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Manufacturing

Manufacturing Lab Project

Automated Flashlight Assembly Manual

Turret Team



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1 – Introduction

This document is a compilation of the instructions, diagrams, descriptions, and codes necessary to operate and understand the workings of the automated flashlight assembly machine.

2 – Running the Machine

To start the machine:

1. Check to see that all parts of the machine are in proper working order. Remove any obstructions or foreign objects from the machine.
2. Load the machine fully with parts.
3. Make sure power is on.
4. Make sure both PLCs are set to “Stop.”
5. Turn on the air (by clearing the E-Stop).
6. Place switches in proper orientation.
 - a. Switch 0 on the PLC is a safety switch for the outer o-ring station. With this switch off, the station will not place the o-ring.
 - b. Switch 1 on the PLC is a safety switch for the indexing table. With this switch off, the table will not turn automatically.
 - c. Switches 4, 5, and 6 on the PLC toggle the outer o-ring station, the snap disc station, and the assembly station. With these switches off, their respective stations will not operate.
 - d. Switch 7 on the PLC toggles between the startup cycle and the normal steady-state cycle. With this switch off, each time the machine starts up it will perform the startup cycle and then run normally. With the switch on, it will run only the steady-state system, with each station working every time from the beginning.
7. Set both PLCs to “Run.”
8. Press the start button.

To stop the machine:

1. Press the E-stop.
2. Set both PLCs to “Stop.”

3. Disconnect power.

While the machine is in operation, the warning light panel will function. Any problem with a station will cause the corresponding warning light to illuminate. Fix the problem, and the light will go off.

3 – Description of Operations

3.1 – Station #1: Nose Drop

3.1.1 – Function

The purpose of the nose drop station is to deposit a single nose cone into one of the eight nose cone holders on the index table. To complete this task, the station requires a feeder tube to hold the nose cones, two dual-action pistons to perform singulation, a slide system to move the feeder tube down over the nose cone holder, and sensors to tell us when a part is present and when the system is extended (interfering) or retracted (not interfering).

3.1.2 – Loading

To load this station, drop one or more nose cones (must be face down) into the top of the feeder tube. This may be accomplished by hand or with the use of an automated feeder.

3.1.3 - Clearing

If the station jams, press the E-stop button, manually slide the feeder tube up out of the way, and remove the nose cone by hand. If nothing is damaged then replace the nose cone and continue to run the program. If there is any damage, fix or replace the affected parts, reload the system, and continue system production.

3.2 – Station #2: Inner O-ring & Heat Sink w/Lens

3.2.1 – Function

The purpose of this station is to singulate and install the inner o-ring and the heat sink (with the lens pre-installed), respectively. The o-rings are set up on edge in a narrow slot-ramp with two pistons that move horizontally. The first piston extends in front of the first o-ring. The second piston extends through the center of the second o-ring. A sensor is installed to recognize that there is an o-ring in position, ready for the next round.

The heat sinks are stacked in a tube, with a platform stopping them from falling into the nose cone. The platform is attached to the end of a piston. There is a second piston with a semi-circular stopper on the end of it that holds the second heat sink in place by pushing it against the side of the tube. A sensor is installed to recognize that the heat sink is in position, and signals the first piston to begin.

3.2.2 – Loading

The o-rings are loaded on their rolling sides, one right after another in the ramp. The heat sinks stack on top of each other in the tube.

3.2.3 - Clearing

To clear a jam, immediately push the emergency stop and wait for the system to power down. The o-rings can be removed by hand or by grabbing with a tool, such as needle nose pliers. To remove heat sinks, the pistons must be pulled back so the heat sinks can fall through the tube without any obstructions. Someone should be ready to catch the heat sinks as they fall out of the tube in order to prevent damage to the lens.

3.3 – Station #3: First Outer O-ring

3.3.1 – Function

The purpose of the outer o-ring station is to singulate and install the outer o-ring. The o-ring singulation system for stations 3 and 5 uses a single pneumatic piston to singulate the o-rings for placement. It is built by taking two pieces of aluminum bar stock and cutting a relief in one side to allow the o-ring to slide down. Another relief is cut for a rotating disc that is used as the singulation mechanism. A pivot hole is drilled on either side to allow the rotating disc's shaft to extend out to either side. This disc has a section notched out the top side that allows an o-ring to sit in its place. The extend shaft off the disc is attached to a lever, which is then attached to a clevis on an air cylinder.

3.3.2 – Loading

O-rings are loaded on edge, one right after another in the ramp.

3.3.3 - Clearing

To clear a jam, immediately push the emergency stop and wait for the system to power down. The jammed o-rings can be removed by using your hands or a device such as needle nose pliers.

3.4 – Station #4: Magnet Ring

3.4.1 – Function

The magnet ring station performs the function of placing the magnet ring (with magnet pre-attached) over the flashlight nose piece. The station utilizes two dual-action pistons to control ring singulation, an aluminum feeder tray, two pneumatic slides, an inductive sensor, and a pneumatic gripper for grabbing the magnet ring.

3.4.2 – Loading

To load this station, simply slide the magnet rings down the aluminum delivery chute. Rings are not directional and may also be added by attaching another automated system such as a vibratory bowl.

3.4.3 - Clearing

If the station jams for any reason, press the E-stop button and remove the magnet ring by hand. If nothing has been damaged the system may be started up again immediately. If any of the parts has been damaged, fix or replace the part, re-align the system, and then continue operation.

3.5 – Station #5: Second Outer O-ring

3.5.1 – Function

See information in Section 3.3.1.

3.5.2 – Loading

See information in Section 3.3.2.

3.5.3 - Clearing

See information in Section 3.3.3.

3.6 – Station #6: Snap Disc

3.6.1 – Function

The function of Station 6 is to place a keeper disc in the flashlight to prevent the internals from falling out if the nose cone is turned over. A vacuum system is used on the end of a cylinder to pick and place the part. A rotational air cylinder is used for the motion between grabbing the disc, and placing it in the nose cone. The discs are located on a centering rod, with a sprung base that allows compression when the vacuum head is lowered on to it. This station houses two sensors, the first located on the cylinder to indicate when it is in the down position. The second sensor is placed above nose holder region and is used to indicate when the sensor is up.

3.6.2 – Loading

Loading this station is done by placing the discs on to the holder while the vacuum head is out of the way.

3.6.3 - Clearing

If a jam occurs immediately press the emergency stop and wait for the system to power down. Then proceed to remove jammed part manually with hand. Due to the simplicity of this station a jam is unlikely. If the machine stops in the middle of the procedure, check to see if the sensors are reading the position of the cylinder.

3.7 – Station #7: Final Assembly

3.7.1 – Function

Station #7 is used to thread together the assembled nose cone and the body. The station has a four-inch remote controlled aircraft wheel mounted to a stepper motor. When the table is indexed the wheel comes in contact with the nose cone and turns, spinning the holder.

3.7.2 – Loading

There is no loading required for this station, because the nose cone is preloaded from the previous station.

3.7.3 - Clearing

To clear a jam press the emergency stop and wait for the system to power down. Manually rotate the table to free the nose cone holder from the wheel. Proceed to clear the jam.

3.8 – Station #8: Check for Empty

3.8.1 – Function

The purpose of this station is to make sure there is nothing in the nose cone holder before the turret starts a new cycle. There is a sensor that will stop the turret from turning if it senses anything in front of it.

3.8.2 – Loading

No loading takes place at this station.

3.8.3 - Clearing

In the event of something being in the holder, the E-stop button should be pressed and the flashlight should be removed by hand.

3.9 – Index Table

3.9.1 – Function

The index table is the main parts handler for the flashlight assembly. Its purpose is to transfer the parts between stations and give a solid location for parts assembly. The index table is fitted with eight nose cone holders that sit on bearings to allow the flashlight to be assembled in the holder, and then removed. Inside the holders is a small piston that when it reaches the inner o-ring station it is plunged up centering the o-ring inside the nose cone.

3.9.2 - Loading

The index table is loaded by the stations around its path. Starting with the nose cone a different part is loaded at each station as it makes a complete revolution.

3.9.3 - Clearing

If a jam occurs on the index table immediately press the emergency stop and wait for system to power down. Once powered down the jam can be cleared manually by hand. If the jam has occurred under a station, rotating the index table can be done to assist in clearing the jam.

4 – Station Design

4.1 – Station #1: Nose Cone Drop

This process begins when the inductive sensor in the feeder tube shows a part as present. After the table has indexed a nose cone holder into place the feeder tube will drop down over the nose cone holder and the bottom piston will pull out. Our program is written for the piston to fire in and then out a second time to ensure that the nose piece does not hang up on the cutout which allows the piston to enter the feeder tube. Once the bottom piston has fired a second time it extends and the upper piston releases the next nose piece. The feeder tube then retracts away from the nose cone holder. When the position sensor shows that the tube is fully retracted the table indexes the nose piece to the second station.

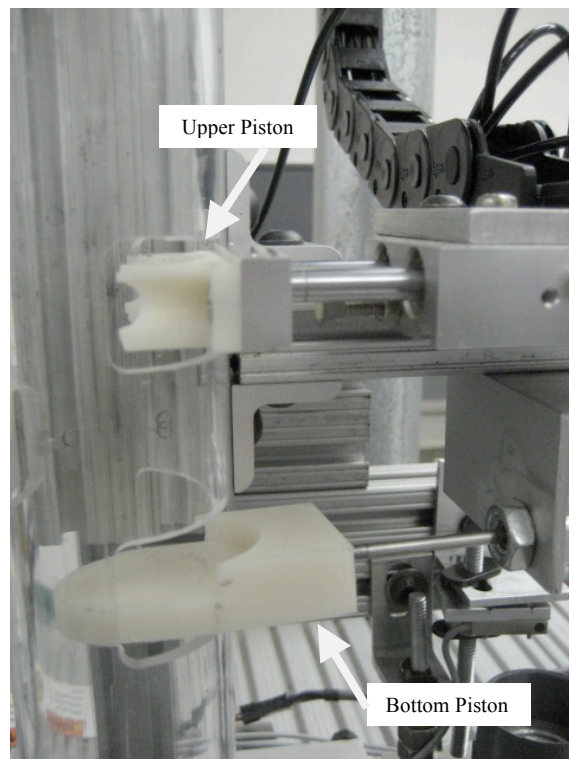


Figure 1: Nose Cone Singulation & Feeder Tube

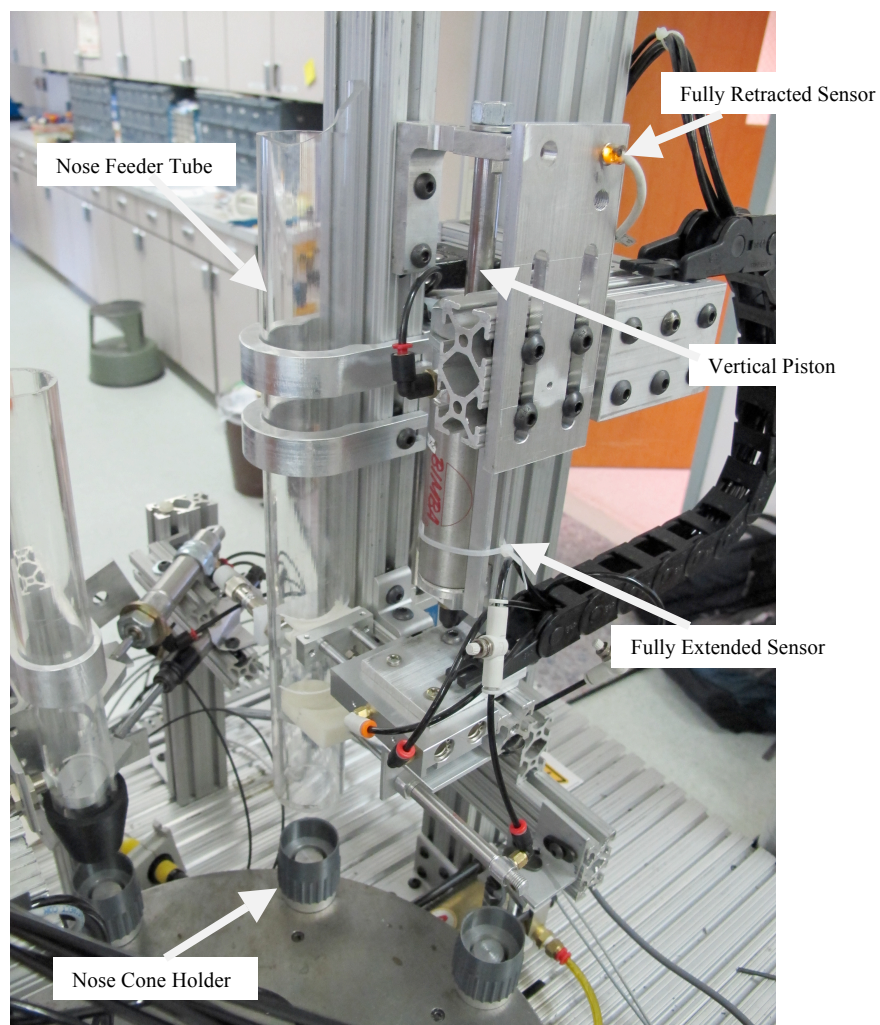


Figure 2: Complete Nose Drop Assembly

4.2 – Station #2: Inner O-ring & Heat Sink w/Lens

When the o-ring is ready, the first piston releases to let the first o-ring roll into the flashlight nose while the second piston prevents the next o-ring from rolling. The first piston extends again and the second piston releases to allow the entire row of o-rings to roll into the starting position.

The platform slides out from under the first heat sink, and after the heat sink has dropped into the nose, the platform returns to its position. The stopper then releases to allow the line of heat sinks to drop into the starting position.

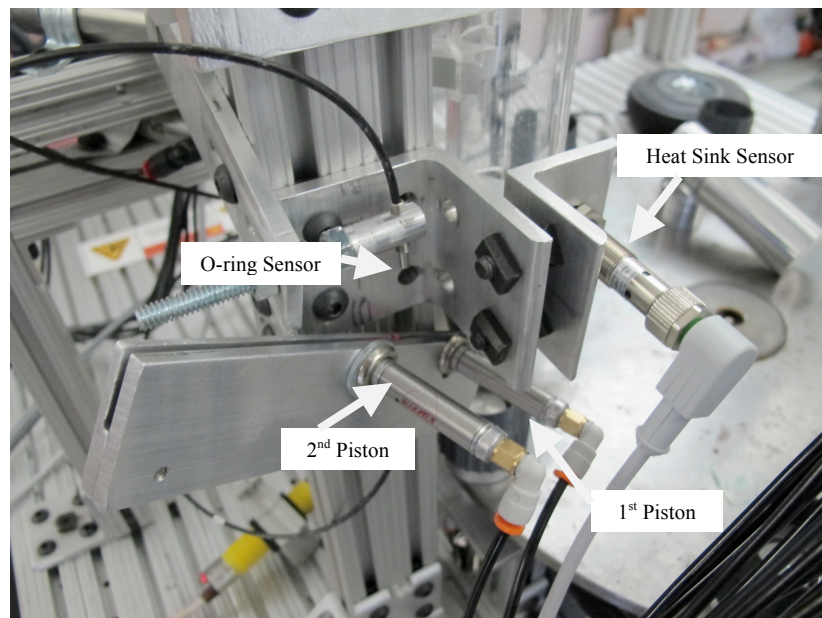


Figure 3: O-ring Singulator

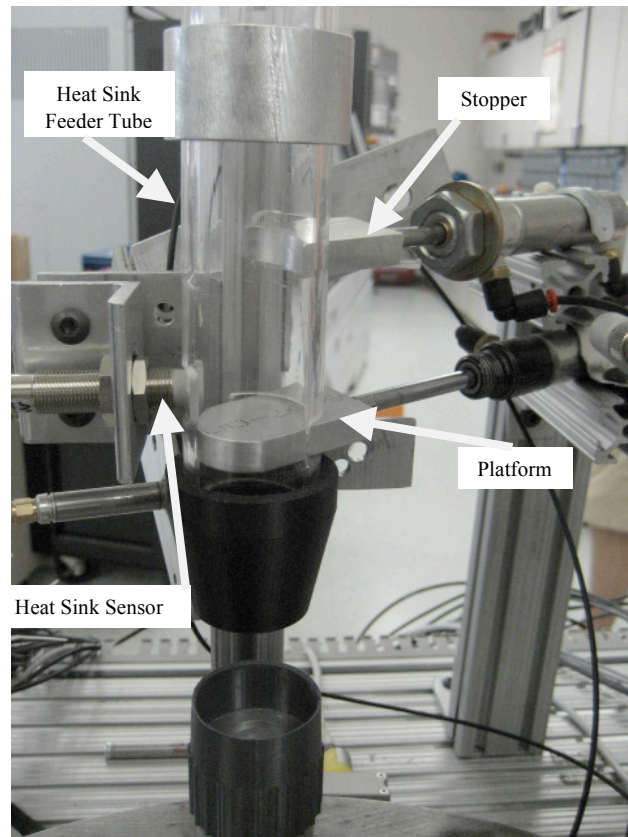


Figure 4: Heat Sink Singulator

4.3 – Station #3: First Outer O-ring

When the air cylinder is extended it rotates the disc, pushing the o-ring in the notch forward, and restraining the o-ring behind it (shown below). The o-ring to be installed rolls onto and lays flat on the gripper shown. The gripper then stretches the o-ring and rotates 180° so it is facing downward. The gripper is then lowered onto the flashlight nose where it closes to fit around the nose. A piston extends to hold the o-ring in place while the grippers lift and return to the starting position. The sequence of installing the o-ring is shown below.

