WARNING

• Do not operate this machine without all guarding in place.
• Do not make adjustments or perform maintenance on this machine with power on.
• Keep the machine and the work area clean and free of spills to prevent accidents.
• Be sure to replace any safety decals that may have been detached for any reason.

Baumfolder Corporation reserves the right to make changes in design or to make additions or improvements in its products without imposing any obligation upon itself to install them on its previously manufactured products. It is recommended that modifications to this equipment not be made without the advice and express written consent of Baumfolder Corporation.

FOLDER IDENTIFICATION

MODEL NO: ____________________________ SERIAL NO: ____________________________

SALES AGENCY: ____________________________

INSTALLED BY: ____________________________ DATE: ______________

PHONE NO: ____________________________
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SAFETY FIRST

Your new Baum paper folding machine has been designed in accordance with the latest safety specifications. The warning and caution labels on the machine must remain in place. Make sure all guarding provided is in place before starting up and running the machine.

Due to the nature of the work process of paper folding machines, there are parts and areas on the machine which cannot be completely covered without interfering with the operation of the machine. Therefore, sound personal work habits and strict observance of all safety precautions is required for the protection of the operator, co-workers, and the machine.

Be sure to follow these safety precautions:

1. Study the safety instructions at your plant and those provided in this manual.

2. Study the operating instructions carefully before operating the machine.

3. Make sure that your co-workers are familiar with the work process, potential danger areas, and all necessary safety measures.

4. Make sure that the machine is in good working order before turning it on.

5. If the machine suddenly stops for whatever reason, do not restart it right away. Someone may have stopped the machine, but failed to press the emergency (Stop) button. If the machine is restarted unexpectedly, your co-worker could be seriously injured.

6. Always press the emergency (Stop) button first if you stop the machine for adjustments or maintenance work which must not be done while the machine is in operation.

7. For extensive maintenance or repair work, turn off the main power supply.

8. Never use improper or defective tools.

9. After making adjustments or after doing maintenance or repair work, always make sure that all tools and other objects are removed from the machine. Otherwise, they might fall into the machine, causing severe damage or injuries.

10. Make sure that all safety devices are in place before restarting the machine.

11. Never clean moving parts of the machine (rollers, shafts, etc.) or remove any test sheets or paper jams while the machine is running.

12. Keep the floor around the entire machine clean. Immediately clean up any oil, grease, or paint spills from the floor. Remove tools, cleaning cloths, and paper scraps from all work areas.

13. Never allow unauthorized personnel to make adjustments on the machine, remove problem sheets, or start the machine.

14. Never climb over the machine or crawl into it while it is turned on.

15. Immediately repair or replace any safety devices which have become ineffective or are missing.

16. Report any exposed cables or exposed electrical connections.

17. Always have a certified qualified electrician perform all electrical maintenance.

18. Do not make adjustments or perform maintenance with the power on.

19. Become familiar with and follow the safety labels on the next page. Replace any of these labels that are damaged or lost.

Additional Notes:

20. Do not attempt to remove a paper jam, no matter how minor it may appear to be, while the machine is running.

21. When cleaning the fold rolls, use the handwheel for turning. Be sure the power to the machine is off.

22. Turn off the machine before making any adjustments to the scoring, perforating, or slitting attachments. Keep hands and clothing away from the slitter shafts when the machine is running.
INTRODUCTION OVERVIEW

The 1st station [parallel] folder with pile feeder contains the following main components (Figure 1):
1. Pile Feeder
2. Register
3. 1st Station Folder (Parallel)
4. Fold Roller Gaps
5. Fold Plates
6. Slitter Shafts (not shown)
7. Delivery (Stacker)
8. Operator Controls
9. Double Sheet Detector (Caliper)
10. Vacuum Pump (not shown)
11. Handwheel

Figure 1

TRANSPORTATION/INSTALLATION

As soon as you receive your new folder, and before removing the machine from the skid, check carefully for any damage to the shipments. If any damage is found, promptly contact your Baumfolder sales representative.

To lift the folder from the skid, place the fork lift rails under the lower rails as shown in Figure 2. Note that the fork lift must have at least a 1500 lb. capacity.

Remove all rust protection coating after unpacking the folder.

Level the machine on the floor. Place a spirit level on the #2 fold roller (Figure 3) and on the feeder crossmembers.

SQUARING THE MACHINE

It is essential that this folding machine is square in order for it to work properly. To square the machine, measure diagonally across corners from feeder frame to folder frame (Figure 4). Dimensions shown are approximate. Be sure that the measurements taken are identical within 1/16-inch. If the machine is out of square, shift the frames in the direction needed until the proper squareness is obtained.
ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

1.0 Wiring the Pump (2020 / 3 phase)

Connect the pressure/vacuum pump at the pump junction box (Figure 5) using the attached cable. Follow the instructions below for the proper connections.

There are six wires from the control box to the pump. Wire #1 connects to the pump motor wires #1 & #7. Wire #2 connects to the pump motor wires #2 & #8. Wires #3 connects to the pump motor wires #3 & #9. Wires #4 & #5 connect separately to the two pump motor wires marked "THERMAL". Wire #6 is not used and should be taped off. The remaining pump motor wires #4, #5, & #6 should be connected together with a wire nut. The green wire is the ground that is attached to the motor frame.

Turn the main power switch to the "ON" position. Switch the pump on momentarily and check for proper pump rotation as indicated by the rotation arrow on the pump. Immediately turn off the pump if the rotation is wrong.

If the rotation is incorrect interchange any two of the three wires #1, #2, or #3 in the pump motor terminal box.

1.1 Wiring the Pump (2020 / 1 phase)

Connect the pressure/vacuum pump at the pump junction box (Figure 5) using the attached cable. Follow the instructions below for the proper connections.

There are six wires from the control box to the pump. Wire #1 connects to the terminal marked 1 in the pump motor. Wire #2 connects to the terminal marked 4 in the pump motor. Wires #3, #4, #5 & #6 are not used and should be taped off separately. The green wire is the ground that is attached to the motor frame.

1.2 Other Connections

Refer to the serial number plate for electrical requirements. The serial number plate notes the voltage, phase and hertz, minimum time delay fuse, total machine amperage, and minimum wire conductor size for the main power connection.

The main power is connected directly to the line side of the main power switch. In a 2020 single phase use L1 and L2 only.

All electrical connections are to be made by a certified electrician. Refer to local building electrical codes for proper and safe connections.

For the following items, refer to Figure 6. Run a power cable from your distribution box to the main control box on the pile feeder. Turn the main power switch to zero. Using the appropriate tool, open the latches on the control box door and open the door.

NOTE: The door is connected to the main box by a ground wire that should not be removed.

Figure 5
1.3 Tapping the Transformer
Pass the power cable through the strain relief and the hole provided in the control box. Connect the power cable to the open terminals on the main disconnect in the control box. The incoming ground wire should be attached to the ground stud located in the lower right-hand corner of the control box.

To tap the transformer, read the incoming voltage at the main disconnect. Then move the wire numbered 1IL1 on the transformer to the corresponding tap on the transformer.

Tighten all screw connections and close the door before switching the machine on.

A connector is provided for power connection to the stacker. The stacker must be plugged into the socket for the machine to operate, if not, install the blind plug attached to the box.

A connector is provided for power connection to the second station (8-page) fold unit. If no additional folding station is to be connected, the connector must be closed off with a blind plug.

1.4 Pump Connections
Connect the air hoses to the pump. The small diameter hose is connected to the vacuum side of the pump. Connect it to the barbed fitting above the ball valve on one end and the other end to the vacuum solenoid valve on the pile feeder.

Connect the larger diameter hose to the remaining outlet port on the pump and to the barbed fitting on the pile feeder at the end of the blow bar.

Troubleshooting tips and actions required for the display messages that may appear on the control readout may be found the "Diagnostic Messages" section of the manual.
BAUMFOLDER 2000 Series “QUICK START” INSTRUCTIONS

TURNING THE MAIN SWITCH ON

When you turn on the Main Power Switch located on the side of the Control Box, you must let the Control automatically run a self-test. During the self-test DO NOT Press any buttons. Pressing of a button will cause an Error Message to appear in the Main Display. To CLEAR Message turn Power OFF at the Main Power Switch—WAIT 5 SECONDS, then turn Power back on.

1. Turn on Main Power Switch on left side of control enclosure. - Wait until control finishes self-test.

2. Load paper on Pile Feed Table. Press Pile up GREEN Button. Pile will raise automatically to correct height.

NOTE: To STOP Pile—Press RED Button

3. To START Drive Motor & Pump—Press GREEN Button ABOVE the symbol. To STOP Drive Motor—Press RED Button BELOW the symbol or Press EMERGENCY STOP BUTTON

RAISING AND LOWERING THE PILE FEEDER LIFT TABLE

1. After loading paper onto Pile Feeder Lift Table, Press the GREEN Button. This will raise the paper to the proper feeding height automatically. You can stop the Pile Feeder Lift Table by Pressing the RED Pile Feeder STOP Button

2. To lower the Pile Feeder Table, you must first Press the RED Pile Feeder STOP Button
Then Press the **GREEN** Button to lower Pile Feed Table. The Table will lower and stop automatically in its lowest position.

**STARTING PRODUCTION WITH THE BAUM 2020**

1. To **START** the Folder Drive, Press the **GREEN** Button on the Control Panel just ABOVE the symbol, this will Start the Folder Drive and the Pump will automatically come on.

2. To **STOP** the Folder Drive, Press the **RED** Button on the Control Panel just BELOW the symbol or Press the RED EMERGENCY STOP Button on the Control Panel or on the Stacker Control Panel. The Folder Drive will STOP. The Pump may continue to run for about 7 seconds. If you want to stop the pump at the same time as the folder drive press the Drive STOP button twice within a 0.5 seconds.

   The Pump circuit has a minimum ON time of **4 SECONDS**. If the Pump is commanded OFF within 4 seconds after it is started, it will continue run for the duration of the 4 seconds and then shut OFF.

3. To Turn the Pump **ON** without the Folder Drive coming On, Press the **GREEN** Button ABOVE the symbol

4. To Turn the Pump **OFF**, Press the **RED** Button BELOW the symbol **NOTE: the Pump will stay ON for at least 4 SECONDS before being able to shut off.**

**Easy Mode:**

This mode is an automatic setup mode that sets the sheet gap to 1 inch and vacuum duration to 5 inches. Most jobs may be ran with this mode of operation. A Z-fold or a product with a window will require the Continuous Mode of operation. You **can not change the sheet gap or vacuum duration settings manually using the Easy-Mode. Only the DCT500 mode or Continuous Cycle mode allows adjustment of these settings.**
The Easy-Mode is used for folds that require half of the sheet length or less going into the foldplate. These folding applications normally operate with a 1.0 Inch sheet gap. If you are folding half of the sheet length or more into the foldplate you must have a greater gap.

**TURN THE EASY-PARAMETER ON/OFF**

1. Press the **Machine Setup button** found in the top row.

![Machine Setup button](image)

2. Press the **Sheet Gap** + or - Buttons until P20 appears in the sheet gap display.

![Sheet Gap display](image)

3. Press the **Batch Count + Button** until P25 appears in the sheet gap display. You will now see the word “EASY” in the counter display.

![Batch Count + Button](image)

Batch Count + Button until P25 appears in the sheet gap display. You will now see the word “EASY” in the counter display, see Figure E1.

![Figure E1](image)
4. Look to the right hand end of the counter display. If an “1” appears in the display the Easy-Parameter is turned on. If an “0” is displayed, the Easy-Parameter is turned off, see Figure E1.

