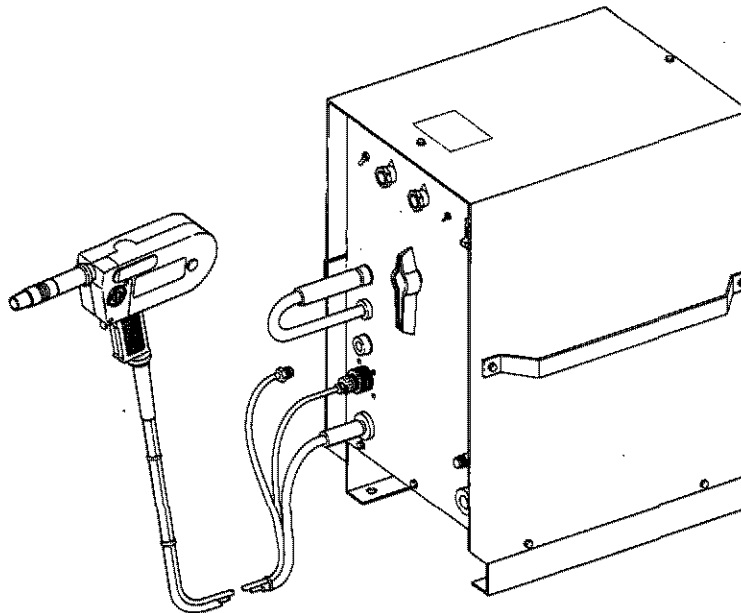


June 1981

FORM: OM-1539

Effective With Serial No. JB501500

MODEL
SPOOL-MATE 200
SK-200 Spot Panel



OWNER'S MANUAL



MILLER ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

718 S. BOUNDS ST. P.O. Box 1079
APPLETON, WI 54912 USA

NWSA CODE NO. 4579
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

LIMITED WARRANTY

EFFECTIVE: JUNE 1, 1979

This warranty supersedes all previous MILLER warranties and is exclusive with no other guarantees or warranties expressed or implied.

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Miller shall be required to honor warranty claims on warranted Equipment in the event of failure resulting from a defect within the following periods from the date of delivery of Equipment to the original user:

1. Arc welders, power sources and components ... 1 year
2. Original main power rectifiers 3 years
(labor - 1 year only)
3. All welding guns and feeder/guns 90 days
4. All other Millermatic Feeders 1 year
5. Replacement or repair parts, exclusive of labor . 60 days
6. Batteries 6 months

provided that Miller is notified in writing within thirty (30) days of the date of such failure.

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The nameplate of this unit uses international symbols for labeling the front panel controls. The following definitions should help the operator become familiar with the symbols and their meanings. The symbols also appear at the appropriate section in the text.

Symbol	Definition	Symbol	Definition	Symbol	Definition
	BURNBACK		OUTPUT REQUIREMENTS		GAS METAL-ARC SPOT WELDING
	GAS METAL-ARC WELDING		VOLTAGE INPUT		SWITCH "OFF"
	DO NOT SWITCH UNDER LOAD		SPOOLMATIC GUN		SWITCH "ON"
	INPUT REQUIREMENTS		SPOT WELDING TIME		VOLTAGE

ERRATA SHEET

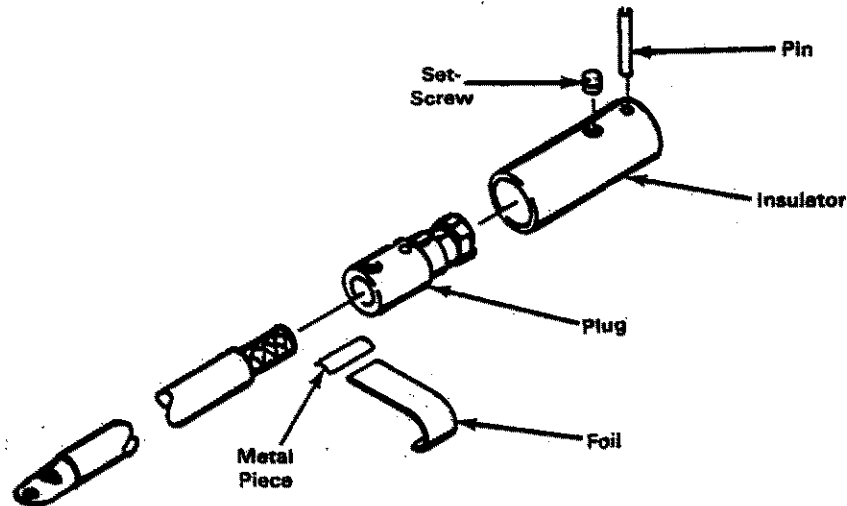
(Effective With S/NJB584898)

After this manual was printed, refinements in equipment design occurred. This sheet lists exceptions to data appearing later in this manual.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 3 - INSTALLATION

Add Section 3-5. WELD CABLE SELECTION AND INSTALLATION (For Units Without Spoolmatic Gun)

Two male plugs are supplied with this unit for making weld output connections. Make up two weld cables (No. 2 size cable is recommended) of the desired length and install plugs onto one end of each cable as follows:



TD-083 264

Figure 1. Twistlock Plug Installation

1. Remove one inch of insulation from end of cables.
2. Wrap foil around wire.
3. Place metal piece on foil and slide plug onto wire so that the setscrew hole is over the metal piece.
4. Slide insulator over plug.
5. Secure plug by inserting and tightening setscrew.
6. Secure insulator by inserting pin into plug.

Install lugs of adequate size and capacity onto remaining ends of both cables. Obtain and install a work clamp onto end of one cable. Install lug end of remaining cable to weld cable terminal on drive housing of wire feeder (see wire feeder owner's manual for location).

WARNING: ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Shut unit down and be sure it cannot be accidentally energized before making or changing weld output connections.

Connect plugs to weld output receptacles on front of welding power source as follows:

1. Insert plug from work clamp cable into NEGATIVE weld output receptacle (see Figure 4-1 in manual) with flat side toward receptacle key, and rotate plug 1/4 turn clockwise.
2. Insert plug from weld cable connected to wire feeder drive housing into POSITIVE weld output receptacle (see Figure 4-1 in manual) with flat side toward receptacle key, and rotate plug 1/4 turn clockwise.

Add Section 3-6. WIRE FEEDER CONNECTIONS (For Units Without Spoolmatic Gun)

The welding power source is equipped with a receptacle on the rear panel for making connections to the wire feeder. An optional interconnecting cord must be obtained for making connections. The rear panel receptacle provides 115 volts ac and contactor control. Connect one end of cord to rear welding power source receptacle, and connect remaining end to rear receptacle on wire feeder (see wire feeder owner's manual for location).

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 5 - SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

Amend Section 5-1. GAS METAL-ARC WELDING (GMAW)

Add the following after Step 2 (for units without Spoolmatic gun):

Make up and connect weld cables as instructed in Section 3-5 on this Errata Sheet.

Make connections to welding power source rear panel receptacle and wire feeder as instructed in Section 3-6 on this Errata Sheet.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 6 - MAINTENANCE & TROUBLESHOOTING

Amend Figure 6-1. Circuit Diagram

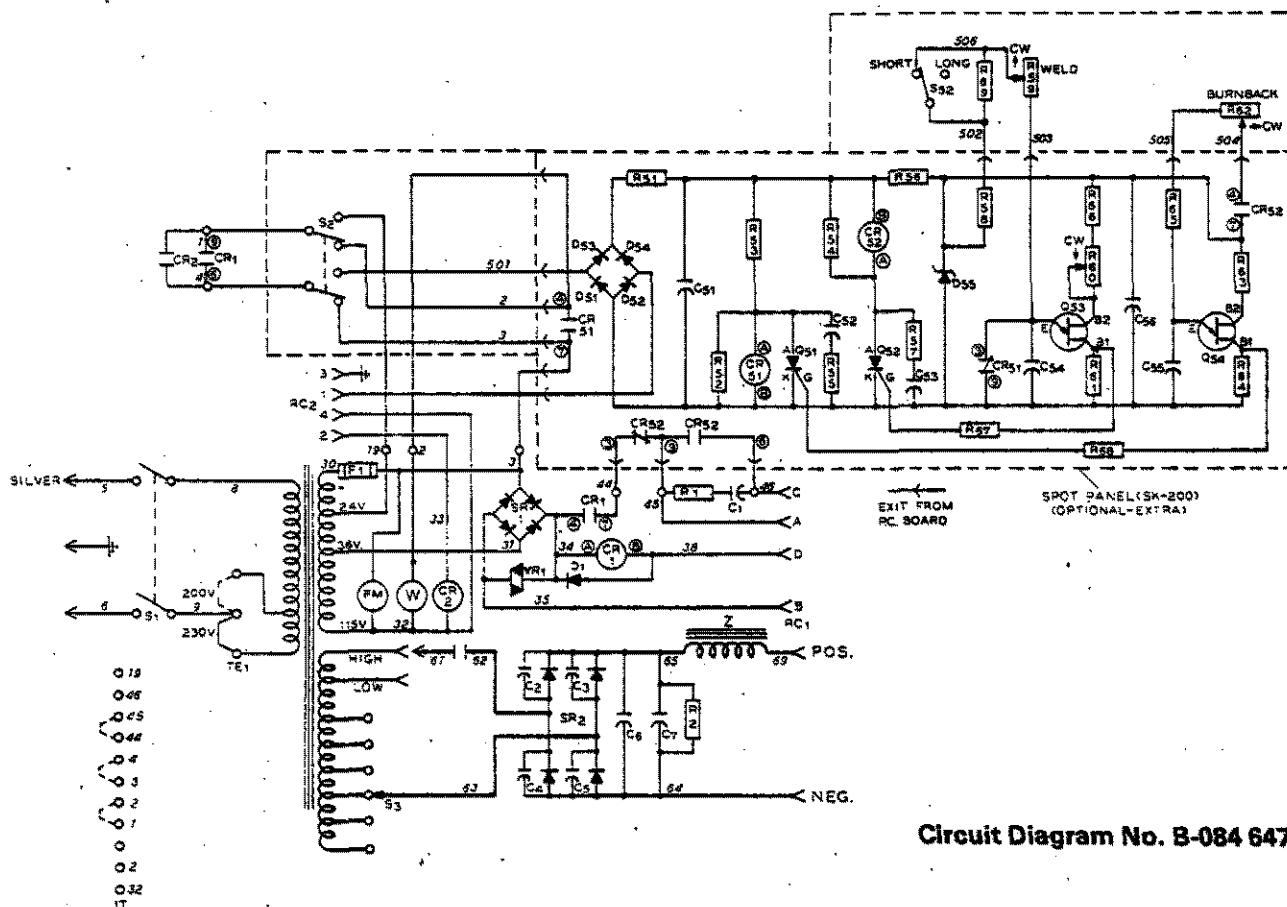


Figure 6-1. Circuit Diagram.

