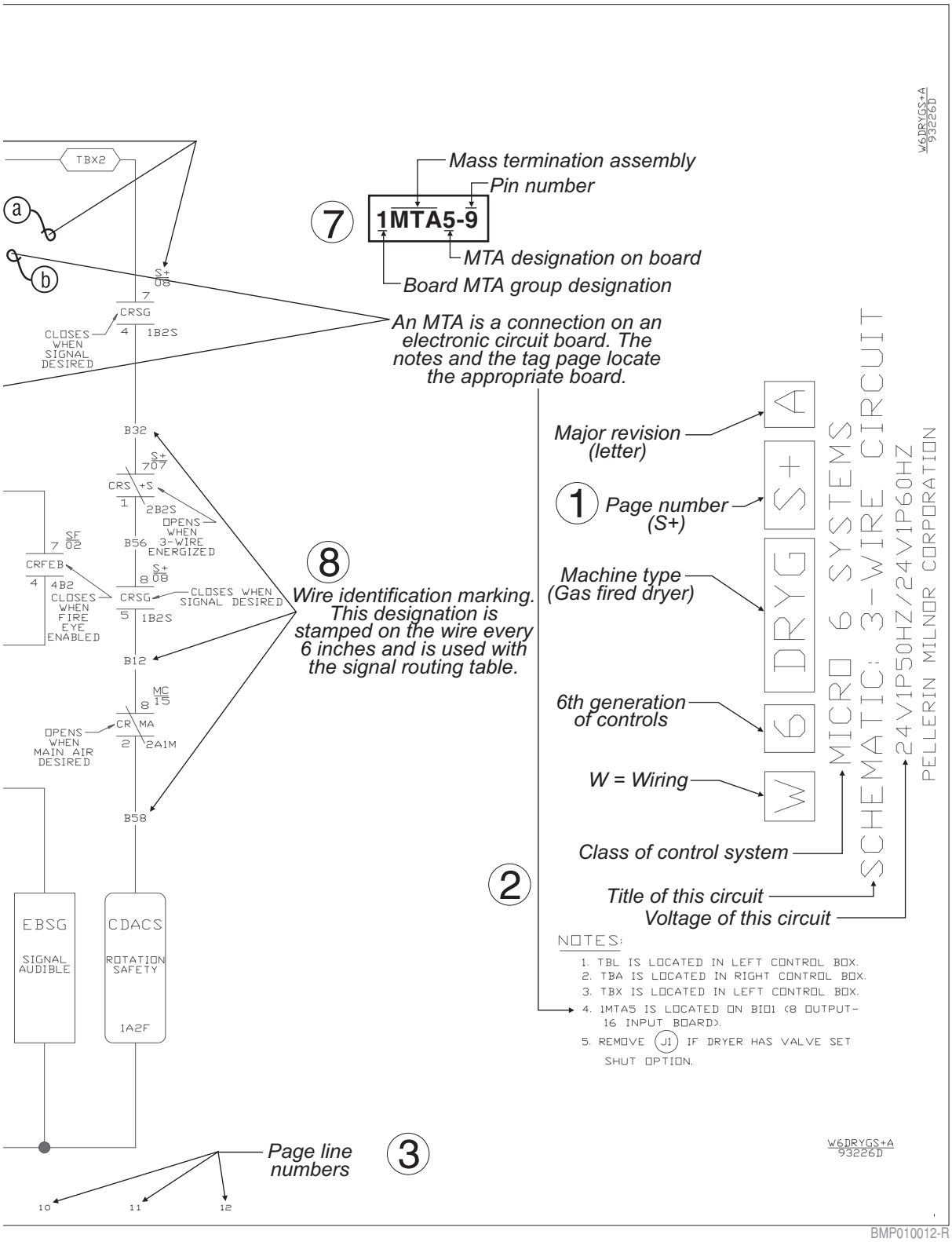