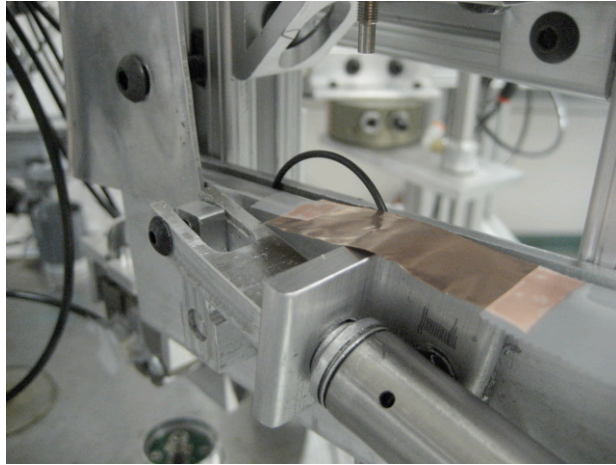


Figure 5: O-ring Ramp

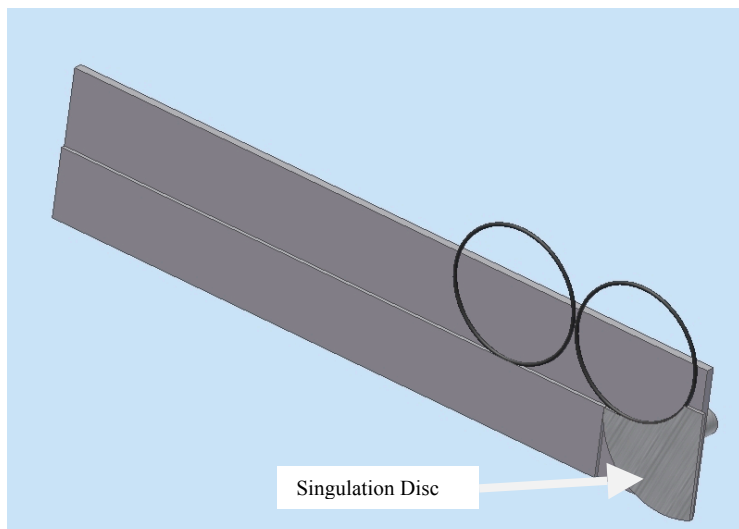


Figure 6: O-ring Singulation Ready

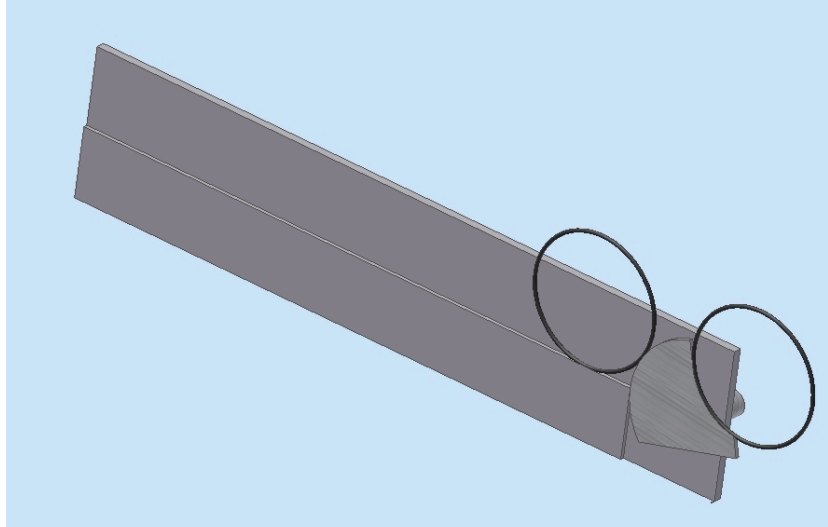


Figure 7: O-ring Singulation in Action

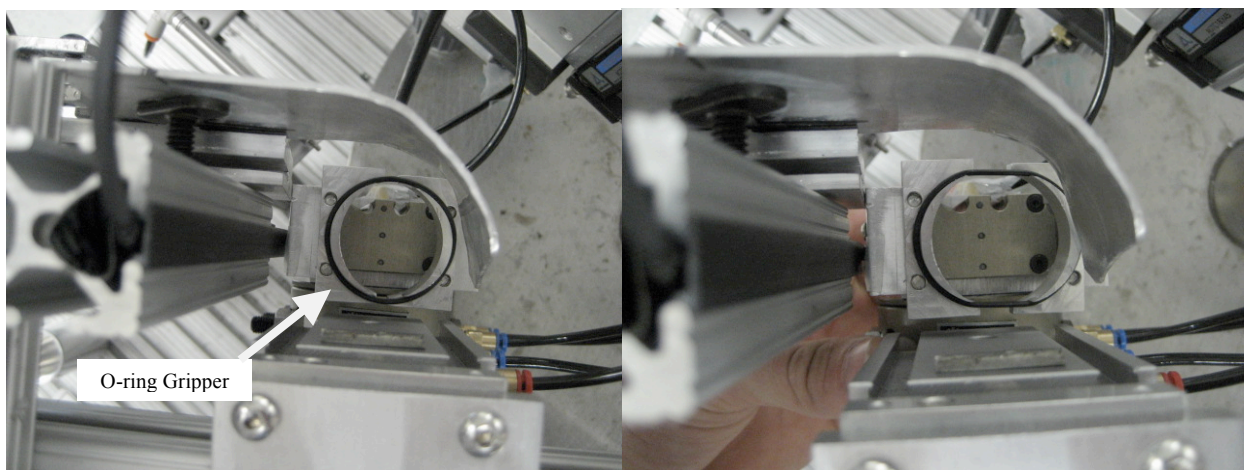


Figure 8: O-ring Gripper Stretched



Figure 9: O-ring Gripper 180° Turn

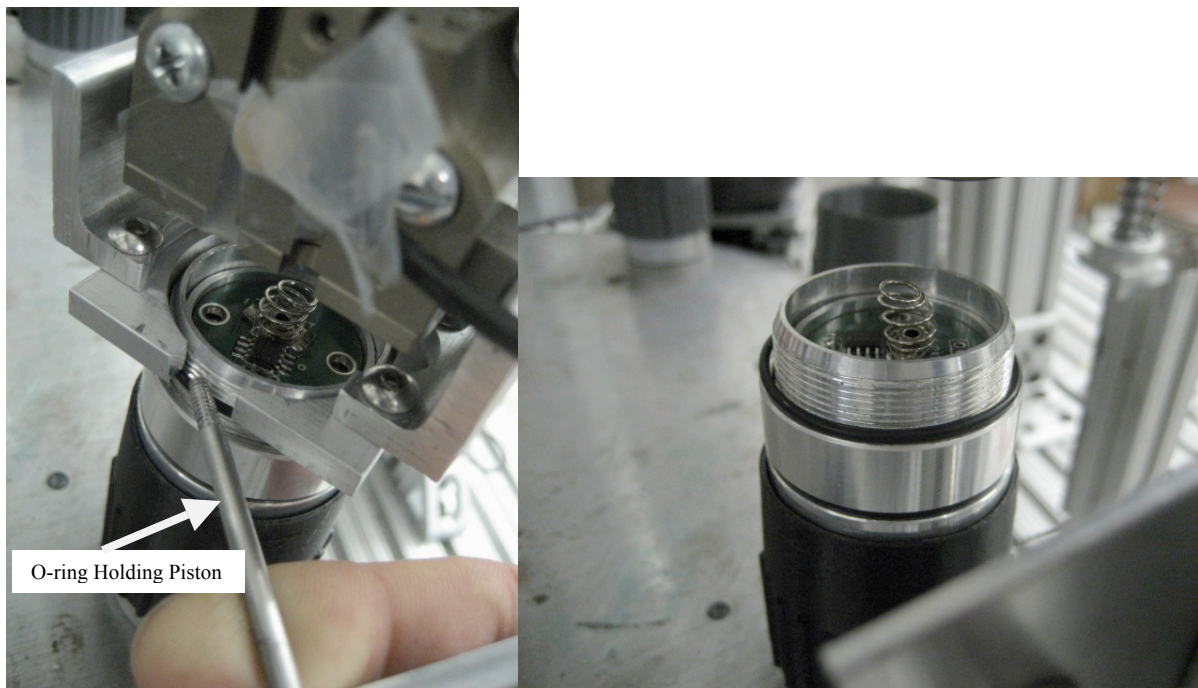


Figure 10: Piston Holds O-ring On Nose

4.4 – Station #4: Magnet Ring

The process starts with several rings loaded in the feeder tray next to the index table. There are two dual-action pistons that singulate the rings down to a shelf which is mounted on one of the pneumatic slides. When the gripper jaws are up and the inductive sensor sees a part, the sliding shelf will extend and a single ring will be released. The ring slides down the delivery chute and lands on the shelf between the gripper jaws. The jaws then close and the shelf slides back out of the way. The gripper mechanism is mounted on a vertically actuating pneumatic slide that then delivers the gripped ring down over the nose piece. Finally, the gripper releases the ring and returns up to its start position and the process can be repeated as long as there are parts in the delivery chute. The pictures below show the various devices involved in this operation.

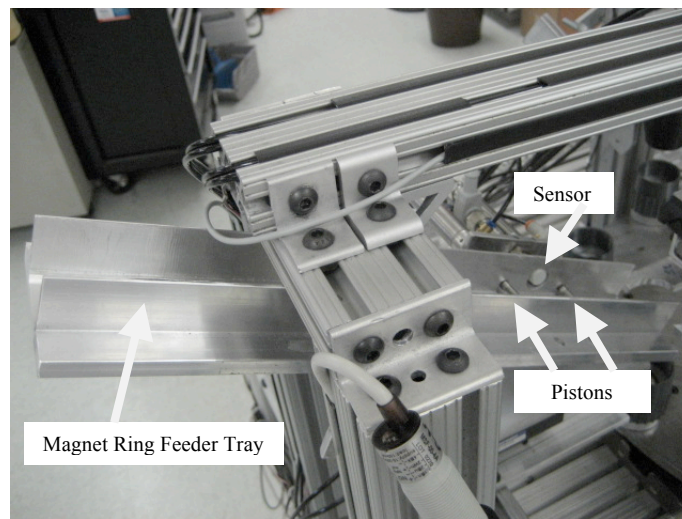


Figure 11: Magnet Ring Feeder Tray

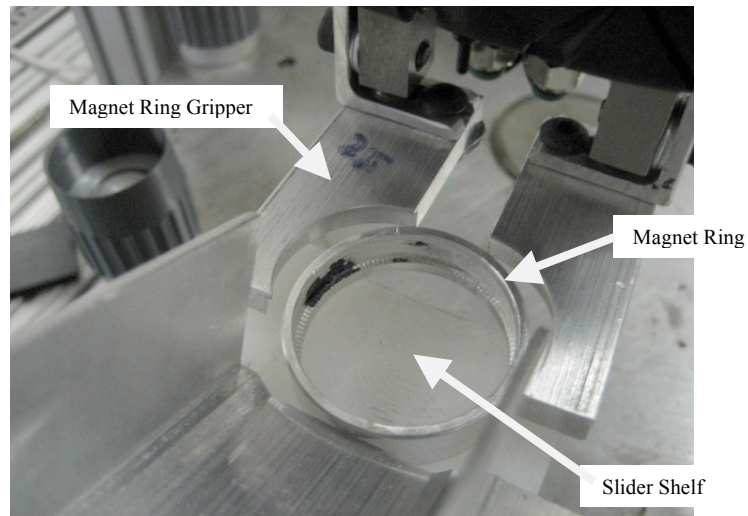


Figure 12: Magnet Ring Gripper

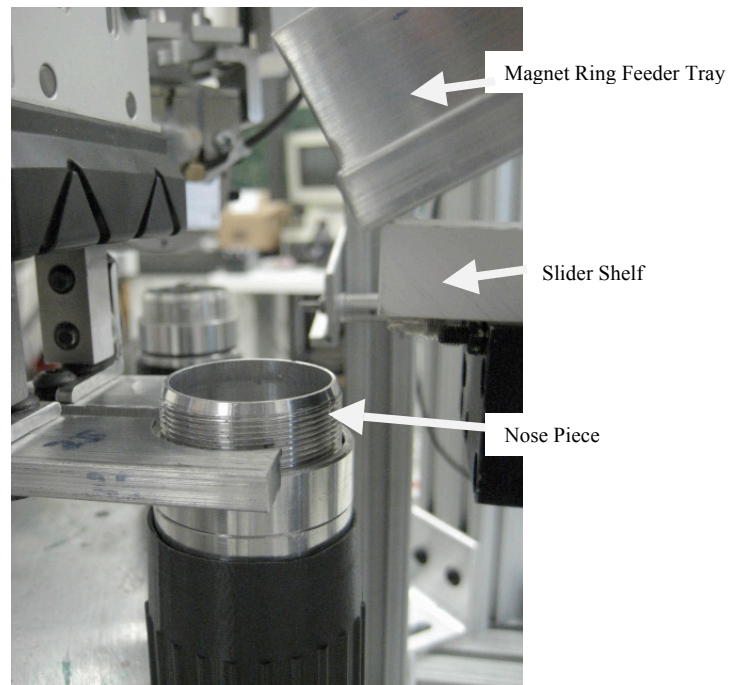


Figure 13: Final Magnet Ring Placement

4.5 – Station #5: Second Outer O-ring

Refer to Section 4.3.

4.6 – Station #6: Snap Disk

The station has an overhead gantry design. A rotating air cylinder is mounted on the gantry to allow movement from the disc holder to the nose cone holder. An arm connects the rotating air cylinder to an air piston which has a vacuum head mounted on it. The piston is used

as a vertical action to pick and place the part. The vacuum head is a piece of aluminum round stock that has a center recess, and a side recess. The center is recessed to allow fitment over the heat sink spring and the disc holder. The side recess has a vacuum nozzle fitted in it, and connected to a fitting on the other side. The disc holder is a single one by one 8020 stock with rod mounted to one side. On the upper portion of this rod are two aluminum pucks, with a spring in between them, which absorbs any over-compression from the placement cylinder.

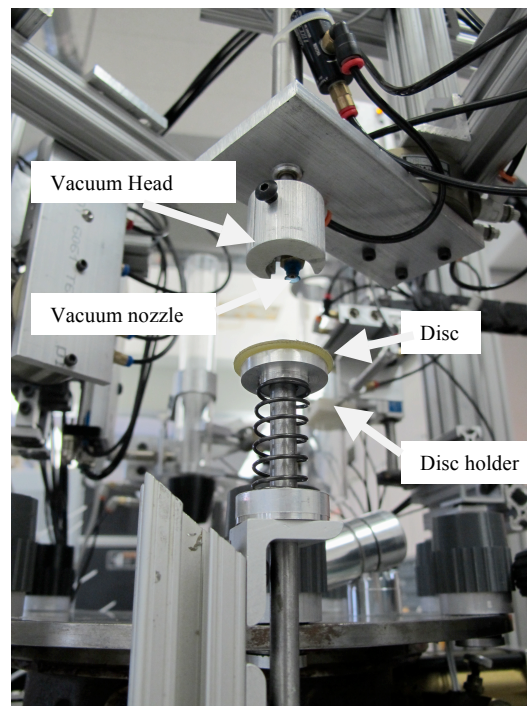


Figure 14: Snap Disc Placement Station

4.7 – Station #7: Final Body Assembly

A stepper motor is mounted to the table, and placed near the indexing table so it makes contact with the nose cone holder every time the table is indexed. An RC aircraft wheel is used to connect the nose cone holder to the stepper motor. This was chosen due to the soft rubber of the wheel. When the table is indexed the stepper motor receives a ready signal that causes it to start running its operation. Due time constraints, this station was never completed. It was intended to have a Cartesian robot or other system to pick up a battery and body and then place it on the nose cone, for when the stepper motor starts. It would then pick up the completed flash light and place it at a location for the finished flashlights.