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Replaced With	Description	Quantity
20		039 630	039 630	PLUG (qty chg for models w/o gun - 2 req'd)	
21		023 100	023 100	CABLE (qty chg for models w/o gun - 0 req'd)	
	CR2		059 266	RELAY, enclosed 120 volts ac DPDT	1
	RC2		048 282	RECEPTACLE, w/socket (consisting of)	1
			079 534	TERMINAL, female	4
			+000 443	NOZZLE, spot - inside corner	1
			+009 925	NOZZLE, spot - outside corner	1
			†084 739	CORD, interconnecting 3 ft	1

+ These items part of spot panel.

†Optional Equipment.

BE SURE TO PROVIDE MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBERS WHEN ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS.

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SECTION 1 - SAFETY RULES FOR OPERATION OF ARC WELDING POWER SOURCE

1-1. INTRODUCTION

We learn by experience. Learning safety through personal experience, like a child touching a hot stove is harmful, wasteful, and unwise. Let the experience of others teach you.

Safe practices developed from experience in the use of welding and cutting are described in this manual. Research, development, and field experience have evolved reliable equipment and safe installation, operation, and servicing practices. Accidents occur when equipment is improperly used or maintained. The reason for the safe practices may not always be given. Some are based on common sense, others may require technical volumes to explain. It is wiser to follow the rules.

Read and understand these safe practices before attempting to install, operate, or service the equipment. Comply with these procedures as applicable to the particular equipment used and their instruction manuals, for personal safety and for the safety of others.

Failure to observe these safe practices may cause serious injury or death. When safety becomes a habit, the equipment can be used with confidence.

These safe practices are divided into two Sections: 1 - General Precautions, common to arc welding and cutting; and 2 - Arc Welding (and Cutting)(only).

Reference standards: Published Standards on safety are also available for additional and more complete procedures than those given in this manual. They are listed in the Standards Index in this manual. ANSI Z49.1 is the most complete.

The National Electrical Code, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, local industrial codes, and local inspection requirements also provide a basis for equipment installation, use, and service.

1-2. GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

A. Burn Prevention

Wear protective clothing - leather (or asbestos) gauntlet gloves, hat, and high safety-toe shoes. Button shirt collar and pocket flaps, and wear cuffless trousers to avoid entry of sparks and slag.

Wear helmet with safety goggles or glasses with side shields underneath, appropriate filter lenses or plates (protected by clear cover glass). This is a MUST for welding or cutting, (and chipping) to protect the eyes from radiant energy and flying metal. Replace cover glass when broken, pitted, or spattered. See 1-3A.2.

Avoid oily or greasy clothing. A spark may ignite them.

Hot metal such as electrode stubs and workpieces should never be handled without gloves.

Medical first aid and eye treatment. First aid facilities and a qualified first aid person should be available for each shift unless medical facilities are close by for immediate treatment of flash burns of the eyes and skin burns.

Ear plugs should be worn when working on overhead or in a confined space. A hard hat should be worn when others work overhead.

Flammable hair preparations should not be used by persons intending to weld or cut.

B. Toxic Fume Prevention

Adequate ventilation. Severe discomfort, illness or death can result from fumes, vapors, heat, or oxygen enrichment or depletion that welding (or cutting) may produce. Prevent them with adequate ventilation as described in ANSI Standard Z49.1 listed 1 in Standards index. NEVER ventilate with oxygen.

Lead -, cadmium -, zinc -, mercury -, and beryllium - bearing and similar materials, when welded (or cut) may produce

harmful concentrations of toxic fumes. Adequate local exhaust ventilation must be used, or each person in the area as well as the operator must wear an air-supplied respirator. For beryllium, both must be used.

Metals coated with or containing materials that emit toxic fumes should not be heated unless coating is removed from the work surface, the area is well ventilated, or the operator wears an air-supplied respirator.

Work in a confined space only while it is being ventilated and, if necessary, while wearing an air-supplied respirator.

Gas leaks in a confined space should be avoided. Leaked gas in large quantities can change oxygen concentration dangerously. Do not bring gas cylinders into a confined space.

Leaving confined space, shut OFF gas supply at source to prevent possible accumulation of gases in the space if downstream valves have been accidentally opened or left open. Check to be sure that the space is safe before re-entering it.

Vapors from chlorinated solvents can be decomposed by the heat of the arc (or flame) to form PHOSGENE, a highly toxic gas, and other lung and eye irritating products. The ultraviolet (radiant) energy of the arc can also decompose trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene vapors to form phosgene. DO NOT WELD or cut where solvent vapors can be drawn into the welding or cutting atmosphere or where the radiant energy can penetrate to atmospheres containing even minute amounts of trichloroethylene or perchloroethylene.

C. Fire and Explosion Prevention

Causes of fire and explosion are: combustibles reached by the arc, flame, flying sparks, hot slag or heated material; misuse of compressed gases and cylinders; and short circuits.

BE AWARE THAT flying sparks or falling slag can pass through cracks, along pipes, through windows or doors, and through wall or floor openings, out of sight of the goggled operator. Sparks and slag can fly 35 feet.

To prevent fires and explosion:

Keep equipment clean and operable, free of oil, grease, and (in electrical parts) of metallic particles that can cause short circuits.

If combustibles are in area, do NOT weld or cut. Move the work if practicable, to an area free of combustibles. Avoid paint spray rooms, dip tanks, storage areas, ventilators. If the work cannot be moved, move combustibles at least 35 feet away out of reach of sparks and heat; or protect against ignition with suitable and snug-fitting, fire-resistant covers or shields.

Walls touching combustibles on opposite sides should not be welded on (or cut). Walls, ceilings, and floor near work should be protected by heat-resistant covers or shields.

Fire watcher must be standing by with suitable fire extinguishing equipment during and for some time after welding or cutting if:

- appreciable combustibles (including building construction) are within 35 feet
- appreciable combustibles are further than 35 feet but can be ignited by sparks
- openings (concealed or visible) in floors or walls within 35 feet may expose combustibles to sparks
- combustibles adjacent to walls, ceilings, roofs, or metal partitions can be ignited by radiant or conducted heat.

Hot work permit should be obtained before operation to ensure supervisor's approval that adequate precautions have been taken.

After work is done, check that area is free of sparks, glowing embers, and flames.

An empty container that held combustibles, or that can produce flammable or toxic vapors when heated, must never be welded on or cut, unless container has first been cleaned as described in AWS Standard A6.0, listed 3 in Standards index.

This includes: a thorough steam or caustic cleaning (or a solvent or water washing, depending on the combustible's solubility) followed by purging and inerting with nitrogen or carbon dioxide, and using protective equipment as recommended in A6.0. Waterfilling just below working level may substitute for inerting.

A container with unknown contents should be cleaned (see paragraph above). Do NOT depend on sense of smell or sight to determine if it is safe to weld or cut.

Hollow castings or containers must be vented before welding or cutting. They can explode.

Explosive atmospheres. Never weld or cut where the air may contain flammable dust, gas, or liquid vapors (such as gasoline).

D. Compressed Gas Equipment

Standard precautions. Comply with precautions in this manual, and those detailed in CGA Standard P-1, PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING OF COMPRESSED GASES IN CYLINDERS, listed 6 in Standards index.

1. Pressure Regulators

Regulator relief valve is designed to protect only the regulator from overpressure; it is not intended to protect any downstream equipment. Provide such protection with one or more relief devices.

Never connect a regulator to a cylinder containing gas other than that for which the regulator was designed.

Remove faulty regulator from service immediately for repair (first close cylinder valve). The following symptoms indicate a faulty regulator:

Leaks - if gas leaks externally.

Excessive Creep - if delivery pressure continues to rise with downstream valve closed.

Faulty Gauge - if gauge pointer does not move off stop pin when pressurized, nor returns to stop pin after pressure release.

Repair. Do NOT attempt repair. Send faulty regulators for repair to manufacturer's designated repair center, where special techniques and tools are used by trained personnel.

2. Cylinders

Cylinders must be handled carefully to prevent leaks and damage to their walls, valves, or safety devices:

Avoid electrical circuit contact with cylinders including third rails, electrical wires, or welding circuits. They can produce short circuit arcs that may lead to a serious accident. (See 1-3C.)

ICC or DOT marking must be on each cylinder. It is an assurance of safety when the cylinder is properly handled.

Identifying gas content. Use only cylinders with name of gas marked on them; do not rely on color to identify gas content. Notify supplier if unmarked. NEVER DEFACE or alter name, number, or other markings on a cylinder. It is illegal and hazardous.

Empties: Keep valves closed, replace caps securely; mark MT; keep them separate from FULLS and return promptly.

Prohibited use. Never use a cylinder or its contents for other than its intended use, NEVER as a support or roller.

Locate or secure cylinders so they cannot be knocked over.

Passageways and work areas. Keep cylinders clear of areas where they may be struck.

Transporting cylinders. With a crane, use a secure support such as a platform or cradle. Do NOT lift cylinders off the ground by their valves or caps, or by chains, slings, or magnets.

Do NOT expose cylinders to excessive heat, sparks, slag, and flame, etc. that may cause rupture. Do not allow contents to exceed 130°F. Cool with water spray where such exposure exists.

Protect cylinders particularly valves from bumps, falls, falling objects, and weather. Replace caps securely when moving cylinders.

Stuck valve. Do NOT use a hammer or wrench to open a cylinder valve that can not be opened by hand. Notify your supplier.

Mixing gases. Never try to mix any gases in a cylinder.

Never refill any cylinder.

Cylinder fittings should never be modified or exchanged.

3. Hose

Prohibited use. Never use hose other than that designed for the specified gas. A general hose identification rule is: red for fuel gas, green for oxygen, and black for inert gases.

Use ferrules or clamps designed for the hose (not ordinary wire or other substitute) as a binding to connect hoses to fittings.

No copper tubing splices. Use only standard brass fittings to splice hose.

Avoid long runs to prevent kinks and abuse. Suspend hose off ground to keep it from being run over, stepped on, or otherwise damaged.

Coil excess hose to prevent kinks and tangles.

Protect hose from damage by sharp edges, and by sparks, slag, and open flame.

Examine hose regularly for leaks, wear, and loose connections. Immerse pressured hose in water; bubbles indicate leaks.

Repair leaky or worn hose by cutting area out and splicing (1-2D3). Do NOT use tape.

4. Proper Connections

Clean cylinder valve outlet of impurities that may clog orifices and damage seats before connecting regulator. Except for hydrogen, crack valve momentarily, pointing outlet away from people and sources of ignition. Wipe with a clean lintless cloth.

Match regulator to cylinder. Before connecting, check that the regulator label and cylinder marking agree, and that the regulator inlet and cylinder outlet match. NEVER CONNECT a regulator designed for a particular gas or gases to a cylinder containing any other gas.

Tighten connections. When assembling threaded connections, clean and smooth seats where necessary. Tighten. If connection leaks, disassemble, clean, and retighten using properly fitting wrench.

Adapters. Use a CGA adapter (available from your supplier) between cylinder and regulator, if one is required. Use two wrenches to tighten adapter marked RIGHT and LEFT HAND threads.

Regulator outlet (or hose) connections may be identified by right hand threads for oxygen and left hand threads (with grooved hex on nut or shank) for fuel gas.

