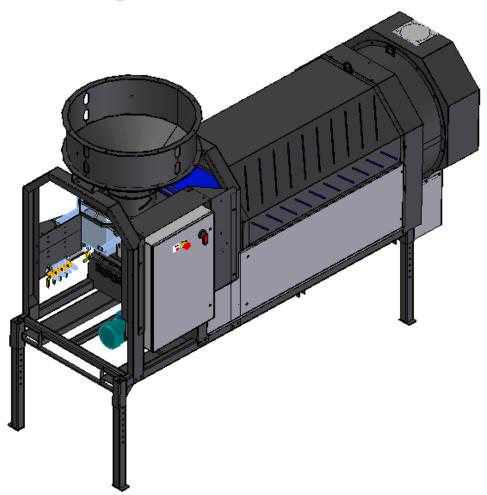


Operators Manual



Document: TD-09-06-1035













Revision: F

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for choosing USC, LLC for your equipment needs. We appreciate your business and will work diligently to ensure that you are satisfied with your choice.

OVERVIEW

The purpose of this manual is to provide you with the basic information needed to operate and maintain the LPX Seed Treater. It does not hold USC, LLC liable for any accidents or injuries that may occur.

The technical information provided in this document is based on extensive testing under controlled conditions at the USC research and development facility. This information is given without guarantee as the conditions of operation and storage of the equipment are beyond our control. Variables such as temperature, humidity, viscosity of chemical products and changes in seed size or variety may all effect the accuracy of application and seed coverage. Periodically check the equipment calibration while treating and make adjustments as required. This will insure the optimum seed coverage.

RECEIVING YOUR EQUIPMENT

As soon as the equipment is received, it should be carefully inspected to make certain that it has sustained no damage during shipment and that all items listed on the packing list are accounted for. If there is any damage or shortages, the purchaser must immediately notify USC, LLC. Ownership passes to purchaser when the unit leaves the USC, LLC. premises. The purchaser is responsible for unloading and mounting all components of the equipment.

Document the serial number of the machine for future reference. The serial number is located on the upper right corner of the main panel mounting bracket.

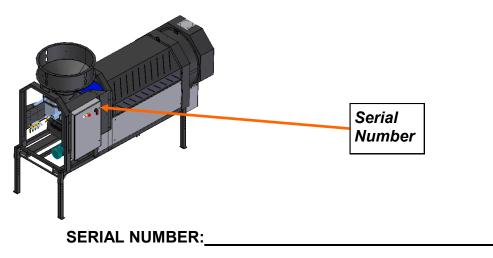




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SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Every year accidents in the work place maim, kill and injure people. Although it may be impossible to prevent all accidents, with the right combination of training, operating practices, safety devices, and operator vigilance, the number of accidents can be significantly reduced. The purpose of this section is to educate equipment users about hazards, unsafe practices, and recommended hazard avoidance techniques.

If any of the required regularly scheduled maintenance is located above the reach of the operator, they should follow the companies normal safe practices of reaching that particular height, utilizing the companies specified equipment and following normal safety precautions.

When working with treatment chemicals, operators should always wear protective gloves, safety glasses, and follow the companies safety precautions in the case of any spillage or operator contamination.

SAFETY WORDS AND SYMBOLS

It is very important that operators and maintenance personnel understand the words and symbols that are used to communicate safety information. Safety words, their meaning and format, have been standardized for U.S. manufacturers and published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The European Community (E.C.) has adopted a different format based on the International Standards Organization (I.S.O.) and applicable machinery directives. Both formats are presented below. Graphic symbols are not standardized, but most manufacturers will use some variation of the ones seen in this manual.

MOTS ET SYMBOLES SÉCURITÉ

Il est très important que les opérateurs et le personnel d'entretien à comprendre les mots et les symboles qui sont utilisés pour communiquer des informations de sécurité. Mots de sécurité, de leur signification et le format, ont été normalisés pour les fabricants américains et publié par l' American National Standards Institute (ANSI). La Communauté européenne (CE) a adopté un format différent sur la base de l'Organisation internationale de normalisation (ISO) et des directives de machines applicables. Les deux formats sont présentés ci-dessous. Les symboles graphiques ne sont pas standardisés, mais la plupart des fabricants utilisent une variante de ceux observés dans ce manuel.





Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **will** result in death or serious injury.



Indique une situation extrêmement dangereuse qui, si pas évitée, entraînera la mort ou des blessures graves.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **could** result in death or serious injury.



Indique une situation potentiellement dangereuse qui, si pas évitée, pourrait entraîner la mort ou des blessures graves.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **may** result in minor or moderate injury and/or property damage.



Indique une situation potentiellement dangereuse qui, si pas évitée, peut entraîner des blessures mineures ou modérées et / ou des dommages.



Provides additional information that the operator needs to be aware of to avoid a potentially hazardous situation.



Fournit des informations supplémentaires que l'opérateur doit être conscient de d'éviter une situation potentiellement dangereuse.



Notice is used to notify people of important installation, operation or maintenance information which is not hazard related.



Avis est utilisé pour informer les gens des informations de maintenance qui ne est pas danger lié importante installation, l'exploitation ou.





Mandatory Lockout Power Symbol. Disconnect, lockout and tagout electrical and other energy sources before inspecting, cleaning or performing maintenance on this panel.

Symbole de puissance verrouillage obligatoire. Débranchez, de verrouillage et de déconsignation énergie électrique et d'autres sources avant d'inspecter, de nettoyage ou de la maintenance de ce panneau.



International Safety Alert Symbol. The exclamation point (!) surrounded by a yellow triangle indicates that an injury hazard exists. However, it does not indicate the seriousness of potential injury. The exclamation point (!) is also used with the DANGER, WARNING and CAUTION symbols so the potential injury is indicated.

Sécurité Symbole International Alert . Le point d'exclamation (!) Entouré par un triangle jaune indique que un risque de blessure existe . Cependant, il ne indique pas la gravité des blessures potentielles. Le point d'exclamation (!) Est également utilisé avec les symboles DANGER, AVERTISSEMENT et ATTENTION de sorte que le risque de blessure est indiqué.



Electrocution Hazard Symbol. This symbol indicates that an electrocution hazard exists. Serious injury or death could result from contacting high voltage.

Symbole de danger d'électrocution. Ce symbole indique qu'un danger d'électrocution existe. Des blessures graves ou la mort pourraient résulter de contact haute tension.





International Electrocution Hazard. This symbol indicates that an electrocution hazard exists. Serious injury or death could result from contacting high voltage.

Danger d'électrocution international. Ce symbole indique qu'un danger d'électrocution existe. Des blessures graves ou la mort pourraient résulter de contact haute tension.



Mandatory Read Manual Action Symbol. (I.S.O. format) This symbol instructs personnel to read the Operators Manual before servicing or operating the equipment.

Obligatoire Lire Symbole d'action Manuel. (Format ISO) Ce symbole indique le personnel de lire le manuel de l'opérateur avant de réparer ou d'utiliser l'équipement.



Mandatory Read Manual Action Symbol. This symbol instructs personnel to read the Operators Manual before servicing or operating the equipment.

Obligatoire Lire Symbole d'action Manuel. Ce symbole indique le personnel de lire le manuel de l'opérateur avant de réparer ou d'utiliser l'équipement.



LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES

Lockout/Tagout is the placement of a lock/tag on an energy isolating device in accordance with an established procedure. When taking equipment out of service to perform maintenance or repair work, always follow the lockout / tagout procedures as outlined in ANSI Z344.1 and/or OSHA Standard 1910.147. This standard "requires employers to establish a program and utilize procedures for affixing appropriate lockout devices or tagout devices to energy isolating devices and to otherwise disable machines or equipment to prevent unexpected energizing, start-up, or release of stored energy in order to prevent injury to employees."