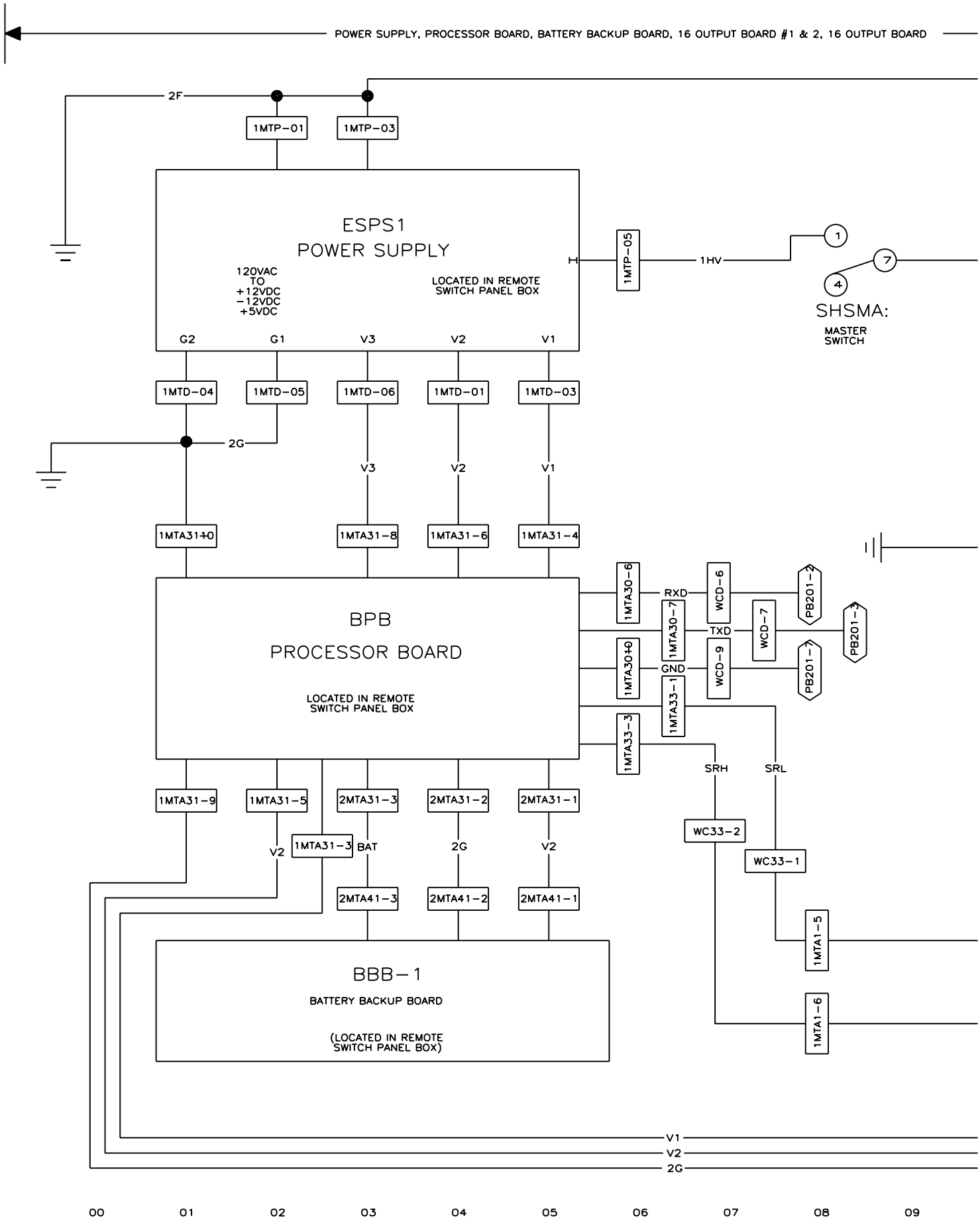