5. Pressurizing Steps:

Drain regulator of residual gas through suitable vent before opening cylinder (or manifold valve) by turning adjusting screw in (clockwise). Draining prevents excessive compression heat at high pressure seat by allowing seat to open on pressurization. Leave adjusting screw engaged slightly on single-stage regulators.

Stand to side of regulator while opening cylinder valve.

Open cylinder valve slowly so that regulator pressure increases slowly. When gauge is pressurized (gauge reaches regulator maximum) leave cylinder valve in following position: For oxygen, and inert gases, open fully to seal stem against possible leak. For fuel gas, open to less than one turn to permit quick emergency shutoff.

Use pressure charts (available from your supplier) for safe and efficient, recommended pressure settings on regulators.

Check for leaks on first pressurization and regularly thereafter. Brush with soap solution (capful of Ivory Liquid* or equivalent per gallon of water). Bubbles indicate leak. Clean off soapy water after test; dried soap is combustible.

E. User Responsibilities

Remove leaky or defective equipment from service immediately for repair. See User Responsibility statement in equipment manual.

F. Leaving Equipment Unattended

Close gas supply at source and drain gas.

G. Rope Staging-Support

Rope staging-support should not be used for welding or cutting operation; rope may burn.

1-3. ARC WELDING

Comply with precautions in 1-1, 1-2, and this section. Arc Welding, properly done, is a safe process, but a careless operator invites trouble. The equipment carries high currents at significant voltages. The arc is very bright and hot. Sparks fly, fumes rise, ultraviolet and infrared energy radiates, weldments are hot, and compressed gases may be used. The wise operator avoids unnecessary risks and protects himself and others from accidents. Precautions are described here and in standards referenced in index.

A. Burn Protection

Comply with precautions in 1-2.

The welding arc is intense and visibly bright. Its radiation can damage eyes, penetrate lightweight clothing, reflect from light-colored surfaces, and burn the skin and eyes. Skin burns resemble acute sunburn, those from gas-shielded arcs are more severe and painful. **DON'T GET BURNED; COMPLY WITH PRECAUTIONS.**

1. Protective Clothing

Wear long-sleeve clothing (particularly for gas-shielded arc) in addition to gloves, hat, and shoes (1-2A). As necessary, use additional protective clothing such as leather jacket or sleeves, flame-proof apron, and fire-resistant leggings. Avoid outer garments of untreated cotton.

Bare skin protection. Wear dark, substantial clothing. Button collar to protect chest and neck and button pockets to prevent entry of sparks.

2. Eye and Head Protection

Protect eyes from exposure to arc. **NEVER** look at an electric arc without protection.

Welding helmet or shield containing a filter plate shade no. 12 or denser must be used when welding. Place over face before striking arc.

Protect filter plate with a clear cover plate.

Cracked or broken helmet or shield should **NOT** be worn; radiation can pass through to cause burns.

Cracked, broken, or loose filter plates must be replaced **IMMEDIATELY**. Replace clear cover plate when broken, pitted, or spattered.

Flash goggles with side shields **MUST** be worn under the helmet to give some protection to the eyes should the helmet not be lowered over the face before an arc is struck. Looking at an arc momentarily with unprotected eyes (particularly a high intensity gas-shielded arc) can cause a retinal burn that may leave a permanent dark area in the field of vision.

3. Protection of Nearby Personnel

Enclosed welding area. For production welding, a separate room or enclosed bay is best. In open areas, surround the

operation with low-reflective, non-combustible screens or panels. Allow for free air circulation, particularly at floor level.

Viewing the weld. Provide face shields for all persons who will be looking directly at the weld.

Others working in area. See that all persons are wearing flash goggles.

Before starting to weld, make sure that screen flaps or bay doors are closed.

B. Toxic Fume Prevention

Comply with precautions in 1-2B.

Generator engine exhaust must be vented to the outside air. Carbon monoxide can kill.

C. Fire and Explosion Prevention

Comply with precautions in 1-2C.

Equipment's rated capacity. Do not overload arc welding equipment. It may overheat cables and cause a fire.

Loose cable connections may overheat or flash and cause a fire.

Never strike an arc on a cylinder or other pressure vessel. It creates a brittle area that can cause a violent rupture or lead to such a rupture later under rough handling.

D. Compressed Gas Equipment

Comply with precautions in 1-2D.

E. Shock Prevention

Exposed hot conductors or other bare metal in the welding circuit, or in ungrounded, electrically-HOT equipment can fatally shock a person whose body becomes a conductor. **DO NOT STAND, SIT, LIE, LEAN ON, OR TOUCH** a wet surface when welding, without suitable protection.

To protect against shock:

Keep body and clothing dry. Never work in damp area without adequate insulation against electrical shock. Stay on a dry duckboard, or rubber mat when dampness or sweat can not be avoided. Sweat, sea water, or moisture between body and an electrically HOT part - or grounded metal - reduces the body surface electrical resistance, enabling dangerous and possibly lethal currents to flow through the body.

1. Grounding the Equipment

When installing, connect the frames of each unit such as welding power source, control, work table, and water circulator to the building ground. Conductors must be adequate to carry ground currents safely. Equipment made electrically HOT by stray current may shock, possibly fatally. **DO NOT GROUND** to electrical conduit, or to a pipe carrying ANY gas or a flammable liquid such as oil or fuel.

Three-phase connection. Check phase requirement of equipment before installing. If only 3-phase power is available, connect single-phase equipment to only two wires of the 3-phase line. **Do NOT** connect the equipment ground lead to the third (live) wire, or the equipment will become electrically HOT - a dangerous condition that can shock, possibly fatally.

Before welding, check ground for continuity. Be sure conductors are touching bare metal of equipment frames at connections.

If a line cord with a ground lead is provided with the equipment for connection to a switchbox, connect the ground lead to the grounded switchbox. If a three-prong plug is added for connection to a grounded mating receptacle, the ground lead must be connected to the ground prong only. If the line cord comes with a three-prong plug, connect to a grounded mating receptacle. **Never** remove the ground prong from a plug, or use a plug with a broken off ground prong.

*Trademark of Proctor & Gamble.

2. Electrode Holders

Fully insulated electrode holders should be used. Do NOT use holders with protruding screws.

3. Connectors

Fully insulated lock-type connectors should be used to join welding cable lengths.

4. Cables

Frequently inspect cables for wear, cracks and damage. IMMEDIATELY REPLACE those with excessively worn or damaged insulation to avoid possibly - lethal shock from bared cable. Cables with damaged areas may be taped to give resistance equivalent to original cable.

Keep cable dry, free of oil and grease, and protected from hot metal and sparks.

5. Terminals And Other Exposed Parts

Terminals and other exposed parts of electrical units should have insulating covers secured before operation.

6. Electrode Wire

Electrode wire becomes electrically HOT when the power switch of gas metal-arc welding equipment is ON and welding gun trigger is pressed. Keep hands and body clear of wire and other HOT parts.

7. Safety Devices

Safety devices such as interlocks and circuit breakers should not be disconnected or shunted out.

Before installation, inspection, or service, of equipment, shut OFF all power and remove line fuses (or lock or red-tag switches) to prevent accidental turning ON of power. Disconnect all cables from welding power source, and pull all 115 volts line-cord plugs.

Do not open power circuit or change polarity while welding. If, in an emergency, it must be disconnected, guard against shock burns, or flash from switch arcing.

Leaving equipment unattended. Always shut OFF and disconnect all power to equipment.

Power disconnect switch must be available near the welding power source.

1-4. STANDARDS BOOKLET INDEX

For more information, refer to the following standards or their latest revisions and comply as applicable:

1. ANSI Standard Z49.1, SAFETY IN WELDING AND CUTTING obtainable from the American Welding Society, 2501 NW 7th St., Miami, Fla. 33125.
2. ANSI Standard Z87.1, SAFE PRACTICE FOR OCCUPATION AND EDUCATIONAL EYE AND FACE PROTECTION, obtainable from American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018.
3. American Welding Society Standard A6.0, WELDING AND CUTTING CONTAINERS WHICH HAVE HELD COMBUSTIBLES, obtainable same as item 1.
4. NFPA Standard 51, OXYGEN-FUEL GAS SYSTEMS FOR WELDING AND CUTTING, obtainable from the National Fire Protection Association, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02210.
5. NFPA Standard 51B, CUTTING AND WELDING PROCESSES, obtainable same as item 4.
6. CGA Pamphlet P-1. SAFE HANDLING OF COMPRESSED GASES IN CYLINDERS, obtainable from the Compressed Gas Association, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10036.
7. OSHA Standard 29 CFR, Part 1910, Subpart Q, WELDING, CUTTING AND BRAZING.
8. Code for Safety in Welding and Cutting, CSA Standard W117.2.

SECTION 2 - INTRODUCTION

Model	Rated DC Amperes Output 60 % Duty Cycle	Maximum Open- Circuit Voltage	Input At Rated Load Output 60 Hz. Single-Phase					Dimensions	Weights	
			Amperes At			kva	kw		Net	Ship
			200V	230V	460V					
Spool-Mate 200	200 @ 28 Volts	40	44	38	19	8.75	7.5	Height - 23-1/4 in. 590 mm Width* - 13-1/4 in. 336 mm Length 17-1/2 in. 444 mm	Welding Power Source	
									145 lb. 66 kg	155 lb. 70 kg
									Feeder Gun	
									17 lb. 7.8 kg	20 lb. 9 kg

*Add 3 in. (76 mm) for handle.

Figure 2-1. Specifications

2-1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND SAFETY

A. General

Information presented in this manual and on various labels, tags, and plates provided on this unit pertains to equipment design, installation, operation, maintenance and troubleshooting which should be read, understood and followed for the safe and effective use of this equipment.

B. Safety

The installation, operation, maintenance, and troubleshooting of arc welding equipment requires practices and procedures which ensure personal safety and the safety of others. Therefore, this equipment is to be installed, operated and maintained only by qualified persons in accordance with this manual and all applicable codes such as, but not limited to, those listed at the end of Section 1 - Safety Rules For Operation Of Arc Welding Power Source.

Safety instructions specifically pertaining to this unit appear throughout this manual highlighted by the signal words **WARNING** and **CAUTION** which identify different levels of hazard.

WARNING statements include installation, operating, and maintenance procedures or practices which if not carefully followed could result in serious personal injury or loss of life.

CAUTION statements include installation, operating, and maintenance procedures or practices which if not carefully followed could result in minor personal injury or damage to this equipment.

A third signal word, **IMPORTANT**, highlights instructions which need special emphasis to obtain the most efficient operation of this equipment.

2-2. RECEIVING-HANDLING - Prior to installing this equipment, clean all packing material from around the unit and carefully inspect for any damage that may have occurred during shipment. Any claims for loss or damage that may have occurred in transit must be filed by the purchaser with the carrier. A copy of the bill of lading and freight bill will be furnished by the carrier on request if occasion to file claim arises.

When requesting information concerning this equipment, it is essential that Model Description and Serial Number of the equipment be supplied.

2-3. DESCRIPTION - This constant potential dc arc welding power source and self contained feeder gun system is designed for the Gas Metal-Arc Welding (GMAW) process. The number in the model designation (200) refers to the rated output.