LES PROCEDURES DE VERROUILLAGE / ETIQUETAGE

Verrouillage / étiquetage est le placement d'un verrouillage / tag sur un dispositif d'isolement de l'énergie conformément à une procédure établie. Lors de la prise hors service des équipements pour effectuer la maintenance ou de réparation, toujours suivre les procédures de verrouillage / débranchement comme indiqué dans la norme ANSI Z344.1 et / ou la norme OSHA 1910.147. Cette norme "oblige les employeurs à établir un programme et appliquer des procédures pour la fixation des dispositifs de verrouillage appropriés ou des dispositifs déconsignation à l'énergie dispositifs d'isolement et d' autre machines ou équipements désactiver pour éviter énergisant inattendu, start-up, ou la libération de l'énergie stockée dans le but de prévenir les blessures aux employés."

EMERGENCY STOP



There is an Emergency Stop push button on all LPX Seed Treaters which is located on the Treater Control Panel. The LPX Automated Treater has an additional Emergency Stop pushbutton on the Main Control Panel. Actuators of emergency stop shall be colored RED. The background immediately around the device actuator shall be colored YELLOW. The actuator pushbutton operated device shall be of the palm or mushroom head type.

ARRET D'URGENCE

Il ya un bouton-poussoir d'arrêt d'urgence sur tous les traiteurs de semences LPX qui est situé sur le Panneau de configuration Traiteur. Le LPX automatisé Traiteur dispose d'une autre arrêt d'urgence bouton poussoir sur le panneau de commande principal. Actionneurs de freinage d'urgence doivent être de couleur rouge. Le fond immédiatement autour de l'actionneur de l'appareil doit être de couleur JAUNE. Le dispositif actionné actionneur de bouton-poussoir doit être de la paume ou champignons type de tête.



CONTROLLED STOP

This is the stopping of machine motion by reducing the electrical command signal to 0 (zero) once the stop signal has been recognized.

ARRET CONTROLE

Ce est l'arrêt du mouvement de la machine en réduisant le signal de commande électrique à 0 (zéro) dès que le signal d'arrêt a été reconnue.

HAZARD REVIEW RISQUE EXAMEN



Electrocution Hazard

Electrocution accidents are most likely to occur during maintenance of the electrical system or when working on or near exposed high voltage wiring. This hazard does not exist when the electrical power has been disconnected, properly locked, and tagged out.

Risque d'électrocution

Les accidents d'électrocution sont les plus susceptibles de se produire lors de la maintenance du système électrique ou pour travailler sur ou à proximité du câblage haute tension exposé. Ne existe pas ce danger lorsque l'alimentation électrique a été déconnecté, bien verrouillé et étiquetés sur.



Automatic Start Hazard

This equipment may be controlled by an automated system and may start without warning. Failure to properly disconnect, lockout, and tagout all energy sources of remotely controlled equipment creates a very hazardous situation and could cause injury or even death.

PLEASE STAY CLEAR AND BE ALERT.

Démarrer danger automatique

Cet équipement peut être contrôlé par un système auto matisé et peut démarrer sans avertissement. Sources de l'équipement contrôlé à distance non débranché correctement, lock-out, et tous déconsignation énergie crée une situation très dangereuse et pourrait causer des blessures ou même la mort. Se IL VOUS PLAÎT rester à l'écart et d'être vigilant.





YOU are responsible for the **SAFE** operation and maintenance of your USC, LLC equipment . **YOU** must ensure that you and anyone else who is going to operate, maintain or work around the equipment be familiar with the operating and maintenance procedures and related **SAFETY** information contained in this manual. This manual will take you step-by-step through your working day and alert you to good safety practices that should be adhered to while operating the equipment

Remember, **YOU** are the key to safety. Good safety practices not only protect you, but also the people around you. Make these practices a working part of your safety program. Be certain that **EVERYONE** operating this equipment is familiar with the recommended operating and maintenance procedures and follows all the safety precautions. Most accidents can be prevented. Do not risk injury or death by ignoring good safety practices.

- Equipment owners must give operating instructions to operators or employees before allowing them to operate the machine, and at least annually thereafter per OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) regulation 1928.57.
- The most important safety device on this equipment is a SAFE operator. It is the
 operator's responsibility to read and understand ALL Safety and Operating
 instructions in the manual and to follow them. All accidents can be avoided.
- A person who has not read and understood all operating and safety instructions is not qualified to operate the machine. An untrained operator exposes himself and bystanders to possible serious injury or death.
- Do not modify the equipment in any way. Unauthorized modification may impair the function and/or safety and could affect the life of the equipment.
- Think SAFETY! Work SAFELY!

GENERAL SAFETY

- 1. Read and understand the operator's manual and all safety labels before operating, maintaining, adjusting or unplugging the equipment.
- 2. Only trained persons shall operate the equipment . An untrained operator is not qualified to operate the machine.
- 3. Have a first-aid kit available for use should the need arise, and know how to use it.







- 4. Provide a fire extinguisher for use in case of an accident. Store in a highly visible place.
- 5. Do not allow children, spectators or bystanders within hazard area of machine.
- 6. Wear appropriate protective gear. This includes but is not limited to:
 - A hard hat
 - Protective shoes with slip resistant soles
 - Protective goggles
 - Heavy gloves
 - Hearing protection
 - Respirator or filter mask
- 7. Place all controls in neutral or off, stop motor, and wait for all moving parts to stop. Then disable power source before servicing, adjusting, repairing, or unplugging.
- 8. Review safety related items annually with all personnel who will be operating or maintaining the equipment.







OPERATING SAFETY:

- 1. Read and understand the Operator's Manual and all safety labels before using.
- 2. Disconnect and disable electrical supply completely and wait for all moving parts to stop before servicing, adjusting, repairing or unplugging.
- 3. Clear the area of bystanders, especially children, before starting.
- 4. Be familiar with the machine hazard area. If anyone enters hazard area, shut down machine immediately. Clear the area before restarting.
- 5. Keep hands, feet, hair and clothing away from all moving and/or rotating parts.
- 6. Stay away from overhead obstructions and power lines during operation and transporting. Electrocution can occur without direct contact.
- 7. Do not operate machine when any guards are removed.
- 8. Inspect welds and repair if needed.



PLACEMENT SAFETY

- 1. Move only with the appropriate equipment
- 2. Stay away from overhead power lines when moving equipment. Electrocution can occur without direct contact.
- 3. Be familiar with machine hazard area. If anyone enters hazard areas, shut down machine immediately. Clear the area before restarting.
- 4. Operate the equipment on level ground free of debris. Anchor the equipment to prevent tipping or upending.



Before placement of the equipment, be sure that ground is reasonably level. The equipment may topple or work improperly if the ground is too uneven, damaging the equipment and / or causing personal injury.



Avant de placement de l'équipement, assurez-vous que sol est relativement plat. L'équipement peut tomber ou mal fonctionner si le sol est trop inégale, endommager l'équipement et / ou causer des blessures.

MAINTENANCE SAFETY

- 1. Review the operator's manual and all safety items before working with, maintaining or operating the equipment .
- 2. Place all controls in neutral or off, stop motors, disable power source, and wait for all moving parts to stop before servicing, adjusting, repairing or unplugging.
- 3. Follow good shop practices:

Keep service area clean and dry. Be sure electrical outlets and tools are properly grounded. Use adequate light for the job at hand.



- 4. Keep hands, feet, hair and clothing away from all moving and/or rotating parts.
- 5. Clear the area of bystanders, especially children, when carrying out any maintenance and repairs or making any adjustments.
- 6. Before resuming work, install and secure all guards when maintenance work is completed.
- 7. Keep safety labels clean. Replace any sign that is damaged or not clearly visible.