4
This indicates on which page (W6DRYGS+) and line number (08) the relay coil can be found for this set of contacts
5
This indicates on which schematic page and line number the relay contacts of this coil (on Line 08) are located (i.e., W6DRYGS+, Lines 9 and 11).
Normally closed contacts
Normally open contacts
7-1 contact S+09 S+11 7-4 contact
8-2 contact S+11 8-5 contact
9-3 contact 9-6 contact
V-Q contact V-K contact
Contact not used
Drawing and line where contact is located
6
This is the physical location of the relay on the machine. Row and column numbers are shown on the appropriate tag for each relay tray.
Position 1 2 3 4
A
B
2A1M
Relay Tray Number
Row
Column
Function (M=Main Air)
Any relay that ends with an "M" is located on an electronic board.
S+11
S+09 S+11 S+11
A
24VAC
XF
TBA1
TBX1
SEE W6DRYGHVA LINE 16
1MTA5-6
1MTA5-9
b
a
S+08
CRS+SM
CRSGM
CR SG
CLOSES WHEN MICROPROCESSOR DESIRES 3-WIRE SLAVE
CLOSES WHEN MICRO-PROCESSOR DESIRES SIGNAL
1B2S OPENS WHEN SIGNAL DESIRED
1MTA5-7
1MTA5-8
A32
B38
MC 15
CR MA
2A1M OPENS WHEN MAIN AIR DESIRED
SHSK
SPRINKLER
CS1
J1
CRMA
CLOSES WHEN MAIN AIR DESIRED
2A1M
B5A
B20
CRS+S
3-WIRE SLAVE
2B2S
CRSG
SIGNAL
1B2S
ELSG
SIGNAL VISUAL
SEE W6DRYGSFA LINE 02
9
A
2F
TBL1
TBL2
06
07
08
09