It is designed primarily for use with dc reverse polarity. This means that when the work cable is connected to the **NEGATIVE** weld output receptacle and the gun is connected to the wire drive assembly, the gun is positive (+) and the work negative (-).

This unit consists of a single-phase welding power source with a self contained feeder gun. Facilities are provided on the welding power source front panel for connecting the Spoolmatic 1 Gun. Models with the optional spot weld panel provide the controls for regulating spot weld time and burnback time.

Information pertaining to the gun/feeder is found in the Spoolmatic Owner's Manual 1210.

SECTION 3 - INSTALLATION

3-1. LOCATION

CAUTION: IMPROPER LIFTING OF EQUIPMENT can result in personal injury and equipment damage.

- Use equipment of adequate capacity to lift the unit.

- If using lift forks to handle this unit, be sure the lift forks are long enough to extend out of the opposite side of the base.

Using lift forks too short will expose internal components to damage should the tips of the lift forks penetrate the bottom of the unit.

- **Maintain at least 18 inches (457 mm) of unrestricted space on all sides of unit and keep underside free of obstructions.**
- **Do not place any filtering device over the intake air passages of this welding power source.**

This welding power source has a lifting device and holes in the base for mounting purposes.

The service life and efficiency of this unit are reduced when the unit is subjected to high levels of dust, dirt, moisture, corrosive vapors, and extreme heat.

A. Assembly

-
- Diagram illustrating the components of a probe assembly:
- Set Screw
 - Pin
 - Insulator
 - Plug
 - Metal Piece
 - Foil

3. Remove one inch of insulation from remaining end of cable.
4. Wrap foil around wire.
5. Place metal piece on foil and slide plug onto wire so that the set screw hole is over the metal piece.
6. Slide insulator over plug.
7. Secure plug by inserting and tightening set screw.
8. Secure insulator by inserting pin into plug.

WARNING: ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- *Shut unit down and be sure it cannot be accidentally energized before making or changing weld output connections.*

1. Insert plug into receptacle with flat side towards receptacle key.
2. Rotate plug 1/4 turn clockwise.

A. Shielding Gas Connections

B. Welding Cable Connections (Figure 4-1)



The SPOOLMATIC POSITIVE weld output receptacle is provided for making welding cable connections. Insert Spoolmatic 1 welding cable plug into SPOOLMATIC POSITIVE weld output receptacle with flat side facing the receptacle key. Rotate plug clockwise 1/4 turn.

C. Trigger Control Connections (Figure 4-1)



A four-socket receptacle is provided for making trigger control connections. Insert the plug from the Spoolmatic 1 into the receptacle and rotate plug threaded collar clockwise. When the gun switch is closed, the contactor energizes, shielding gas flows and wire feeds.

3-4. ELECTRICAL INPUT CONNECTIONS



INPUT

A. Electrical Input Requirements

This welding power source is designed to be operated from single-phase, 60 Hertz, ac input power which has a voltage rating that corresponds with one of the electrical input voltages shown on the nameplate. Consult the local electric utility if there is any question about the type of electrical system available at the installation site or how proper connections to the welding power source are to be made.

B. Matching The Welding Power Source To The Available Input Voltage

The input voltage jumper links provided on the primary terminal board permit the welding power source to be operated from various line voltages. The voltages from which this unit may be operated are stated on the nameplate and on the input voltage label.

The input voltage jumper links are positioned for the highest of the voltages stated on the nameplate. If the unit is to be operated at a lower voltage, the jumper links must be moved. Figure 3-2 shows the various positions of the jumper links on the standard unit.

If the input voltages on the nameplate differ from those shown in Figure 3-2, the jumper links must be positioned as shown on the input voltage label on the unit.

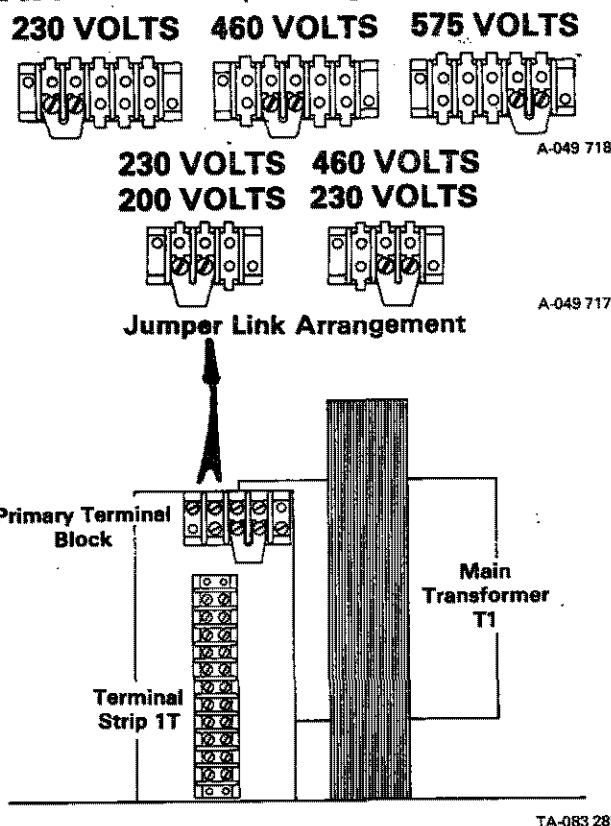


Figure 3-2. Input Voltage Jumper Link Arrangement

C. Input Conductor Connections

WARNING: ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- It is recommended that a fusible line disconnect switch be installed in the input circuit to the welding power source.

This would provide a safe and convenient means to completely remove all electrical power from the welding power source whenever it is necessary to internally inspect or service the unit.

- Employ "lockout/tagging procedures" on input line before making input connections to the welding power source.

Lockout/tagging procedures consist of padlocking line disconnect switch in open position, removing fuses from fuse box, or tagging circuit breaker or other disconnecting device.

Models with 200 or 230 volts primary input are equipped with a power cord that has a three-prong polarized plug. The corresponding wall receptacle is also provided. The wall receptacle should be installed and connected to a line disconnect switch by a competent electrician. Install the receptacle with the grounding terminal at the top so that the power cable can hang downward without bending or twisting.

Models with primary input above 230 volts have a power cord without plug. This power cord should be connected to line power at the line disconnect switch.

Table 3-1 provides guidelines for selecting the proper size input conductors and line fuses. The input conductors should be covered with an insulating material that meets local electrical standards.

WARNING: ELECTRICAL SHOCK can kill.

- Do not connect an input conductor to the ground conductor from the unit.
- Do not connect the ground conductor to an input conductor.

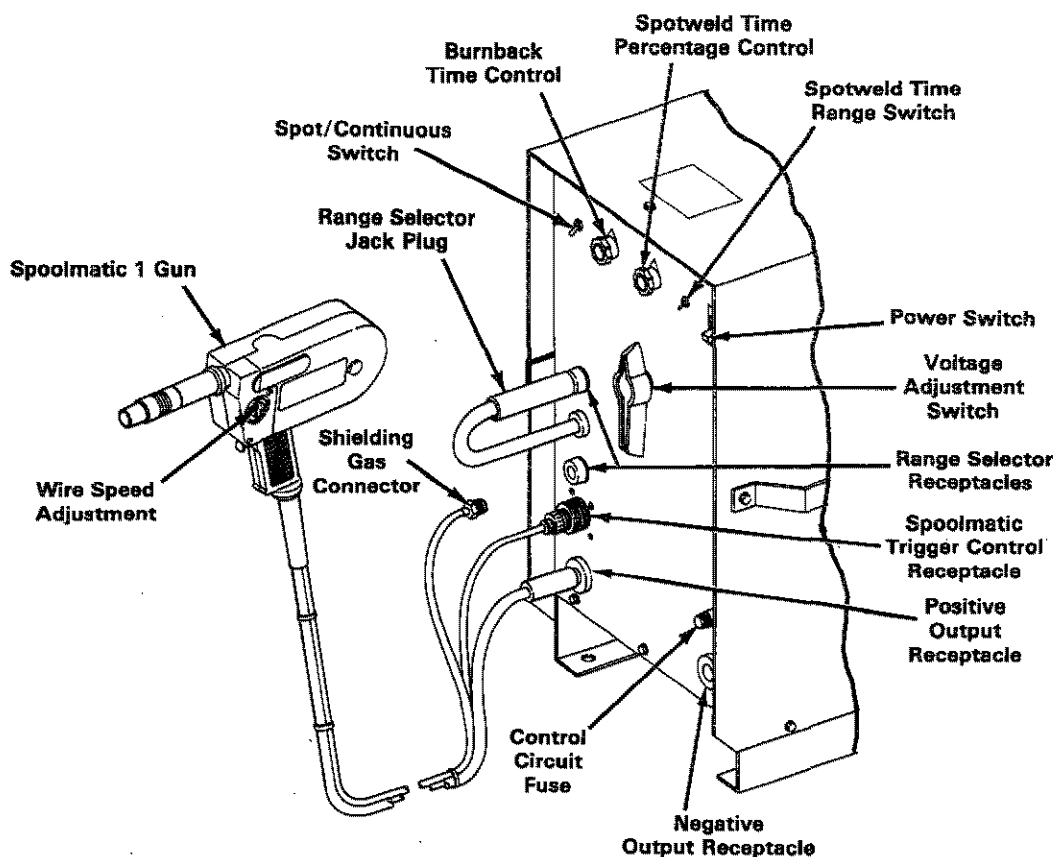
Incorrect input connections can result in an electrically energized welding power source chassis. The ground terminal is connected to the welding power source chassis and is for grounding purposes only.

Table 3-1. Input Conductor And Fuse Size

Input Conductor Size - AWG*				Fuse Size In Amperes			
200V	230V	460V	575V	200V	230V	460V	575V
8 (10)	8 (10)	12 (14)	12 (14)	60	50	25	20

*Input conductor sizes are based on National Electrical Code specifications for allowable ampacities of insulated copper conductors, having a temperature rating of 75°C, with not more than three conductors in a raceway or cable. Numbers in () are equipment ground conductor sizes.

SECTION 4 - FUNCTION OF CONTROLS



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Figure 4-1. Front Panel View

4-1. POWER SWITCH (Figure 4-1)



Placing the POWER switch in the ON position energizes the welding power source, making the unit operational. Placing the POWER switch in the OFF position shuts the unit down.

4-2. VOLTAGE CONTROL (Figure 4-1)

VOLTAGE RANGE



DO NOT SWITCH
WHILE WELDING



V
VOLTAGE
ADJUSTMENT

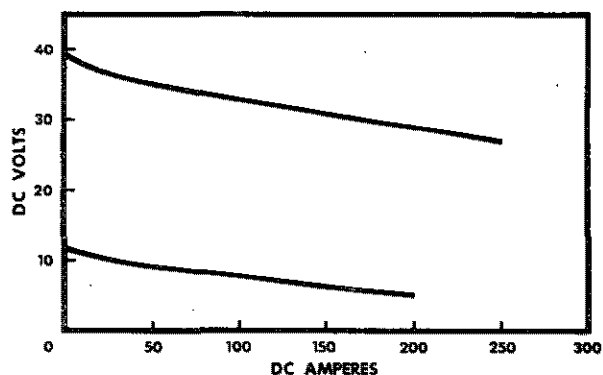
CAUTION: ARCING can damage contacts.