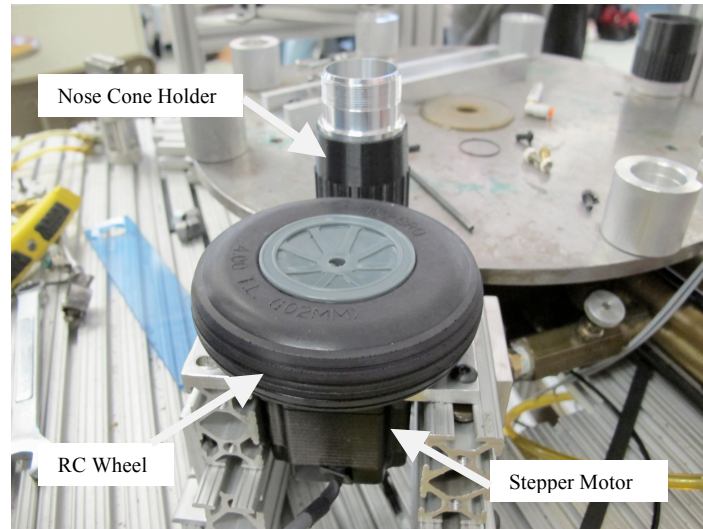


Figure 15: Stepper Motor Assembly

4.8 – Index Table

The index table is a complete unit with eight holes drilled in it for each of the eight spots it stops at in its rotational path. This was mounted to the 8020 table. Each of the spots was fitted with a nose cone holder. These were made with aluminum stock, and jacketed with a rapid prototyped shell. The aluminum bases have a threaded end that sticks below the base of the table, a bored out upper end, and a hole that passes through the center for inner o-ring locator air cylinder. This air cylinder was fitted beneath station two where the heat sink and inner o-ring station is located. The hole on the top side of the aluminum holder sits an aluminum piston that is used to center the o-ring. On the top and bottom side of the contact areas with the table a bearing recess is there to allow the free rotation of the nose cone holders. The bottom side is held on with a custom made nut that centers the bottom bearing in place. The rapid prototyped jacket is used to hold the nose cone in a centered position on the aluminum. It has ridges on the outside to allow a rubber wheel to spin the nose cone holder at station 7, which assembles the flashlight.

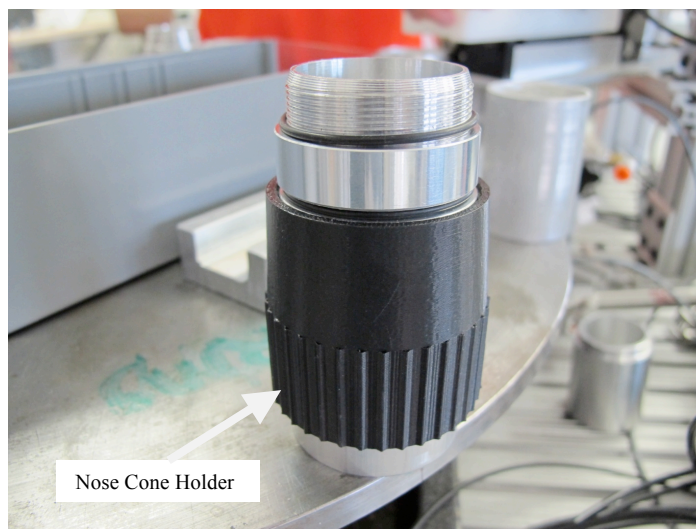


Figure 16: Nose Cone Assembly

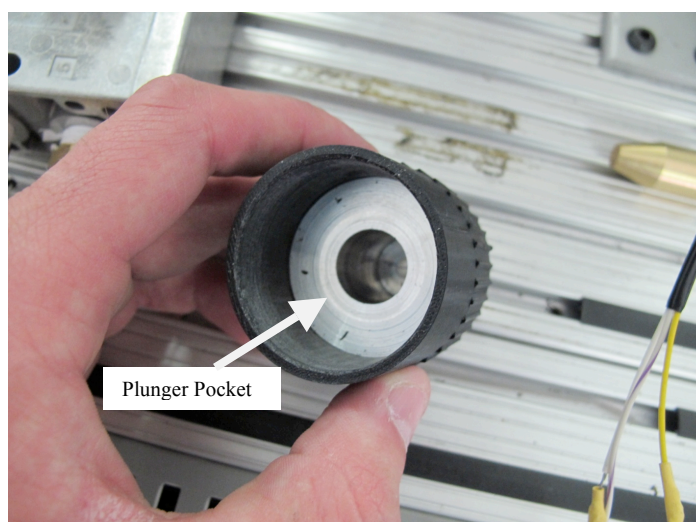


Figure 17: O-ring Piston Pocket

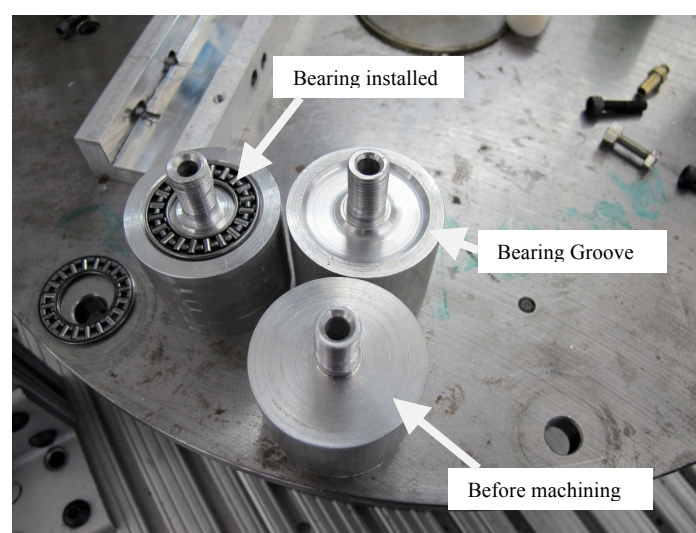


Figure 18: Bearing Location

5 – Suggestions

Complete second o-ring station (need more parts)

Complete body assembly

Improve o-ring sensing (currently unreliable)

Tune o-ring placement stations

Replace dual action o-ring singulator with single action

Add sensors to keeper disc station

Sensor to sense nose cone is properly seated

More testing

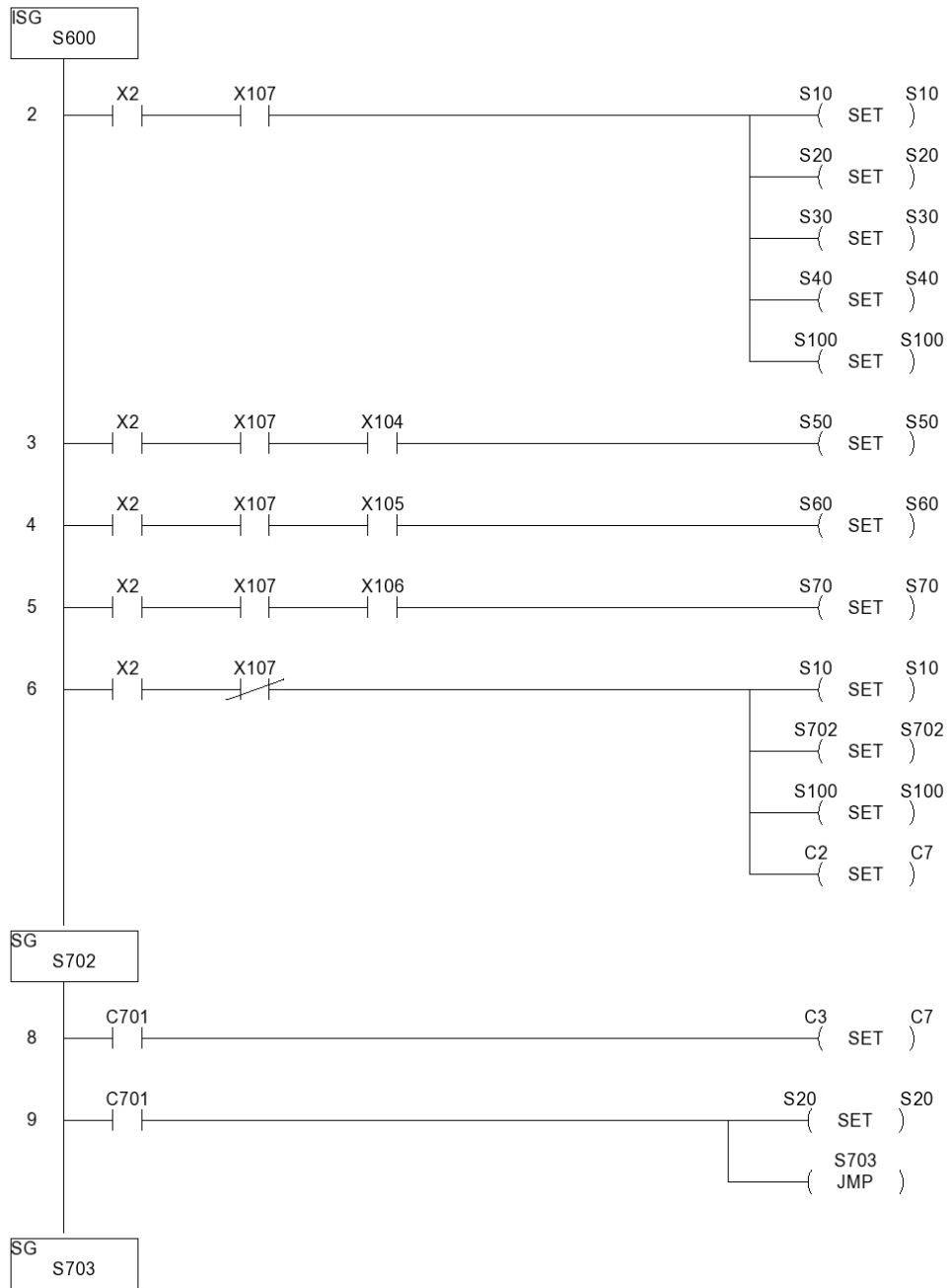
Better nose cone holders with more friction

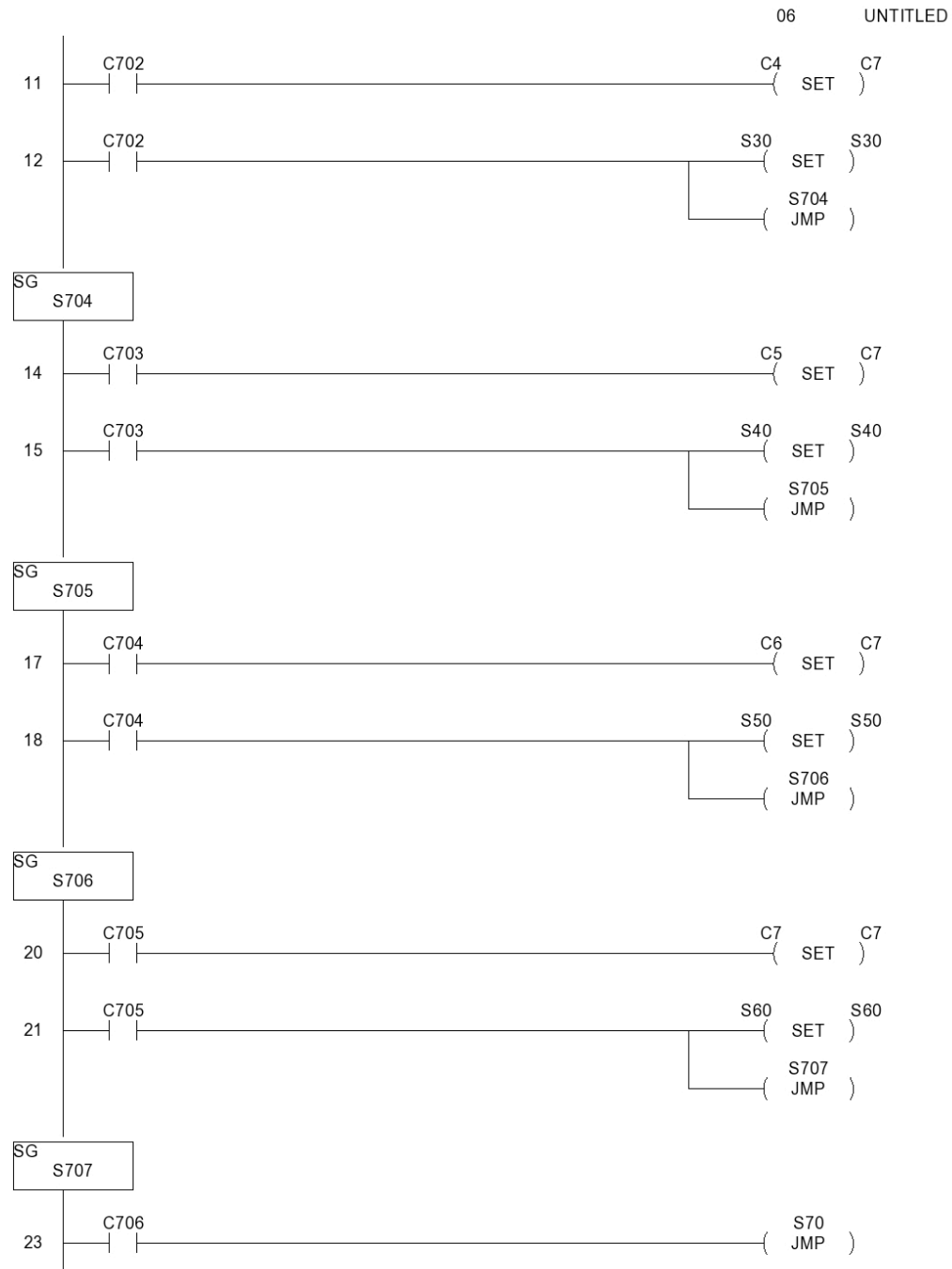
Reprint Nose cone cups for better fitment

