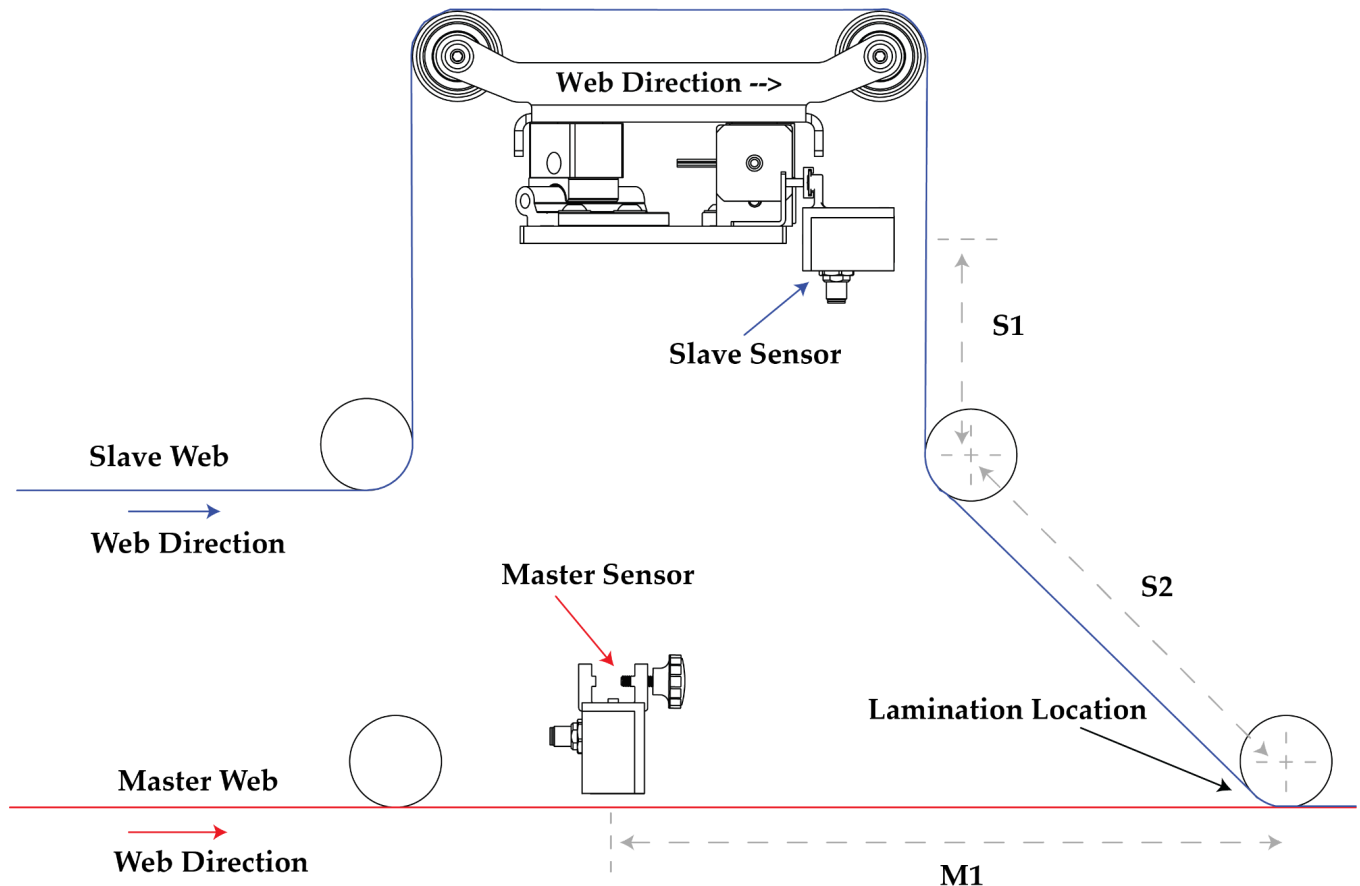


Master/slave guiding is a technique used to align two layers of web material, one on top of the other. This process involves measuring the position of the unguided master web, which serves as the base substrate. The position measurement is then relayed to a slave web guiding system. The slave web guide utilizes this information, known as the guidepoint offset, to accurately guide the web material. As the master web moves, the guide point of the slave web is adjusted accordingly, ensuring that the web is guided to a new location that maintains proper lamination between the two webs.



The checklist for proper installation of master/slave system includes:

- Position the master and slave sensors with their cross-machine locations aligned at the same point with respect to the machine's center line.
- The web path length from the master sensor to the lamination location should be equal to the web path length from the slave sensor to the lamination location. Ensuring this equality is crucial.
- Begin by disabling the master sensor and setting up the slave web guiding system as [per this installation checklist](#).
- Ensure the slave web guiding system guides the slave web by confirming the sensor installation.
- If the web guide moves in the opposite direction due to an error in the web position, adjust the controller error polarity to correctly set up the slave web guiding system.
- After setting up the slave web guiding system correctly, enable the master sensor.
- Additionally, enable the master/slave functionality on the controller.
- Verify that the correct sensors are designated as the master and slave sensors, respectively.
- On the controller, verify the master/slave polarity to confirm that the movement of the master web is followed by the slave web, ensuring the correct polarity of the guide point change.