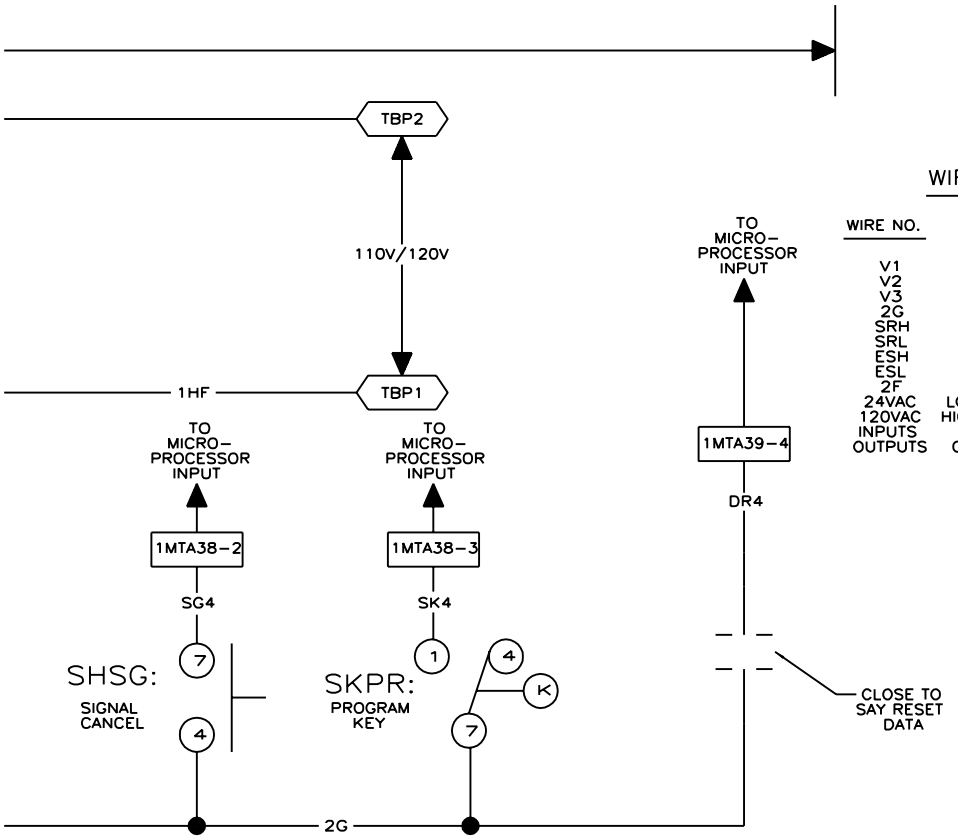
BMP010012-L


W6DRYGS+A
93226D
TBX2
a
b
7
S+
08
CRSG
4
1B2S
CLOSES WHEN SIGNAL DESIRED
Mass termination assembly
Pin number
7
1MTA5-9
MTA designation on board
Board MTA group designation
An MTA is a connection on an electronic circuit board. The notes and the tag page locate the appropriate board.
B32
S+
707
CRS
1
+S
2B2S
OPENS WHEN 3-WIRE ENERGIZED
SF
7 02
B56
CRFEB
4
4B2
CLOSES WHEN FIRE EYE ENABLED
S+
8 08
CRSG
5
1B2S
CLOSES WHEN SIGNAL DESIRED
8
Wire identification marking. This designation is stamped on the wire every 6 inches and is used with the signal routing table.
B12
MC
8 15
CR
2
MA
2A1M
OPENS WHEN MAIN AIR DESIRED
B58
EBSG
SIGNAL AUDIBLE
CDACS
ROTATION SAFETY
1A2F
Page line numbers
3
10
11
12
Major revision (letter)
1
Page number (S+)
Machine type (Gas fired dryer)
6th generation of controls
W = Wiring
Class of control system
2
Title of this circuit
Voltage of this circuit
W 6 DRYG S+ A
MICRO 6 SYSTEMS
SCHEMATIC: 3-WIRE CIRCUIT
24V1P50HZ/24V1P60HZ
PELLERIN MILNOR CORPORATION
NOTES:
1. TBL IS LOCATED IN LEFT CONTROL BOX.
2. TBA IS LOCATED IN RIGHT CONTROL BOX.
3. TBX IS LOCATED IN LEFT CONTROL BOX.
4. 1MTA5 IS LOCATED ON BIO1 (8 OUTPUT-16 INPUT BOARD).
5. REMOVE J1 IF DRYER HAS VALVE SET SHUT OPTION.
W6DRYGS+A
93226D