6 – Appendices

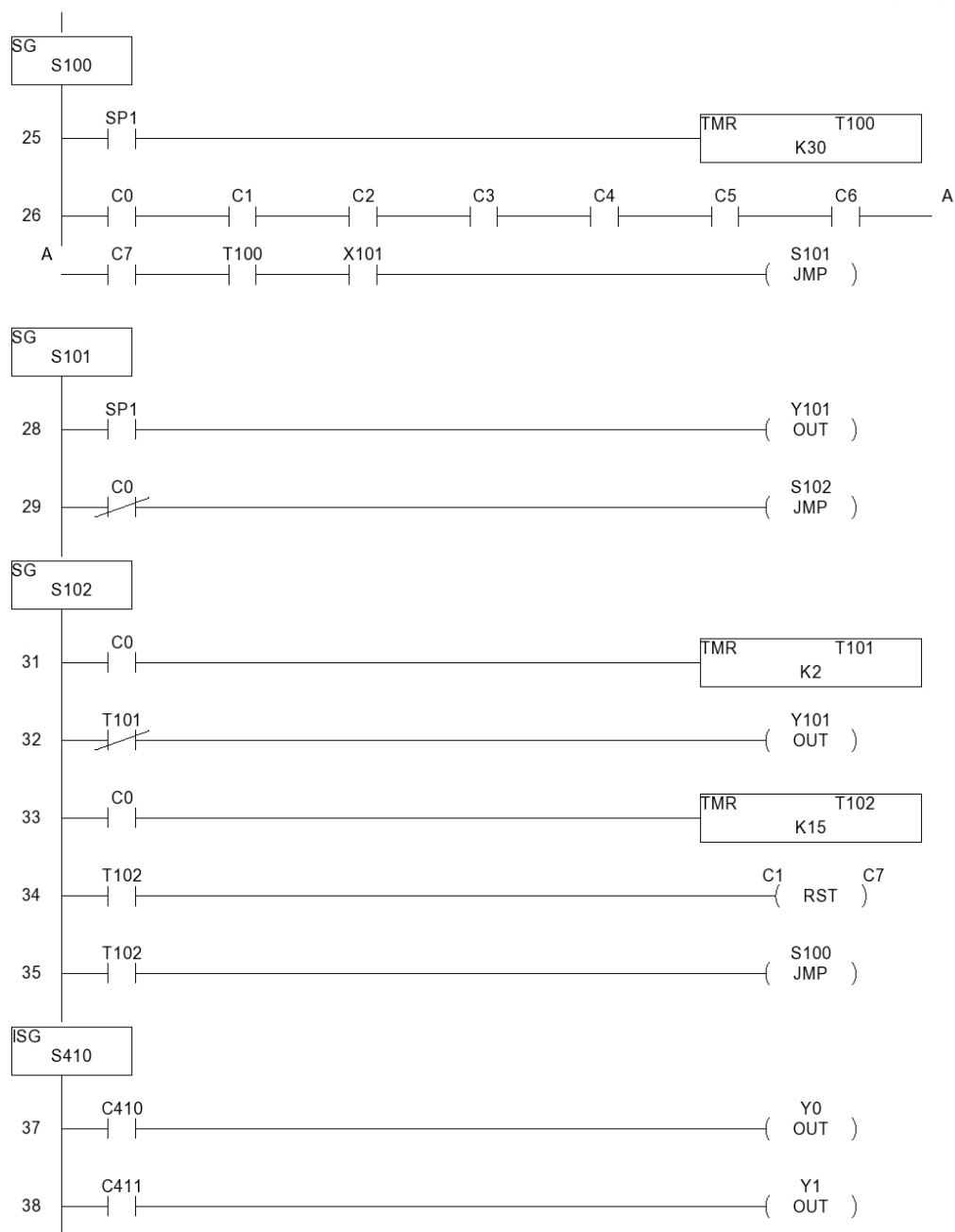
6.1 – PLC Ladder Logic

6.1.1 – PLC 1 Logic

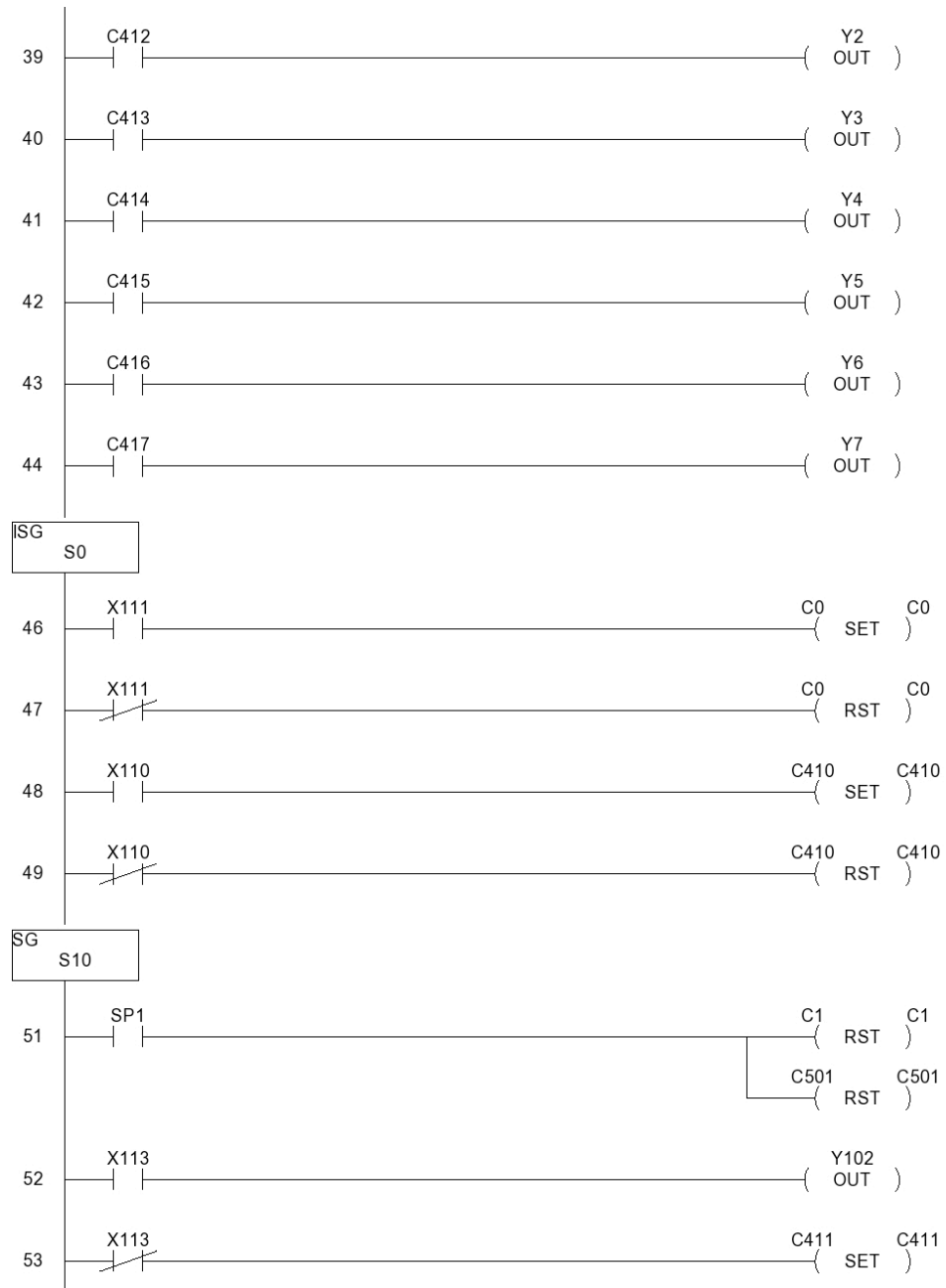




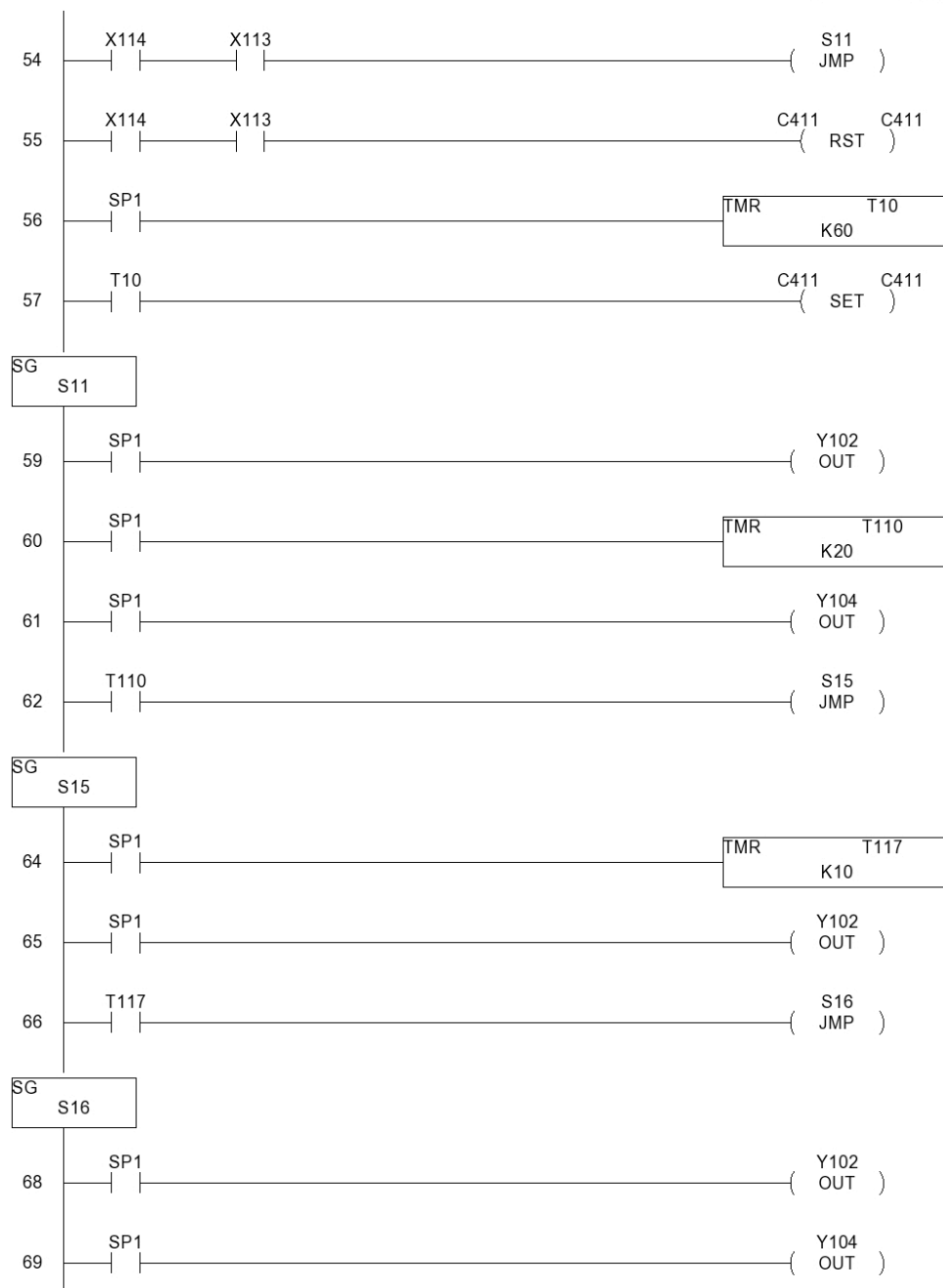
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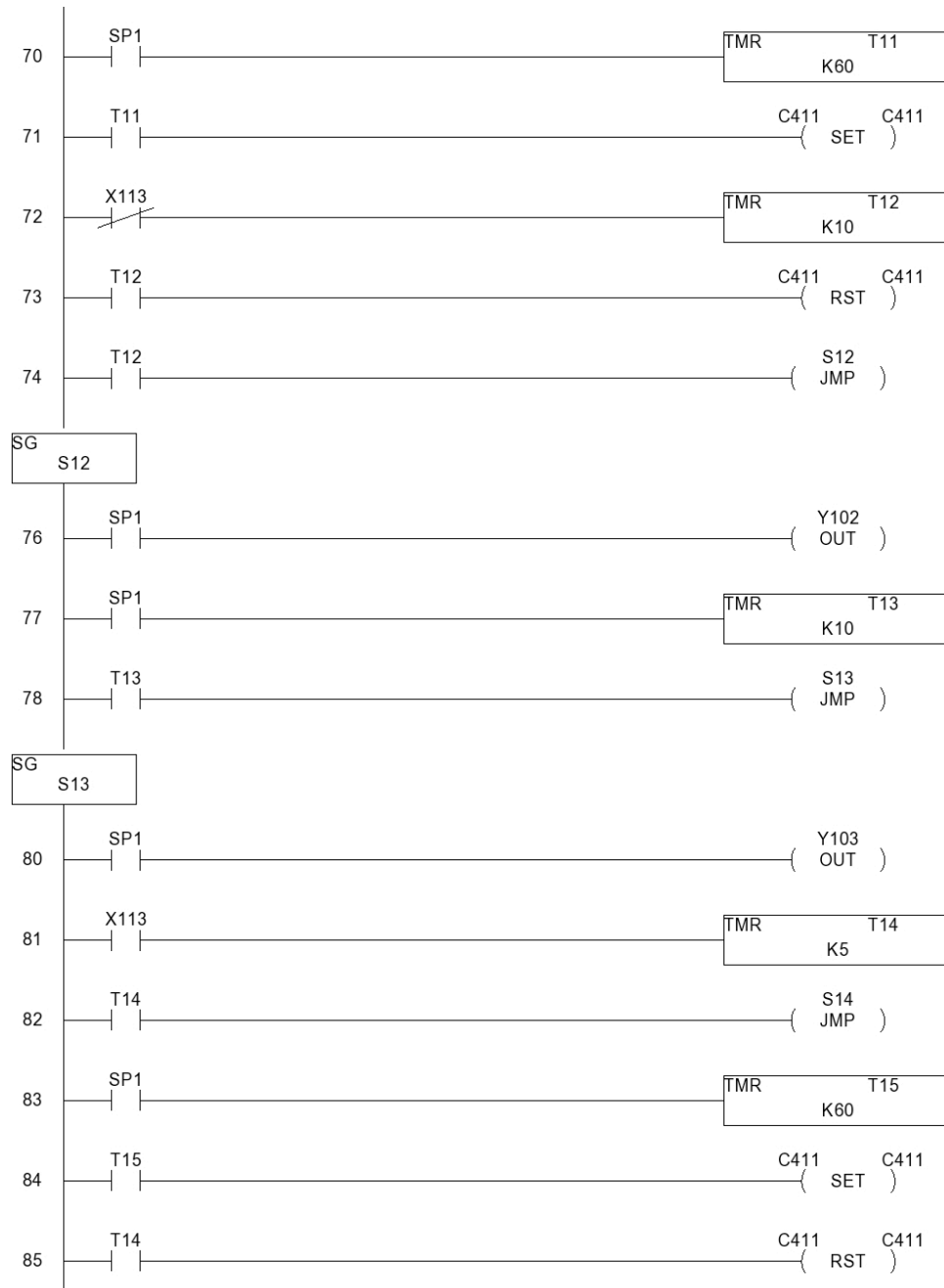
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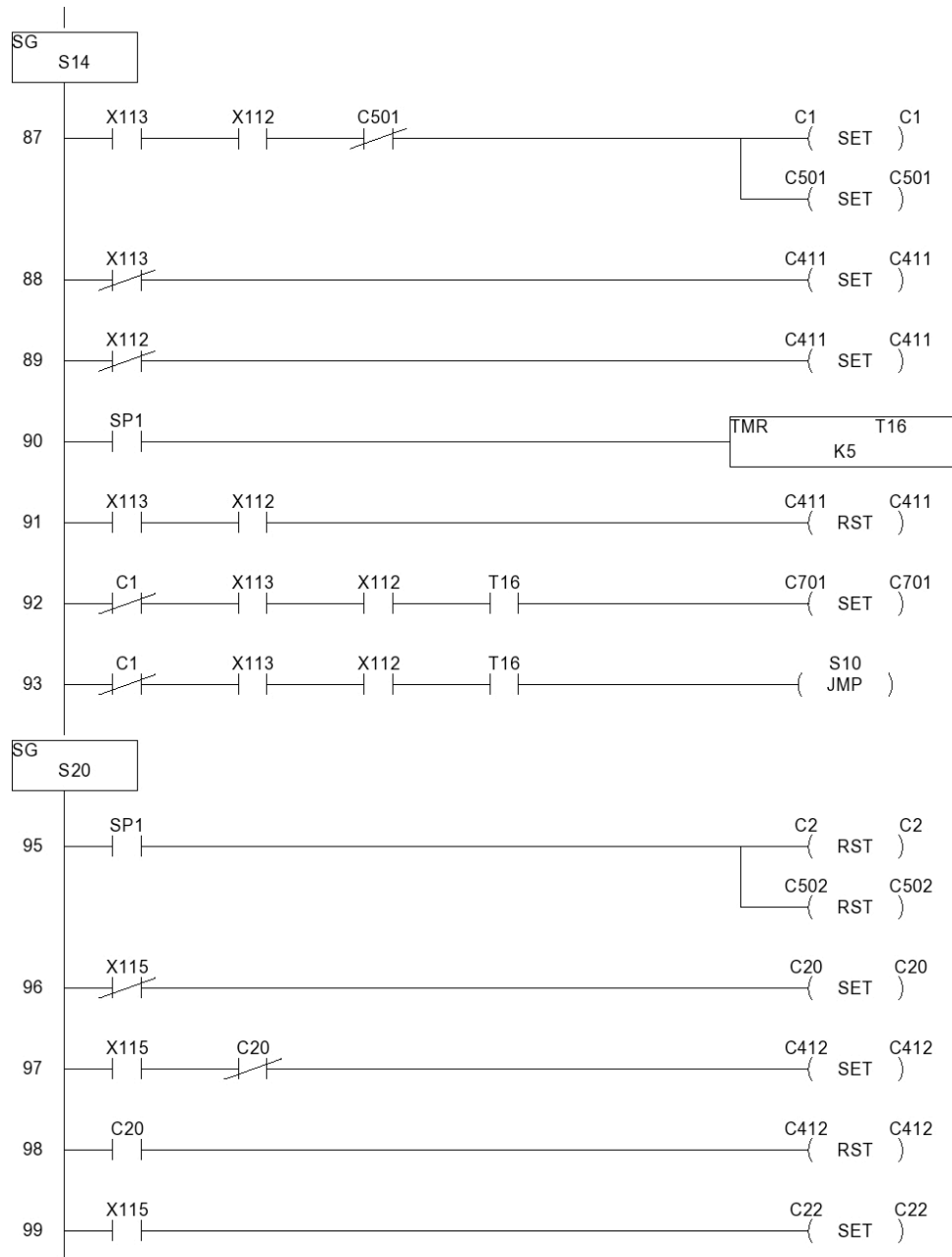