SAFETY LABELS

- 1. Keep safety labels clean and legible at all times.
- 2. Replace safety labels that are missing or have become illegible.
- 3. Replaced parts that displayed a safety label should also display the current label.
- 4. Replacement safety labels are available. Contact your authorized dealer.

How to Install Safety Labels:

- Be sure that the installation area is clean and dry.
- Be sure temperature is above 50°F (10°C).
- Decide on the exact position before you remove the backing paper.
- Remove the smallest portion of the split backing paper.
- Align the sign over the specified area and carefully press the small portion with the exposed sticky backing in place.
- Slowly peel back the remaining paper and carefully smooth the remaining portion of the sign in place.
- Small air pockets can be pierced with a pin and smoothed out using the piece of sign backing paper.



Located on the USC equipment you will find safety labels. Always be sure to read and follow all directions on the labels.



Situé sur l'équipement USC vous trouverez des étiquettes de sécurité. Veillez à toujours lire et suivre toutes les instructions sur les étiquettes.



Guards provided with USC equipment are to remain in place during operation.



Gardes fournis avec des équipements USC doivent rester en place pendant le fonctionnement.



Think SAFETY! Work SAFELY!

REMEMBER—If Safety Labels have been damaged, removed, become illegible, or parts replaced without safety labels, new labels must be applied. New safety labels are available from your authorized dealer.



PAGE 14







CAUTION

DO NOT OPERATE
THIS MACHINE
WITHOUT

WITHOUT GUARDS IN PLACE

CUIDADO

NO SE PERMITE
OPERAR ESTA MAQUINA
SIN GUARDAS
EN POSICION

Part # 09-02-0002







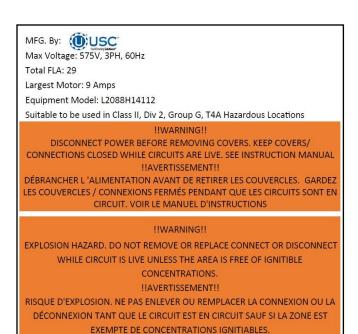
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C2D2 SPECIFICATIONS AND LABELS

If any of the panels are located in the hazardous area described in the installation section (see page 17), the following criteria must be met.

- 1. All 120VAC connections must be hard wired to a listed IP65 rated enclosure in accordance with local electrical codes.
- 2. The C2D2 certifications are only valid for equipment operating at 60 HZ.
- 3. The approved operating temperature for this equipment is between 0°C (32°F) and 40°C (104°F).
- All RJ45 and USB pass-through connector caps must remain closed to achieve a C2D2 rating. Hard wire these connections in accordance with local electrical codes.

The following labels and certification plates must be mounted to the outside of the control panel so that they are in plain view.









INSTALLATION

SECTION B



HIGH VOLTAGE ~ Always disconnect the power source before working on or near the control panel or lead wires.



HAUTE TENSION ~ Toujours débrancher la source d'alimentation avant de travailler sur ou près du panneau de commande ou les câbles.



HIGH VOLTAGE ~ Use insulated tools when making adjustments while the controls are under power.



HAUTE TENSION ~ Utilisez des outils isolés lors des réglages, tandis que les commandes sont sous tension.



Permanent installation may require additional electrical cords, chemical tubing, and air lines, since each installation is unique.



Installation permanente peut exiger cordons électriques, des tubes supplémentaires chimique, et les conduites d'air, puisque chaque installation est.

USC equipment may operate within a Group II, Division 2, Class G hazardous area which contains seed dust. If so, the equipment must be certified for use in this area. To avoid the possibility of an explosion ignited by static electricity, all USC equipment should be grounded by attaching a bonding strip to the metal frame and securing that strip to the factory ground point.

If labeled accordingly, USC products are designed to comply with CSA 22.1 for use in a Class II, Division 2, Group G environment. When connecting the USC system power cord into a power supply, first determine if the supply is also within the hazardous area where the USC system is located. If so, we recommend that the power be hard wired into the source. Do not use a standard electrical plug for this purpose. For other acceptable methods of connecting to a power source, or any other additional miscellaneous equipment to the USC system within a hazardous location, please consult CSA 22.1, Section 18-200 and 18-274. Review the appropriate section and ensure compliance with one of the options given.

When connecting to USC equipment from a remote location, and the USC equipment is in a hazardous Class II, Group G environment, customers are advised to follow the requirements within CSA 22.2 no. 25. More details may also be found in CSA 22.1 18-252 (wiring methods). There are various options covered within this section for wiring in a Class II, Group G (dust) environment. Select the best method suited for your specific location.



équipements USC peut fonctionner dans un Groupe II, Division 2, Classe G zone dangereuse qui contient la poussière des semences. Si oui, l'équipement doit être certifié pour une utilisation dans ce domaine. Pour éviter la possibilité d'une explosion enflammé par l'électricité statique, tous les équipements USC doit être mis à la terre en attachant une bande de liaison à la structure métallique et la sécurisation cette bande au point de masse du fabricant.

Si étiquetés en conséquence, les produits USC sont conçus pour être conformes à la norme CSA 22.1 pour une utilisation dans une Classe II, Division 2, Groupe G environnement. Lors du raccordement du USC alimentation du système cordon dans une alimentation, d'abord déterminer si l'offre est également dans la zone dangereuse où se trouve le système USC. Si oui, nous recommandons que le pouvoir soit câblé dans la source. Ne pas utiliser une prise électrique standard à cet effet. Pour les autres méthodes acceptables de se connecter à une source d'alimentation, ou tout autre matériel divers supplémentaire au système USC dans un endroit dangereux, se il vous plaît consulter la norme CSA 22.1, Section 18-200 et 18-274. Consultez la section appropriée et assurer la conformité avec l'une des options proposées.

Lors de la connexion à l'équipement USC depuis un emplacement distant et l'équipement USC est dans une classe dangereuse II, Groupe G environnement, les clients sont invités à suivre les exigences dans CSA 22.2 no. 25. Plus de détails peuvent également être trouvés dans 22,1 CSA 18-252 (Les méthodes de câblage). Il existe diverses options couvertes dans cette section pour le câblage dans une Classe II, Groupe G (poussière) environnement. Sélectionnez la meilleure méthode adaptée pour votre emplacement spécifique.

LPX AUTOMATED TREATER SET - UP

The following steps outline the initial set-up of your USC Seed Treating system:

- 1. Clear the area of bystanders, especially small children, before moving.
- 2. Be sure there is enough clearance from overhead obstructions and power lines or other equipment to move the machine into its working position.
- 3. Using a forklift, place the seed treater in the desired position on a level surface.



USC highly recommends that the seed treater be set up inside a building or any covered structure to protect the machine from weathering.



USC recommande fortement que le traitement de semences être mis en place à l'intérieur d'un bâtiment ou d'une structure couverte pour protéger la machine des intempéries.



LPX AUTOMATED TREATER SET - UP

- 4. Remove any boxes and cords from the drum of the treater.
- 5. Install the four provided legs and set up on a level surface, preferably concrete. When all four legs are mounted in the same pin hole, the seed treater has a slight slope to allow seed to travel through the machine. The pin holes are approximately 2" apart.

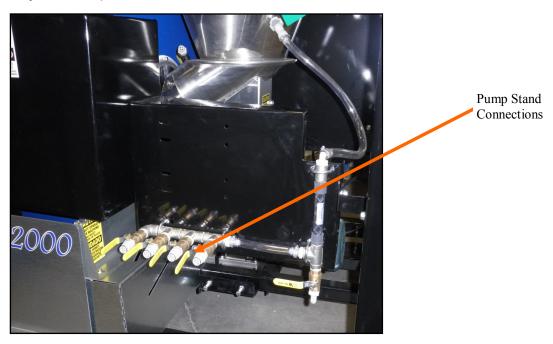


If more slope is desired, the rear legs can be dropped an additional pin hole.