BMP010012-R

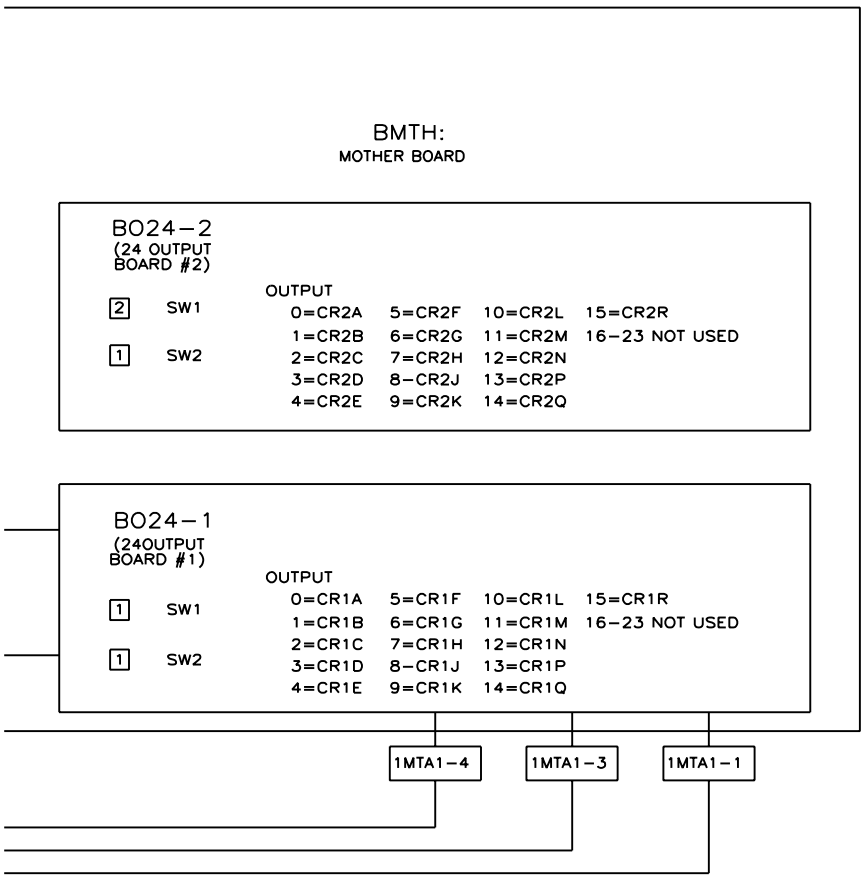


W6RD4BW
2002252B



WIRE COLORING CODE

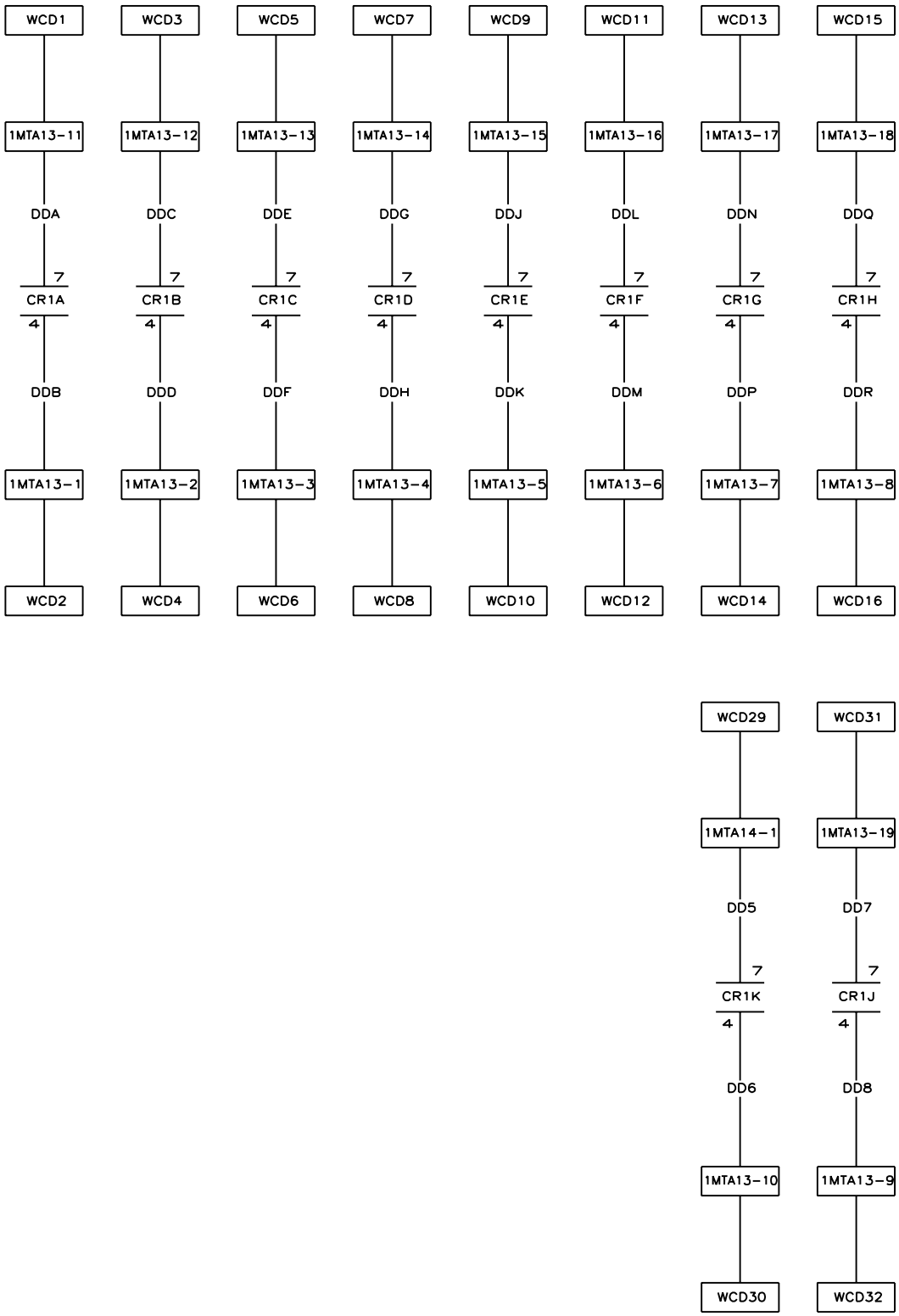
WIRE NO.	VOLTAGE	WIRE COLOR
V1	+5VDC	BLUE
V2	+12VDC	BLUE/ORANGE
V3	-12VDC	BLUE/BLACK
2G	SIGNAL GROUND	BLUE/WHITE
SRH	SERIAL HIGH	BLUE/RED
SRL	SERIAL LOW	BLUE/BLACK
ESH	MILNET HIGH	BLUE/RED
ESL	MILNET LOW	BLUE/BLACK
2F	CONTROL GROUND	RED/WHITE
24VAC	LOW VOLTAGE CONTROL	RED/BLUE
120VAC	HIGH VOLTAGE CONTROL	RED
INPUTS	INPUTS TO MICRO	BLUE/BLACK
OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS FROM MICRO	RED/BLACK