- Do not change switch or jack plug position while welding or under load.

The HIGH/LOW VOLTAGE RANGE selector jack plug and VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT switch provides selection of the open-circuit voltage range. The six-position VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT switch provides selection of open-circuit voltage from Low 1 through High 6 within each coarse range.

4-3. VOLT-AMPERE CURVES (Figure 4-2) - The volt-ampere curves show the voltage and amperage output capabilities of the welding power source at min. and max. Voltage and amperage adjustment within each range is provided by the VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT switch.

With the use of the volt-ampere curves it is possible to determine the load voltage at any particular weld current.



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Figure 4-2. Volt-Ampere Curves

4-4. DUTY CYCLE (Figure 4-3)

The duty cycle of a welding power source is the percentage of a ten minute period that a welding power source can safely be operated at a given output. This welding power source is rated at 60 percent duty cycle. This

means that the welding power source can be safely operated at rated load for six minutes out of every ten. During the remaining four minutes, the unit should idle to permit proper cooling. If the welding amperes are decreased, the duty cycle will increase. Figure 4-3 enables the operator to determine the safe output of the welding power source at various duty cycles.

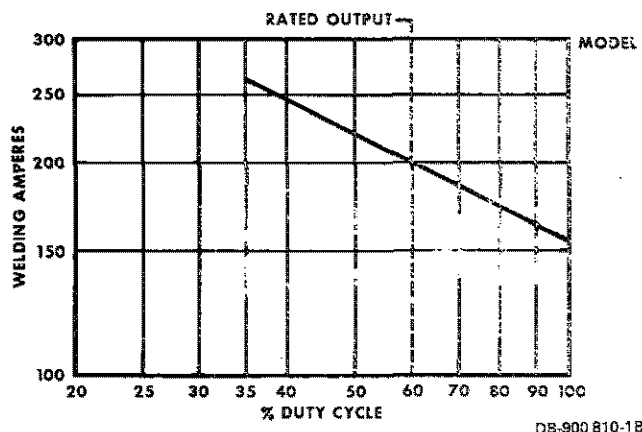


Figure 4-3. Duty Cycle Chart

4-5. OPTIONAL SPOT PANEL CONTROLS (Figure 4-1)

A. Spot/Continuous Switch

SPOT



CONTINUOUS



This toggle switch allows the operator to choose between a normal wire feed operation or a timed spot weld operation. When the switch in the SPOT position weld time to determined by the setting of the SPOTWELD TIME PERCENTAGE control. When the switch is in the CONTINUOUS position, the operator controls the weld time.

B. Spotweld Time Range Switch

...t
SPOTWELD TIME
RANGE

This toggle switch allows the operator to select from two spot weld time ranges. In the upper position, a time range of 0.2-2.5 seconds is available. In the lower position, a time range of 2.5-5 seconds is available.

C. Spotweld Time Percentage Control

...t %
SPOTWELD TIME
PERCENTAGE

This control allows the operator to select a percentage of the time range selected. Rotating the control clockwise increases the percentage of time of the spot weld.

D. Burnback Time Control (Figure 4-4)

0-0.25s
BURNBACK TIME
0.25 SEC. MAX.

The burnback circuitry allows the welding wire to remain energized after wire feed has stopped in order for the welding wire to burn back out of the weld puddle.

If the welding wire sticks in the weld puddle, increase the burnback time setting. If the welding wire burns back into the contact tube, decrease the burnback time setting.

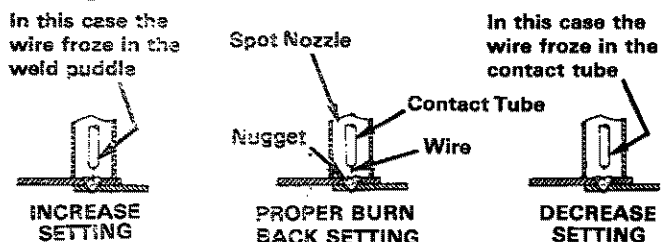


Figure 4-4. Burnback Settings

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SECTION 5 - SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

WARNING: ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill; MOVING PARTS can cause serious injury; IMPROPER AIR FLOW AND EXPOSURE TO ENVIRONMENT can damage internal parts.

- Keep all covers and panels in place while operating.

Warranty is void if the welding power source is operated with any portion of the outer enclosure removed.

ARC RAYS, SPARKS, AND HOT SURFACES can burn eyes and skin; **NOISE** can damage hearing.

- Wear correct eye, ear, and body protection.

FUMES AND GASES can seriously harm your health.

- Use enough ventilation to keep fumes and gases from the breathing zone.

See Section 1 - Safety Rules For Operation Of Arc Welding Power Source for basic welding safety information.

5-1. GAS METAL-ARC WELDING (GMAW)

1. Make all necessary connections as instructed in Section 3.
2. Place the VOLTAGE RANGE selector jack plug in the desired receptacle and the VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT switch at the desired setting (see Section 4-2).
3. Place the Line Disconnect Switch in the ON position.

4. Open the gas cylinder valve.
5. Connect the work clamp to the work material.
6. Place the welding power source POWER switch in the ON position.
7. Extend the welding wire 1/4" (6.3 mm) beyond gun nozzle.
8. Place wire over seam.
9. Be sure to hold gun nozzle 1/4" to 5/16" (6.3 to 7.9 mm) from workpiece.
10. Lower welding helmet, press trigger, and begin welding.

IMPORTANT: When restarting, be sure that the gas cylinder valve is opened slowly to avoid excessive shock to the regulator indicator.

5-2. GAS METAL-ARC SPOT WELDING (GMAW) (Models With Optional Spot Panel Only)

1. Make all necessary connections as instructed in Section 3.
2. Place the VOLTAGE RANGE selector jack plug in the desired receptacle and the VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT switch at the desired setting (see Section 4-2).
3. Place the SPOT/CONTINUOUS switch in the SPOT position.
4. Place the SPOTWELD TIME RANGE switch in the desired position.
5. Set the SPOT WELD TIME PERCENTAGE Control for the desired time.
6. Rotate the BURNBACK TIME control to the desired setting.
7. Place the Line Disconnect Switch in the ON position.
8. Open the gas cylinder valve.
9. Connect the work clamp to the work material.
10. Place the welding power source POWER switch in the ON position.
11. Place weld nozzle against work material and press trigger.

IMPORTANT: If wire sticks in weld puddle, release work clamp, and press gun trigger. Wire will feed out and raise gun from work. Cut wire off close to weld nugget, and 1/4" (6.3 mm) back in nozzle. Increase BURNBACK Time control setting ten percent.

IMPORTANT: When restarting, be sure that the gas cylinder valve is opened slowly to avoid excessive shock to the regulator indicator.

5-3. SHUTDOWN PROCEDURES

1. Place the welding power source POWER switch in the OFF position.
2. Place the Line Disconnect Switch in the OFF position.
3. Close the gas cylinder valve.
4. Press gun trigger "in" to release gas in regulator. The gas pressure indicator will return to 0.

WARNING: HIGH CONCENTRATION OF SHIELDING GASES can harm health or kill.

- Shut off gas supply when not in use.

5-4. CONTINUOUS WELDING TECHNIQUES

A. General

Before attempting to weld on a finished piece of work, it is recommended that practice welds be made on sample metal the same as that of the finished workpiece.

It is recommended that of all the weld positions this equipment is capable of (flat, vertical, and overhead), the beginner experiment with the flat position in making practice welds since this is the easiest to learn.

As with any other electric arc welding process, the metal to be welded should be free of paint, rust, or other non-conductive material.

B. Holding The Gun (Figure 5-1)

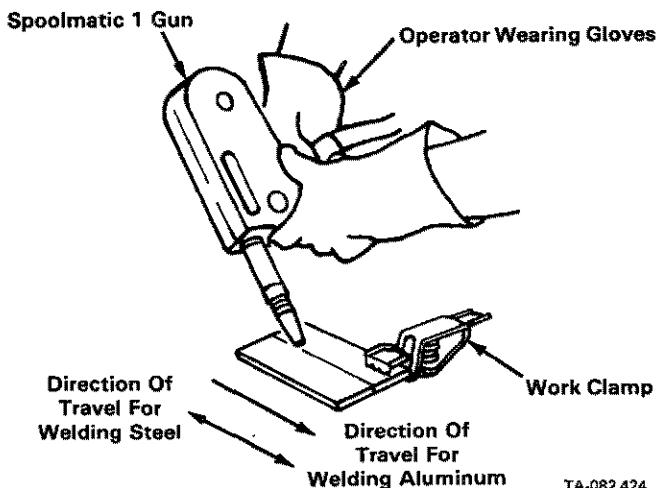


Figure 5-1. Gun Position

IMPORTANT: Sections 5-4, CONTINUOUS WELDING TECHNIQUES and 5-5. SPOT WELDING TECHNIQUES are provided as a general introduction to the Gas Metal-Arc Welding (GMAW) process. Read and thoroughly understand these instructions before attempting to operate this equipment.

The gun, held in either hand, should be at a 45 to 60 degree lead angle. It can also be tilted 45 to 60 degrees away from the operator. This gives good vision of the arc which is necessary to follow the seam. However, never view the arc directly. Always use a welding helmet with proper filter lens.

A 1/4 to 5/16 inch (6.3 to 7.9 mm) distance from the bottom side of the gun nozzle to the workpiece must be maintained during the arc starting and welding period.

IMPORTANT: Do not pull the gun back when the arc starts. This will create a long wire extension and a very poor weld.

Cradle the gun in one hand and rest side of hand on workpiece (avoid doing this on hot material); use other hand to hold gun and control gun trigger.

The wire is not energized until trigger is pressed. Therefore the wire can be placed on the seam before lowering helmet and pressing the gun trigger.

The gun can be moved along the seam in a steady movement known as the drag technique. (See Figure 5-2). It can also be oscillated in a full circle a few degrees beyond each side of the seam. Either one is good, and the technique desired will be easy to select. The speed of travel is regulated by the type of weld bead required. The average speed is 15 to 20 inches per minute. Refer to Figure 5-3 for examples of acceptable or improper weld results.

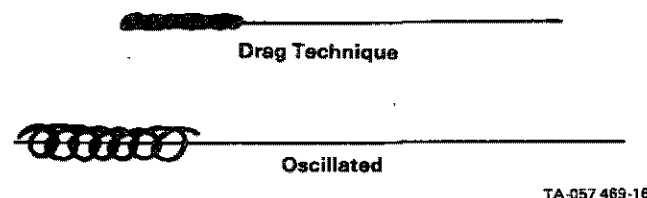


Figure 5-2. Welding Techniques

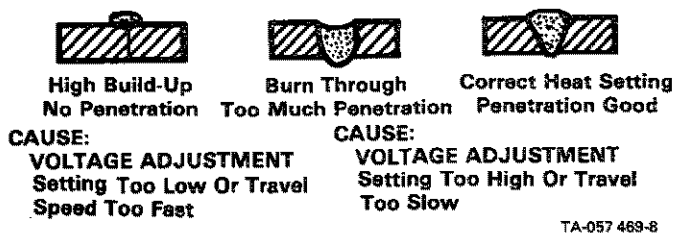


Figure 5-3. Crosscut View Of Various Welds

C. Possible Problems

IMPORTANT: The gas nozzle will periodically fill up with weld spatter. Carefully clean it out with a hardwood stick. Never use a metal tool.