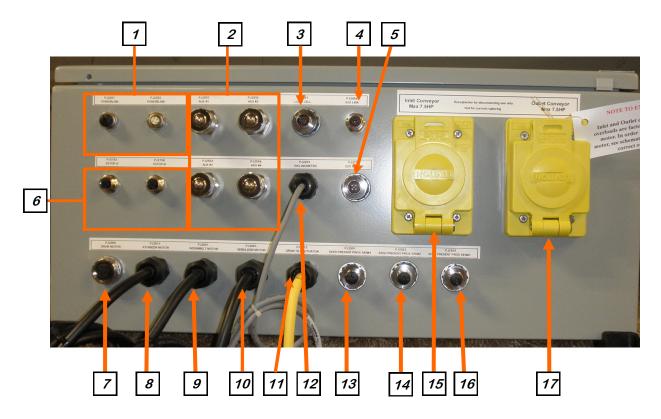
Si plus la pente est souhaitée, les pattes arrière peuvent être d éposés un trou de broche supplémentaire.

- 6. Anchor the seed treater in position to prevent the machine from moving during operation.
- 7. Inspect machine thoroughly for screws, bolts, fittings, etc. which may have come loose during shipping.
- 8. The pump stand(s) should be placed on level ground close to the seed treater.
- 9. Attach the chemical tubing from the pump stand(s) to the atomizer plumbing on the seed treater. Additional tubing can be added or removed to accommodate your set-up.





VERSION 4 LPX TREATER CONNECTIONS



- 1. Connect a cable with four pin connector to one of the three Powerlink connectors on the MCP. Connect the other end to the Powerlink connector on the closest control panel. Repeat this process until all control panels are connected. It may be MCP to Treater to Tri-Flo® to Bin Site panel. The order or number of devices is not important. It is important that all panel are connected. All pump stand control panels will need to connected in a similar configuration. Note: this is a teal colored cable.
- 2. If you have manual or semi-automated pump stands connect the 2 pin communication cables from pump stands to one of the auxiliary ports on the treater control panel.
- 3. LOSS-IN WEIGHT: Connected to the load cell summing box on the scale.
- 4. LOSS-IN-WEIGHT: Connected to the cable at the top of the remote I/O block to PJ2454
- 5. LOSS-IN-WEIGHT Connected to the power cable at the bottom of the Remote I/O Block to PJ2701

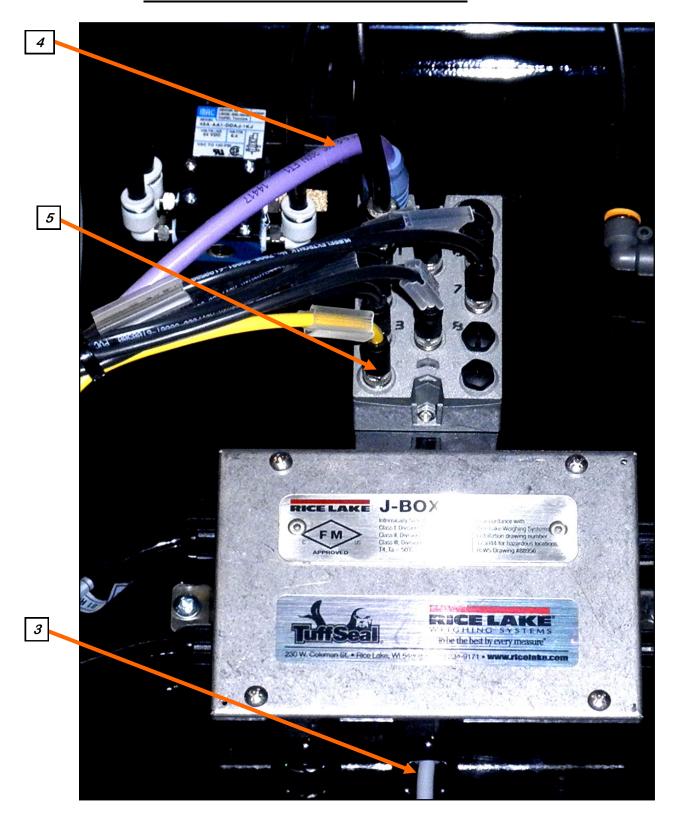


VERSION 4 LPX TREATER CONNECTIONS

- 6. Connect the red cable to the PJESTOPA on the Main Control Panel (MCP) and then to the PJESTOPB on the next panel that is closest to the MCP. Repeat this process until all control panels are connected in a daisy chain configuration. It may be MCP to Treater to Tri-Flo® to Bin Site panel. The order or number of devices is not important. It is important that each cable is ran from an A connection to a B connection (never A to A or B to B), and that no control panel is left out of the chain. Connect the two red plugs onto each of the remaining open PJESTOP connectors on the first and last panel.
- 7. Connected to the drum motor. Normally connected at plant.
- 8. Connected to the atomizer motor. Normally connected at plant.
- 9. Connected to the seed metering wheel motor. Normally connected at plant. Not used in LOSS-IN-WEIGHT.
- 10. Not used in these configurations.
- 11. Not used in these configurations.
- 12. Not used in these configurations.
- 13. Connected to the cable from the top extension ring proximity sensor to PJ2501.
- 14. Connected to the cable from the left side of the seed wheel cables to PJ2503.
- 15. Connect the treater inlet conveyor to the bottom of the treater control panel. Color may vary depending on voltage / certification / etc.
- Connected to the cable from the center of the seed wheel cables.
- 17. Connect the treater outlet conveyor to the bottom of the treater control panel. Color may vary depending on voltage / certification / etc.