To turn the Easy-Parameter on or off, Press the Plus (+) button for the batch time delay setup. Pressing this button changes the “1” to an “0” and back. This button is found at the far right side of the top row, see Figure E1.

5. Press the Machine Setup button again in the top row to confirm and exit programming mode.

**SELECT EASY MODE**

Pressing this button enables the selection of either the EASY mode or cYcL mode

Pressing these buttons will toggle between the EASY mode or cYcL mode. Set EASY in the large display. You will notice that the sheet gap display screen has (3) dashes when the Easy Mode is on and a number when it is off.

Press the mode selection button again to exit mode selection.
SELECT CONTINUOUS CYCLE MODE

It is recommended to use the continuous cycle mode when the job requires more than ⅓ of the sheet length to go in the #1 fold plate or if the product has a window that will be sensed as the trailing edge of the sheet.

The continuous cycle mode allows you to select the SHEET GAP, SHEET LENGTH and the SUCTION LENGTH.

Pressing this button enables the selection of either the EASY mode or cYcL mode.

Pressing these buttons will toggle between the EASY mode or cYcL mode. Set cYcL in the large display (see figure E1).

SETTING THE SHEET GAP AND SHEET LENGTH

The small 3 digit display shows the current setting for the sheet gap. The number on the right hand side of the large display (1) represents the current sheet length. Set the sheet gap and sheet length for the current job.

SETTING THE SUCTION LENGTH

Use the + and – buttons under the 10 segment bar graph display to adjust the suction length. Each segment represents 5% of sheet length. If 10 segments are illuminated 50% of sheet length is selected. So, it is important that the sheet length is set properly for the current job.

Press the mode selection button again to exit mode selection.
TO START FEEDING

1. Press the **GREEN** Button to **START** the Folder Drive and the Pump.

2. Press the **GREEN** Button **ABOVE** the symbol to **START** the Vacuum Solenoid. The Sucker Wheel will pull a sheet from the Feeder onto the Register.

TO STOP FEEDING

1. Press the **RED** Button **BELOW** the symbol. This will turn the Vacuum Solenoid OFF. The Sucker Wheel will STOP pulling sheets—BUT the Folder Drive and the Pump will stay ON.

   **NOTE:** You can also **STOP** feeding by Pressing the **RED PILE FEEDER STOP BUTTON**.

CHANGE SPEED OF FOLDER DRIVE

To change the speed of the Folder Drive, just turn the Potentiometer Speed adjust Knob on the Main Control Panel 1 thru 10, 10 being maximum speed

MACHINE PARAMETERS

Pressing Button allows access to the Machine Parameters. The Machine Parameters may be monitored, some changed and various options (kicker, pile re-load, etc.) enabled or disabled.

Navigation through the parameters is accomplished by using the following procedure:

1. Pressing and directly **UNDER** the 3 digit display will select the various Parameters **Groups** by count of tens.
**EXAMPLE:** Hold the MINUS Button, this will automatically count back to P00 (group P0). Now by Pressing the Button will take you to the next Parameter Group P10 – P20 - P30 – P40 – P50 – P60

2. Pressing and directly UNDER the left 3 digits of the Large 8 digit display, this will select the individual Parameters in a select group.

**EXAMPLE:** Start with the first Group of Parameters, the 3 digit display reads P00. Pressing the this will take you to Parameters P01 – P02 – P03 – P04 – P05

- To go to the next Group of Parameters Press

The display will show P10. Pressing the button will take you to Parameters P11 – P12 – P13 – P14 (continue this sequence to move thru the rest of the Parameter Groups P20 – P30 – P40 – P50 – P60

3. To change one of the machines Parameter Settings Press or Buttons UNDER the right most 2 digits of the large 8 digit display.

The following is a list of the available parameters. Please see the Operators Manual for a definition of each parameter.
P00 - InPUε = 1
P01 - oUε = 1
P02 - ErEnAl = 0
P03 - HniFE = 0
P04 - ErGo = 0
P05 - □□□□ = 0

P10 - SPd = 0 = The speed the machine is running meter/min.
P11 - 0.00 = Job Run Time
P12 - 0.00 = Job Stop Time
P13 - 0.00 = Job Make Ready Time
P14 - 0.00 = Pause Time

P20 - Inches
P21 - English
P23 - PAUSE = 0
P25 - EASY = 1
P26 - dct = 2.6.4
P27 - P - 2020
P28 - Port OFF

P30 - 01000000
P31 - 10000000
P32 - 00000000
P33 - 00000000
P34 - 00000010
P35 - 00000000

P40 - 0.00
P41 - 0.00
P42 - 0.00
P43 - 0
P44 - 0
P45 - 0

P50 = The number of hours the machine is powered on.
P51 = The number of hours the machine is running.
P52 = The total number of sheets counted thru the machine.
P60 - test = 0
To get out of the Machine Parameter Settings Mode, Press \( \text{ } \) again. The displays will return to normal operations.

**BATCH COUNTING SETUP**

**To enter Batch Count Set-Up, Press**

1. This will bring up 3 display functions on the Control Panel.

   First is the Small 3 digit display – this display must show \( \text{ood} \).

   If the display shows any other Mode, the Batch Counter will not function. To change, Press the \( \text{-} \) or \( \text{+} \) Buttons directly UNDER the 3 digit display to change this Mode of Operation.

   **NOTE:** If the display shows \( \text{OOO} \) or \( \text{OO} \) the wrong batching device is selected. These batching devices are Options not sold as standard equipment.

2. In the Large 8 digit display you will see 2 display functions.

   ![Display](image)

   1. Is the number of sheets in the batch.
   2. Is the time delay between batches.

   A. In the first 3 digits of the 8 digit display, this is the number of Sheets in each batch.

      To adjust the number, press the \( \text{-} \) or \( \text{+} \) Button directly UNDER the display until the desired number is displayed.

   B. In the last 2 digits of the 8 digit display, is the time between batches setting. This setting moves in Tenth (10\(^{th}\)) of Seconds, to adjust, Press...
the or Buttons directly **UNDER** the 2 digit display until the desired delay number is displayed.

**EXAMPLE:**

![Digital Display Example](image)

This is set-up for 10 pieces in a Batch with a 1.5 second delay between Batches.

3. To return back to RUN mode, Press **Button** and set either the Batch Size or Time Delay to Zero and the Folder will run continuously.

**STOP FEED**

In Batch Count Mode, you also can have the Feeder Set-Up for a Stop Feed Count. You can enter the number of Sheets that you wish to Feed and the Feeder will Feed that number and STOP. The feeder will not Re-Start until you Press SHEET **START** Button.

1. Press the **Button** on the Control Panel, the 3 display functions on the Control Panel will appear.

A. In the first 3 digits of the 8 digit display enter the Number of Sheets that you wish the Feeder to Feed by Pressing either or Buttons.

B. In the Last 2 digits of the 8 digit display, Press and **HOLD** the Button until the LETTERS appears – the machine will now Feed only the Number of Sheets that you have entered.

**EXAMPLE:**

![Digital Display Example](image)

With this setting the Feeder will run 10 sheets and Stop Feeding.
RESETTING THE TOTAL COUNTER

To reset the Total Counter, Press Button ; ensure the red LED is illuminated.

Press Button and HOLD DOWN for 3 SECONDS.
The Large 8 digit display will begin to Count BACKWARDS from 5.4.3.2.1, then display CLEARED, the Counter is then ZERO.

You MUST Press and HOLD Button as the display is counting BACKWARDS, if at anytime the ZERO Button is released, the Counter will display the Last Count Value

NOTE The Batch counter will also be reset to 0 by this procedure.

RESETTING THE BATCH COUNTER

Press the Batch counter Button ; ensure the red LED is illuminated.

Press Button and HOLD DOWN for 3 SECONDS.
The Large 8 digit display will begin to Count BACKWARDS from 5.4.3.2.1, then display CLEARED, the Counter is then ZERO.
NOTE The Total counter will not be reset to zero.

TURN OFF BATCH COUNTING:

Press the counter setup button and set either the batch size or time dwell to zero.

Exit the counter setup mode by pressing the counter setup button again or any button in the second row.
INSTALLING FOLD PLATES & STACKER DELIVERY

Install the fold plates into the folder. When installing the fold plates, take note of the symbol on the fold plate stop (Figure 7-1). The swing deflector may only be brought forward when the deflector symbol is also in the forward position. Lock the fold plates in position with the clamp levers (7-2). See "Fold Pan" section for fold plate setting procedure.

Attach the delivery stacker (3-2) by hooking the hanger brackets onto the round rods at the exit end of the folder. Plug the stacker power cable into the corresponding outlet on the main control enclosure on the pile feeder (Figure 6-1).

Pull the handwheel (Figure 1-11) to manually turn the fold rollers to be sure that they are operating smoothly. Check for any foreign material, and be sure that the deflectors do not touch the fold rollers.

OPERATOR CONTROLS

The main operator control panel (Figure 8) is located at the pile feeder. See the "Control Panel" section for a detailed description of all the buttons.

1.0 Setting Folding Speed
The speed of the fold rollers may be set while the folder is running! This is done by adjusting the speed control potentiometer located on the top left side of the main control panel. Clockwise rotation speeds the folder up; counterclockwise rotation slows the folder down.

1.1 Setting Stacker Belt Speed
An infinite speed range between high and low is set by turning the control knob (Figure 9-1).

1.2 Emergency Stop Button
When an emergency stop button (8-1 & 9-2) is pressed, the result is:

Sheet feed - stop
Folder drive - stop
Pile lift - stop

The pressure/vacuum pump continues to operate. The emergency stop button must be pulled to release before the machine can be restarted. An error message "StoP" will appear on the readout.

The emergency stop buttons are found at the main operator control panel (8-1) and the delivery control (9-2).
1.0 Control Panel BAN-5

1.1 Displays
01) Large Display
   Eight digit multi use display composed of 7-segment LED’s.

02) Small Display
   Three digit multi use display composed of 7-segment LED’s.

03) Ten segment bar graph display
   The suction length display is used to display the Suction Length as a percentage of Sheet Length. This allows a range from 5% to 50%.

1.2 Machine Status Indicators
04) Suction Indicator
   The suction indicator will track the suction output. The LED will turn on when the suction output turns on.

05) Pile indicator
   The indicator is lit when the feeder is in automatic feed mode. The indicator will flash if the feeder is in reverse mode (Continuous Feeder) or moving down (Pile feeder)

06) Input Indicator
   The input indicator shows the status of the suction photo-eye.

07) Output Indicator
   The output indicator lights when the Batch Preset is reached and the user has selected a batching option. The output indicator is lit during the time the batching option is active. Batching options are Feed interruption, Speed up table, Marking table or Kicker.

1.3 Machine Control Pushbuttons
08) Main Drive Start
09) Main Drive Stop
10) Pump Start
11) Pump Stop
12) Feeder Start
13) Feeder Stop
14) Pile Feeder Up, Continuous Feeder Start
15) Pile Feeder Stop, Continuous Feeder Stop
16) Pile Feeder Down, Continuous Feeder Reverse
17) Emergency Stop
1.4 Keypad Buttons with Selection Indicators
18) Show Output Count
19) Show Batch Count and Number of Batches
20) Show Current Rate
21) Show Input Count
22) Learn Mode
23) Make Ready Mode

1.5 Keypad Buttons for Selection Adjustment
24) Gap Minus
25) Gap Plus
26) Suction Length Minus
27) Suction Length Plus
28) Batch Preset Minus
29) Batch Preset Plus
30) Counter Setup Mode
31) Machine Setup Mode
32) Batching Time Minus
33) Batching Time Plus
34) Network Job Mode
35) Reset
36) Potentiometer Speed adjustment

2.0 Run Mode Functions

After turning on the main switch, the control automatically runs a self test. During this self test all displays and indicator lights come on for approximately 4 seconds. After a successful self test, the display reverts to the previous count screen active before power shutdown. In this mode, various job parameters can be displayed on the large display (1) and the small display (2) shows the gap length. The suction length display (3) is active in this mode and shows the suction length as a percentage of sheet length.