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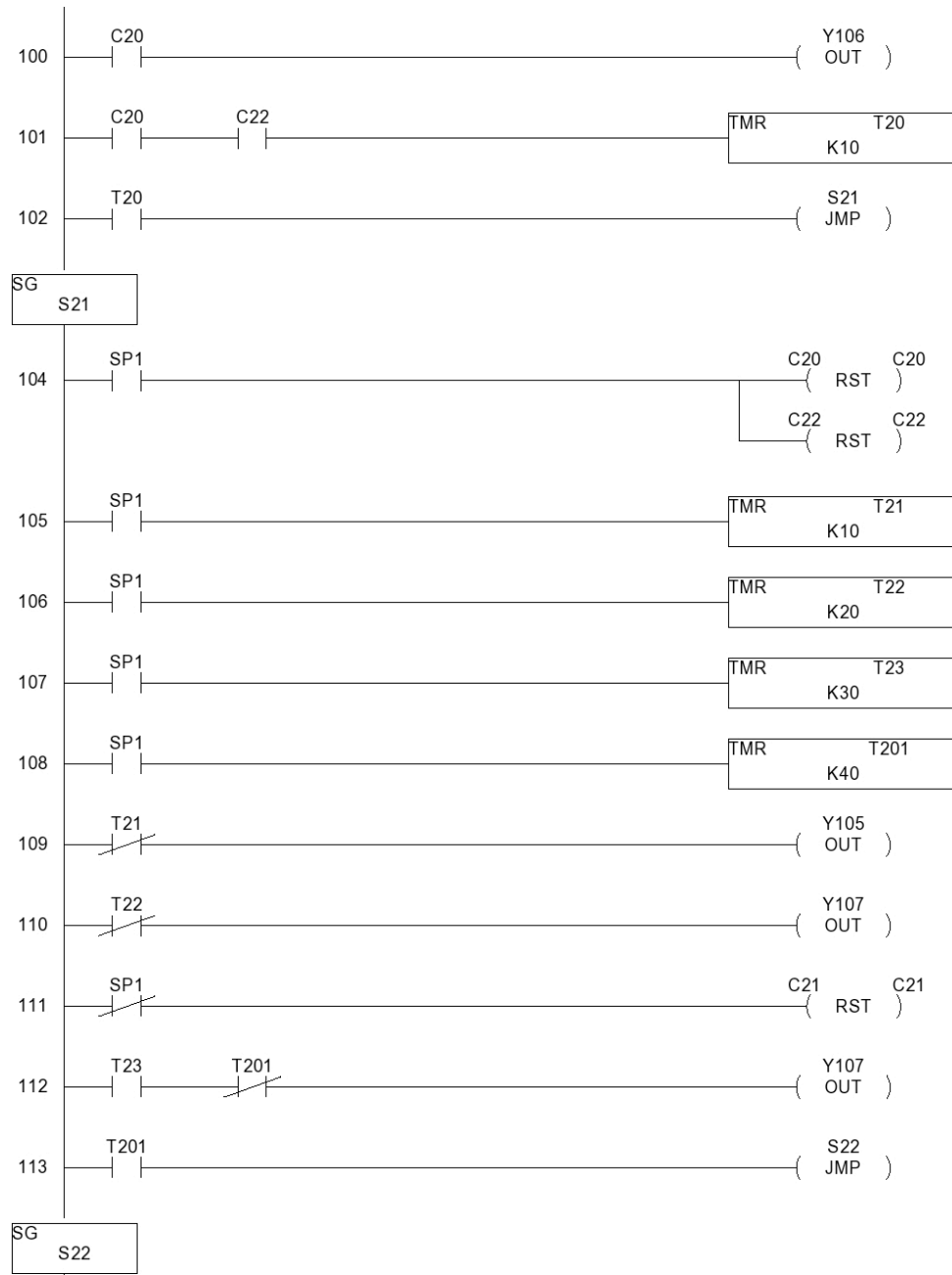
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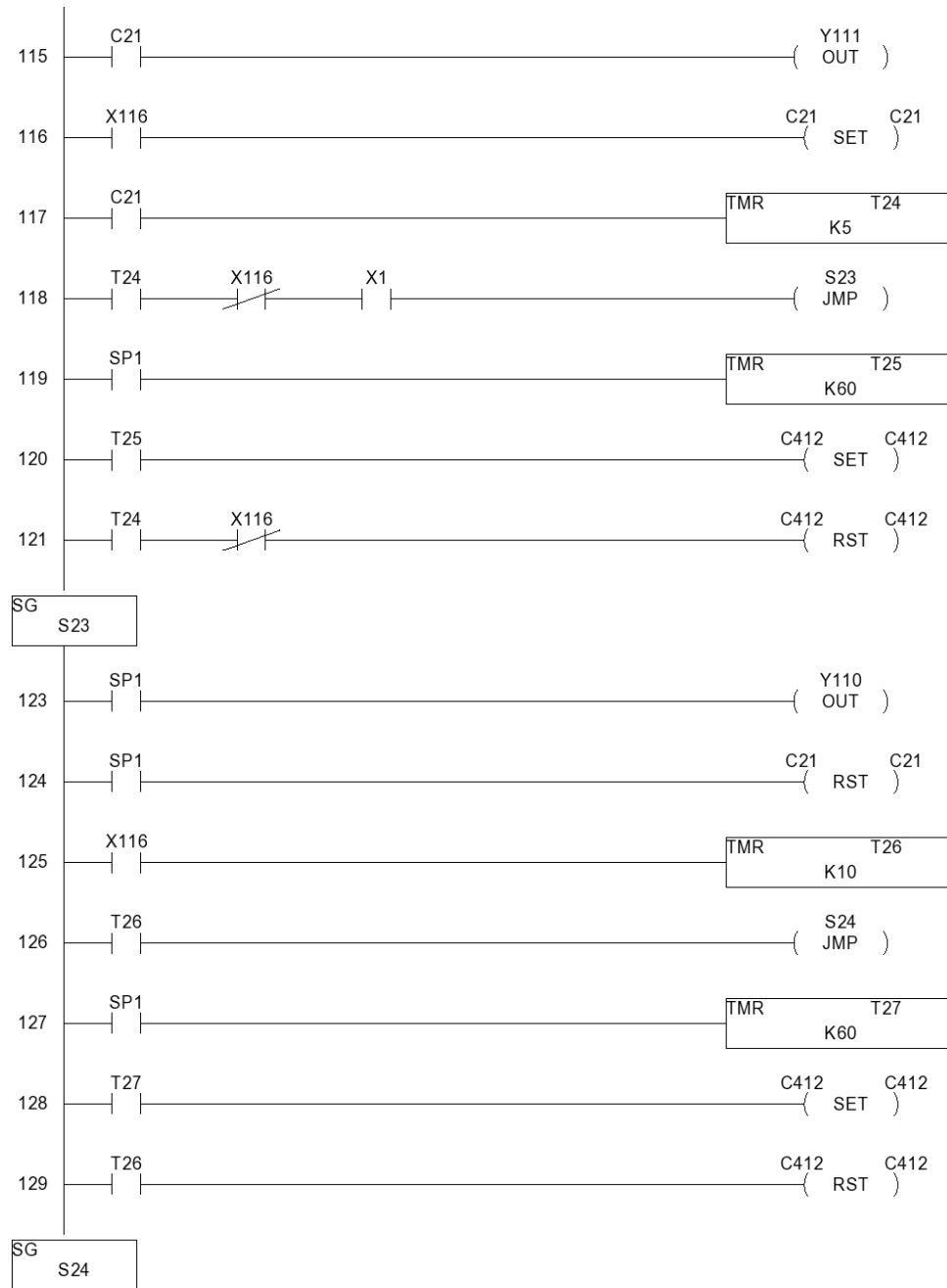
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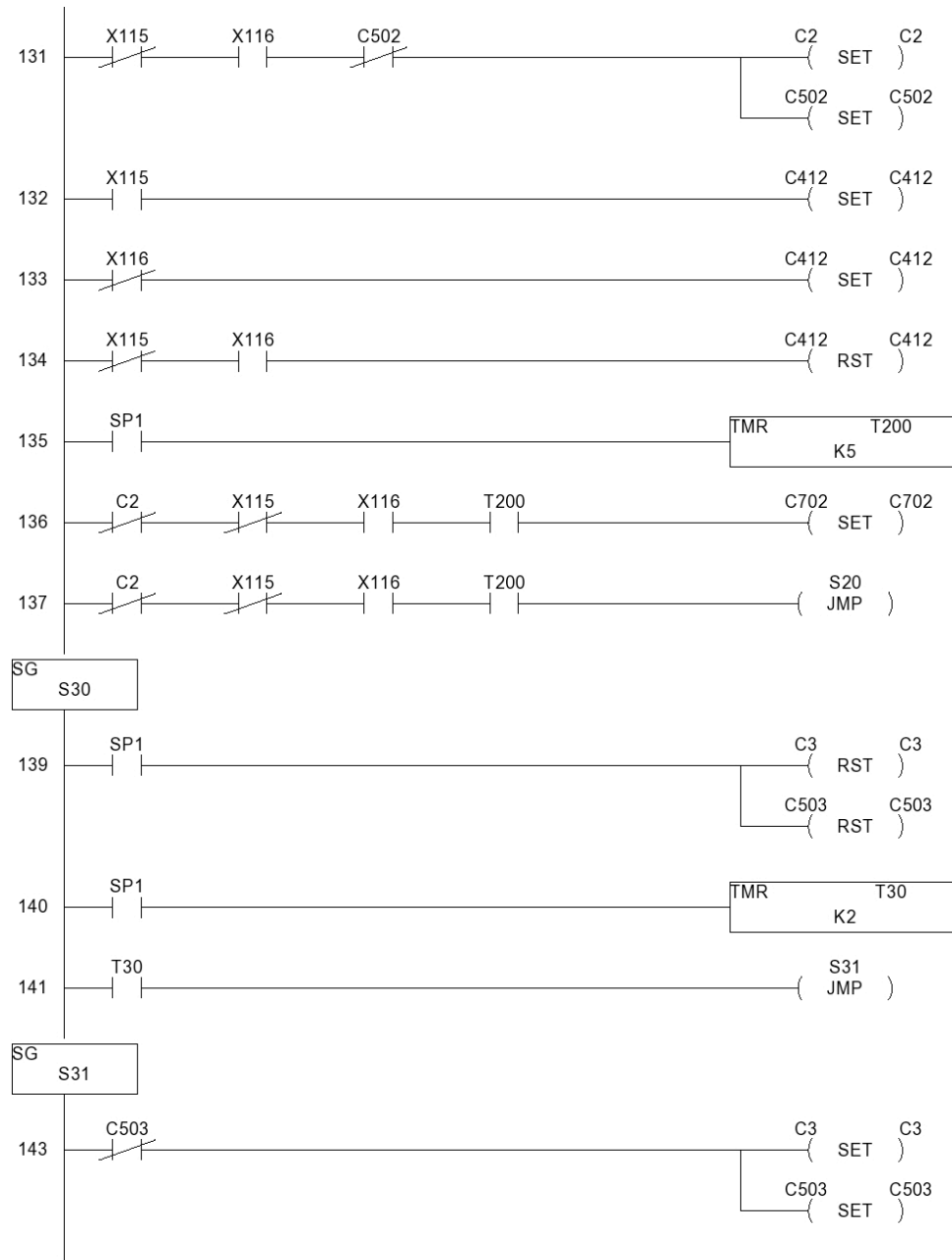
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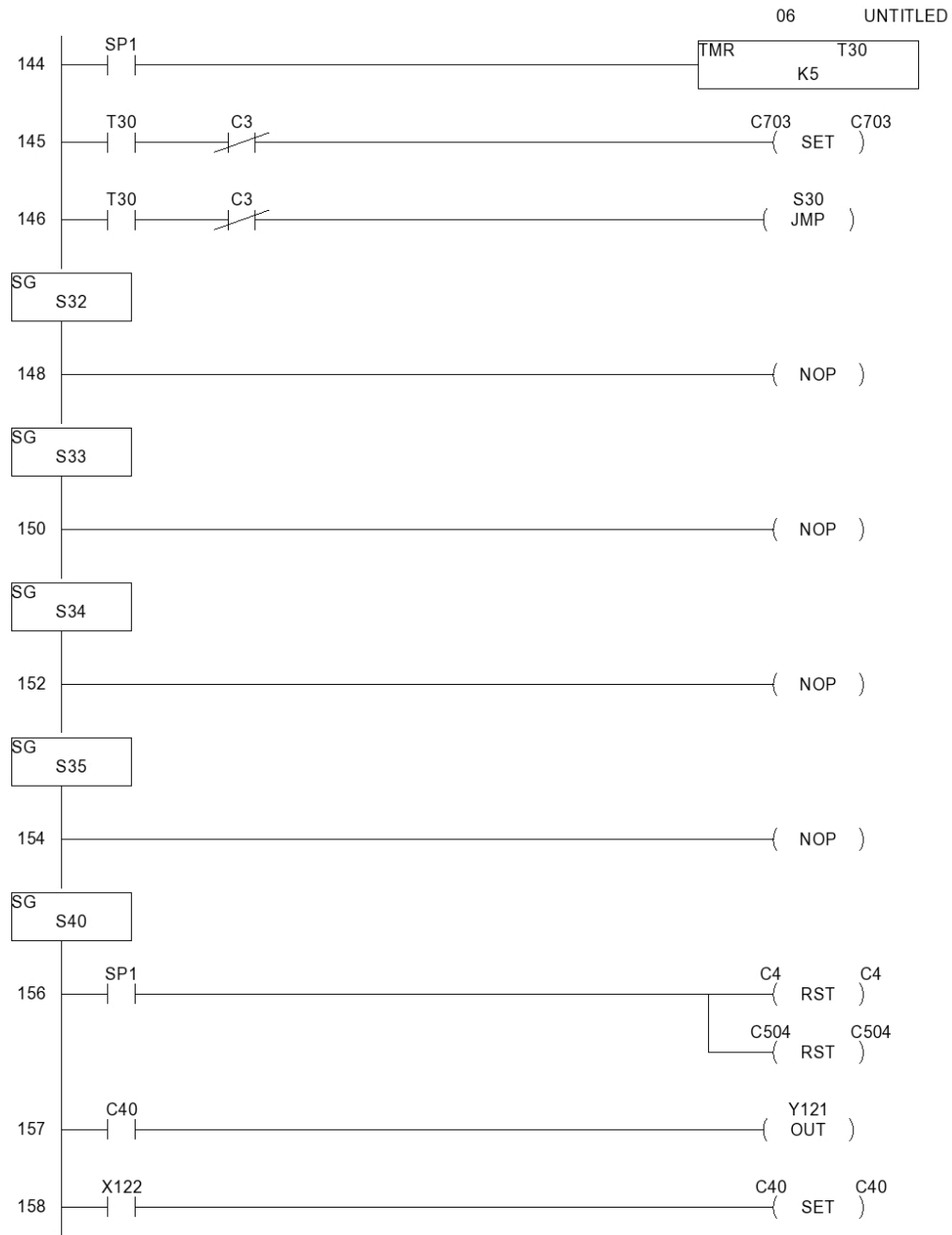