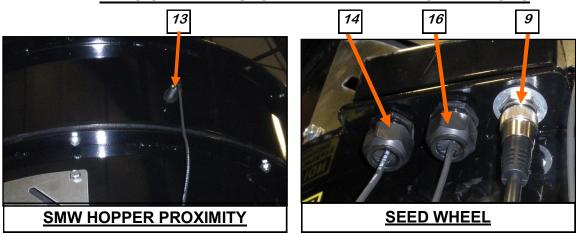


VERSION 4 LPX TREATER CONNECTIONS

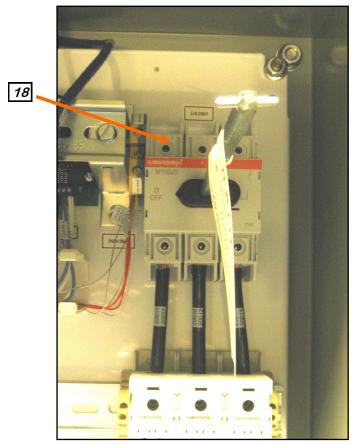




VERSION 4 LPX AUTOMATED TREATER CONNECTIONS



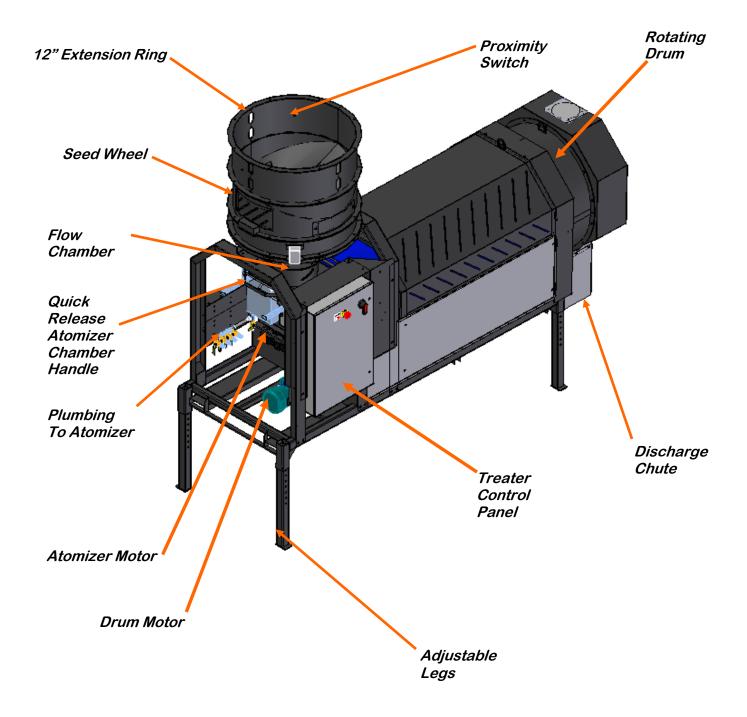
18. Have a certified electrician provide power to the seed treating system. Provide convenient shutdown switches, comply with local electrical codes and ensure that the system is properly grounded and bonded. The USC system must be connected to the same electrical requirements as specified in the treater control panel on the power requirement tag, or the electrical schematic shipped with the piece of equipment. This will power the USC LPX seed treater and any attached conveyors.





MECHANICAL OPERATION C

LPX SEED METERING WHEEL TREATER OVERVIEW





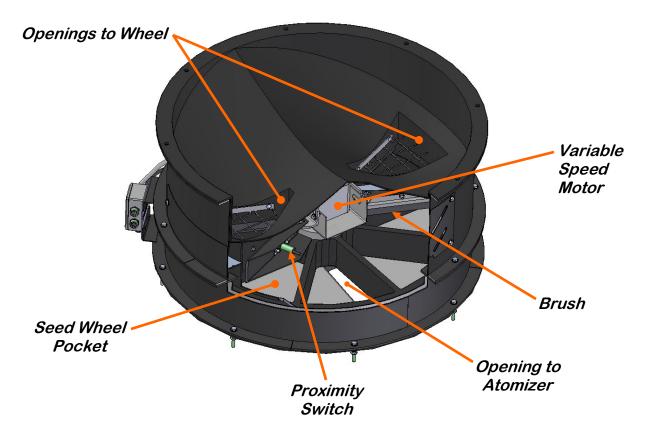
LPX2000 SEED WHEEL

The hopper is equipped with three proximity switches. The top switch controls the inlet conveyor and the lower switches, located in the seed wheel, control the pump(s). Refer to the automation manual. See the Proximity Switch Adjustment Guide on page 34 for more in-depth information on these switches.

The Seed Wheel is designed to simplify and increase seed flow calibration accuracy. A rotating wheel is driven by a variable speed motor, which is set prior to treating the seed. This is mounted above the atomizer. The wheel consists of 8 identical pockets approximately 4 inches deep. As it rotates, the wheel captures a certain amount of seed in each pocket. After the seed is caught, the wheel continues rotation and dispenses the seed into the atomizer chamber. With the constant turn of the wheel, there is a consistent amount of seed always sent through the atomizer.

A cup is used to represent a certain percentage of one of the wheels pockets. To calibrate the seed flow, take a sample of the seed to be treated using the cup and weigh it. Refer to automation m anual for instructions. By entering the cup weight of the seed sample the system will automatically adjust the RPM of the Seed Wheel according to the entered target weight.

The purpose of the seed wheel is to simplify calibration and make seed flow calibration more accurate. The seed wheel saves time when switching to different seed sizes and seed types.





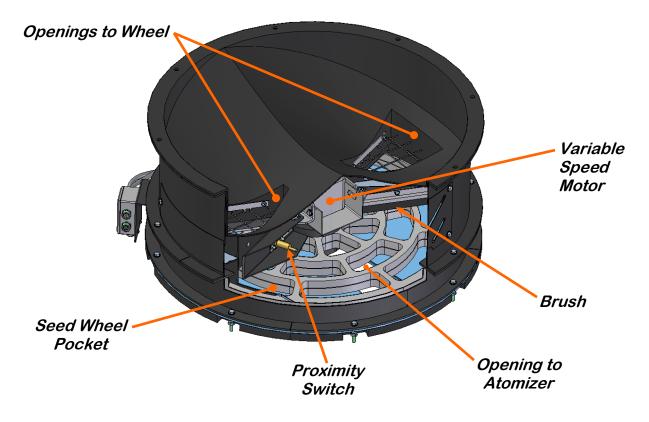
LPX300 SEED WHEEL OVERVIEW

The hopper is equipped with three proximity switches. The top switch controls the inlet conveyor and the lower switches, located in the seed wheel, control the pump(s). Refer to automation manual: Troubleshooting; See the Proximity Switch Adjustment Guide on page 34 for more in-depth information on these switches.

The Seed Wheel is designed to simplify and increase seed flow calibration accuracy. A rotating wheel is driven by a variable speed motor, which is set prior to treating the seed. This is mounted above the atomizer. The wheel consists of 24 pockets (8 small, 8 medium and 8 large) approximately 2 inches deep. As it rotates, the wheel captures a certain amount of seed in each pocket. After the seed is caught, the wheel continues rotation and dispenses the seed into the atomizer chamber. With the constant turn of the wheel, there is a consistent amount of seed always sent through the atomizer.

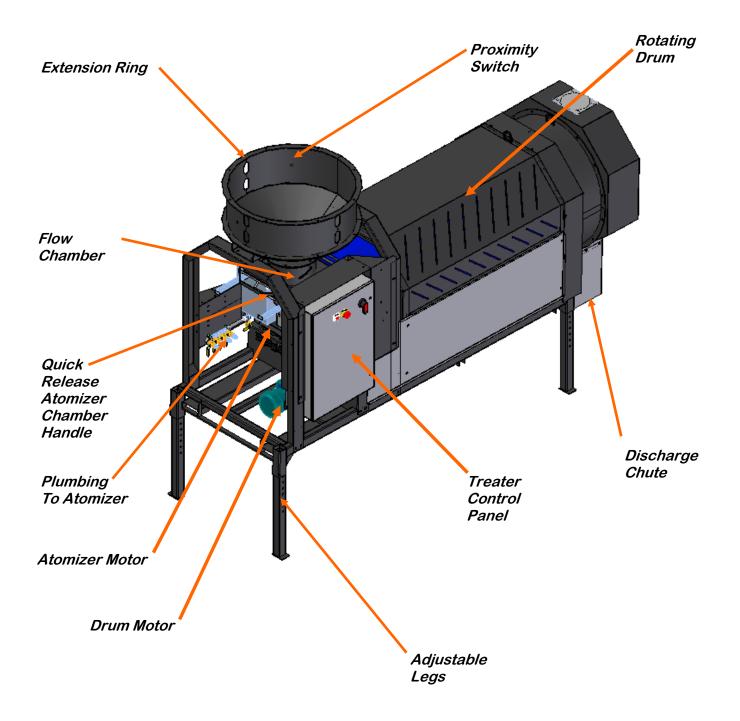
A cup is used to represent a certain percentage of the wheels pockets. To calibrate the seed flow, take a sample of the seed to be treated using the cup and weigh it . Refer to automation manual for instructions By entering the cup weight of the seed sample the system will automatically adjust the RPM of the Seed Wheel according to the entered target weight.

The purpose of the seed wheel is to simplify calibration and make seed flow calibration more accurate. The seed wheel saves time when switching to different seed sizes and seed types.