The DCT500 mode select keys perform the same function in all modes, except Counter Setup. This allows a user to quickly switch between the operating modes on the counter. Select Make-Ready is not a mode unto itself, but rather is a modifier to all modes.

2.1 Machine Setup/Diagnostic Mode

Pushing this key puts the controller in machine setup mode.

Machine setup mode provides a method to view and optionally change operating parameters for the controller. The decimal points in the large display (1) will move from side to side to indicate that various parameters may be changed. In this mode, the small display gives the selected parameter number, while the large display (1) shows a parameter value. The suction length display (3) is disabled.

Parameter Group Selection

The plus and minus keys are used to select the various parameter groups: machine setup parameters, machine monitor parameters, machine diagnostic parameters, knife status parameters, and machine usage parameters.

Parameter Selection within a Group

If the large display (1) decimal points are moving, this set of minus and plus buttons will select the machine parameters within each group, see tables 1-6.

Select Parameter Adjustment

If the large display (1) decimal points are moving, this set of minus and plus buttons will move through the set of values for the selected parameter, see tables 1–6.

During the self test operation, do not press any button. Pressing of a button will cause an error message to appear in the main display.
2.1.1 Machine Setup Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Variable Displayed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P00</td>
<td>Input Factor</td>
<td>Setup Variables</td>
<td>Adjustable 1-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P01</td>
<td>Output Factor</td>
<td>Setup Variables</td>
<td>Adjustable 1 to Input Factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P02</td>
<td>Tremat</td>
<td>Setup Variables</td>
<td>Adjustable 1 or 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P03</td>
<td>Knife</td>
<td>Setup Variables</td>
<td>Adjustable 1 or 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Machine Setup Parameter List

**P00: Input Factor**

Each sheet sensed by the Sheet count sensor is multiplied by the Factor number and added to the Total Input Count, but does not effect the Batch Down Count, Number of Batches or the Rate. The Factor can range from 1 to 24. If the Input Factor is changed, it also changes the value of the Output Factor to the same setting.

**P01: Output Factor**

This number is added to the Total Output Count but does not effect the Batch Down Count, Number of Batches and the Rate. The Factor can range from 1 to Input Factor setting.

2.1.2 Machine Monitor Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Displayed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P10</td>
<td>Machine Speed</td>
<td>Process Variable</td>
<td>Based on input</td>
<td>Meters/Minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P11</td>
<td>Job Run Time</td>
<td>Process Variable</td>
<td>Based on input</td>
<td>Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P12</td>
<td>Job Stop Time</td>
<td>Process Variable</td>
<td>Based on input</td>
<td>Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P13</td>
<td>Job Make Ready Time</td>
<td>Process Variable</td>
<td>Based on input</td>
<td>Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P14</td>
<td>Pause Time</td>
<td>Process Variable</td>
<td>Based on input</td>
<td>Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P15</td>
<td>Job Number</td>
<td>Process Variable</td>
<td>Based on Input</td>
<td>Number 1 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P16</td>
<td>Employee’s Number</td>
<td>Process Variable</td>
<td>Based on input</td>
<td>1 - 255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Machine Monitor Parameter List

**P10: Machine Speed (Velocity)**

This selection shows the machine speed in meters/minute.

**P11: Job Run Time**

Displays the time duration this job has ran. Time displayed in .01 Hours. This information becomes part of the job record.

**P12: Job Stop Time**

Display the time duration this job has been interrupted. Time displayed in .01 Hours. This information becomes part of the job record.

**P13: Job Make Ready Time**

Displays the length of time that the Make Ready feature was enabled. Time displayed in .01 Hours. This information becomes part of the job record.

**P14: Pause Time**

Display the length of time that the Job was Paused. Time displayed in .01 Hours. This information becomes part of the job record.

**P15: Job Number**

A Job Number may be entered so that production data may be recorded against it. This is an operator entry. This information becomes part of the job record.

**P16: Employee’s Number**

An Employee may be assigned a number. When the employee operates the machine, his number may be entered. This information becomes part of the job record.
2.1.3 Machine Setup Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Displayed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P20</td>
<td>Units of Measurement</td>
<td>Setup Variables</td>
<td>Adjustable</td>
<td>Inches, Meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P21</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Setup Variables</td>
<td>Adjustable</td>
<td>English, German, Codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P22</td>
<td>Network Address</td>
<td>Setup Variables</td>
<td>Adjustable</td>
<td>0-255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P23</td>
<td>Pause</td>
<td>Setup Variables</td>
<td>Adjustable</td>
<td>1 or 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P24</td>
<td>Network</td>
<td>Setup Variables</td>
<td>Adjustable</td>
<td>1 or 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P25</td>
<td>Easy</td>
<td>Setup Variables</td>
<td>Adjustable</td>
<td>1 or 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P26</td>
<td>Software Version</td>
<td>Machine Configuration</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>V.X.X.X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P27</td>
<td>Machine Type</td>
<td>Machine Configuration</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Set at Factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P28</td>
<td>Serial Output Type</td>
<td>Machine Configuration</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Off, Display, or Network</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Machine Setup Parameter List

P20: Units of Measurement
This selection specifies the unit of measurement used to display all lengths. Inches (SAE) is the default selection. Available choices are Meters (measurement displayed in cm) and Inches (measurement displayed in inches and tenths of inches).

P21: Language
This selection specifies the Language used to display fault messages. Available choices are ENGLISH, DEUTSCH, and CODES, see Tables 16–18, Error Message Translation. English is the default selection.

P22: Network Address
This selection specifies the unit address used for Network communication. Available choices are 0 through 255. Address 0 is the default selection. Network functions are not available in software version 3.0.1

P23: Pause

P24: Network Enable
Network components must be installed and enabled in Maintenance Mode. Enable Network by selecting “1”. Disable network by selecting “0”.

P25: Easy Mode
Enable Easy Mode by selecting “1”. Disable Easy Mode by selecting “0”.

Easy Mode has two sheet control methods, Easy setup or Continuous cycle. Easy setup will run any job with a 1 inch sheet gap. The sheet gap display contains 3 dashes and the Suction Length bar graph is turned off.

In Continuous cycle setup, the suction cycle is determined by the sheet gap setting, sheet length setting and the suction length setting. Sheet error detection methods are turned off.

P26: Hardware and Firmware Version
This selection shows the hardware and firmware versions of the unit. The left side of the display shows logic board type. The right side of the display shows the firmware version (3.X.X).

P27: Machine Type
This selection, in maintenance mode, shows the selected machine configuration.

P28: Serial Output Type
This selection, in maintenance mode, shows selected serial output type.
P28: Serial Output Type

This selection, in maintenance mode, shows selected serial output type.

2.1.4 Diagnostic Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P30</th>
<th>Status Input Port 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P31</th>
<th>Status Input Port 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P32</th>
<th>Status Input Port 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P32.1 Ergonomic Status</td>
<td>P32.2 Not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P33</th>
<th>Status Input Port 4 (Extension Port)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P33.1 Not used</td>
<td>P33.2 Not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P34</th>
<th>Status Output Port 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P34.1 Not used</td>
<td>P34.2 Not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P35</th>
<th>Status Output Port 2 (Extension Port)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P35.1 Not used</td>
<td>P35.2 Not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Machine Diagnostic Parameter List

P30: Input Port 1 Status
P31: Input Port 2 Status
P32: Input Port 3 Status
P33: Input Port 4 Status (Extension)

This selection shows the inputs status (see table 4).

2.1.5 Future Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Variable Displayed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P40</td>
<td>Last Knife Eye Time 1</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P41</td>
<td>Last Knife Eye Time 2</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P42</td>
<td>Last Knife Eye Time 3</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P43</td>
<td>Strokes knife 1</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P44</td>
<td>Strokes knife 2</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P45</td>
<td>Strokes knife 3</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Future Features List
2.1.6 Machine Usage Status Parameters

Table 6. Machine Usage Status Parameter List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Variable Displayed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P50</td>
<td>Power On Time</td>
<td>Machine Status</td>
<td>Based on Inputs Time in 1/100 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P51</td>
<td>Machine Run Time</td>
<td>Machine Status</td>
<td>Based on Inputs Time in 1/100 Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P52</td>
<td>Total Input Sheets</td>
<td>Machine Status</td>
<td>Based on Inputs Number in 1000 Sheets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**P50: Power On Time**
This selection shows the time in 1/100 hour during the main switch of the machine is on.

**P51: Machine Run Time**
This selection shows the time in 1/100 hour during the main drive contactor of the machine is on.

**P52: Total Input Sheets**
This selection shows the total input counts in 1000 sheets

Exit Machine Setup and Diagnostic Mode

Pressing any of these keys will cause the controller to change to a new mode.

### 2.2 Counter Setup Mode

Pushing this key puts the counter in counter setup mode.

Counter setup mode is used to prepare the controller to run a job. The large display (1) shows the batch preset on the left-hand side and the batching output time on the right hand side. The decimal points in the large display (1) will move from side to side to indicate that a parameter may be changed. The small display (2) shows the batching type. The suction length display (3) is active.

Change Batching Type

The minus and plus buttons move through a list of four output devices. The chosen Type is then activated when the batch down-count goes to zero. Feed interruption stops the feeding of sheets for the batching time setting.

The speed up-table output activates the marking table output for the batching time duration.

The MKE mode is an unavailable option.

The kicker is a future feature.

The output types are represented by animated symbols. The sequence of frames for the animations is shown in table 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feed Interruption</th>
<th>Speed Up Table</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Future Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frame 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Output Type Animations

### Batch Preset Adjustment

These buttons cause the batch preset value to increment or decrement. The preset will be reloaded after the user leaves the setup mode only if the value has been changed.
Batching Time Adjustment

The batching time adjustments allow the user to select the time duration associated with the currently selected output type. Two output types and times are available:
1. Feed interrupt has a range of 0.0 to 9.9 seconds.
2. Speed-up Table has a range of 0.00 to 5.00 seconds.

Select Count Source

The Output Count and Input Count keys select between count at delivery and feeder, respectively. One key LED will always be lit in Counter Setup to show the current count source, see table 8. Chasing LEDs will activate in the small display signifying the start setup mode. The next sheet fed through will be timed from leading edge to trailing edge and the delay time will be set to one half the sheet time. Please note this must be redone if the delivery speed is changed.

Table 8. Count Source Selection

Table 9. Learn Mode Status

When the LED is on, pushing the sheet start button will feed a single sheet of paper. If the sheet is fed properly, the indicator LED will go off. The suction mode will be set to automatic. The length of the sheet will be set as the current sheet length. The suction length will be set based on table 11 and the gap length will be set to 4 cm /1.50 inches.
If P06 is set to 0 (no knife is active) and 10 cm /4.0 inches. If P06 is setting to 1, knives are active.

**Gap Length Adjustment**

![Gap Length Adjustment](image)

The minus and plus keys adjust the gap length. The gap length range is 0.2” to 98.0” (0.5cm to 250cm).