D. Techniques For Vertical And Overhead Welding

For vertical welding, the arc is started at the top of the seam and pulled downward in a steady drag method. When bridging a gap, the arc can be oscillated from one piece of the work to the other.

Overhead welding is easily done with the same techniques: drag or oscillating along the seam. If the puddle is too fluid (hot) using a given VOLTAGE RANGE and VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT switch setting, move to a lower numbered setting and set the Wire Speed Adjustment control on the Spoolmatic gun at a higher setting. This will aid in cooling the weld puddle.

If welding is being performed in HIGH Range and moving to a lower VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT setting does not result in more satisfactory weld characteristics, drop to LOW Range and VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT set at 6. Lower the VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT setting as required.

5-5. SPOT WELDING TECHNIQUES

A. Metal Preparation (Figures 5-4 & 5-5)

For the best spot welding results, the metal should be clean. Paint and rust should be removed before welding. The work cable clamp must be attached to parts being welded to insure proper grounding and to complete a current path.

Spot welds can be made in a variety of methods and in all positions, thru use of the various nozzles supplied with the spot weld panel.



Figure 5-4. Various Spot Welds

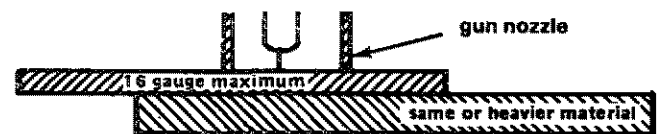


Figure 5-5. Metal Size

If the materials are of different thicknesses, the lightest gauge material should always be spotted to the heavy material. Recommended maximum thickness for the top piece for lap spot is 16 gauge.

For tack, inside corner or outside corner, the maximum material thickness will be determined by your acceptance of sufficient weld.

The .035" (0.9 mm) wire is best for spotting with this unit. The .030" (0.8 mm) will work, but not as well.

The gas can be either CO₂ or 75A-25CO₂. The latter is recommended for use with the lighter gauge materials.

B. Voltage Control

Spot welding usually requires greater heat input to the weld for a given size material than is required for continuous welding. VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT settings of 3, 4 and 5 in the HIGH range are most generally used.

To start with, use sample materials and set VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT at 5.

C. Weld Speed Adjustment Control

To determine the proper Wire Speed Adjustment control setting, begin in the 50 - 70% range. This will prevent the wire burning back in the contact tube during initial attempts to set proper wire speed. Decrease the Wire Speed Adjustment setting as required.

D. Nozzle Selection (Figure 5-6)

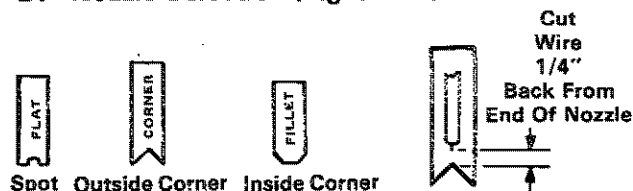


Figure 5-6. Spot Nozzles

Remove continuous weld nozzle from gun. Install spot nozzle. Check that wire is cut back 1/4" (6.3 mm) from the shortest end of weld nozzle.

E. Spot Weld Checklist (Figure 5-7)



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Figure 5-7. Various Spot Welds

SECTION 6 - MAINTENANCE & TROUBLESHOOTING

WARNING: ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- Disconnect input power and employ "lockout/tagging procedures" before internally inspecting or servicing.

Lockout/tagging procedures consist of padlocking line disconnect switch in open position, removing fuses from fuse box, or tagging circuit breaker or other disconnecting device.

IMPORTANT: Periodically inspect the labels on the unit for legibility. All precautionary labels must be maintained in a clearly readable state and replaced when necessary. See Parts List for part number of all precautionary labels.

6-1. FAN MOTOR - This unit is equipped with an exhaust fan and relies on forced draft for adequate cooling. The fan motor is manufactured with lifetime sealed bearings and requires no maintenance.

6-2. INTERNAL CLEANING - Occasional blowing out or vacuuming of the dust and dirt from around the internal components is recommended. This should be done periodically depending on the location of the unit and the amount of dust and dirt in the atmosphere. The welding power source outer enclosure should be removed and a clean, dry airstream or vacuum suction should be used for this cleaning operation.

1. To check a spot weld, pull the two pieces apart. A good weld will tear a small hole out of the bottom piece.
2. If weld pulls apart easily, increase the weld time.
3. For a visual test, examine the reverse side of the spot; if a very dark blue circle or small metal protrusion appears, a good weld is indicated.

F. Checking Wire Length And Burnback

Wire should stick out of the contact tube 1/8" to 1/4" (3.2 to 6.3 mm). If a burnback has occurred (the wire has burned into the contact tube) the contact tube must be replaced as follows:

1. Shut down the welding power source.
2. Remove gun nozzle.
3. Remove contact tube and cut wire off behind tube.
4. Install new contact tube.
5. Replace nozzle.
6. Check wire length.

Decrease the BURNBACK TIME control setting at least ten percent.

6-3. OVERLOAD PROTECTION (Figure 4-1) - The control circuit in this unit is protected by a fuse F1. Should this fuse open the welding power source would completely shut down.

6-4. TROUBLESHOOTING

A. General

It is assumed that the unit was properly installed according to Section 3 of this manual, the operator is familiar with the function of controls, the welding power source was working properly, and that the trouble is not related to the welding process.

B. Troubleshooting Chart

WARNING: ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Disconnect unit from input power before internally inspecting or servicing.

MOVING PARTS can cause severe injury.

- Keep clear of moving parts.

HOT SURFACES can cause severe burns.

- Allow cooling period before servicing.

Troubleshooting of internal parts to be performed only by qualified persons.

The following chart is designed to diagnose and provide remedies for some of the troubles that may develop in this welding power source.

Use this chart in conjunction with the circuit diagram while performing troubleshooting procedures. If the

trouble is not remedied after performing these procedures, the nearest Factory Authorized Service Station should be contacted. In all cases of equipment malfunction, the manufacturer's recommendations should be strictly followed.

TROUBLE	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Low output; fan motor FM runs slow.	Primary jumper link in wrong position.	Place jumper link in position for primary voltage being used. See Section 3-4.
	Low primary voltage.	Connect welding power source to proper primary input voltage.
Output normal; fan motor FM does not run.	Fan motor FM defective.	Replace fan motor FM.
	Loose connections to fan motor FM.	Tighten connections to fan motor FM.
No output; fan motor FM does not run.	POWER switch S1 defective.	Replace POWER switch S1.
	Line fuse open.	Check and replace line fuses if necessary.
	Loose primary connections.	Check tightness of all primary connections.
	Primary disconnect switch or line circuit breaker open.	Place primary disconnect switch or line circuit breaker in closed position.
	Fuse F1 open.	*Replace fuse F1.
No open-circuit voltage; fan motor FM runs and wire feeds.	Contactor points defective.	Replace points.
	Contactor coil W defective.	Replace contactor coil W.
	Range selector jack plug not secure in receptacle.	Secure plug into receptacle.
No open-circuit voltage; fan motor FM runs and wire does not feed.	Gun trigger defective, or gun trigger leads open.	Replace gun trigger (if applicable) or repair trigger leads.
	Control relay CR1 defective.	Replace relay CR1.
	Plug from gun trigger not secure in receptacle in welding power source.	Secure plug in receptacle.
	Spot panel defective (Spot Weld Models Only).	Replace defective spot panel.
Wire does not feed. Fan motor FM runs and open-circuit voltage is normal.	Control relay CR1 defective.	Replace relay CR1.
	Rectifier SR1 defective.	Replace rectifier SR1.
	Spot panel defective (Spot Weld Models Only).	Replace spot panel.

TROUBLE	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Erratic weld output.	Check leads and contacts of VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT switch S3.	Discoloring of brass contacts could indicate heating caused by loose connections. Replace contact or switch plate.
	Capacitor(s) C6 defective.	Replace capacitor(s) C6.
	Range selector jack plug not secure in receptacle.	Secure plug into receptacle.
	Loose secondary connections.	Secure connections.
Spot Weld Timer and Spot Burnback Timer in-operative. Wire feeds continuously. Output normal.	Spot panel defective (Spot Weld Models Only).	Replace spot panel.