LPX LOSS-IN-WEIGHT TREATER OVERVIEW





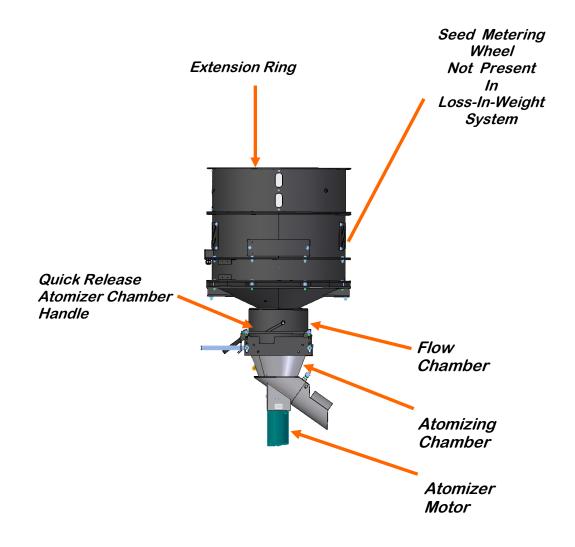
The LPX LIW treater is only available in 3 configurations:

- 1. With a batch hopper and LIW gate mounted there to either:
 - A. Mounted over the treater dumping directly into the treater.
 - B. Mounted over a conveyor directly feeding the treater.
- 2. Tri-Flo and LIW gate mounted there to sitting over a conveyor feeding directly into the treater with a 12 inch extension ring.
- 3. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE WITH THE TRI-FLO AND LIW GATE MOUNT ED DIRECTLY OVER THE TREATER.



ATOMIZER CHAMBER OVERVIEW

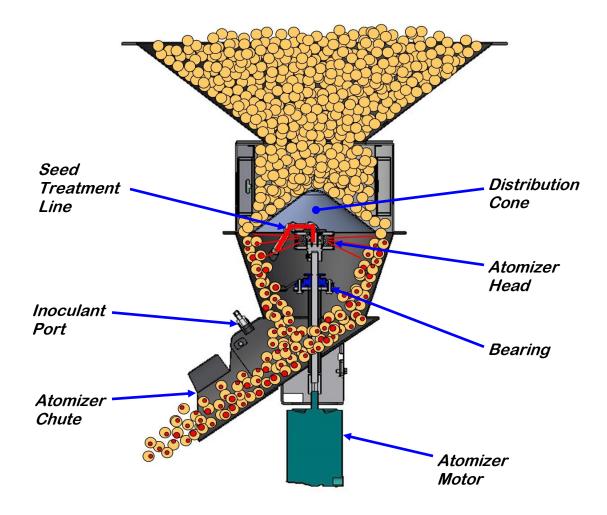
The atomizer chamber consists of a patented design which disperses treatment evenly to each seed. A motor drives the atomizer head at approximately 1725 RPM's. As treatment is being pumped into the atomizer chamber, it drops into the atomizer head. The centrifugal force of the spinning head forces the treatment to be sprayed out through a screen covering in all 360 degrees. Meanwhile, seed flows down out of the seed wheel and down on top of the distribution cone which disperses the seed down around the atomizer head. The atomizer can be easily accessed for cleaning and maintenance by pulling down on the quick release handle and sliding the atomizer away from the treater body (see page 37).





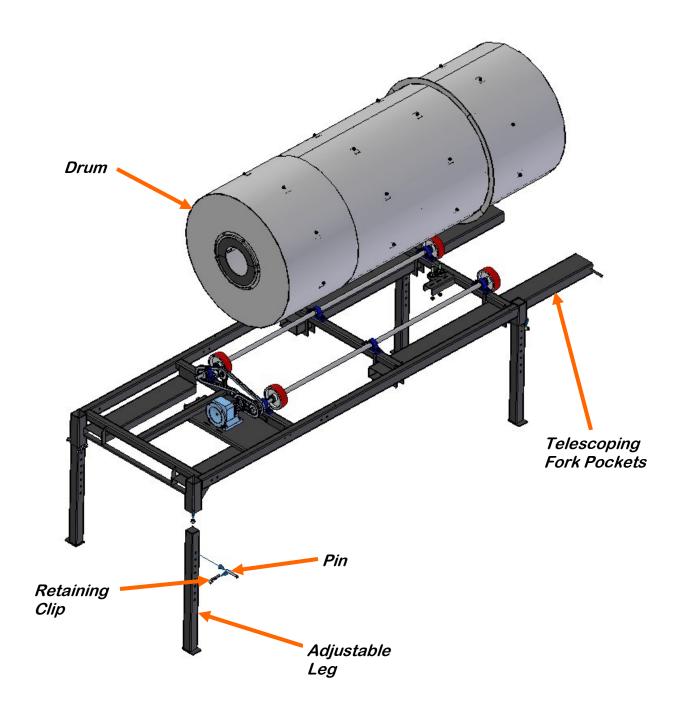
TREATING SEED

The Illustration below shows how seed passes through the atomizing chamber. The red represents treatment being dispensed to the seed as it passes through the chamber. After the seed passes through the atomizer, it goes into the drum where the coating process is completed.





ROTATING DRUM





ROTATING DRUM

The rotating drum comes in options of 6 and 8 feet and accepts treated seed through the opening on the hopper end. As seed passes through the length of the drum it is tumbled, producing accurate and uniform seed coating. The seed then exits the seed treater out the discharge end of the machine.



Never allow exposure of persons or clothing to the drive shaft, idler wheels, or the drum during operation. Always have the safety shields in place during operation.



Ne jamais laisser l'exposition des personnes ou des vêtements à l'arbre d'entraînement, roues libres, ou le tambour pendant le fonctionnement. Toujours avoir les boucliers de sécurité en place pendant le.

The time it takes for seed to move through the drum both during and at the end of the run can be changed by lowering or raising the pins on the legs of the discharge end of the treater. When the pins are in the same hole on all of the treater legs, the treater has a natural downward tilt towards the discharge end of the treater. Lowering the pins on the discharge end's legs will give the treater more tilt during operation which will allow seed to travel through the drum at a faster rate. Vice verse, raising those pins will cause seed to stay in the drum longer.



It is not recommended to lower the discharge end's pins more than one hole setting different from the inlet end's pins. If this is done, a loss in seed coverage and chemical coating may occur.



Il est déconseillé de faire baisser les broches de la gamme de décharge plus d'un trou réglage différent de broches de la gamme d'entrée. Si cela est fait, une perte de la couverture de la graine et le revêtement chimique peut se produire.

On the 6 and 8 foot drum options the LPX Treater will also come standard with telescoping fork lift pockets. These pockets may be slid out from underneath the treater to allow a fork lift to pick up the treater from it's discharge end.



The rotating drum is grounded to the equipment structure at the factory, to avoid the possibility of generating static electricity, this bonding mechanism should not be tampered with or removed.



Le tambour rotatif est ancré à la structure de l'équipement en usine, afin d'éviter la possibilité de générer de l'électricité statique, ce mécanisme de liaison ne doit pas être altéré ou enlevé.



ELECTRICAL OPERATION

SECTION D



HIGH VOLTAGE ~ Always disconnect the power source before working on or near the control panel or lead wires.



HAUTE TENSION ~ Toujours débrancher la source d'alimentation avant de travailler sur ou près du panneau de commande ou les câbles.



HIGH VOLTAGE ~ Use insulated tools when making adjustments while the controls are under power.



HAUTE TENSION ~ Utilisez des outils isolés lors des réglages, tandis que les commandes sont sous tension.



AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL only shall work on the control panel. Never allow anyone who has not read and familiarized themselves with the owner's manual to open or work on the control panels.



Seules personnes autorisées doivent travailler sur le panneau de commande. Ne jamais laisser quelqu'un qui n'a pas lu et se sont familiarisés avec le manuel d'ouvrir ou de travail du propriétaire

For operating instructions, refer to either the U-Treat V4 Manual, or the U-Treat Lite Manual which came with your treater.