**Suction Length Adjustment**

![Suction Length Adjustment](image)

This is the same as in run mode

The suction length adjustment keys allow the user to change the amount of suction applied to the current sheet length. The display shows the percentage in 5% steps. All of the bars must be totaled to get the value. The range of adjustment is 5% to 50% of the current sheet length. If the suction length is manually adjusted while the Learn Mode LED is on, the suction length will no longer be the Single Sheet suction length of 6.0”. The new suction length will be based on the current sheet length and suction setting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWT-180 Mode</th>
<th>Leading Edge Control</th>
<th>Leading and Trailing Edge Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Select Suction Mode**

![Select Suction Mode](image)

These keys toggle between automatic control and cycle mode. In the cycle mode, the suction valve will be on for the suction length and off for the remainder of the sheet length plus the gap length. No adjustments are made for slipped sheets or process changes. The automatic mode corrects for process changes and controls the timing of the suction valve to maintain the user-selected gap. If the gap is less than 1.5” (4.0 cm), the right hand decimal point of the small display (2) will flash and the Leading edge control will be active. If the gap is greater than or equal to 1.5” (4.0 cm), full Leading and Trailing edge control is maintained. Refer to table 10 for suction mode symbol definitions.

**Sheet Length Adjustment**

![Sheet Length Adjustment](image)

The sheet length adjustment keys allow the user to override the automatic Learn Mode setting. When the user changes the sheet length, the suction length will be adjusted according to table 11. If a different suction length is desired, the value may be overridden with the suction length adjustment keys. The sheet length range is 10 cm /4 inches to 250 cm /98.5 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheet Length Setting</th>
<th>Resultant Suction Length Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater than or equal to 30 cm.</td>
<td>30% of Sheet Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30 cm., and greater than or equal to 27 cm.</td>
<td>25% of Sheet Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 27 cm., and greater than or equal to 24 cm.</td>
<td>20% of Sheet Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 24 cm., and greater than or equal to 21 cm.</td>
<td>15% of Sheet Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 21 cm.</td>
<td>10% of Sheet Length.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sheet Length Setting Resultant Suction Length Percentage**

Exit Learn Mode

![Exit Learn Mode](image)

Pressing any of these keys will cause the controller to change to a new mode.

**2.5 Make Ready Mode**

![Make Ready Mode](image)

This key places the controller in the make ready mode. The key LED goes on. In this mode the folder will only feed single sheets and a batching output is issued for every two sheets fed. This allows the operator to easily set up the batching time.
2.7 Production Mode

Enter Run Mode and Select Large Display Content

These keys do not operate as mode select keys in counter setup. In all other modes, the keys both select the large display (1) contents and place the counter into run mode. Pushing one of the buttons will light the button’s associated LED and cause the parameter to be displayed. If both the input and output count keys are pressed simultaneously, then both LEDs go on and the waste count is displayed. See Process Variable Definitions.

Table 12. Determining the Large Display Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Large Display Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Output Count" /></td>
<td>Output Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Batch Count Down" /></td>
<td>Batch Count Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Number of Batches" /></td>
<td>Number of Batches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Current Rate" /></td>
<td>Current Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Input Count" /></td>
<td>Input Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Waste Count" /></td>
<td>Waste Count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the folder is started the counter will start up in the run mode, the normal operating mode of the counter. In this mode, various job parameters can be displayed on the large display (1) and the small display (2) shows the gap length. The suction length display (3) is active in this mode and shows the suction length as a percentage of sheet length.

Gap Length Adjustment

The gap length adjustment keys allow the user to change the current gap length. The range of adjustment is 0.2” to 98.0” (0.5 cm to 250 cm).

Suction Length Adjustment

The suction length adjustment keys allow the user to change the amount of suction applied to the current sheet length. The display shows the percentage in 5% steps. All of the bars must be totaled to get the value. The range of adjustment is 5% to 50% of the current sheet length.
**Reset Function**

Pressing and holding this key will result in a reset function being activated after a 5-second countdown. The function is based on the current large display selection, see table 12. The large display (1) will show countdown to reset in this manner. When the button is pressed the message ‘CLR In 5’ will show on the large display (1). At one second intervals the display will progress through ‘CLR In 4’, ‘CLR In 3’, ‘CLR In 2’, ‘CLR In 1’, and finally will show ‘CLEArEd’ when the reset action is complete.

### 3.0 Logic Board Status Indicators

Several of the controller functions are monitored with LED indicators located on the Logic Board (see Table 14). The status of all other inputs are shown on the 8 Digit display in Machine Setup mode (see Tables 1 - 6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Designator</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LED1</td>
<td>Tachometer Indicator</td>
<td>Tracks the Tachometer input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED2</td>
<td>Not Used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED3</td>
<td>Suction Indicator</td>
<td>Tracks the Suction output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED4</td>
<td>K1</td>
<td>Status of Relay K1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED5</td>
<td>Pile Down</td>
<td>Tracks the Pile down output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED6</td>
<td>Pile Up</td>
<td>Tracks the Pile up output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED7</td>
<td>Pile Indicator</td>
<td>Tracks the Pile outputs. If one of the Pile outputs is on, this LED will be on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED8</td>
<td>Logic +5VDC Supply</td>
<td>Shows status of Logic +5VDC Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED9</td>
<td>Isolated +5VDC Supply</td>
<td>Shows status of Isolated +5VDC Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED10</td>
<td>Isolated +24VDC Supply</td>
<td>Shows status of Isolated +24VDC Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED11</td>
<td>Kicker</td>
<td>Turns on when kicker output is activated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13. Reset mode Selection

- **Reset while showing Output Count will reset all job variables.**
- **Reset while showing batch data will reset Number of Batches and reload the Batch Down Count.**

Table 14. LED Status Indicators
4.0 Process Variables Definitions

4.1 Total Input Count

Total Input Count increments by the factor setting each time an input is received at the Input Count input. Total Input Count can range from 0 to 99,999,999. This process variable is stored in memory in case of a power outage. Reset job will clear this process variable to zero.

4.2 Total Output Count

Total Output Count increments by the factor setting each time an input is received at the Output Count input. Total Output Count can range from 0 to 99,999,999. This process variable is stored in memory in case of a power outage. Reset job will clear this process variable to zero.

4.3 Batch Down Count

The Batch Down Count is the number of remaining inputs necessary to trigger a batch output. As input counts are received, this value counts down to zero. Each input decrements the Batch Count Down by one. When zero is reached, the Batch Down Count resets to the Batch Preset. The Count input that is used by the Batch Down Count is determined by the Batching Selection in Machine Setup. If Feeder is the Batching Selection, the Batch Down Count will be affected by the Input Count Input. If Delivery is the Batching Selection, the Batch Down Count will be affected by the Output Count Input.

Batch Down Count can range from 1 to 999. This process variable is stored in memory in case of a power outage. Reset job will clear this process variable to zero. Reset batch will load this process variable with the batch preset.

4.4 Number of Batches

The Number of Batches is the number of times the Batch Down Count has reached zero. Number of Batches can range from 0 to 9999. This process variable is stored in memory in case of a power outage. Reset job will clear this process variable to zero. Reset batch will clear this process variable to zero.

4.5 Current Rate

The Current Rate is based on the number of Input Count inputs received during the sample period. The Current Rate is calculated every second. The Current Rate is shown as rate per hour.

The Current Rate is rounded to the nearest hundreds. Current Rate can range from 0 to 99,999,900. This process variable is not stored in memory.

4.6 Main Drive Run Time

The Main Drive Run Time is the amount of time the Drive output has been on since the last Clear All Memory Reset in Maintenance Mode. This value is displayed in the format HHHHHH.HH. Main Drive Run Time can range from 0.00 to 999,999.99. This process variable is stored in memory in case of a power outage. Reset ALL in maintenance mode will clear this process variable to zero.

4.7 Main Drive Velocity

The Main Drive Velocity is the speed of the Tachometer input. This value is displayed in meters per minute. This value is calculated every 300 milliseconds. This process variable is not stored in memory.

4.8 Waste Count (Option)

The Waste Count is the difference between the Total Input Count and the Total Output Count. Waste Count is accessible by pressing and holding the Total Count button followed by pressing the Total Output Count button. Waste Count can range from 0 to 99,999,999. This process variable is not stored in memory. Reset job will clear this process variable to zero.

5.0 Counter Setup Variables

5.1 Batch Preset

This parameter, accessible in the Batch Setup mode, specifies the batch count that will be used by the Batch Count Down. Zero is the default setting. This value can range from 0 to 999.

5.2 Batch Output Type

This parameter, accessible in the Batch Setup mode, specifies the batch output type that will be used when the Batch Count Down reaches zero. Available choices are Feed (FED), Delivery (DEL), Speed (SPD), and Table (TBL).
5.3 Batch Output Time

This parameter, accessible in the Batch Setup mode, specifies the output duration or delay that will be used when the Batch Count Down reaches zero. Available ranges are determined by the Batch Output Type selected. The Table below shows the ranges for each output type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Type</th>
<th>Delay</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>0.0 Sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>0.000 Sec.</td>
<td>1.000 Sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery</td>
<td>0.000 Sec.</td>
<td>1.000 Sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>0.00 Sec.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15. Output Delay and Duration

5.4 Sheet Length

This parameter, accessible in the Batch Setup mode, specifies the length of the paper that will be fed into the machine. Available range is 6.0” to 59.0”. 6.0” is the default selection.

5.5 Gap Length

This parameter is accessible in Run mode and Learn mode and specifies the length of gap to use between sheets of paper that are fed into the machine. Available range is 0.2” to 98.0”. 2.0” is the default selection.

5.6 Suction Length

This parameter is accessible in Run mode and Learn mode and specifies the suction length used on a sheet of paper that is fed into the machine. Available range is 5% to 50% in 5% increments. 30% is the default.
6.0 System Messages and Run Messages

6.1 Power-Up Fault Messages

Messages that are displayed during power on self-test. If PLC System Errors are shown in the display, call service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>GERMAN</th>
<th>CODES</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88888</td>
<td>88888</td>
<td>88888</td>
<td>Information</td>
<td>The controller is performing its lamp test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEM TEST</td>
<td>MEM TEST</td>
<td>MEM TEST</td>
<td>Information</td>
<td>The controller is performing its RAM test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Blank</td>
<td>All Blank</td>
<td>All Blank</td>
<td>PLC System Error</td>
<td>The display board is not functioning. Cycle Power. If error persists, call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID Fail</td>
<td>ID Fail</td>
<td>ID Fail</td>
<td>PLC System Error</td>
<td>System cannot recognize the controller board. Action: Cycle Power, if error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error 1</td>
<td>Error 1</td>
<td>Error 1</td>
<td>PLC System Error</td>
<td>The RAM test has found a bad memory location. Action: Cycle Power, if error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error 2</td>
<td>Error 2</td>
<td>Error 2</td>
<td>PLC System Error</td>
<td>The Pile Safety Relay is stuck on or there is no power supply to the pile circuits. Action: Check the condition of Relay 1 (K1), Fuses F1 and F2, and X18. Cycle Power. If error persists, call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error 3</td>
<td>Error 3</td>
<td>Error 3</td>
<td>PLC System Error</td>
<td>There is power in the Pile Drive when it is off. Action: Check the condition of Relay 1 (K1), Fuses F1 and F2, and X18. Cycle Power. If error persists, call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error 4</td>
<td>Error 4</td>
<td>Error 4</td>
<td>PLC System Error</td>
<td>The 24VAC inputs have current before the Watchdog relay has been activated. Action: Check for stuck push buttons, faulty sensors, or loose connectors. Cycle Power. If error persists, call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error 5</td>
<td>Error 5</td>
<td>Error 5</td>
<td>PLC System Error</td>
<td>The membrane switch panel has a key pressed during the power on self-test. Action: Cycle Power, if error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error 6</td>
<td>Error 6</td>
<td>Error 6</td>
<td>PLC System Error</td>
<td>The Watchdog sense circuit indicates Watchdog-timer operational before it has been started. Action: Cycle Power, if error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16. Power Up Fault Messages
6.2 Run Time Fault Messages