W6RD4BW
MICRO 6 SYSTEMS MARK IV
SCHEMATIC: BOARD TO BOARD WIRING
MODIFIED FOR 8088
110V1P50HZ/120V1P60HZ
PELLERIN MILNOR CORPORATION

NOTES:

1. PB201 IS THE TERMINAL STRIP ON THE WEIGH TRONIX WI110 SCALE.



00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10

W6RD4CT
2002252B

CR1A = CUSTOMER A = LEAST SIGNIFICANT
CR1B = CUSTOMER B =
CR1C = CUSTOMER C =
CR1D = CUSTOMER D =
CR1E = CUSTOMER E =
CR1F = CUSTOMER F =
CR1G = CUSTOMER G =
CR1H = CUSTOMER H =
CR1J = CUSTOMER J =
CR1K = CUSTOMER K = MOST SIGNIFICANT

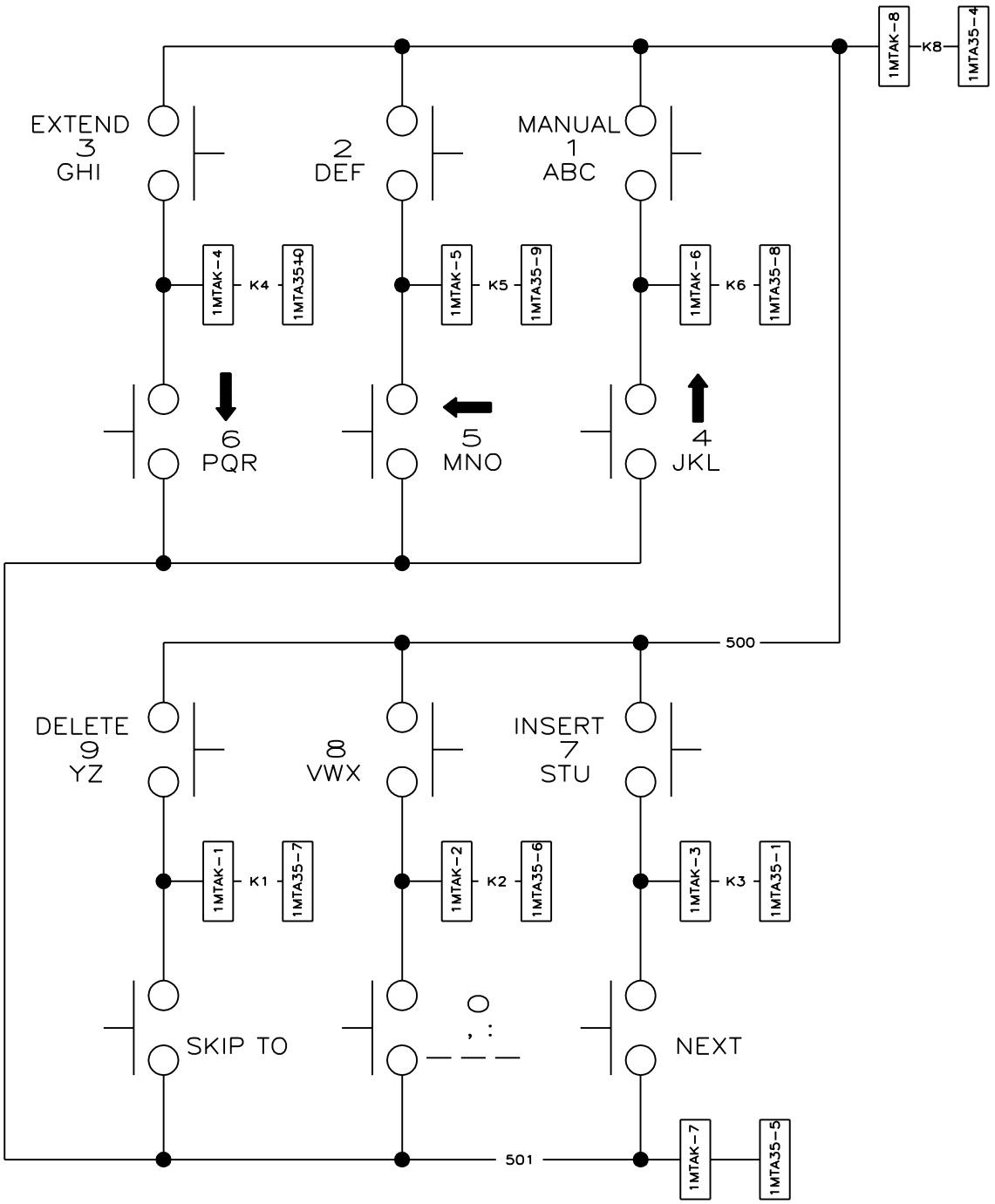
W6RD4CT
MICRO 6 SYSTEMS MARK IV
SCHEMATIC: REMOTE DATA ENTRY
CUSTOMER OUTPUTS
PELLERIN MILNOR CORPORATION

NOTES:

SEE W6RDEBW FOR RELAY LOCATIONS ON BOARD.