USC recommends the use of a surge protection device with a minimum rating of 400 Joules for all automated main control panels.



USC recommande l'utilisation d'un dispositif de protection contre les surtensions avec une cote minimale de 400 joules pour tous les principaux panneaux de contrôle automatisés.



TROUBLESHOOTING

SECTION F

Below is a table describing the most frequent mechanical problems and solutions with the USC LPX Seed Treater. For further assistance, contact your authorized dealer.

Problem		Possible Cause		Solution	
Inlet Conveyor will not turn on.		switch is activated. Inlet conveyor proximity switch is too sensitive.	1.	Clean proximity switch	
			 3. 	Adjust the inlet conveyor proximity switch sensitivity by turning the adjustment screw counter-clockwise (page 34).	
		Overload is tripped.		Reset inlet conveyor	
		Conveyor is plugged into wrong outlet on seed treater panel.	0.	overload.	
			4.	Check to make sure the inlet conveyor is plugged into the inlet conveyor receptacle.	
Pump will not turn off in AUTO	1.	Proximity switch is dirty.	1.	Clean proximity switch.	
when seed runs out.		Proximity switch is set too sensitive.	2.	Adjust the pump proximity switch sensitivity by turning adjustment screw counterclockwise (page 34).	
Pump will not turn on in AUTO	1.	Proximity switch is not staying covered.	1.	Make sure proximity switch is staying covered with seed	
	2.	Atomizer is not on.	2.	Turn on atomizer. Atomizer	
		Proximity switch is not sensitive enough.		must be on to run the pump in Auto.	
		Pump stand two-wire cord is not plugged into to treater main panel. Both the Chemical Pump switch on the Pump Stand and the Pump/Aux Control on the HMI screen need to be set to AUTO.	3.	Adjust pump proximity switch sensitivity by turning the adjustment screw clockwise (page 34).	
			4.	Plug the pump stand two-wire cord into the main treater panel.	
			5.	Set both the Pump Stand switch and Pump/Aux on the HOA screen to AUTO.	
Inlet conveyor won't shut off when hopper is full.	1.	Seed is not hitting proximity switch.	1.	Make sure seed is hitting proximity switch.	
	2.	Proximity switch is not set sensitive enough.	2.	Adjust the inlet conveyor proximity switch by turning the	
		Inlet conveyor is plugged into wrong receptacle.		adjustment screw clockwise (page 34).	
		- '	3.	Make sure inlet conveyor is plugged inlet conveyor receptacle.	

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution	
Pump is fluctuating.	 Restriction in tubing Filter is plugged or missing gasket. 	 Flush tubing and check filter for any restrictions. Clean filter and check for gasket. 	
Seed calibration is fluctuating.	 Seed treater supply hopper is not staying full. Restriction in the supply hopper or seed wheel. Build-up in the atomizing chamber. 	 Make sure the supply hopper and seed wheel are staying full. May have to lower seed flow rate in order to have a consistent flow of seed. Check supply hopper and seed wheel for any debris, and remove. Remove atomizing housing and clean out any build-up of material. 	
Drum is slipping and seed is coming out the inlet side of the drum.	 Drum is wet. The seed treater is set too level. Chains are too loose. 	 Dry off any moisture that may have collected on the outside of the drum. Adjust the slope of the seed treater to at least a 3" drop from front to back. If desired, more slope can be applied. Check and tighten the drive chains. Also check the chain alignment. 	
None of the motors will turn to ON in HAND mode.	 Processor is faulted. Emergency Stop button is activated. The Emergency Stop RESET button has not been pressed after the Emergency Stop button has been pulled out. 	 Disconnect power and wait 30 seconds before reconnecting power. Pull out the Emergency Stop button. After the Emergency Stop button has been pulled out, press the Emergency Stop RESET button. 	
E-stop is flashing.	 An E-stop may be depressed. Power may not be on to the control panels. One of the control panels may not be connected to all of the others. 	 Ensure all E-stops are not depressed. Check incoming power to each control panel. Check the wiring and connections to each control panel. 	



PROXIMITY SWITCH ADJUSTMENT GUIDE

If a proximity switch is not working properly, this can be caused by wear, dust, or even moisture. The first step is to clean the lens of the proximity switch. If this does not solve the problem, the next step would be to adjust the sensitivity of the proximity switch.

The LED lights indicates the power status. If they are active the device is powered.

The center LED is when the switch closes.

Using the small screwdriver, you can adjust the proximity switch by turning the sensitivity dial of the proximity switch.

- Turn Clockwise to make the proximity switch more sensitive.
- Turn Counterclockwise to make the proximity switch less sensitive.



MAINTENANCE SECTION G

Proper maintenance of the LPX Seed Treater is critical for peak performance, reliability and accuracy of this system. The following is a guideline for the type of maintenance and servicing that should be performed on this unit. Your environment and uses may require additional maintenance and service beyond this list to assure a reliable and safe unit. The operator of this unit has ultimate responsibility to identify areas of concern and rectify them before they become a hazard or safety issue. There is no substitute for a trained, alert operator.



Do not put this unit into operation with any questionably maintained parts. Poor performance or a hazard may occur.



Ne pas mettre cet appareil en service avec des pièces douteuse entretenus. La mauvaise performance ou un danger peut survenir.



Do not use compressed air or water under pressure to clean any of the components of the USC equipment.



Ne pas utiliser d'air comprimé ou de l'eau sous pression pour nettoyer l'un des composants de l'équipement USC.

GREASING

Use an SAE multipurpose high temperature grease with extreme pressure (EP) performance. Also acceptable is an SAE multipurpose lithium-based grease.

- Use a Maintenance Checklist to keep record of all scheduled maintenance.
- Use a hand-held grease gun for all greasing.
- Wipe grease fitting with a clean cloth before greasing to avoid injecting dirt and grit.
- Replace and repair broken fittings immediately.



If fittings will not take grease, remove and clean thoroughly. Also clean lubricant passageway. Replace fitting if necessary.



Si les raccords ne prendront pas la graisse, enlever et nettoyer. Aussi propre passage de lubrifiant. Remplacer approprié si nécessaire.



SEED WHEEL

- Inspect all welds and structural components for bends, cracks and damage.
- Remove the front and rear shields with the vent slots to inspect wheel, brushes and proximity switches.
- Use a vacuum to clean out any seeds and excess build-up that may have occurred during operation. Wipe down the motor casing with a damp cloth making sure to remove all dust that may have collected since the last maintenance date. Record the cleaning on the company required documents. If operating in a CSA 22.1, Class II, Division 2, Group G hazardous area, USC recommends this step be performed on a daily basis.
- Utilisez un aspirateur pour nettoyer les graines ou accumulation excès qui ont pu se produire pendant le fonctionnement. Essuyez le carter moteur avec un chiffon humide en veillant à éliminer toutes les poussières qui peuvent avoir perçu depuis la dernière date de maintenance. Enregistrez le nettoyage sur la société les documents requis. Si opérant dans un CSA 22.1, Classe II, Division 2, Groupe G zone dangereuse, USC recommande cette étape être effectuée sur une base quotidienne.