Run time fault messages are only displayed when the unit is in Run mode. Fault errors can still occur, but the corresponding fault message will not be displayed until the unit is switched to Run mode. Run time fault messages are PLC System Errors or errors in the whole Electric System. It is necessary to call a technician or service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>GERMAN</th>
<th>CODES</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCT X.X.X</td>
<td>DCT X.X.X</td>
<td>DCT X.X.X</td>
<td>Information</td>
<td>This is the Software-Version(X.X.X) Note: do not push any buttons until this message has been cleared from the display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K5 Relay</td>
<td>K5 Relay</td>
<td>Error 7</td>
<td>PLC System Error</td>
<td>The drive stop relay, K5, is not responding to the controller. Action: Call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button</td>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Error 8</td>
<td>Electrical System Error</td>
<td>A push button is in the wrong state during the version message display. Action: Check Buttons &amp; Cycle Power. If error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watchdog</td>
<td>Watchdog</td>
<td>Error 9</td>
<td>PLC System Error</td>
<td>The Watchdog Timer has elapsed without being serviced. Action: Cycle Power. If error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Tach</td>
<td>Impuls</td>
<td>Error10</td>
<td>Electrical System Error</td>
<td>The Machine Tachometer is reading a velocity outside of the range 10 – 230 meters per minute, while the main drive should be running. Action: Check the electric. If error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overload</td>
<td>Uberlast</td>
<td>Error11</td>
<td>Electrical System Error</td>
<td>A Thermal Overload has been tripped. Action: Check the electric. If error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile Err</td>
<td>Spg.Uber</td>
<td>Error12</td>
<td>Electrical System Error</td>
<td>The Pile Safety Relay is stuck on or there is no power supply to the pile circuits. Action: Check the condition of Relay 1 (K1), Fuses F1 and F2, and X18, then cycle Power. If error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overrun</td>
<td>Uberlauf</td>
<td>Error13</td>
<td>Electrical System Error</td>
<td>The Pile Table has moved past its safety stops. Action: Check the limit switches, pile table, and wiring. If error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Stat</td>
<td>2Station</td>
<td>Error14</td>
<td>Electrical System Error</td>
<td>The Emergency Stop, Wrong Sheet, and Thermal Overload sense circuits are all indicating failure. Likely cause is Second Station connector problems. Action: Check the Second Station Connector, connector X22, and each individual circuit. If error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suction</td>
<td>Saugtakt</td>
<td>Error15</td>
<td>Electrical System Error</td>
<td>Short circuit on Suction controller. Action: Check the electrics. If error persists call service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17. Run Time Fault Messages
### 6.3 Machine Run Error Messages

Machine Run Error Messages help the operator to indicate a production problem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>GERMAN</th>
<th>CODES</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>Stop1</td>
<td>Stop1</td>
<td>Information</td>
<td>One of the stop buttons is depressed. <strong>ACTION:</strong> Make sure all stop buttons are cleared and connectors X21, and X22 are seated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrng Sht</td>
<td>Fehlerbg</td>
<td>Stop2</td>
<td>Machine Run Error</td>
<td>The Wrong Sheet Detector has been tripped. <strong>ACTION:</strong> Clear the fault. <strong>NOTE:</strong> If the main drive was running, the error condition will remain latched until the Drive START is pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Sheet</td>
<td>Doppelbg</td>
<td>Stop3</td>
<td>Machine Run Error</td>
<td>The Double Sheet Detector has been tripped. <strong>ACTION:</strong> Clear the fault and check X22. <strong>NOTE:</strong> If sheet feed was active, the error condition will remain latched until the Sheet Start is pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Feed</td>
<td>Bog.Fehl</td>
<td>Stop4</td>
<td>Machine Run Error</td>
<td>No paper detected within 40 cm of suction valve actuation, while running in an automatic feed mode. <strong>ACTION:</strong> Check misfeed, connector X14, and the condition of the count photo-eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder</td>
<td>Sensor</td>
<td>Stop5</td>
<td>Machine Run Error</td>
<td>Photo-eye at suction valve is covered before Sheet Start is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Sht</td>
<td>Bg.Lang</td>
<td>Stop6</td>
<td>Machine Run Error</td>
<td>The count photo-eye has been covered for more than 150% of the user set sheet length distance. <strong>ACTION:</strong> Check misfeed, connector X14, and the condition of the count eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife 1</td>
<td>Schwert1</td>
<td>Stop7</td>
<td>Machine Run Error</td>
<td>The knife input 1 has been active for more than 1.5 times the last measured time. <strong>ACTION:</strong> Clear the fault.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife 2</td>
<td>Schwert2</td>
<td>Stop8</td>
<td>Machine Run Error</td>
<td>The knife input 2 has been active for more than 1.5 times the last measured time. <strong>ACTION:</strong> Clear the fault.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife 3</td>
<td>Schwert3</td>
<td>Stop9</td>
<td>Machine Run Error</td>
<td>The knife input 3 has been active for more than 1.5 times the last measured time. <strong>ACTION:</strong> Clear the fault.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snsor DN</td>
<td>Stpl Ab</td>
<td>Stop10</td>
<td>Machine Run Error</td>
<td>The Pile has been moving down for more than 2.5 seconds while the unit is feeding paper. <strong>ACTION:</strong> Check Pile Sensor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snsor Up</td>
<td>Stpl Auf</td>
<td>Stop11</td>
<td>Machine Run Error</td>
<td>The Pile has been moving up for more than 1.5 seconds while the unit is feeding paper. <strong>ACTION:</strong> Check Pile Sensor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 18. Machine Run Error Messages*
PILE FEEDER OPERATION

1.0 Loading the Pile Feeder

Set the right hand side guide (Figure 11-1) to half the sheet using the scale (11-2). The vacuum wheel is in the center of the sheet. Lock the guide in place using the lever (11-3).

Remove the left hand guide (Figure 12-4) from the feeder. Move the sheet drag guide block (12-5) on the right-hand guide to the rear of the paper stock.

Press the table down button (for controls, see page 8). A lower limit switch will halt the pile table when it descends to the lowest position. Load the paper against the front and right hand guides (11-1).

Press the table up button. The pile height sensor (11-6) will stop the upward travel of the table. During operation, the top sheet of the pile should be approximately 1/2" under the vacuum wheel and 5/8" under the sensor (11-6), with the pile up and the pump off. The pile height sensor is contact-free.

Reinstall the left hand guide (12-4). Slide the register guide (12-7) inward until the see-through left hand guide (12-4) is approximately 1/16" away from the stack.

1.1 Hold-down Locations

Set the sheet hold-downs so the rubber bumpers rest on top of the sheet pile and prevent double sheets from being pulled in. Using the rubber bumpers is dependent upon the stock being fed.

1.2 Air and Vacuum Settings

Press the pile up button if it has not been pressed.

Press the pump "on" button.

Adjust the air flow into the top of the stack as shown in Figure 13, using the blow tube angle levers (Figure 14-1) and the air bleed off valve cover (14-2).

Figure 13 shows that the top four to five sheets are to be separated using the top blow tube (13-1). The bottom blow tube (13-2) separates approximately 1/2" of the stack under the top four or five sheets. The bottom blow tube (13-2) provides separation to send sheets up to the top to be fed.

Do not adjust the air angle flow too high into the sheets. The top sheets should be in a humped pattern as seen through the side guide for approximately 75% of the sheet length.
1.3 FRONT BLOW TUBE SETTINGS

The front blow consists of two tubes (Figure 13-1 & 2 and Figure 15-1 & 2) instead of the traditional one tube. The numbers on the left hand side of the tubes correspond to the chart (Figure 15-3) found on the side of the main control enclosure.

Setting Up

1.) Determine the width of the job to be run.
2.) Find the numbers on the right-hand side of chart that correspond with the sheet width.
3.) Set the top (15-1) and bottom (15-2) blow tubes, using the detent slots, to the respective numbers.

Vacuum adjustment is made at the pump (Figure 16). Vacuum adjustment requirements should be minimal. Listen to the feeding at the vacuum wheel to determine if there is too much vacuum.

1.4 Vacuum Wheel

The vacuum flow is controlled by a solenoid valve (Figure 11-4 & 17-1). This can be quickly and easily removed to clean the piston (17-2) by releasing the clamping springs. Be careful not to damage the piston and cylinder.

The vacuum wheel (Figure 18-1) is supplied with two O-rings (18-2) to assist feeding with a positive friction grip. These O-rings are replaced after removing the guard (18-3) by removing the two button head screws (18-4) holding it.
Figure 18

REGISTER OPERATION

Use the fluted knob (Figure 19-1) to slide the side guide (19-2) with the marble holder (19-3) to the required location 1/16" away from the pile stack.

Move the sheet support (19-4) to the right hand side of the sheet.

Place the steel and/or plastic marbles into the marble holder (19-3). It is recommended to have at least two steel marbles in the first four to six positions closest to the pile feeder end.

The succeeding positions can be filled with steel or plastic marbles depending on the stiffness of the paper. For registering oblong sheets it is recommended to have at least 50% steel and 50% plastic marbles alternating in the marble holder.

Clip-on sheet hold-downs (19-5) placed across the register table prevent the sheets from rising. The hold-down with the angle-formed end is to be placed in front of the vacuum wheel.

The fluted knob (19-6) provides microadjustment of the side guide (19-2). Knurled knobs (19-7) provide bias adjustment for the side guide for adjusting sheets that are not square or for other unusual conditions.

The double sheet control (Figure 20) is adjusted to the thickness of the paper being fed by pulling up the lever (20-1) and inserting two paper strips (20-2) of the sheets to be folded in the clip at the back of the lever.

The feeler segment remains inoperative when a single sheet is passing through. When double sheets are being fed through, the feeler segment is pulled against a microswitch and the double sheet is stopped. Sheet feeding is stopped and the message "2 sheet" appears on the counter readout. The message remains until the double sheet is removed. Raise the lever (20-1) to remove the double sheet.

Figure 18

1.0 DOUBLE SHEET DETECTOR

The double sheet detector consists of a scanner element, microswitch and a free-wheel roller.

If the setting for paper thickness is exceeded, the scanner element trips the microswitch, closing the magnetic valve for the suction cycle so that sheet transfer is stopped instantaneously. While the double sheet is stopped, the sheets that are in the machine continue to be folded.

The double sheet stop must be set so that the scanner probe remains untouched when a single sheet of paper passes through. When two or more sheets are detected, it must trigger the stop mechanism. (See Figure 21)
BAUMSET ADJUSTMENT

1.0 Adjustment of Folding Rollers

Folding accuracy is determined largely by precise adjustment of the folding rollers.

Using the Baumset precision adjustment device, the correct setting of the rollers can be made simply by inserting the appropriate paper thickness between the adjustment plates. (See Figure 22)

With multiple thicknesses, insert single strips of the paper being folded equal to the number of sheets passing through that roller combination.