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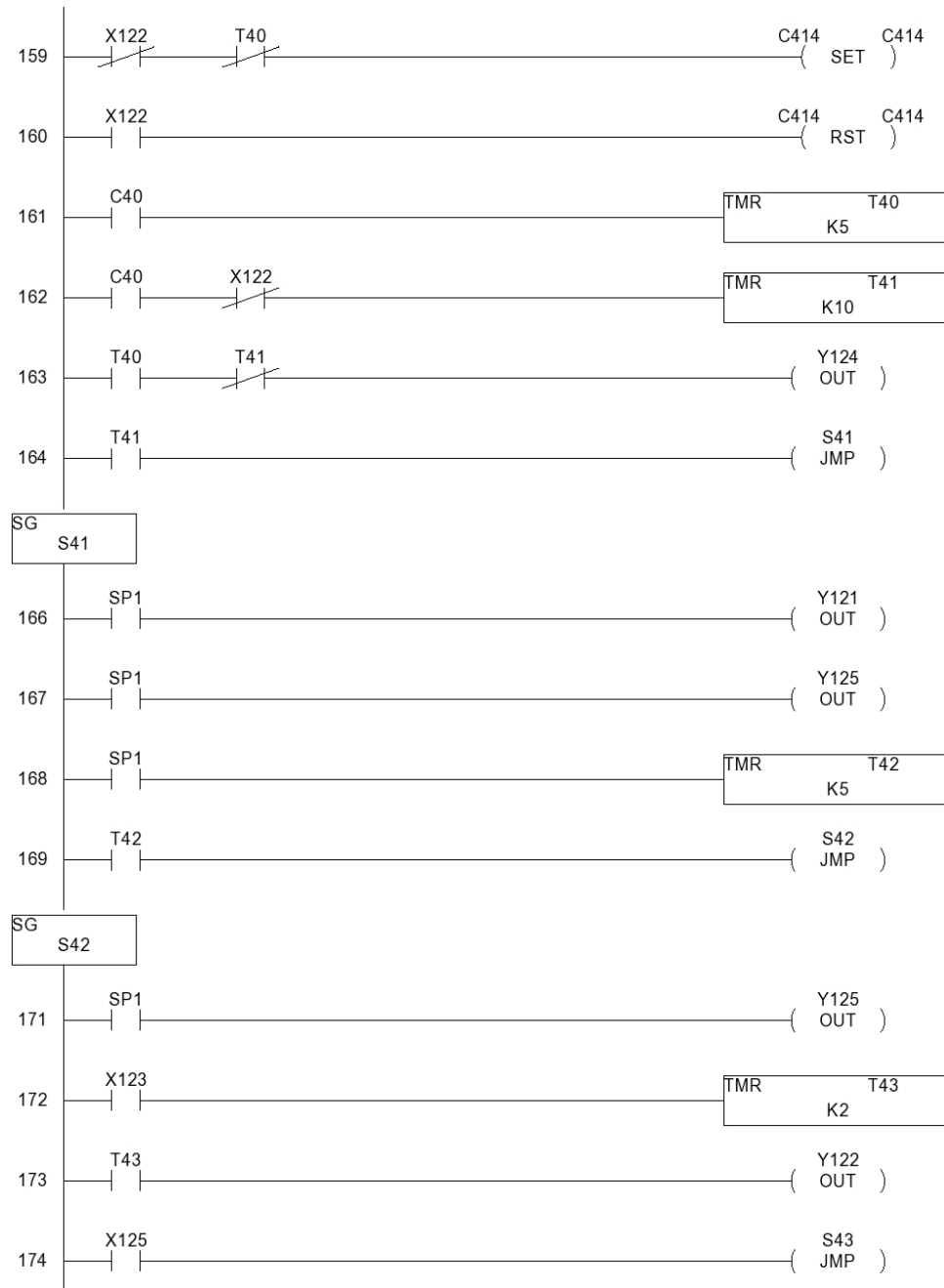