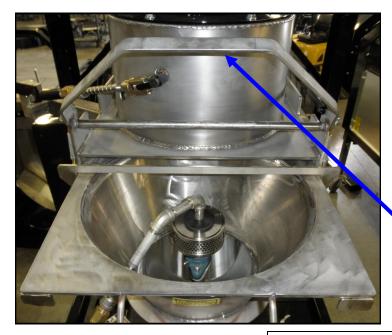
DRIVE AND DRUM

- Remove drum guards and inspect all welds and structural components on the frame and drum for bends, cracks and damage.
- Inspect pillow block bearings and grease every 40 hours of operation.
- Inspect drive wheels for unordinary wear and set screws for tightness.
- Inspect the Neoprene idler wheels for unordinary wear and adjust if necessary.
- Remove drive guards, tighten and lubricate chain every 40 hours of operation.
- Wipe down the motor casing with a damp cloth making sure to remove all dust that
 may have collected since the last maintenance date. Record the cleaning on the
 company required documents. If operating in a CSA 22.1, Class II, Division 2,
 Group G hazardous area, USC recommends this step be performed on a daily
 basis.
- Essuyez le carter moteur avec un chiffon humide en veillant à éliminer toutes les poussières qui peuvent avoir perçu depuis la dernière date de maintenance.
 Enregistrez le nettoyage sur la société les documents requis. Si opérant dans un CSA 22.1, Classe II, Division 2, Groupe G zone dangereuse, USC recommande cette étape être effectuée sur une base quotidienne.



ATOMIZER

To access the inside of the atomizer housing, disconnect the motor power cable from the atomizer motor, push up on the quick release handle and slide out the atomizer. After completing maintenance, slide the atomizer back into the operating position, pull down quick release handle to lock it in place and reconnect the motor power cord.



Quick-Release Handle

Atomizer Head

- 1. Slide out atomizer housing and grease bearing inside. Bearing needs just one pump of grease every 40 hours of operation (right).
- 2. Clean any build up inside the housing and the atomizer head. To remove the atomizer head, loosen the set screw located on the bottom of the head.
- 3. Check for any play in the atomizer shaft.
- 4. Make sure the atomizer spins smoothly.
- Ensure the adjustable chute is fitting completely into the drum opening. Adjust if necessary.



Bearing

Set Screw



ATOMIZER MOTOR

- Wipe down the motor casing with a damp cloth making sure to remove all dust that
 may have collected since the last maintenance date. Record the cleaning on the
 company required documents. If operating in a CSA 22.1, Class II, Division 2,
 Group G hazardous area, USC recommends this step be performed on a daily
 basis.
- Essuyez le carter moteur avec un chiffon humide en veillant à éliminer toutes les poussières qui peuvent avoir perçu depuis la dernière date de maintenance.
 Enregistrez le nettoyage sur la société les documents requis. Si opérant dans un CSA 22.1, Classe II, Division 2, Groupe G zone dangereuse, USC recommande cette étape être effectuée sur une base quotidienne.

ELECTRICAL PANEL

- Check and tighten wire connections.
- Check quick connects on bottom of control panel.
- Check to see if starters and/or overloads are tripped.
- Check to see if relays, timers and/or breakers are tripped.
- Check and set the proximity switches (page 61).
- Check quick connects on end of Auxiliary cord.
- Check relay and fuse holder.
- Check power cords for cuts or frays and ensure ground is present.



STORAGE

SECTION H

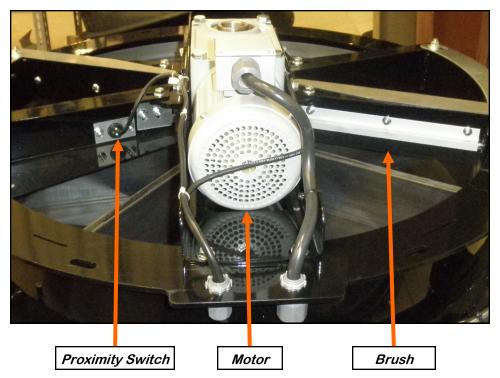
When storing the LPX Seed Treater for long periods of time, the following procedure must be followed to reduce the chance of rust, corrosion and fatigue of the treater. You can also use these steps when storing the machine for the winter.



A dust mask and protective rubber gloves shall be used when cleaning the machine.

SEED WHEEL & SUPPLY HOPPER

- 1. Turn power off to the treater and treater components.
- 2. Remove shields from the seed wheel and remove any debris or build-up. Compressed air can be used to blow out any foreign material.
- 3. Turn power back on to the treater and run seed wheel to help remove any additional debris. Compressed air can be used to blow out any foreign material.
- 4. Check brushes for wear (below).
- 5. Wipe off and clean the lens of the proximity switches (below).
- 6. Disconnect power and mount all guard back in place.
- 7. Tarp or cover the supply hopper and seed wheel to keep out any dirt or unwanted pests.





ATOMIZER CHAMBER

- 1. Remove and clean the atomizer housing.
- Remove the atomizer head and stainless steel plumbing. The atomizer head can be disassembled (right), for easier cleaning. It is threaded together and can simply be unscrewed.
- Reinstall the atomizer head and plumbing. Grease the bearing and spin the atomizer head a few times to ensure all grease has been worked into the bearings.



ROTATING DRUM

- 1. Remove the shields and clean out any seed that may have fallen underneath the drum.
- 2. Clean out any residue left on the inside of the drum and around the seed lifters.
- 3. Lubricate the chain to keep from corroding in storage.

FINAL

- 1. Disconnect power to the machine.
- 2. Store the machine inside a protective building to keep it from being exposed to the weather.
- 3. Ensure all guards and safety labels are in place.



NOTES:



SECTION USC LIMITED WARRANTY

USC, LLC, (Manufacturer) warrants its seed treating equipment as follows:

- 1. <u>Limited Warranty</u>: Manufacturer warrants that the Products sold hereunder will be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of 18 months from date of shipment. If the Products do not conform to this Limited Warranty during the warranty period, Buyer shall notify Manufacturer in writing of the claimed defects and demonstrate to Manufacturer satisfaction that said defects are covered by this Limited Warranty. If the defects are properly reported to Manufacturer within the warranty period, and the defects are of such type and nature as to be covered by this warranty, Manufacturer shall, at its expense, furnish replacement Products or, at Manufacturer's option, replacement parts for the defective products. Shipping and installation of the replacement Products or replacement parts shall be at the Buyer's expense.
- 2. Other Limits: THE FOREGOING IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Manufacturer does not warrant against damages or defects arising from improper installation (where installation is by persons other than Manufacturer), against defects in products or components not manufactured by Manufacturer, or against damages resulting from such non-Manufacturer made products or components. Manufacturer passes on to the Buyer the warranty it received (if any) from the maker of such non-Manufacturer made products or components. This warranty also does not apply to Products upon which repairs and / or modifications have been effected or attempted by persons other than pursuant to written authorization by Manufacturer. This includes any welding on equipment which could damage electrical components. Manufacturer does not warrant against casualties or damages resulting from misuse and / or abuse of Products, improper storage or handling, acts of nature, effects of weather, including effects of weather due to outside storage, accidents, or damages incurred during transportation by common carrier.
- 3. Exclusive Obligation: THIS WARRANTY IS EXCLUSIVE. The sole and exclusive obligation of Manufacturer shall be to repair or replace the defective Products in the manner and for the period provided above. Manufacturer shall not have any other obligation with respect to the Products or any part thereof, whether based on contract, tort, strict liability or otherwise. Under no circumstances, whether based on this Limited Warranty or otherwise, shall Manufacturer be liable for lost profits, lost revenue, lost sales (whether direct or indirect damages), incidental, special, punitive, indirect or consequential damages.
- 4. <u>Other Statements:</u> Manufacturer's employees or representatives' oral or other written statements do not constitute warranties, shall not be relied upon by Buyer, and are not a part of the contract for sale or this limited warranty.
- 5. **Return Policy:** Approval is required prior to returning goods to Manufacturer. A restocking fee will apply.
- 6. <u>Entire Obligation:</u> This Limited Warranty states the entire obligation of Manufacturer with respect to the Products. If any part of this Limited Warranty is determined to be void or illegal, the remainder shall remain in full force and effect.

US / Canada Non-Exclusive 2016





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