Since the adjustment spindle acts directly on the folding rollers, clearance settings are exact.

Another method for setting the folding rollers is to insert paper strips between them by touch, the pressure adjustment being made by turning the knurled screw.

The numbers on the Baumset adjustment knobs correspond to the buckle-plate numbers into which the sheet is fed. All upper buckle plates have odd numbers while the plates below are even.

The Baumset adjustment device is correctly zeroed at the factory. If any adjustment is necessary, strips of single paper thickness should be placed under every adjustment plate. The folding rollers are then reset by drawing strips of uniform thickness through the appropriate pair of rollers as far as possible to the other side.

At the same time, the knurled screws are adjusted so that the strips can be withdrawn when medium drag is felt. When this operation is complete, the dial rings are reset to zero.
SETTING OF FOLD PLATES

NOTE:
Check the symbols on the fold plate stop (Figure 23-1) for installation of the fold plate swing deflectors (Figure 24-1) to avoid damaging the fold rollers. The deflector must only be brought forward when the stop (23-1) with the deflector symbol is in the forward position.

Be sure that the adjustment screw (23-2) is in contact with the support rail on both sides.
Clamp the fold plates with the clamping screw (Figure 23-3).
The sheet-stop (23-4) should be moved to the desired fold length according to the scale (23-5) by loosening the clamping screw (23-6) and then turning the adjustment wheel (23-7).
The sheet stop can be set at an angle for sheets that are not cut square by loosening the clamping screw (23-6) and turning the front adjustment wheel. The clamping screw (23-3) must be tightened for this adjustment.
For the fitting of a fold plate, both sides of the stop (23-1) must have the fold plate symbol turned to the front so that the adjustment screw contacts the support rail.
Equal adjustments at both ends are needed to prevent oblique folds or perforations.

CAUTION:
If the buckle space is reduced, be sure that the fold plate does not rub against the folding rollers. If this occurs, the rollers will be damaged. Check for rubbing by turning the handwheel on the folder before turning the power on.

SETTING OF SHEET DEFLECTORS

Fold plates that are not required for folding can be closed off with swing deflectors fitted in the infeed. The fold plate is slightly withdrawn and the deflector (Figure 25-1) is swung down and pushed in until it engages.

CAUTION:
Move stop (Figure 26-1) on both sides to avoid damage to the folding rollers. Loosen the knurled screw (26-2). Turn the stop and retighten the knurled screws. The deflector symbol (26-3) must be in forward position.
Check that the adjustment screws (26-4) are in contact with the support rail (26-5) on both sides.

The basic position is marked by a notch (26-6) in the fold-plate frame.

**Setting Stationary Deflector**

(Separate sheet deflector) (Figure 27-1)

The stationary sheet deflectors are installed and clamped in place in the same way as the fold plates.

**NOTE:**
The fold plates in an 8-page folder will work in the #4 fold plate position when four plates are desired. This applies to folders equipped with three fold plates and one stationery deflector.

**STACKER (DELIVERY)**

The motorized hang-on stacker has the following unique features.

- Independent speed adjustment by using the speed selector (Figure 28-1).

- Telescoping delivery tray that is fixed in position using thumbscrews (28-2) below the tray.

- Nosebar with brush (28-3) that prevents sheets from becoming trapped and eliminating a pinch point.

- The stacker can be mounted level or at an angle to assist stacking of sheets that tend to spring open.

The stacker electrical power source is provided by inserting the male receptacle on the stacker power cord into the mating connector found on the left hand side on the main electrical enclosure of the pile feeder.
SCORING/SLITTING/PERFING

Your new folder is capable of many different applications that compliment the folding performance and provide for greater productivity.

The folder is equipped with slitter shafts that are quickly set up for the required operation. These shafts accommodate the mounting of the standard and optional accessories available that perform scoring, slitting and perforating functions.

1.0 Slitter Shaft Accessories Removal

To remove slitter shafts, remove knob (Figure 29-1). Insert knob into the center of the slitter housing (29-2) and remove the housing, using the knob. Add or remove the parts needed for the current job using the wrench provided with the machine. See the following pages for more information on perforing, scoring, and slitting. Reinstall slitter housing and knob before starting the machine.
1.1 Scoring

The folder can be used to score a sheet and deliver it flat, or to score a sheet after a fold or folds have been made.

To ensure accuracy in making right angle folds, always score the sheet where the fold or folds are to be made. This applies in all instances when a perforator cannot be used.

Various weights of stock with few or numerous folds require a different type of score. Some jobs require a narrow, sharp score, usually when the folds are few, and a fuller, more rounded score when the job becomes bulky.

The scoring blade is normally mounted on the upper slitter shaft. Scoring is accomplished by running the score blade in one of the two grooves of the lower score collar. The sharpness and depth of score is controlled by which groove the score is made in. The wider groove produces a wider, more rounded score; while the narrower groove produces a sharper, tighter score. Also adjust scoring depth using the micrometer adjustment knobs at each end of the slittershafts. The milled notch at the center of the aluminum block is the nominal center adjustment.

You will find (3) yellow scribe lines on the tie bar at the exit of the first folder station. The yellow line in the center is the approximate center of the folder and the sheet. The (2) outside yellow lines are the approximate locations to position the scoring blades for a standard 11” x 17” sheet folded down to a #10 letterfold.

The pullout tires should be close to the scores and at the edges of the sheet.
1.2 Perforating

The folder may be used for perforating either the heads of booklets (to allow the air to escape in making right-angle folds) or to slot perforate sheets delivered flat, using blades and strippers best adapted for a particular job.

All perforating blades are mounted on the upper shaft and run a side of the steel collar on the lower shaft with the flat side of the blade just touching the anvil. When doing book work, perforator blades should be mounted with the bevel side of the blade toward the following bank of fold rollers, the direction the signature will be travelling. (See Figure 31). When mounted in this manner there is slightly less tendency for the sections of the signature to come apart and less tendency for one section to pull out of line with another. This is particularly true when folding in an up fold plate.

A stripper must be used with each perforation. The forked spring steel stripper requires a little more care in mounting and is most often used when perforating only, as there is less tendency for the perforated sheet to break apart.
1.3 Slitting (Cutting) Sheets

Folders may be used to cut folded or flat sheets apart. Two or more cuts may be made if duplicate sets of slitters are used.

Be careful when mounting slitter blades to collars in order to avoid ragged edges which can be caused by two conditions:
1) Nicks or burrs on the collars or blades. Remove carefully by filing or using a fine piece of emery cloth.
2) Incorrect mounting of blades. Too much gap between slitting blades will result in a ragged cut

Space the pull out tires evenly to support the sheet.

Note: Grooves in lower scoring collar are NOT used for slitting or perforating
1.4 Trimming Edges of Booklets

Figure 30 shows the setup of cutting blades and strippers for trimming edges of booklets or outer edges of circulars running two or more up.

Cutting blades are attached to blade holder collars so that the bevel of blades on the upper shaft are directed toward the strip being trimmed and the bevel of blades on the lower shaft are directed away from the strip. Blades mounted in this manner tend to turn trimmed edges down which helps guide them to the floor. Blade holder collars are turned out to allow a set of pull-out tires to be placed close to the cutting blades, preventing the sheet from buckling or twisting at the point where the cut is being made.

Use as many additional pull-out tires in the center of the sheet as necessary.

Set the collar, with blade attached, in the proper position on the upper shaft. Then move the collar/blade on the lower shaft so that the flat sides of both blades press snugly together. Too much space between the blades will cause a ragged edge on the finished booklet.

Do not attempt to trim less than one-eighth of an inch. On bulky or heavy sheets a wider trim is necessary.

Figure 30 shows the type strippers used for this work, mounted on the square bar directly above the shafts. Note that one is right, the other left, placed accordingly. It may be necessary to bend the strippers slightly to avoid rubbing on the cross carrier or stacker. Strippers are adjustable for up and down movement.
1.5 Trimming a Strip from Center of Sheet

Figure 31 shows the setup for taking a quarter inch trim out of the center of a sheet. Two or more trims may be made as long as duplicate sets of cutters and strippers are used and this setup adhered to.

A strip three sixteenths of an inch wide is the minimum trim. This is the thickness of two of the cutting blades placed together and attached to a blade holder collar. Blades on the upper shaft, for all trims up to one-quarter inch, are attached to one collar. If a strip wider than one-quarter of an inch is to be cut, each blade is attached to an individual collar and any desired width may be cut.

To remove the trim, place the appropriate center stripper between two of the cutting blades, attached to a collar, as shown in Figure 31.

Attaching blades to collars is very important and should be done with care. The bevel of the cutting blades on the top shaft should always be directed toward the strip to be trimmed. The bevel of the blades on the lower shaft should be directed away from the strip.

Before the cutting blades are tightened to the blade holder collars, slide both the collar and attached blade on the end of the shaft so that they are accurately aligned. Place cutting blades on the upper shaft to the proper position where the cut is to be made. Then place collars on the lower shaft so that the flat sides of the blades are pressed snugly together. Too much space between the blades will give a ragged edge. Always examine blades for dullness and nicks which will cause the same condition.

When blades are in the proper position, mount the stripper as shown. Be sure the stripper does not touch the sides of the cutting blades.

With this setup, the trimmed out section automatically goes between the blades on the lower shaft, where it is carried down and around and guided to the floor by the stripper wire.

1.6 Blade Installation

WARNING!!!

EXTREME CARE MUST BE TAKEN IN THE REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF ALL SLITTER, PERFORATING, AND SCORING BLADES. EXCESSIVE FORCE AND/OR MISUSE CAN CAUSE PERSONAL INJURY, BREAKAGE, EQUIPMENT AND MACHINE DAMAGE

All blade attachment is performed in the same manner. The locking collar of the blade holder is removed using the provided spanner wrench.

The blade to be changed is moved far enough along the slitter shaft to permit the blade to be twisted open and slipped from the shaft via the slit in the blade.

Install the new blade in the reverse order. Twist the blade so that the slit opens. Slip the blade onto the slitter shaft, replace and tighten the locking collar with the furnished spanner wrench.
Center Trimming

**Blade Holder with Slitting Blades**

- Slitting Blades are located tight against the sharp, flat side of the anvil.

**Note:** Grooves in lower scoring collar are NOT used for slitting or perforating.

**Center trim stripping collar.** Rotates loose on lower slittershaft trapped between the anvils.

**Center stripper wire.** Lay wire in center groove and twist ends together at the bottom. Wire floats free and attracts center waste and directs it to the floor.

*Figure 31*
LUBRICATION/MAINTENANCE

**Pile Feeder**

Vacuum Solenoid Valve

The vacuum at the suction wheel is controlled by a solenoid valve (Figure 32). This can be quickly and easily removed to clean the piston by loosening the clamping springs. Be careful not to damage the piston and cylinder. See Figure 17.

**Figure 32**

Gear Reducer

Check fluid level annually. Check for wear. Refer to parts manual for part number.

O-Rings (on vacuum wheel)

See Figure 18.

Vacuum Pump

Loss of vacuum and blow can be caused by clogged filters. Check periodically. Check vanes for wear after 15,000 hours of service. Refer to parts manual for ordering parts.

**Register**

Flat Belt Drive Shaft (hex shape)

Check for wear periodically. Lubricate with Baum Lubricant "W". Lithium base grease or equivalent periodically.

Support Bars

Lubricate the three support bars on which the register guide slides periodically using Lithius base grease.

**Folder**

Handwheel

Lubricate bi-annually with commercial grade lubricating oil.