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

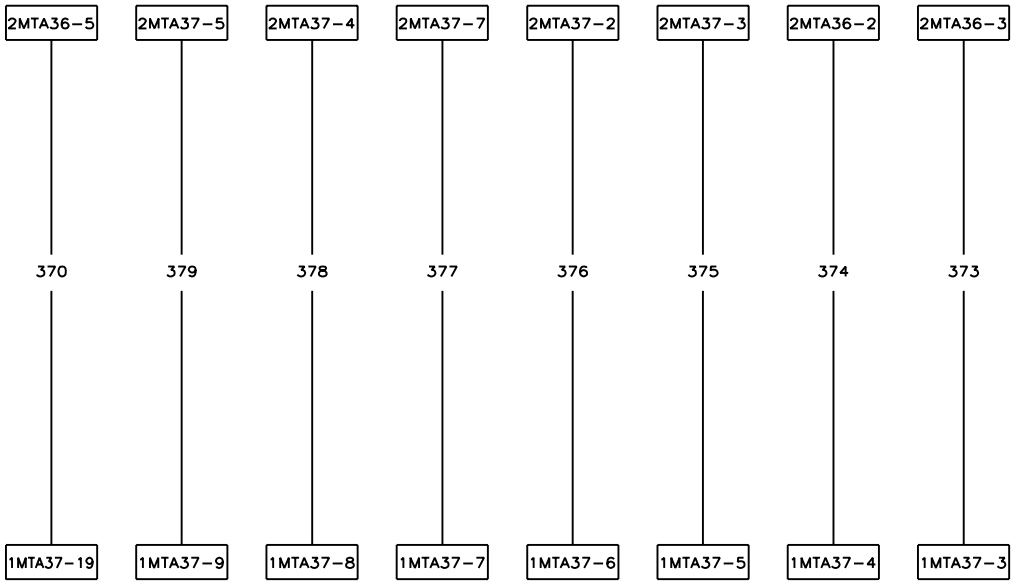
PROCESSOR TO KEYPAD CONNECTIONS

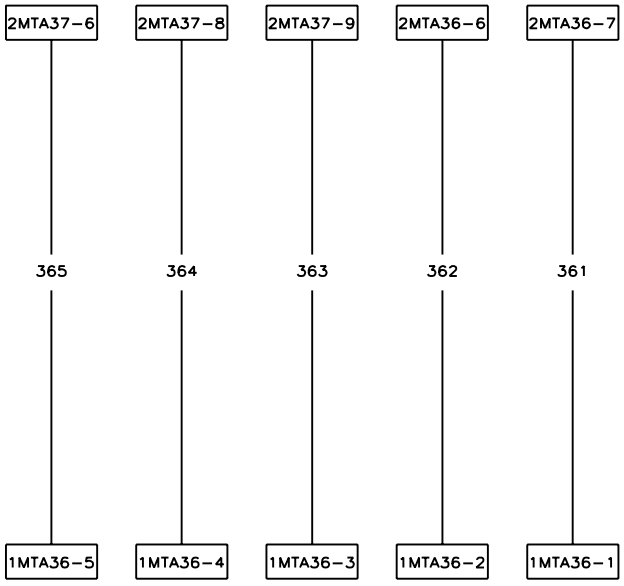


00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09

W6RD4D
2002252B

VFD DISPLAY TO PROCESSOR BOARD



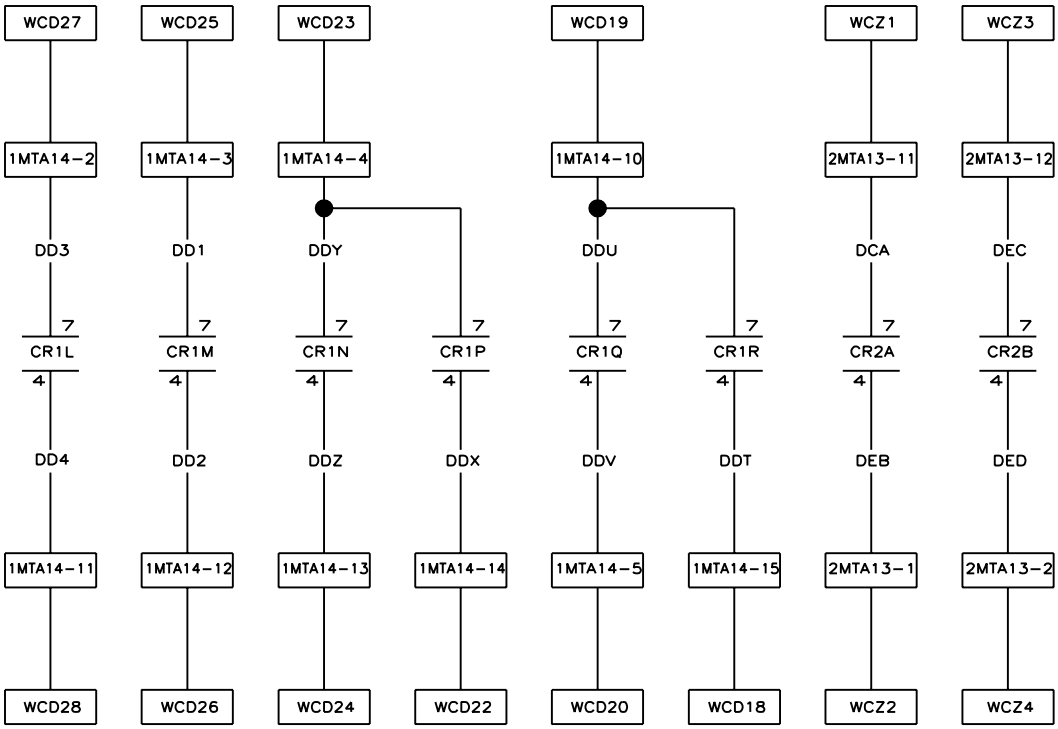


NOTES:

1. 1MTA35, 1MTA36 & 1MTA37 ARE LOCATED ON BPB (PROCESSOR BOARD).
2. 2MTA36 & 1MTA37 ARE LOCATED ON DISPLAY BOARD.
3. 1MTAK IS LOCATED ON 12 KEY KEYPAD.