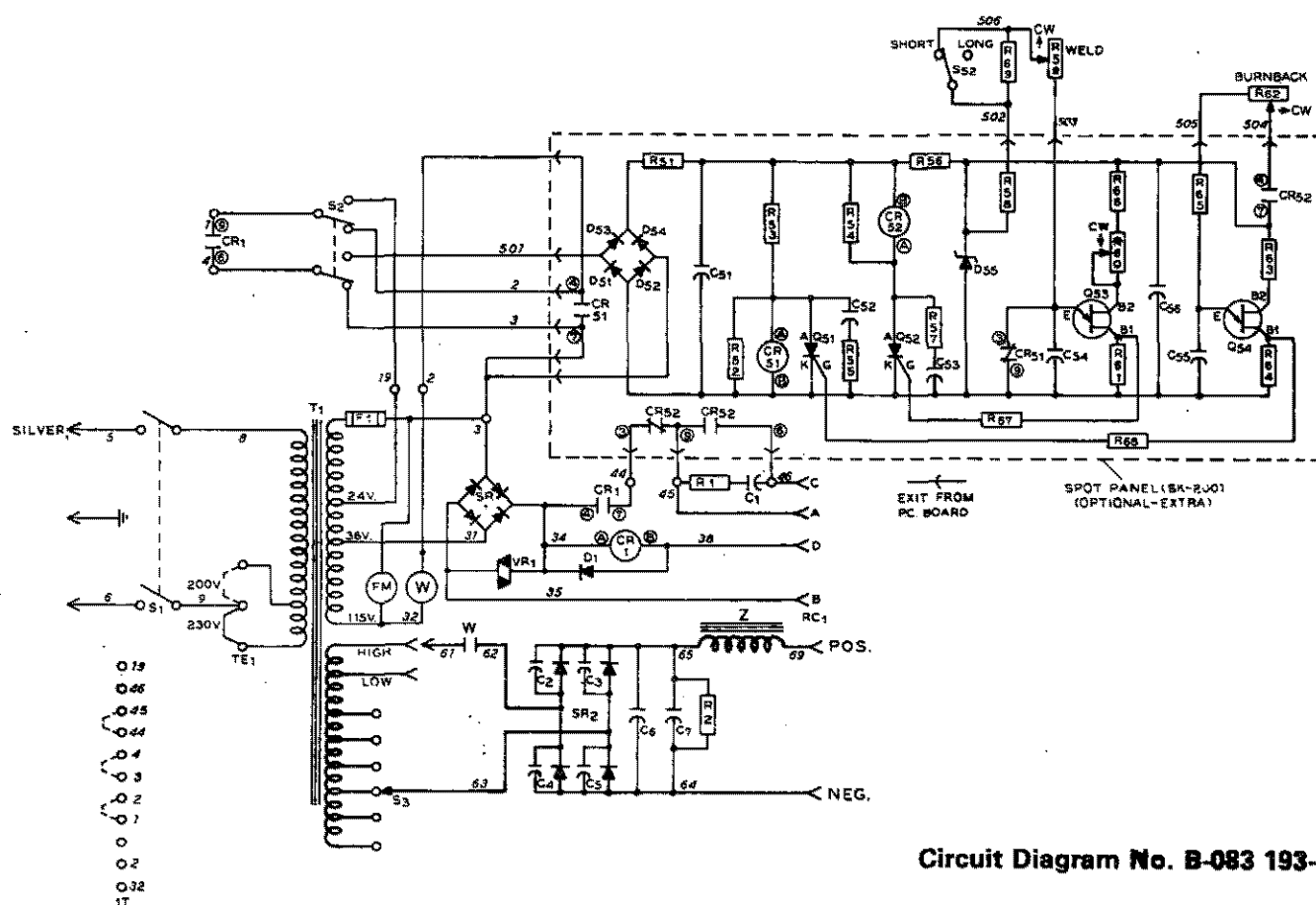


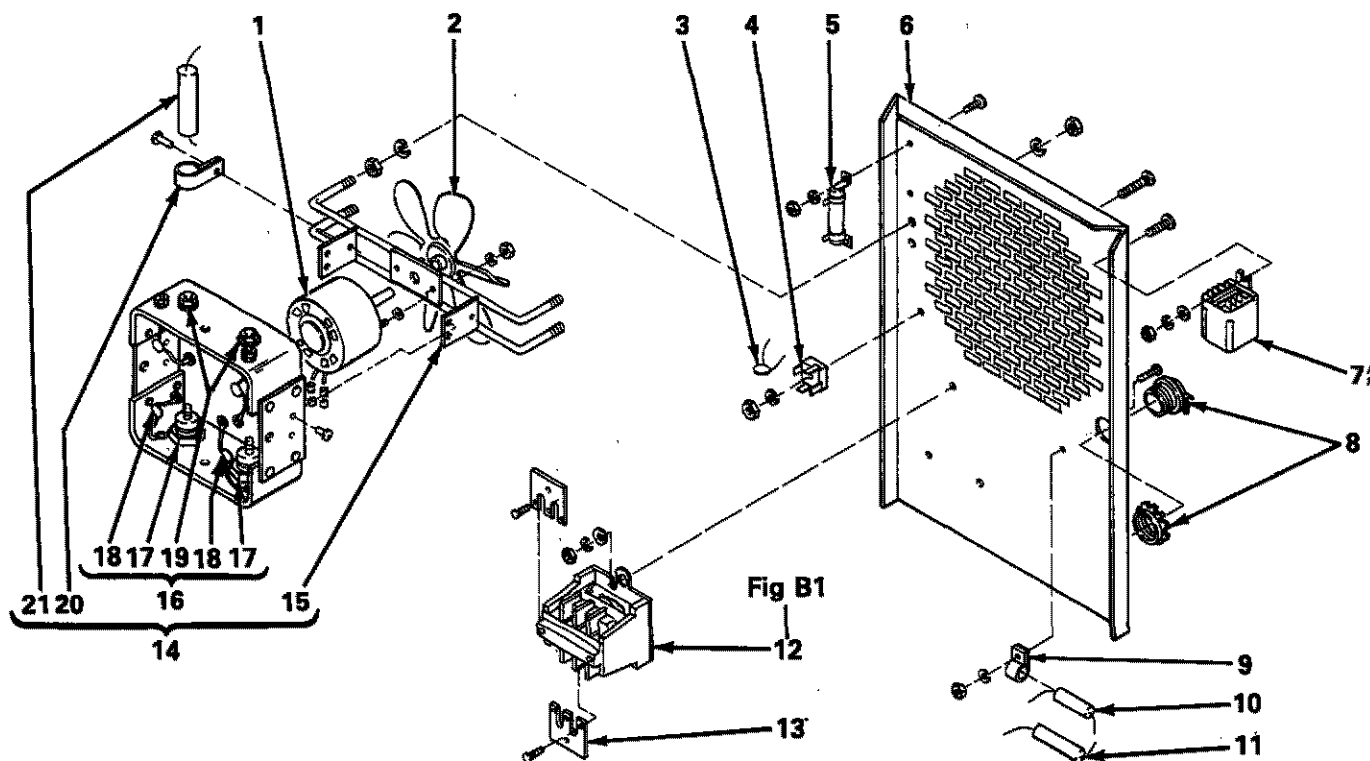
Figure 6-1. Circuit Diagram

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
----------	------------	----------	-------------	----------

Figure B

Panel, Rear W/Components (Fig A Pg 1 Item 11)

1	FM	081 373	MOTOR, 1/15 HP 115 volts ac 60 Hz 3000 rpm	1
2		081 372	BLADE, fan 60 Hz 9 inch 5 wing 20 degree	1
3	VR1	082 722	VARIATOR, 0.6 watt 175 volts dc	1
4	SR1	035 914	RECTIFIER, integrated 30 amp 400 volts	1
5	R2	079 781	RESISTOR, WW fixed 25 watt 50 ohm	1
6		070 803	PANEL, rear	1
7	CR1	052 964	RELAY, enclosed 24 volts dc DPDT	1
8		044 226	CONNECTOR, clamp - cable 1 inch	1
9		010 143	CLAMP, nylon 3/8 dia	1
10	C1	000 339	CAPACITOR, electrolytic 220 uf 50 volts dc	1
11	R1	604 288	RESISTOR, WW fixed 10 watt 2 ohm	1
12	W	032 786	CONTACTOR, 60 amp 3 pole 600 volt (Fig B1 Pg 3)	1
13		000 382	LINK, jumper - contactor	2
14		044 415	RECTIFIER/WINDTUNNEL (consisting of)	1
15		081 678	BRACKET, mtg - fan motor	1
16	SR2	044 414	RECTIFIER, silicon diode (consisting of)	1
17		037 956	DIODE, 275 amp 300 volts straight polarity	2
18	C2-5	031 689	CAPACITOR, ceramic 0.01 uf 500 volts dc	4
19		037 957	DIODE, 275 amp 300 volts reverse polarity	2
20		010 014	CLAMP, 3/4 dia 13/64 hole	1
21	C6	005 159	CAPACITOR, paper - oil 0.5 uf 200 volts dc	1



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Figure B - Panel, Rear W/Components

BE SURE TO PROVIDE MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBERS WHEN ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS.

Item No.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
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Figure B1 032 786 Contactor (Fig B Pg 2 Item 12)

1	035 837	COIL, contactor 115 volts	1
2	*035 836	KIT, point - contact	1

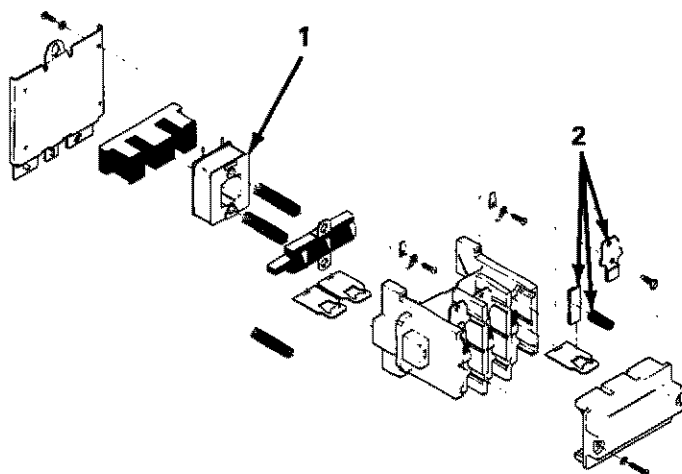
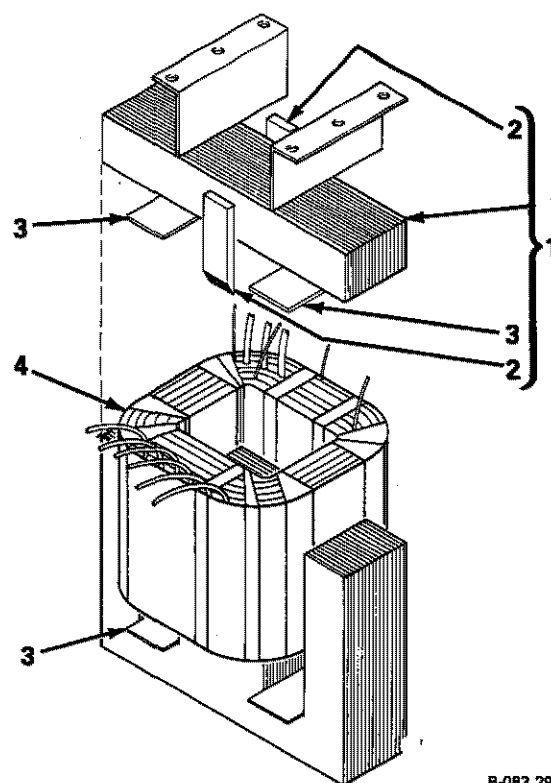


Figure B1 - Contactor

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Figure C - Transformer, Power - Main

Item No.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
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Figure C 070 908 Transformer, Power - Main (Fig A Pg 1 Item 17)

1	070 909	TRANSFORMER SUBASSEMBLY (consisting of)	1
2	028 669	WEDGE, phenolic 5/16 x 1 x 7	2
3	026 345	STRIP, polyester - glass laminate 1/16 x 2 x 3-3/8	4
4	**070 825	COIL, primary/secondary	1

*Recommended Spare Parts.

**Replace At Factory Or Factory Authorized Service Station.

BE SURE TO PROVIDE MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBER WHEN ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS.