Fold Rolls

**WARNING:** Never clean fold rolls while the machine is running.

With the folder turned off, rub down the fold rolls with a cloth dampened with "Surewash". Never immerse fold rolls into the washing solvent. After cleaning, they should be rubbed down with a clean dry cloth.

Gear Drive

The helical gear drive is lubricated by an automatic grease dispenser located inside the LH guard. Use the label on the LH guard to record lubrication change date [It should be changed every 9 months]. To activate the dispenser, screw the eye bolt (Figure 33-1) into the lid (33-2) of the dispenser until ring (33-3) comes off. Shake the cannister when installing to insure that it rattles, signifying that it has been activated. See parts manual for replacement dispensers.

**WARNING:** Never open grease dispenser. Even when empty, container remains under pressure. If damaged, caustic liquid may leak out. If contact is made with skin, flush repeatedly with water.

Figure 33

Pullout Tires

Check periodically for wear, uneven tires can cause the sheet to twist.
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

BAUM 2020

Maximum sheet size 20.5" x 31" [52 x 78.7cm]
Minimum sheet size 4" x 6" [10.1 x 15.2cm]
Maximum folder speed 8200 ipm [208m/min]
Maximum pile height 25" [63.5cm]
Minimum fold length 1.57" [40mm]
Maximum fold length 20.5" [52cm] (parallel folder)
Slitter shaft diameter 1 1/8" [28.6mm]

Electrical
220 Volt, 1 phase, 60 Hz, 34 Amperes
220 Volt, 3 phase, 60 Hz, 21 Amperes
See serial plate on folder

ACCESSORIES

In addition to the various folding, slitting, perforating and scoring functions the Baum 2020 can perform even more productive functions using the following accessories and more.

• Jam Detectors
• Remote Control
• Static Eliminator
• Sound Guards
• Gluing Fold Plates
• Gatefold Plate

Contact your local Baumfolder Corporation sales representative for further information.
# TROUBLESHOOTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>CAUSE</th>
<th>REMEDY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheets stick together particularly along sides.</td>
<td>Inadequate ink drying, cut with blunt guillotine blade.</td>
<td>Fan out thoroughly when piling, increase blower air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suction wheels picks up double sheets.</td>
<td>Excessive suction. Air blow improperly set</td>
<td>Reduce vacuum setting. Increase air blow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets stick together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double sheet stop reacts to single sheets.</td>
<td>Set only to single paper thickness.</td>
<td>Correct to double paper thickness. Tighten lock nut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Too few marbles at start of side gage.</td>
<td>Increase number of marbles if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suction gap too short.</td>
<td>Increase gap setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet leading edge buckles on register or lower sheets are being pushed forward.</td>
<td>If the leading edge of the sheet is being buckled, the holder tongue below the suction wheel is too high; if too low, sheets are pushed forward.</td>
<td>Adjust holder tongue accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dirty valve piston sticking.</td>
<td>Clean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets fails to run into the buckle plate.</td>
<td>Only at 1st buckle plate: A curl in the sheet can cause the leading-edge to bend up or down thus missing the upper or lower buckle throat.</td>
<td>Fit sheet deflector to 1st buckle and fold in 3rd buckle plate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On all buckle plates: sheet missing the buckle plate underlips.</td>
<td>Advance lower buckle plate lips accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets fails to re-emerge from buckle plate.</td>
<td>Sheet unable to buckle as buckle space too small.</td>
<td>Set lower buckle plate lip further back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Folding rollers blunt or clogged with ink.</td>
<td>Wash off rollers with the type of rubberised-cloth cleaning agent used in offset work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inadequate inside clearance in buckle plate.</td>
<td>Increase clearance as necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROBLEM</td>
<td>CAUSE</td>
<td>REMEDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets fails to re-emerge from buckle plate.</td>
<td>Product too thick for folding.</td>
<td>Consult Baum technical rep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not enough roll pressures.</td>
<td>Check Baumset settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet remains lying on the roller table of the 2nd station or fails to</td>
<td>Electrostatic charge in product caused by friction with rollers and</td>
<td>Fit discharge unit at the exit to the 1st station or arrange for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run into the 1st buckle plate of the 2nd folding station.</td>
<td>deflectors and also relatively low humidity.</td>
<td>appropriate humidity on the premises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damping rods and sheet holder set too low.</td>
<td>Raise as necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrinkling after the 1st fold, either across or parallel.</td>
<td>Register guide not at right-angles to the folding rollers.</td>
<td>Set angle correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheet drawn too sharply against the register guide causing a wave to</td>
<td>Insert fewer balls or use lighter ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>form.</td>
<td>Correct buckle plate stop setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buckle plate feed stop not parallel to the incoming sheet edge.</td>
<td>Slacken roller setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Folding rollers set too tight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crooked perforation after 1st fold.</td>
<td>Register guide and buckle plate stop not at right angles to each other.</td>
<td>Reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faulty setting of folding rollers and slitter shaft.</td>
<td>Check and reset as necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower buckle plate lip crooked.</td>
<td>Set to zero position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet corners buckled up or down after the 1st fold.</td>
<td>Sheet deflector set too low.</td>
<td>If the corners are buckled upwards, set the upper sheet deflectors back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>evenly; if the corners are buckled downwards, the lower deflectors must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>similarly be set back evenly by underlaying pieces of card. In no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>circumstances alter the basic setting of the deflectors.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OPERATING TIPS

Setup
When setting up a job on your folder, watch so the sheet doesn't end up with either the RH or LH edge along the edge of a fold pan or register plate. This could kick it over causing inaccurate folding.

Brass Tipped Screws
When replacing screws in collars and various other assemblies, be sure to note if they are brass tipped screws. Using non-brass screws as replacements will cause scarring of the shaft, making collars difficult to move.

Static Electricity
If you do not have an electrical static eliminator, here are some ideas to help reduce static electricity:
- Make sure the machine frame is grounded.
- Try using static tinsel across the register table and feeder.
- Locate the folder out of direct drafts such as doorways and air vents.
- Cover jobs with plastic between the press and the folder if much time will elapse before the job is to be run.

Cutting Blade Wear
To help extend the life of all cutting blades, check for possible burrs on the mounting collar. Lay a sheet of emery cloth on a flat surface and rub the collar around a few times to remove any burrs. The blade will now rest flat against the collar, giving a more even rotation.

Measuring Odd Thirds
When measuring odd thirds as needed for a Z-fold for example, on an 11 inch sheet, lay your ruler on a diagonal of 12 inches instead. Mark at four and eight inches, and you will now be able to easily measure 1/3 of the sheet.

Pull-out Bands
Periodically check for wear on the rubber pull-out bands on each slitter shaft. When each sheet passes through the last rolls, there is another 1 3/4 inches left on the sheet before it is completely out of the folder. At this point, the only thing controlling the sheet is the pull out bands. If they are worn or uneven, the sheet can twist after dropping out of the rolls when travelling that last 1 3/4 inches. Be sure when replacing these worn pull-out bands that you replace the complete set, so you will always have an even pull on both sides.

Slitter Shaft Setup
Here is an easy way to set up your slitter shaft accessories. Mark up a dummy sheet with the scores, perforations, etc. locations. Roll through by hand and position your slitter shaft accessories accordingly. Also, keep all set screws for the slitter shaft accessories facing out, so you don't have to turn the shafts to get to the screws.

TIPS FOR FOLDING

The following section contains a number of hints drawn from practical experience for the setting up and adjustment of folding machines.

Roller Setting for Accordion and Letter Folding
The rollers used for these types of folds must be set only to single paper thickness. The folding rollers following the final fold must, however, be set once more to the total thickness of the paper passing through.

Processing Thin Printing Stock
It is essential that the folding rollers be adjusted with maximum precision.
- Lightweight printed stock is more easily folded when the paper is slightly moist as this imparts a greater degree of stiffness. For sheet transportation on the register table and at the right-angle folds, as few marbles as possible should be used and these should be of light weight.
- When lightweight printed stock is being folded, the folding machine should be started up as slowly as possible. Only after the necessary precision adjustments have been made should the machine speed be increased in accordance with the paper. It is essential to ensure that the speed is increased only to a point where quality is maintained.

Folding Roller Adjustment
Contrary to popular opinion, paper strips trimmed for this purpose should not be inserted between the clamp blocks of the Baumset. The strips should be folded according to the required pattern and inserted with the folds.

Paper Grain in Letter Folds
With paper of up to 90 g/m, the three-directional letter fold can be produced even if the grain is at right angles to the fold. From 90 g/m upwards, better folds are produced if the paper grain runs parallel to the fold.

Using Guide Marbles
The basic rule is that as few marbles should be used as possible. Steel marbles should be used only when necessary for the type of paper and the required fold. Conveyor tapes last longer if unnecessary marbles are removed.
- If stream delivery on parallel folding work is not uniform, try using more marbles after the parallel folding station.
- A simple rule of thumb is that the thicker the folded sheet becomes from station to station, the greater the load exerted by the balls should be to facilitate sheet movement.
Fixing Crooked Perforations
If misaligned perforations appear after the parallel folding station, first check for correct squareness setting of the register guide relative to the buckle plate stop. If square, the sheet deflector following the last buckle plate must be set back slightly on the side on which the sheet is tending to advance.

Adjustment can be made by inserting a card underlay of suitable thickness. The affected sheet side then has to travel a greater distance, so a perfect perforation can be made without changing the fold position.

Bottom Plate Lip Adjustment
Since paper qualities and thicknesses vary greatly, it is essential that buckle plates are properly adjusted.

With thin papers, the lower buckle lip is brought slightly forward. With thicker paper it must be set further back. The buckle plate configuration is directly related to the thickness and stiffness of the paper being folded. This relationship must be taken into account if a high quality fold is to be achieved.

The adjustments can be made by setting the nuts on the top edge of the buckle plate to give the necessary reading against a scale on the side buckle plate post. A pointer marks the normal setting of the buckle plate. The inside width between the buckle plate section rods can also be varied without altering the setting of the buckle throat.

Figure 34

Figure 35
Buckle space too large. The sheet cannot be controlled on buckling so that, depending on size and shape, different degrees of bending ensue (length differences).

Figure 36
Thin weak papers require a small buckle space and a narrow buckle-plate. Thick strong papers require a larger buckle space and a wider buckle-plate (bigger internal gap).

Figure 37
Buckle-plate with too large a gap. The sheet forms different sized waves parallel to the leading edge. Lacking stiffness, the sheet bends (length differences).

Figure 38
Buckle-space too small. The sheet is unable to buckle sufficiently to be caught and drawn in by the rollers.
Principles of Mechanical Folding

The buckle folding principle

In buckle folding, each station consists of three rollers and a buckle plate. The first two rollers are arranged one vertically above the other and they carry the incoming sheet into the buckle plate until it reaches a feed guide stop that can be adjusted as required.

The sheet is delivered into the buckle plate at a determined speed. The leading edge strikes the paper stop. Once against the stop the sheet continues to be driven. A buckle forms in the space between the three rollers. As this sags downward, it is picked up by the rotating rollers and the fold is formed as the sheet passes through them.

It can be seen that in this case the folding process is not restricted to any cyclical movement and is thus capable of a very high output.

For each folding station it is possible to fit up to four buckle plates, arranged alternately above and below. Buckle plates that are not required for a particular folding operation can be replaced by sheet deflectors, allowing one or more buckle plates in a folding station to be by-passed. It is thus possible to execute a large number of fold variations.

The gap between the rollers must be set to the thickness of the paper that is passing through. Certain deviations must be made for special types of parallel folding.