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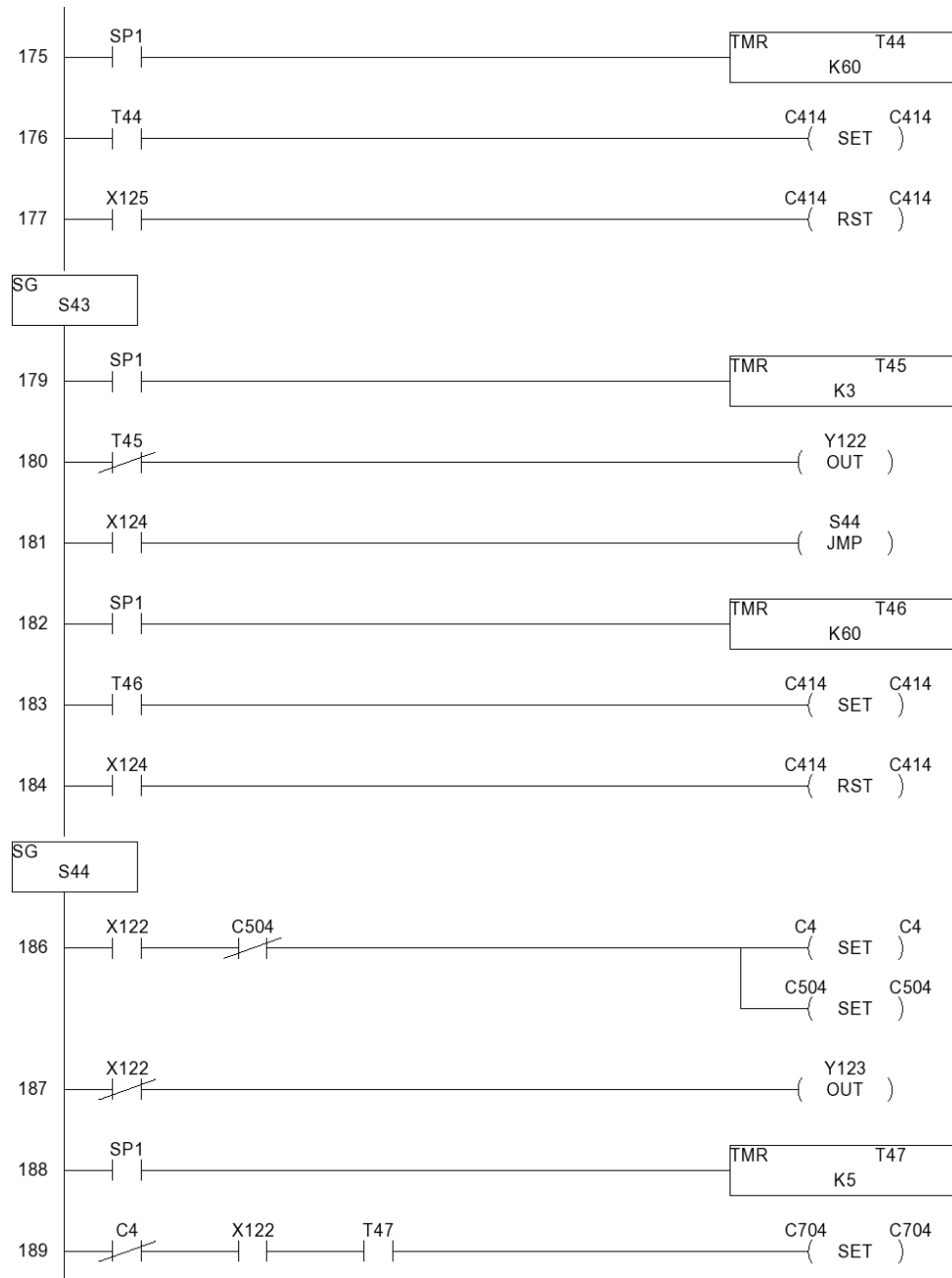




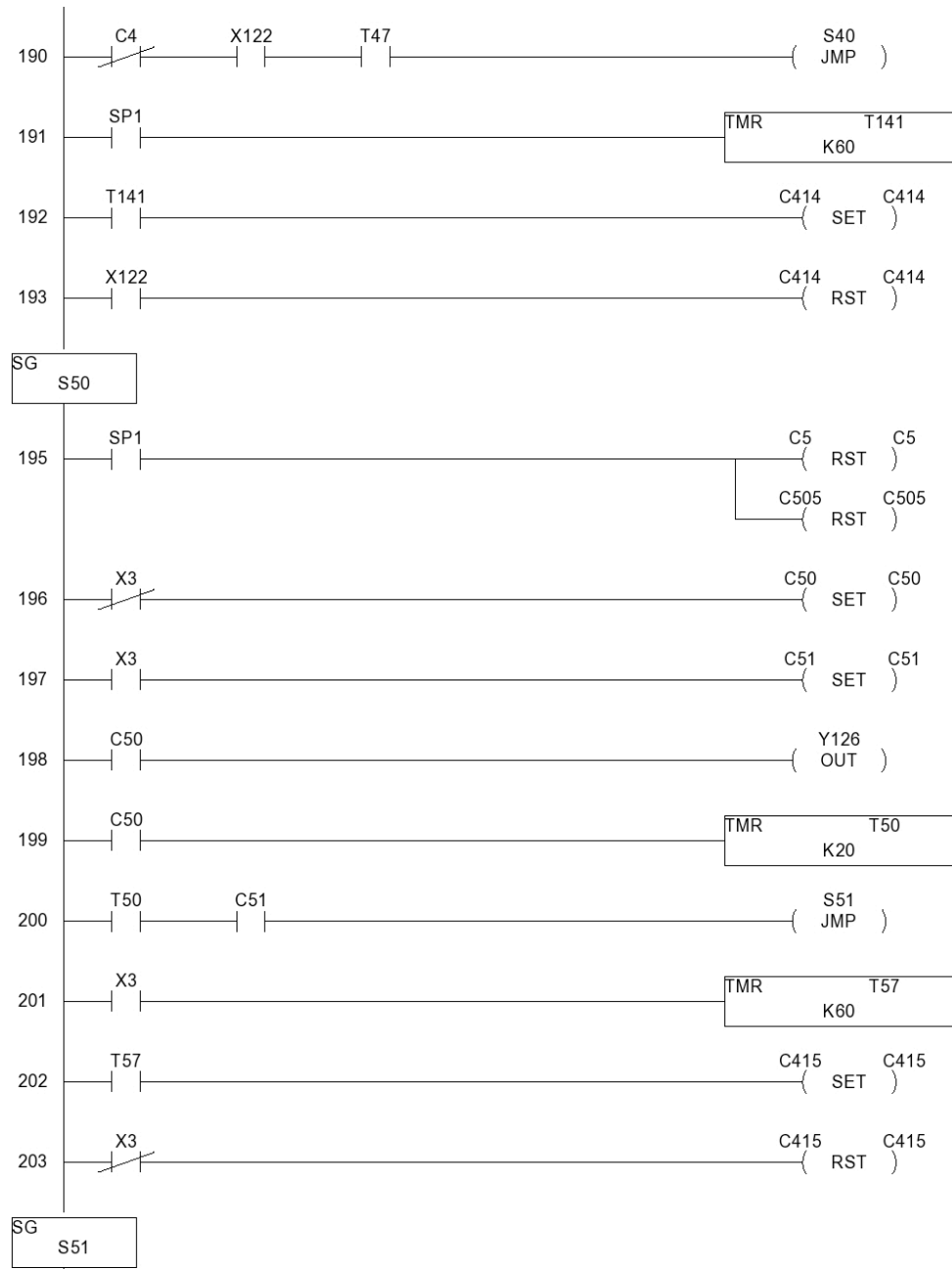
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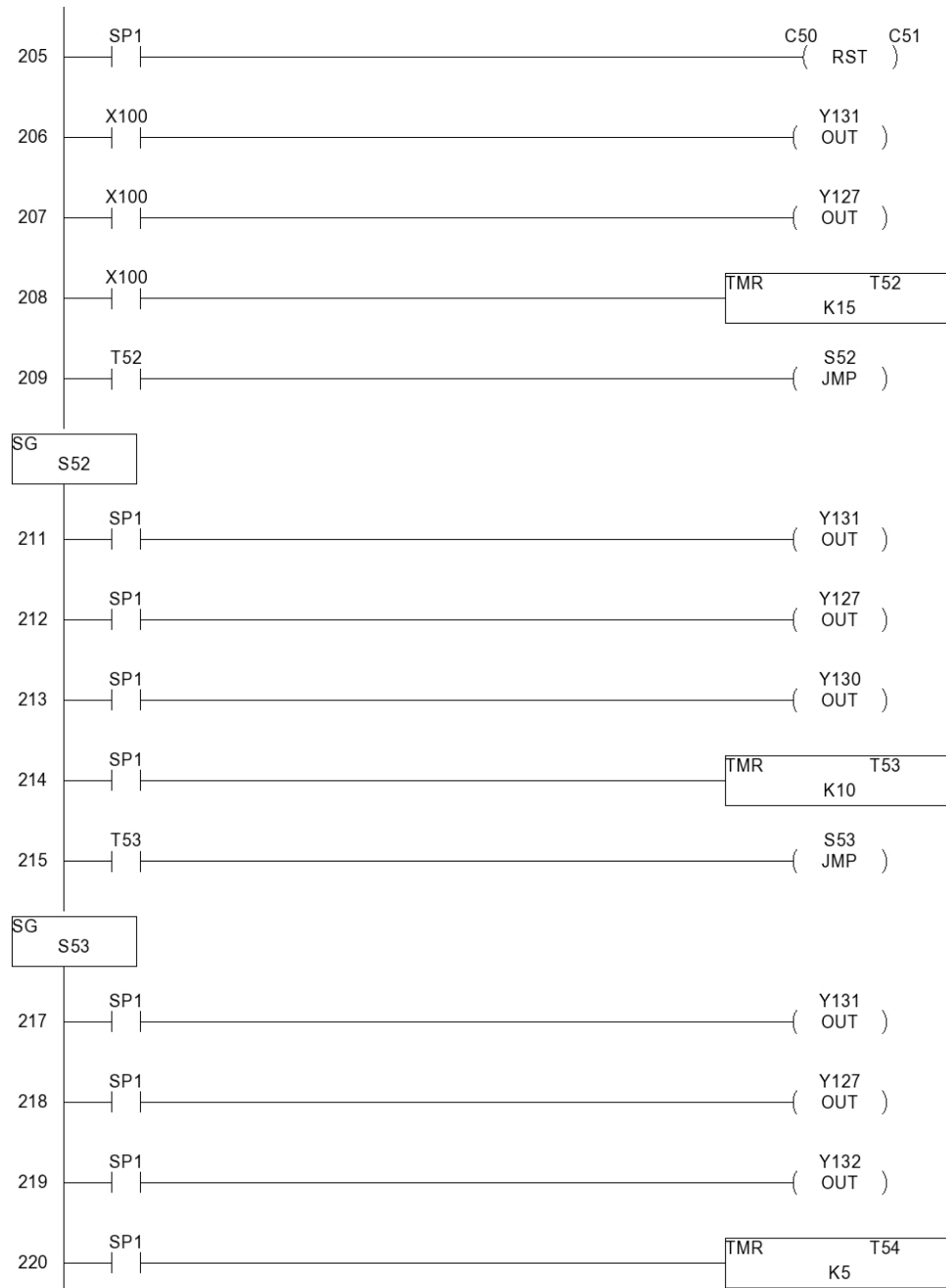
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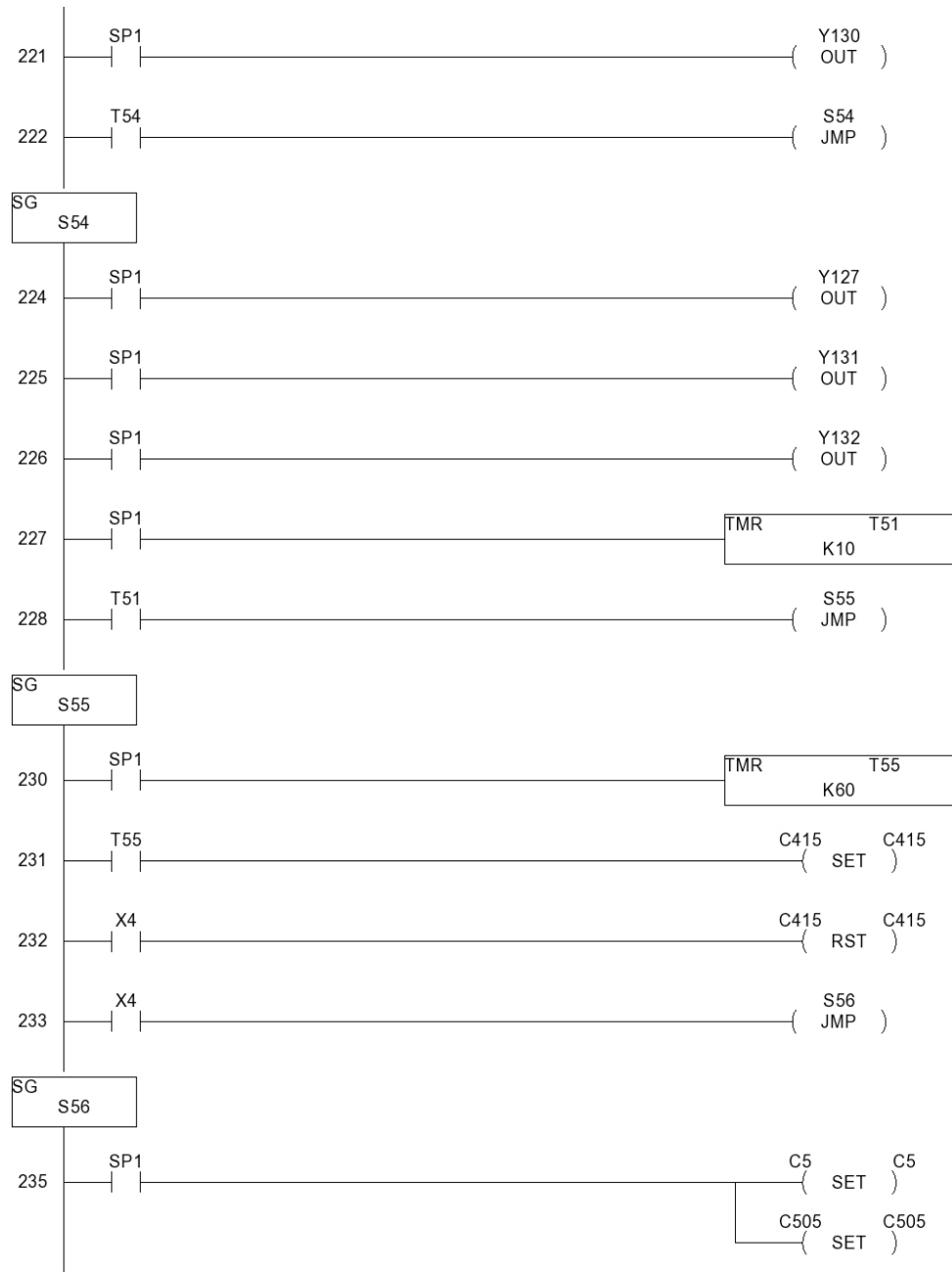
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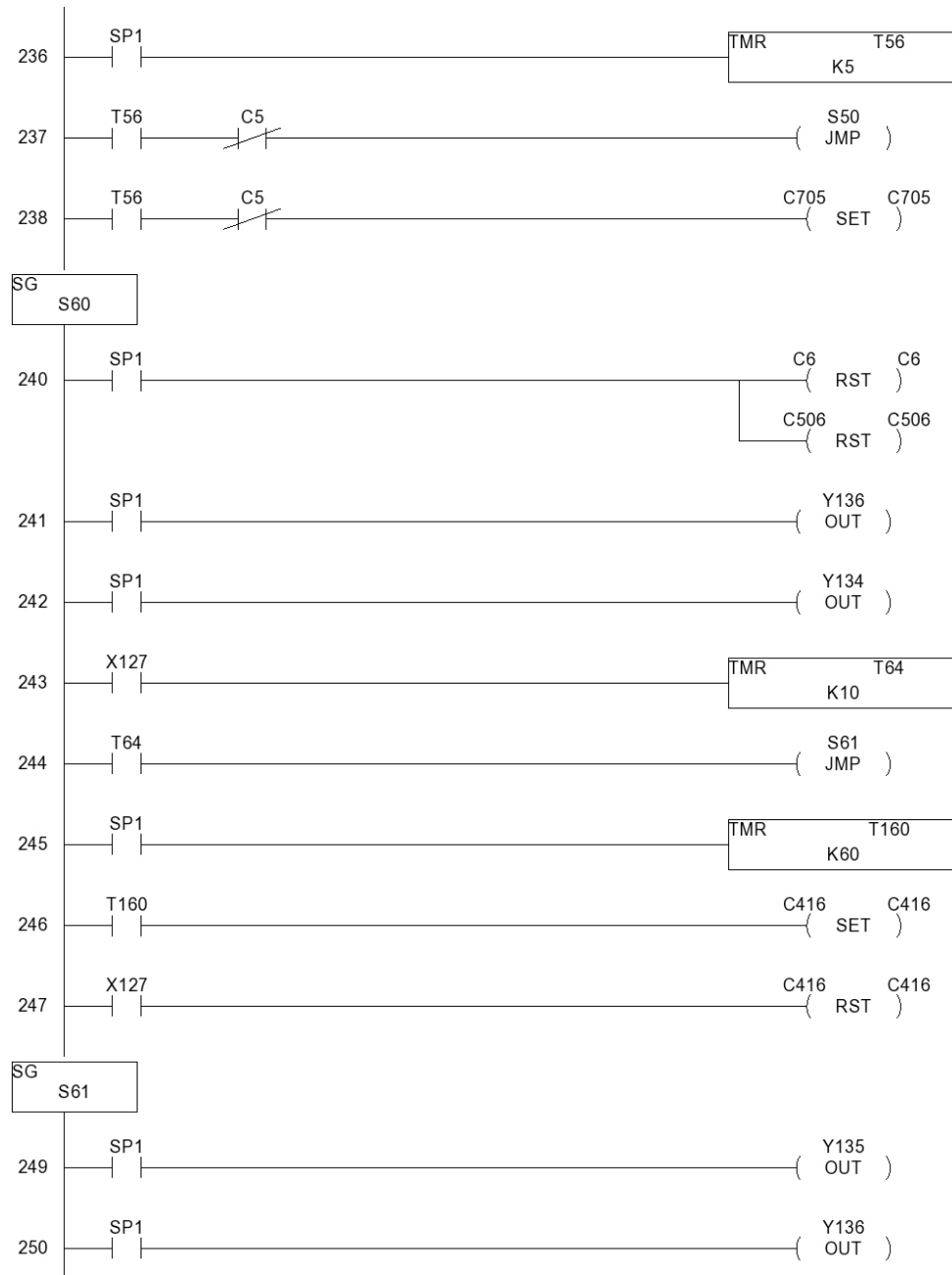
06 UNTITLED