W6RD4D
MICRO 6 SYSTEMS MARK IV
SCHEMATIC: VFD DISPLAY/KEYPAD
PELLERIN MILNOR CORPORATION

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19



00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10

W6RD4GD
2002252B

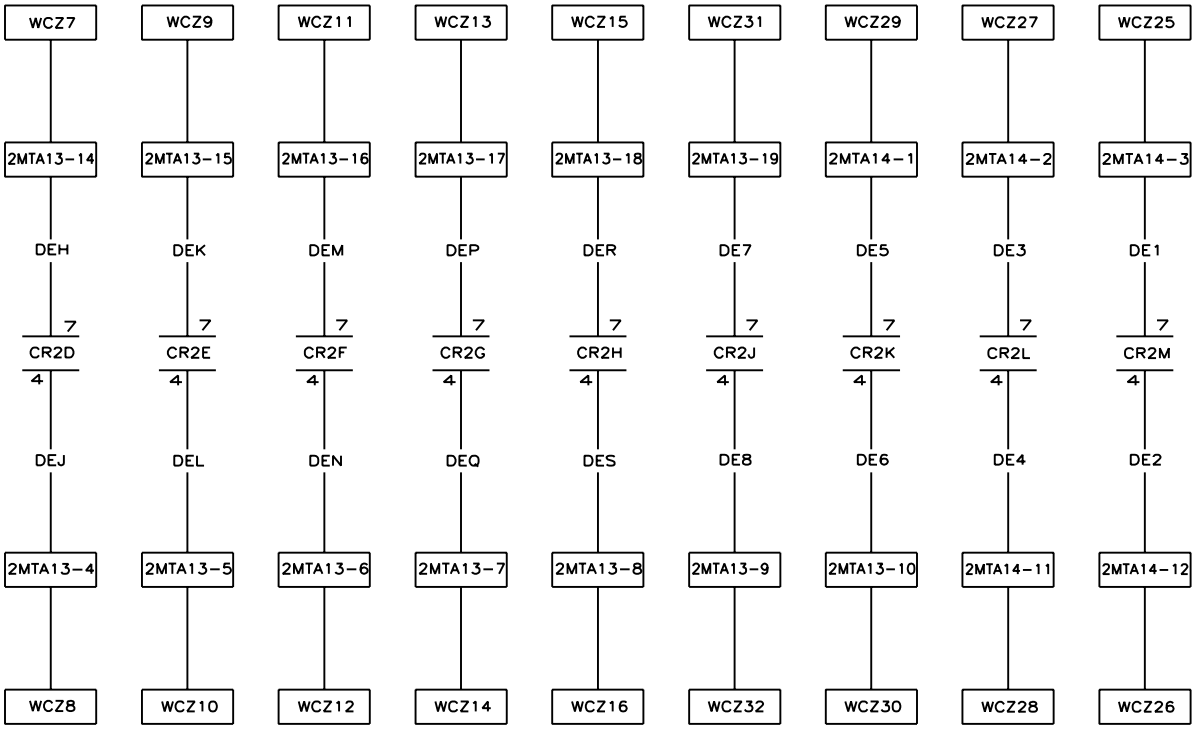
CR1L = GOODS CODE A = LEAST SIGNIFICANT
CR1M = GOODS CODE B =
CR1N = GOODS CODE C =
CR1P = GOODS CODE D =
CR1Q = GOODS CODE E =
CR1R = GOODS CODE F =
CR2A = GOODS CODE G =
CR2B = GOODS CODE H = MOST SIGNIFICANT

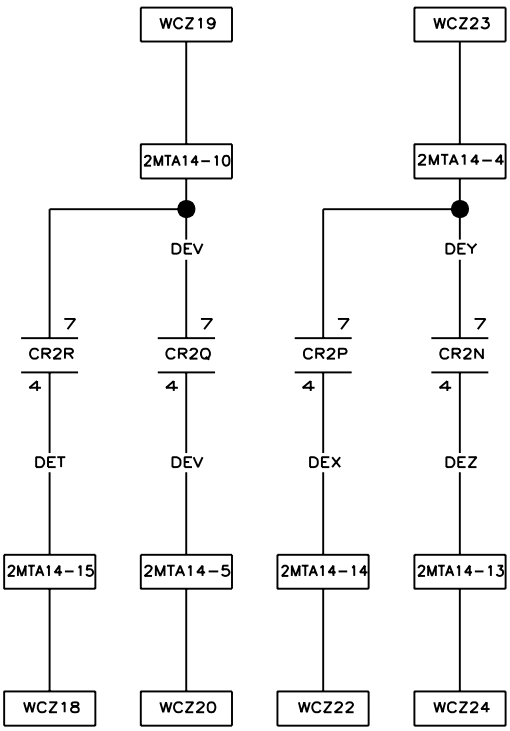
W6RD4GD

MICRO 6 SYSTEMS MARK IV
SCHEMATIC: REMOTE DATA ENTRY
GOODS OUTPUT

PELLERIN MILNOR CORPORATION

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19





00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10

W6RD4WT
2002252B

CR2D = DATA IS VALID
CR2E = WEIGHT A = LEAST SIGNIFICANT
CR2F = WEIGHT B =
CR2G = WEIGHT C =
CR2H = WEIGHT D =
CR2J = WEIGHT E =
CR2K = WEIGHT F =
CR2L = WEIGHT G =
CR2M = WEIGHT H =
CR2N = WEIGHT J =
CR2P = WEIGHT K =
CR2Q = WEIGHT L =
CR2R = WEIGHT M = MOST SIGNIFICANT

W6RD4WT

MICRO 6 SYSTEMS MARK IV
SCHEMATIC: REMOTE DATA ENTRY
WEIGHT OUTPUTS

PELLERIN MILNOR CORPORATION

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19