Figure 41

Figure 42

Figure 43

Figure 39

Figure 40

Figure 44
This sheet is only a guide to setup and operation of the Baum 2015/2018/2020 Pile feed folders. Jobs will vary and procedures will need to be modified.

1. **Hand fold a sample** as close as possible of the job to be run. Mark the sample so that it is not lost during setup. Measure the overall length and width of the sheet if you do not already know them, using the scale located on the holddown in the center of the register table.

2. **Start with the feeder** and move in progression to the exit end of the last fold section to complete the setup of the folder. There is no need to turn the power on until the setup is complete.

3. **Set the sideguide** on the pile feeder to half of the width of the sheet width using the scale on the frame. Remove the LH sideguide for easy access to load paper. See Fig. 45.

4. **Set the double front blow bar** to the proper air settings referring to the chart on the side of the control cabinet. See Figures 46 and 47.

5. **Set the double sheet detector** using (2) thicknesses of the stock being fed and insert into the lever and clip.

6. **Load paper** onto the pile feed platform. Be sure to fan the paper before loading to add air in between the sheets for easier feeding. Also note that the loading of the paper must be positioned to correspond to the folding imposition that you want to achieve in the folding unit(s). You must determine if you want the paper face up, or face down, or head first, or tail first. Refer to your hand folded sample to determine which foldplates you will be using and the loading of the paper.

7. **Install LH see-thru sideguide** and position register guide approximately 1/16 to 1/8” away from LH side of paper on pile feeder to insure that paper can slide freely during feeding. See figure 48.

8. **Install the small metal clip** that fastens to the end of the register guide to keep an up-curl from riding over the end of the register guide.

**Check register marble configuration** to make sure that it matches the job that you are running. At least (1) to (2) steel marbles are recommended at the end of the register closest to the pile feeder and (2) more at the end closest to the fold rollers. The marble configuration in between depends upon the weight of stock and whether the feeding is landscape or portrait. To
many steel marbles can drive the sheet too hard and causing feeding problems.

1. **Place register holddowns in proper locations** for the sheet width being fed. Note that for 11x17 sheets being fed in the 11 inch width, place a register holddown between the LH see-thru guide and the vacuum wheel to keep air from cupping the sheet and causing stumbling. Note that the register holddown with the scale is always located in the center of the register in front of the vacuum. Be careful when placing the holddown on the right hand edge of the sheet to angle the holddown slightly to prevent the right hand edge from curling up inside and stumbling.

2. **Set the Baumsets** by inserting strips of paper of the job that is being run. Only insert the thickness that corresponds to the tailing or minimum thickness that the roller must drive without losing control of the paper. You need to refer to your hand-folded sample to follow the paper path. See fig 49. Refer also to the example fold given in Fig. 50 that shows a cut-away section of the folder and notes the proper foldplate and Baumset settings for the imposition shown.

---

**Fig. 49**

**Letterfold: UP & UP**

- **Foldplates**
  - #1 Open
  - #2 Closed
  - #3 Open
  - #4 Closed
  - #5 Open

- **Baumset Paper Thickness Settings**
  - #1 = 1 Thickness
  - #2 = 1 Thickness
  - #3 = 1 Thickness
  - #4 = 3 Thicknesses
  - #5 = 3 Thicknesses

---

**Fig. 50**

**6-PAGE, STANDARD**

Parallel: 1,3

May be folded two or more up and cut apart
1. **Set the foldplates** to the proper open and closed positions by rotating the stop blocks and placing the correct symbol for either open or closed to the position closest to the fold rollers. Then set the desired fold depths using the scale on the belt and reading at the yellow mark on the indicator.

2. **Setup the slittershafts** using the proper perforating scoring or slitting accessories. If just a parallel folder is being used an perforating, scoring or slitting is not required, pullout tires must still remain on the slittershafts to properly eject the sheets. Note that a good setup procedure is to have all the setscrews facing outward at the same clock position. This eliminates a lot of handwheel turning to get to the setscrews during job changes. See Fig. 51

3. **Setup Delivery Stacker Wheels** to the expected position of the paper as it ejects the folder. The independent speed control will need to be set during the initial fold operation to insure proper shingling. Note that the exit holddown straps must also be installed to kick the sheet down onto the delivery stacker.

**Right angle Folding**

When adding an 8-page or 16-page folder to a parallel unit it is highly recommended that the stock must be either perforated or scored as it exits the previous fold unit. The perforating or scoring is to be performed at the line of the fold that is to be folded in the next fold section. This weakens the grain of the stock so that a consistent, quality fold can be achieved. Perforating is also needed to relieve air that can become trapped in the folding process and create wrinkles in the paper. The size of the perforator tooth can make a difference in the amount of air that can escape and remove the wrinkle problem. Failure to score or perforate a sheet going into a right angle folder will result in inconsistent fold quality.

Refer to your operator’s manual for scoring, perforating and slitting information.

**Marbleholder Setup**

Note that marble placement can be critical on some jobs and not on others. You may want to remove some marbles that are in the end that accepts the sheets at a right angle so that the sheets do not bounce back when trying to get under the marbles. At least (2) steel marbles are recommended at the end closest to the fold rollers to maintain sheet control against the guide.
**Letterfold: UP & DOWN**

**Foldplates**
- #1 Open  Set Paperstop to 2/3 unfolded sheet length
- #2 Open  Set Paperstop to 1/3 unfolded sheet length
- #3 Closed
- #4 Closed

**Baumset Paper Thickness Settings**
- #1 = 1 Thickness
- #2 = 1 Thickness
- #3 = 3 Thicknesses
- #4 = 3 Thicknesses
- #5 = 3 Thicknesses

**Letterfold: DOWN & DOWN**

**Foldplates**
- #1 Closed
- #2 Open  Set Paperstop to 1/3 unfolded sheet length
- #3 Closed
- #4 Open  Set Paperstop to 1/3 unfolded sheet length

**Baumset Paper Thickness Settings**
- #1 = 1 Thickness
- #2 = 1 Thickness
- #3 = 1 Thickness
- #4 = 1 Thickness
- #5 = 3 Thicknesses
IMPOSITIONS

18 MOST POPULAR FOLDS
On a buckle folder, the sheet is laid flat on a register table and then enters the fold pan assembly where it comes to a stop against the stationary fold plate stop. A series of buckles then forms throughout the sheet. The buckles within the fold pan are kept very small by the narrow channel design. The buckles at the end of the fold pan, however, will be larger. The fold pans and fold rollers are configured such that the large buckle will always form downward, where it can be grabbed by the fold rollers and compressed into a fold.

Look at the figure below. You can see that fold pans #1 and #3 are angled upwards. Because of this and the configuration of the fold rollers, sheets fed into the #1 and #3 fold pans will always be folded up (i.e. so that the “up” surface of the sheet is folded into contact with itself).

Likewise, because foldpans #2 and #4 are angled down, sheets fed into them will be down-folds; the “down” surface of the sheet will be folded into contact with itself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fold Pan</th>
<th>Fold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>UP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>UP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MANUAL USAGE

Use this manual when you need to know how to set-up your folder to end up with a particular folded piece or, if possible, when planning the layout before printing the job. In most cases, the page numbers and their orientations after the fold are included. Below is an explanation of how to read the diagrams in this manual. On the next page is a quick explanation of the basic theory of buckle folding. Although reasonable care has been taken to assure accuracy, Baumfolder Corporation does not assume any responsibility for any errors that might inadvertently be contained in this manual. When trying a new fold, it is always advisable to set up a test run to check for potential problems.

1. Refer to the diagram below. Visualize the sheet to be folded lying flat on the register table. The edge toward the fold rolls is called the “LEADING EDGE”. The paper edge under the register guide will be referred to as the “SIDE GUIDE”.

In this manual, each folding diagram has been rotated clockwise 90 degrees from what is visualized below so that they appear as pictured to the right. The dotted lines represent the creases where the paper has been folded.
TYPICAL LAYOUT AND SHEET ORIENTATION

Each numbered Imposition Block in this manual contains:
A. Imposition Title
B. Fold Pans Used
C. Sheet Layout
D. Folded Sample

2. Dashed lines represent folds.
Page numbers or letters without circles are face up.
Page numbers or letters with circles are on the underside of the sheet.
When letters are used, folds are to be made “A” to “A”, “B” to “B”, etc.

3. In order to use your Imposition Manual properly, note that the pans in each folding section are numbered conventionally as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARALLEL FOLDER</th>
<th>1st STATION (8 page)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1 (UP)</td>
<td>#1 (UP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2 (DOWN)</td>
<td>#2 (DOWN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3 (UP)</td>
<td>#3 (UP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4 (DOWN)</td>
<td>#4 (DOWN)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd STATION (16 page)</th>
<th>3rd STATION (32 page)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1 (UP)</td>
<td>#1 (UP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2 (DOWN)</td>
<td>#2 (DOWN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3 (UP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4 (DOWN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES
1. When planning an imposition, check your folded layout for proper page numbers and guide edges. Verify that your folder is large enough to do the job, that is, that the fold pan depths are sufficient for the folds desired.

2. If the desired imposition is unusual, try the stock on the folder before printing (make a trial folding run).

3. Use the most logical layout and avoid unnecessary problems such as air pockets and adverse paper grain.

4. For better results, use scores whenever possible.

5. There are alternate ways of making many of these impositions; those presented herein are in common use to achieve the results shown. An experienced operator will often develop alternate methods to achieve the same results.
1. **4-PAGE**
   Parallel: 1
   May be folded two or more up and cut apart.

2. **4-PAGE, DOUBLE IMPOSITION**
   Parallel: 1, 2, 3
   May be folded two or more up and cut apart.
   Trim edge after folding.

3. **6-PAGE, STANDARD**
   Parallel: 1, 3
   May be folded two or more up and cut apart.

4. **6-PAGE, ACCORDION**
   Parallel: 1, 2
   May be folded two or more up and cut apart.

5. **8-PAGE, PARALLEL IMPOSITION**
   Parallel: 1, 2
   May be folded two or more up and cut apart.

6. **8-PAGE, RIGHT ANGLE**
   Parallel: 1
   8-Page: 1
8-PAGE, TWO RIGHT ANGLE OBLONG
Parallel: 1
8-Page: 1

8-PAGE, RIGHT ANGLE DOUBLE IMPOSITION
Parallel: 1
8-Page: 1, 2, 3

8-PAGE, PARALLEL OVER & OVER
Parallel: 1, 2, 4
May be run two or more up and cut apart.

12-PAGE BOOK, SADDLE STITCH
Parallel: 1, 2
8-Page: 2

12-PAGE BOOK, SADDLE STITCH
Parallel: 1, 2
8-Page: 1

12-PAGE LETTER FOLD, HEADS OUT
Parallel: 1
8-Page: 1, 2
13 12-PAGE LETTER FOLD, HEADS IN
   Parallel: 1
   8-Page: 1, 3

14 12-PAGE LETTER FOLD, ACCORDION
   Parallel: 1
   8-Page: 1, 2

15 16-PAGE, THREE RIGHT ANGLE BOOK IMPOSITION
   Parallel: 1
   8-Page: 1
   16-Page: 1
   May be run two or more up and cut apart.

16 12-PAGE FOLDER, HEADS OUT
   Parallel: 1
   8-Page: 1, 2

17 24-PAGE BOOKLET
   Parallel: 1, 2
   8-Page: 1, 2

18 32-PAGE BOOK
   Parallel: 1, 2, 3
   8-Page: 1, 2
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