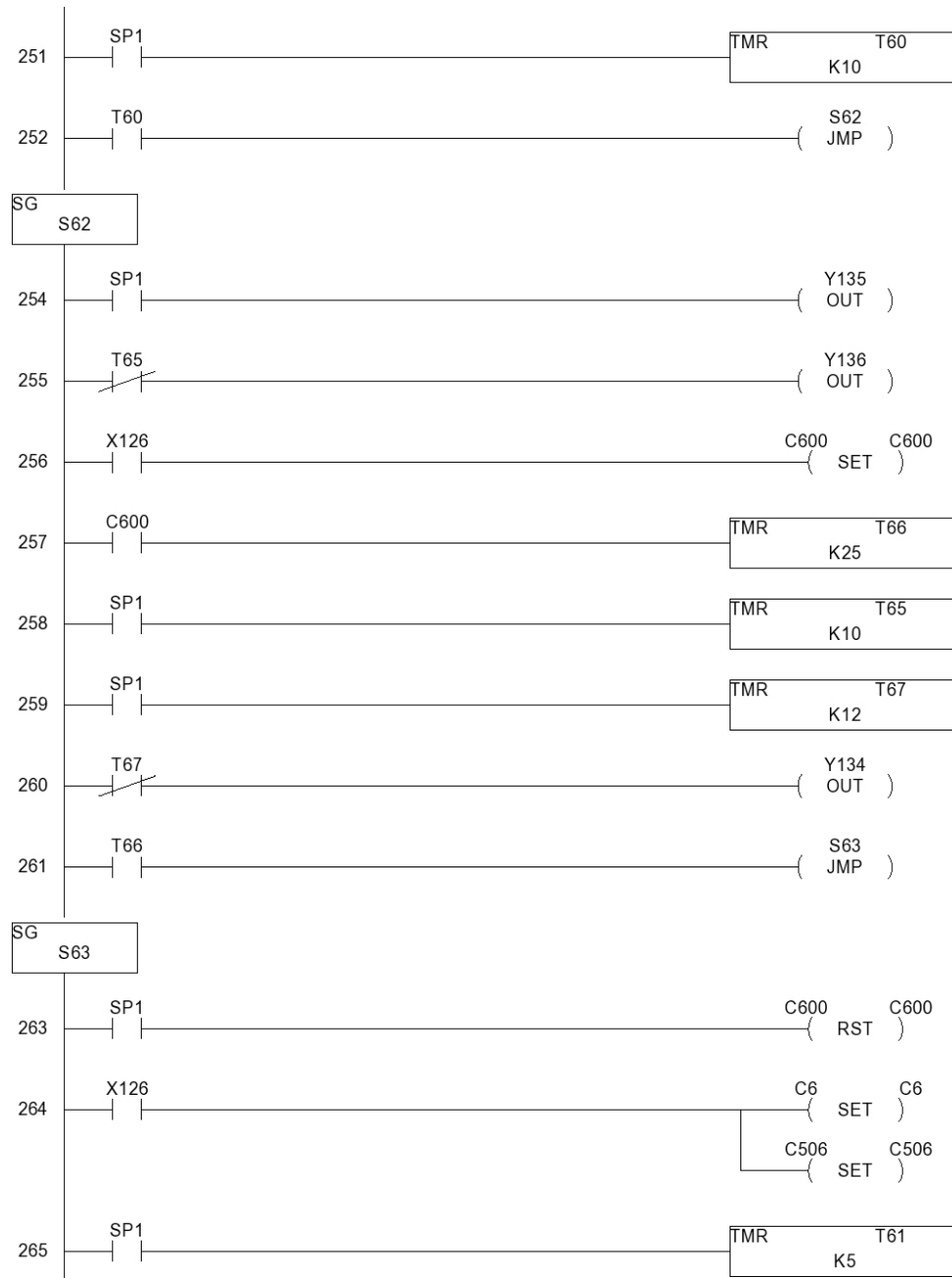
06 UNTITLED

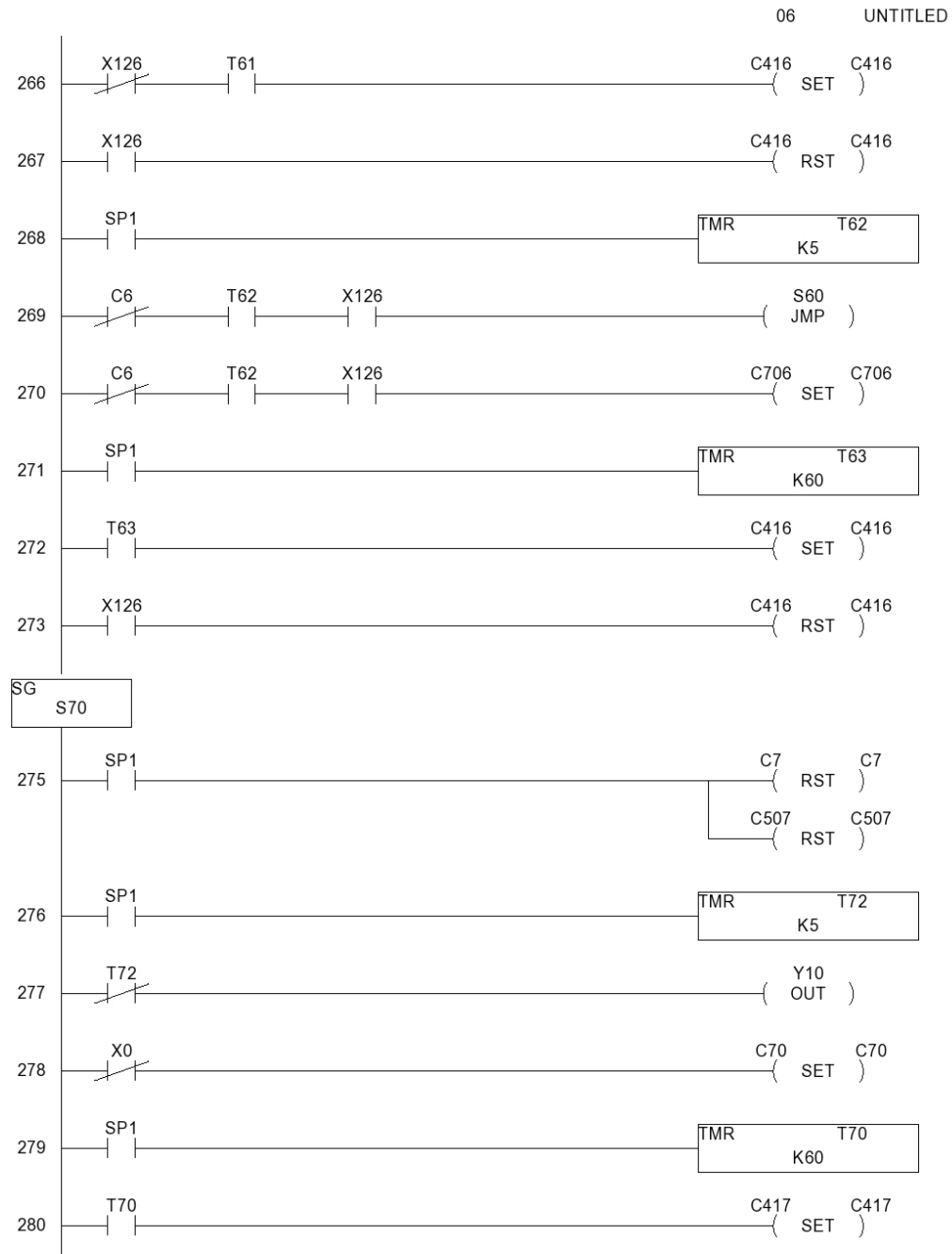


06 UNTITLED

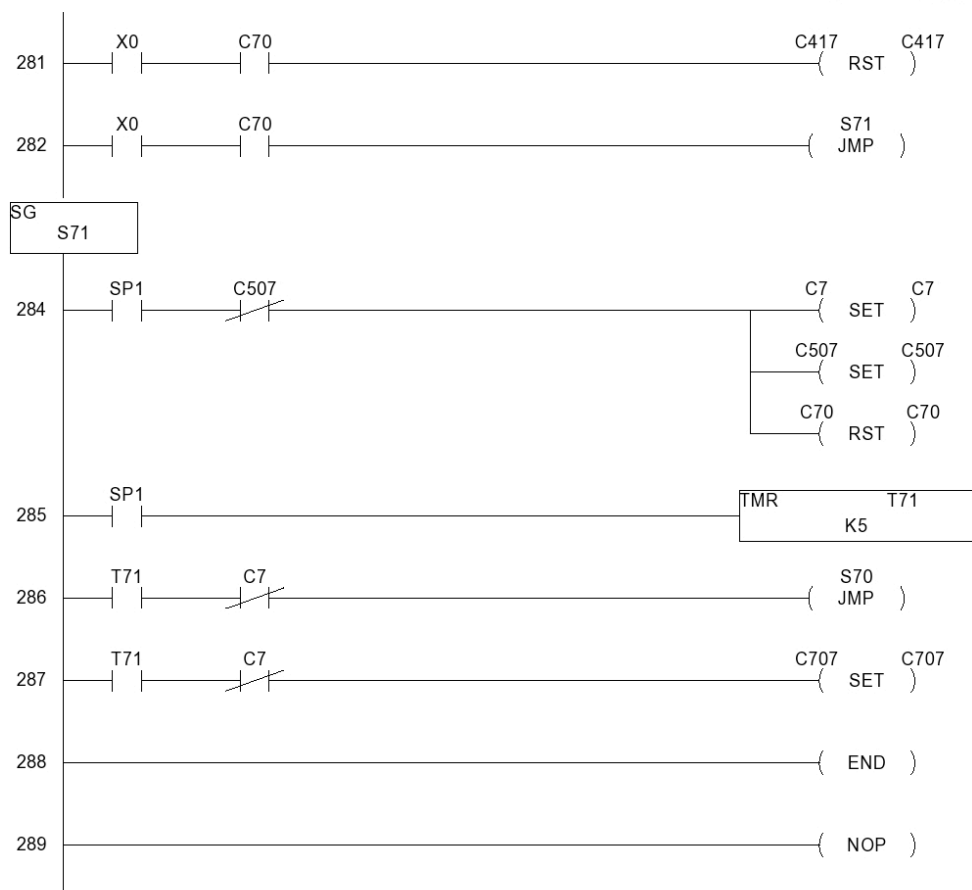


06 UNTITLED

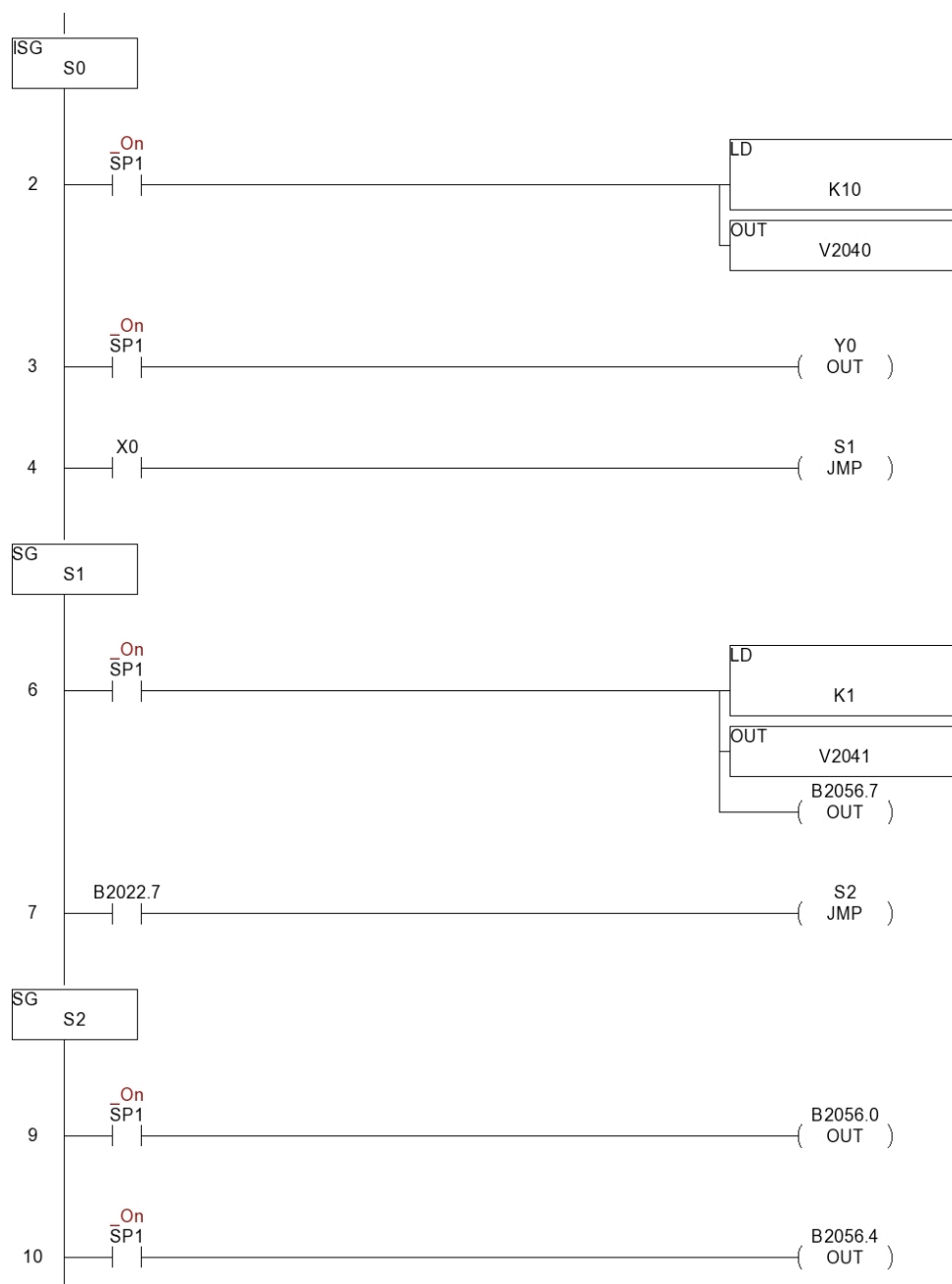




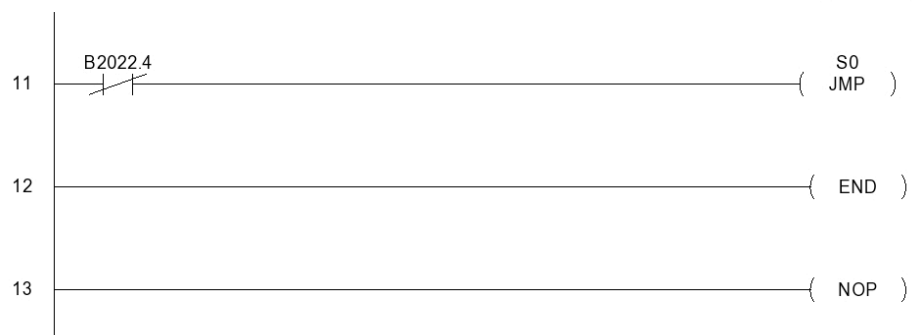
06 UNTITLED



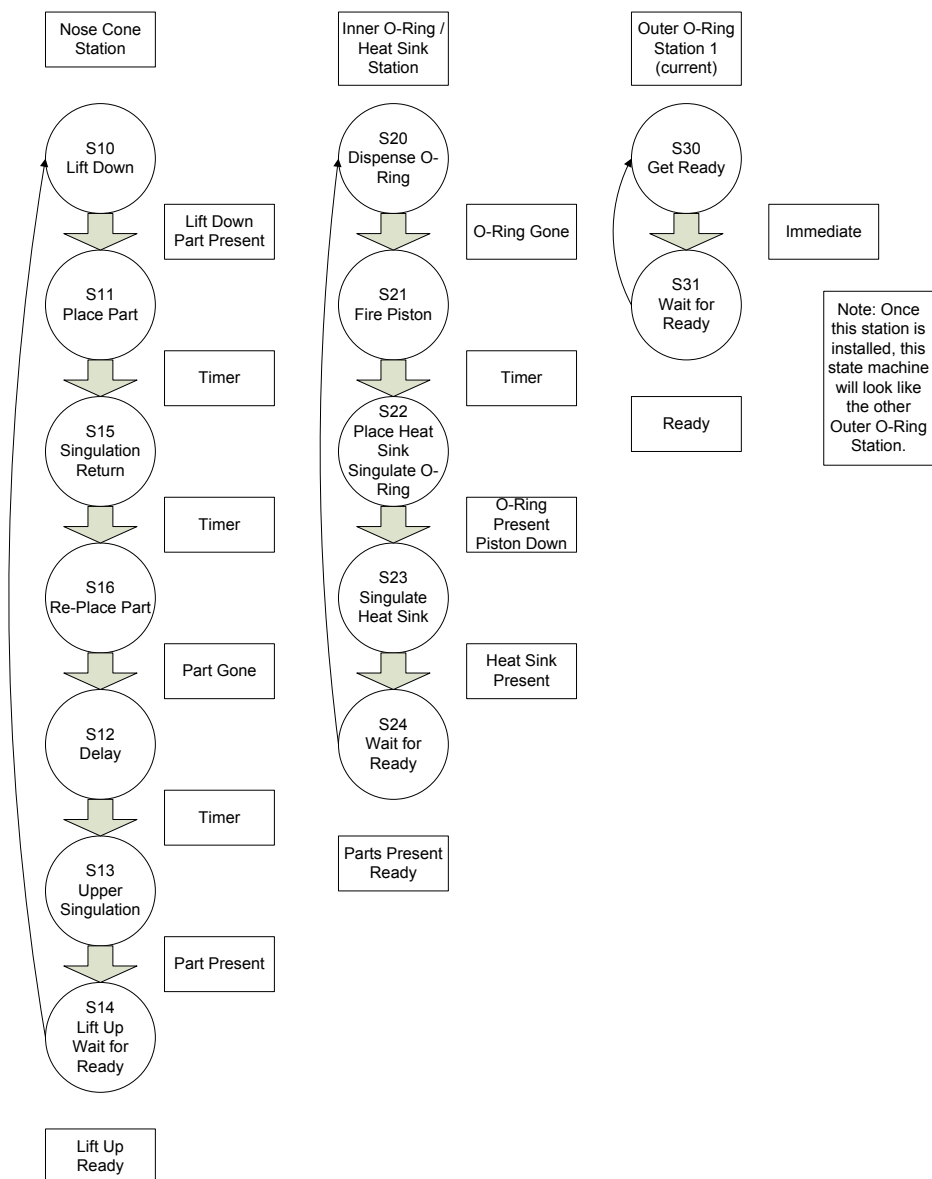
6.1.2 – PLC 2 Logic

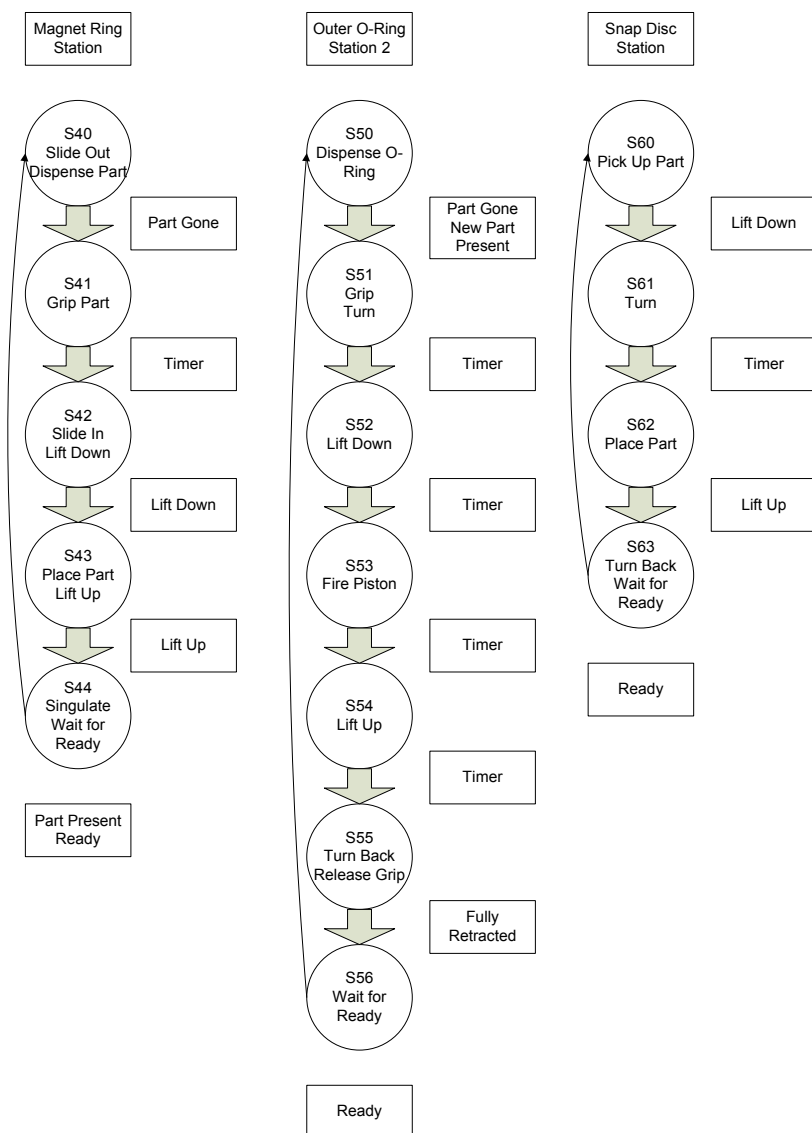


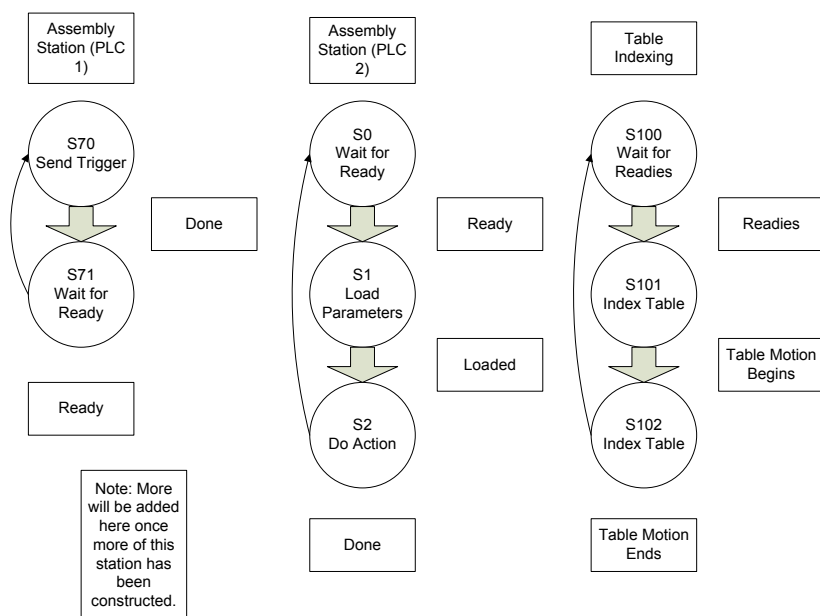
05 UNTITLED



6.2 – State Diagrams







6.3 – Stepper Motor Program

CTRIO Workbench

Current PLC

Type:

Comm Link:

Comm Status:

Current Module

Name:

Description:

Module Status

Module Mode:

Scan Time:

Max Scan Time:

Booter version:

OS Version:

Config Operations

Installed Modules

Base 0 : Slot 1

Module Configuration

Ch1/Fn1	<input type="text"/>	Out 0/1	<input type="text" value="Pulse Output Step / Direction"/>
Ch1/Fn2	<input type="text"/>		
Ch2/Fn1	<input type="text"/>	Out 2	<input type="text"/>
Ch2/Fn2	<input type="text"/>	Out 3	<input type="text"/>

Config Information

Total Blocks:

Free Blocks:

Config Status:

Inputs: Outputs:

Total Preset Tables:

Total Pulse Profiles:

Utility Functions

Special

Edit Pulse Profile

Profile Info

Name:

Profile Type:

- Trapezoid
- S-Curve**
- Symmetrical S-Curve
- Dynamic Positioning
- Dynamic Velocity
- Home Search
- Free Form

File Stats

File Number:

Total Entries:

Blocks Used:

Peak Freq: 1000 Hz

Total Time: 4.99 sec

Accel Time: 1000 ms

Decel Time: 1000 ms

Total Pulses: Accel Time: ms Decel Time: ms

Start Freq: Hz Pos Freq: Hz End Freq: Hz

Min Freq Change: % Min Entry Time: ms

6.4 – Wiring Table

Input/Output Number	Location	Description
X0	Wiring	Link to 2 nd PLC
X1	1 st O-Ring Station	Piston Down
X2	Wiring	Start Button
X3	3 rd O-Ring Station	Part Not Present
X4	3 rd O-Ring Station	Lift Up
X100	PLC	Switch 0
X101	PLC	Switch 1
X102	PLC	Switch 2
X103	PLC	Switch 3
X104	PLC	Switch 4
X105	PLC	Switch 5
X106	PLC	Switch 6
X107	PLC	Switch 7
X110	Index Station	Cup Present
X111	Index Station	Part Present
X112	Nose Cone Station	Lift Up
X113	Nose Cone Station	Part Present
X114	Nose Cone Station	Lift Down
X115	1 st O-Ring Station	Part Not Present
X116	Heat Sink Station	Part Present
X117	2 nd O-Ring Station	Part Not Present
X120	2 nd O-Ring Station	Lift Up
X121	Not Used	
X122	Magnet Ring Station	Part Present
X123	Magnet Ring Station	Slide In
X124	Magnet Ring Station	Lift Up
X125	Magnet Ring Station	Lift Down
X126	Snap Disk Station	Lift Up
X127	Snap Disk Station	Lift Down
PLC2 – X0	Wiring	Link to 1 st PLC
Y0	Indicator Lights	Light 0
Y1	Indicator Lights	Light 1
Y2	Indicator Lights	Light 2
Y3	Indicator Lights	Light 3
Y4	Indicator Lights	Light 4
Y5	Indicator Lights	Light 5
Y6	Indicator Lights	Light 6
Y7	Indicator Lights	Light 7
Y10	Wiring	Link to 2 nd PLC
Y101	Table	Index

Y102	Nose Cone Station	Lift
Y103	Nose Cone Station	Upper Singulation
Y104	Nose Cone Station	Lower Singulation
Y105	1 st O-Ring Station	Upper Singulation
Y106	1 st O-Ring Station	Lower Singulation
Y107	1 st O-Ring Station	Piston
Y110	Heat Sink Station	Upper Singulation
Y111	Heat Sink Station	Lower Singulation
Y112	2 nd O-Ring Station	Singulation
Y113	2 nd O-Ring Station	Turn
Y114	2 nd O-Ring Station	Lift
Y115	2 nd O-Ring Station	Grip
Y116	2 nd O-Ring Station	Piston
Y117	Not Used	
Y121	Magnet Ring Station	Slide
Y122	Magnet Ring Station	Lift
Y123	Magnet Ring Station	Upper Singulation
Y124	Magnet Ring Station	Lower Singulation
Y125	Magnet Ring Station	Grip
Y126	3 rd O-Ring Station	Singulation
Y127	3 rd O-Ring Station	Turn
Y130	3 rd O-Ring Station	Lift
Y131	3 rd O-Ring Station	Grip
Y132	3 rd O-Ring Station	Piston
Y133	Not Used	
Y134	Snap Disk Station	Lift
Y135	Snap Disk Station	Turn
Y136	Snap Disk Station	Vacuum
PLC2 – Y0	Wiring	Link to 1 st PLC
PLC2 – Module	Assembly Station	Link to Stepper Motor
C0	Ready	Index Station
C1	Ready	Nose Cone Station
C2	Ready	1 st O-Ring / Heat Sink Station
C3	Ready	2 nd O-Ring Station
C4	Ready	Magnet Ring Station
C5	Ready	3 rd O-Ring Station
C6	Ready	Snap Disk Station
C7	Ready	Assembly Station
C20		1 st O-Ring Station Part Ready
C21		Heat Sink Station Part Ready
C22		1 st O-Ring Station Part Gone
C40		Magnet Ring Station Part Ready
C50		3 rd O-Ring Station Part Ready
C51		3 rd O-Ring Station Part Gone
C70		Assembly Station Motor Started

C410	Error	Index Station
C411	Error	Nose Cone Station
C412	Error	1 st O-Ring / Heat Sink Station
C413	Error	2 nd O-Ring Station
C414	Error	Magnet Ring Station
C415	Error	3 rd O-Ring Station
C416	Error	Snap Disk Station
C417	Error	Assembly Station
C501	Logic	Nose Cone Station
C502	Logic	1 st O-Ring / Heat Sink Station
C503	Logic	2 nd O-Ring Station
C504	Logic	Magnet Ring Station
C505	Logic	3 rd O-Ring Station
C506	Logic	Snap Disk Station
C507	Logic	Assembly Station
C600		Snap Disk Station Lift Up
C701	Startup Cycle	Nose Cone Station
C702	Startup Cycle	1 st O-Ring / Heat Sink Station
C703	Startup Cycle	2 nd O-Ring Station
C704	Startup Cycle	Magnet Ring Station
C705	Startup Cycle	3 rd O-Ring Station
C706	Startup Cycle	Snap Disk Station
C707	Startup Cycle	Assembly Station
S0	Index Station	State 1
S10	Nose Cone Station	State 1
S11	Nose Cone Station	State 2
S12	Nose Cone Station	State 5
S13	Nose Cone Station	State 6
S14	Nose Cone Station	State 7
S15	Nose Cone Station	State 3
S16	Nose Cone Station	State 4
S20	1 st O-Ring / Heat Sink Station	State 1
S21	1 st O-Ring / Heat Sink Station	State 2
S22	1 st O-Ring / Heat Sink Station	State 3
S23	1 st O-Ring / Heat Sink Station	State 4
S24	1 st O-Ring / Heat Sink Station	State 5
S30	2 nd O-Ring Station	State 1
S31	2 nd O-Ring Station	State 2
S32	2 nd O-Ring Station	State 3
S33	2 nd O-Ring Station	State 4
S34	2 nd O-Ring Station	State 5
S35	2 nd O-Ring Station	State 6
S40	Magnet Ring Station	State 1
S41	Magnet Ring Station	State 2
S42	Magnet Ring Station	State 3

S43	Magnet Ring Station	State 4
S44	Magnet Ring Station	State 5
S50	3 rd O-Ring Station	State 1
S51	3 rd O-Ring Station	State 2
S52	3 rd O-Ring Station	State 3
S53	3 rd O-Ring Station	State 4
S54	3 rd O-Ring Station	State 5
S55	3 rd O-Ring Station	State 6
S56	3 rd O-Ring Station	State 7
S60	Snap Disk Station	State 1
S61	Snap Disk Station	State 2
S62	Snap Disk Station	State 3
S63	Snap Disk Station	State 4
S70	Assembly Station	State 1
S71	Assembly Station	State 2
S100	Table Index	State 1
S101	Table Index	State 2
S102	Table Index	State 3
S410	Error System	
S600	Startup	
S702	Startup Cycle	1
S703	Startup Cycle	2
S704	Startup Cycle	3
S705	Startup Cycle	4
S706	Startup Cycle	5
S707	Startup Cycle	6
T10	S10	Timeout
T11	S11	Timeout
T12	S11	Delay
T13	S12	Delay
T14	S13	Delay
T15	S13	Timeout
T16	S14	Delay
T20	S20	Delay
T21	S21	Delay
T22	S22	Delay
T23	S21	Delay
T24	S22	Delay
T25	S22	Timeout
T26	S23	Delay
T27	S23	Timeout
T30	S30	Delay
T40	S40	Delay
T41	S40	Delay
T42	S41	Delay

T43	S42	Delay
T44	S42	Timeout
T45	S43	Delay
T46	S43	Timeout
T47	S44	Delay
T50	S50	Delay
T51	S54	Delay
T52	S52	Delay
T53	S52	Delay
T54	S53	Delay
T55	S55	Timeout
T56	S56	Delay
T57	S50	Timeout
T60	S61	Delay
T61	S63	Delay
T62	S63	Delay
T63	S63	Timeout
T64	S60	Delay
T65	S62	Delay
T66	S62	Delay
T67	S62	Delay
T70	S70	Delay
T71	S71	Delay
T72	S70	Delay
T100	S100	Delay
T101	S102	Delay
T102	S102	Delay
T110	S11	Delay
T117	S15	Delay
T141	S44	Delay
T160	S60	Delay
T200	S24	Delay
T201	S21	Delay