June 1981

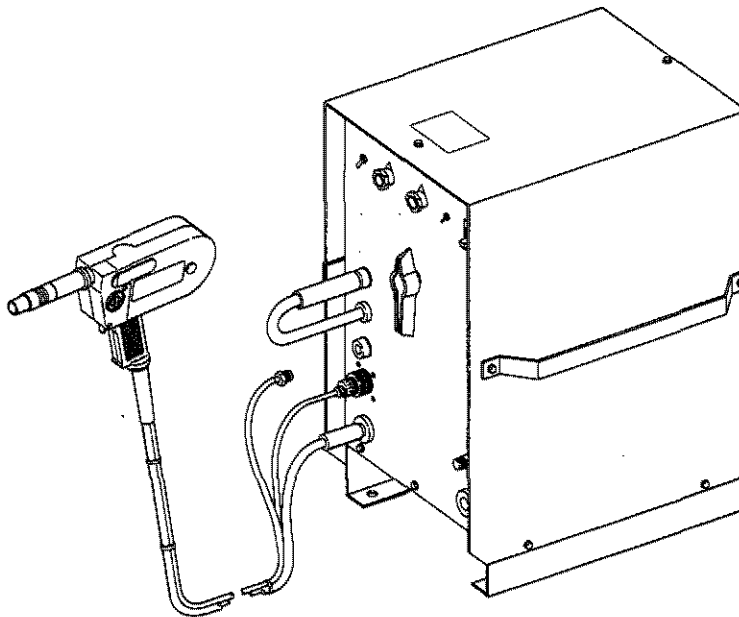
FORM: OM-1539

Effective With Serial No. JB501500

MODEL

SPOOL-MATE 200

SK-200 Spot Panel

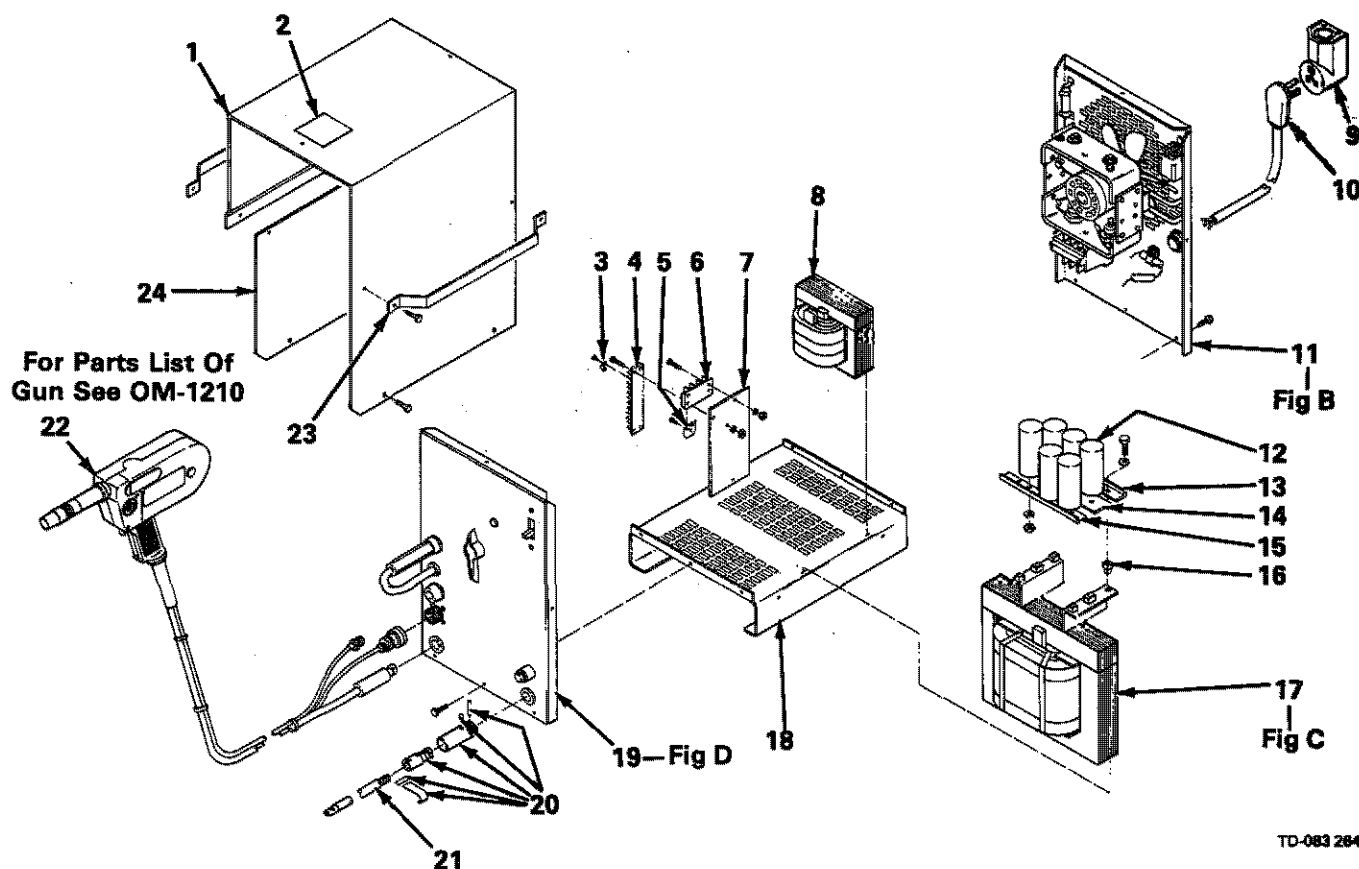


PARTS LIST

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
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Figure A Main Assembly

1		+047 167	WRAPPER	1
2		047 497	LABEL, general precautionary	1
3		601 219	LINK, jumper - terminal block 20 amp	3
4	1T	038 203	BLOCK, terminal - miniature 20 amp	1
5		038 620	LINK, jumper - terminal block 11 pole	1
6	TE1	026 189	BLOCK, terminal 30 amp 3 pole	1
7		070 765	STRIP, mounting - terminal block	1
8	Z	081 716	STABILIZER	1
9		039 778	RECEPTACLE, straight 2P3W 50 amp 250 volts	1
10		047 721	CORD SET, power 250 volts 3 conductor 8 ft	1
11		Figure B	PANEL, rear w/components (Pg 2)	1
12	C7	031 728	CAPACITOR, electrolytic 9000 uf 35 volts dc	6
13		048 091	ANGLE, right hand - mtg capacitor	1
14		048 093	STRIP, center - mtg capacitor	1
15		048 092	ANGLE, left hand - mtg capacitor	1
16		080 509	GROMMET, screw No. 8/10 panel hole 3/16	6
17	T1	070 908	TRANSFORMER, power - main (Fig C Pg 3)	1
18		081 586	BASE	1
19		Figure D	PANEL, front - w/components (Pg 4)	1
20		039 630	PLUG, male - twistlock insulated	1
21		023 100	CABLE, interconnecting - ground clamp	1
22		See Note	SPOOLMATIC 1 gun	1
23		081 588	HANDLE, lifting	2
24		049 150	PANEL, side	1
		1070.941	SK-200 Spot Panel (Fig E Pg 6)	1



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†Optional Equipment.

Figure A - Main Assembly

+ When ordering components originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

NOTE: For complete breakdown of Spoolmatic 1 gun see OM-1210.

BE SURE TO PROVIDE MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBERS WHEN ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS.

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
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Figure D

Panel, Front W/Components (Fig A Pg 1 Item 19)

1		057 608	RECEPTACLE, jack plug - yellow (consisting of)	2
2		039 889	NUT, terminal - yellow	1
3		010 291	WASHER, flat - nylafil 5/8 ID x 1-1/4 OD x 1/8	1
4		604 668	NUT, selflocking - hex 1/2-20	1
5		020 015	RECEPTACLE	1
6		601 881	NUT, hex - jam 1/2-20	1
7	S3	049 280	SWITCH, selector (Fig D1 Pg 5)	1
8	S1	011 629	SWITCH, toggle DPST 30 amp	1
9		026 190	INSULATOR, switch	1
10	RC1	073 326	RECEPTACLE, 4 socket 97-3102-18-4S	1
11		010 907	NUT, locking 1 inch	2
12		070 770	PANEL, front	1
13			NAMEPLATE (order by model and serial numbers)	1
14	POS,NEG	039 628	RECEPTACLE, twistlock - insulated	2
15		046 432	HOLDER, fuse - miniature (consisting of)	1
16		059 139	CAP, fuse holder	1
17	F1	*012 618	FUSE, miniature - glass 5 amp	1
18		006 927	HANDLE, switch - range	1
19		010 647	PIN, spring 5/32 x 1-1/4	1
20		010 290	BUSHING, strain relief 1.09 x 1.03 hole	1
21		049 347	CABLE & PLUG, jack - yellow (consisting of)	1
22		082 067	CABLE	1
23		039 878	PLUG, jack - yellow (consisting of)	1
24		010 521	WIRE, tie	1
25		019 833	STRIP, copper 0.010 x 2-1/2 x 3/4	1
26		602 178	SCREW, set - socket hd 1/4-20 x 3/8	2
27		101 219	PLUG, jack	1
28		026 975	INSULATOR, yellow	1
29		602 160	SCREW, self - tapping fillister hd 8-32 x 1/4	1

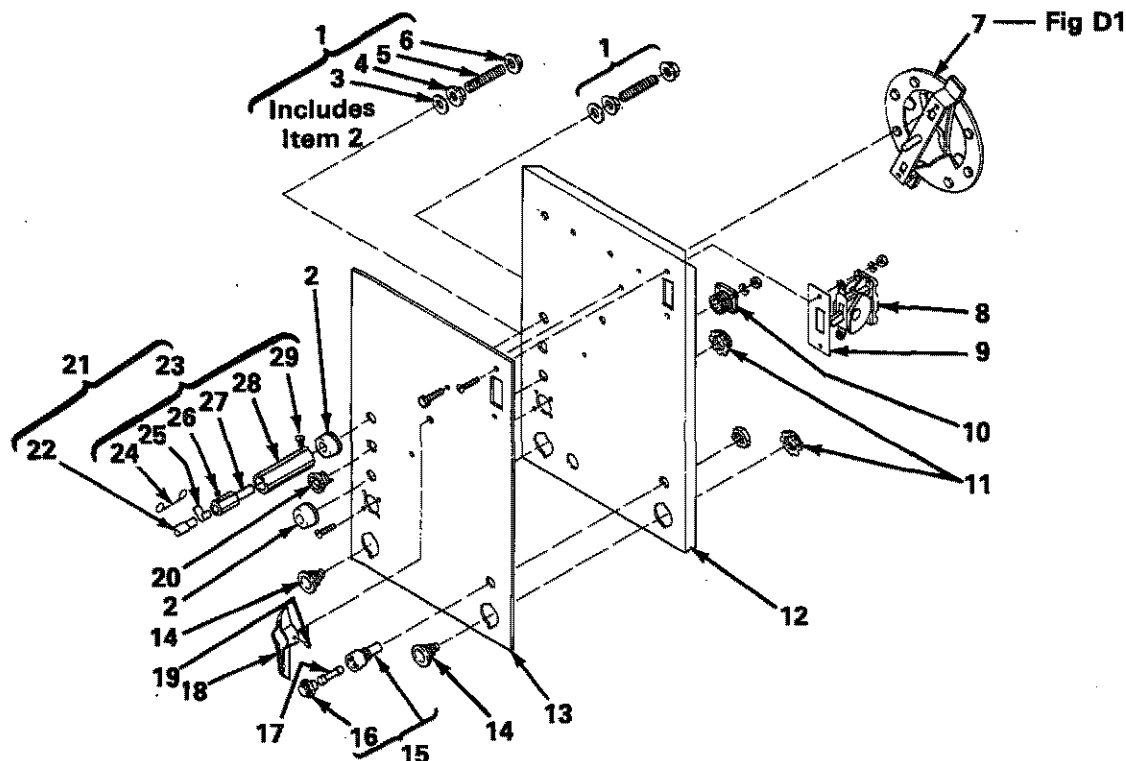


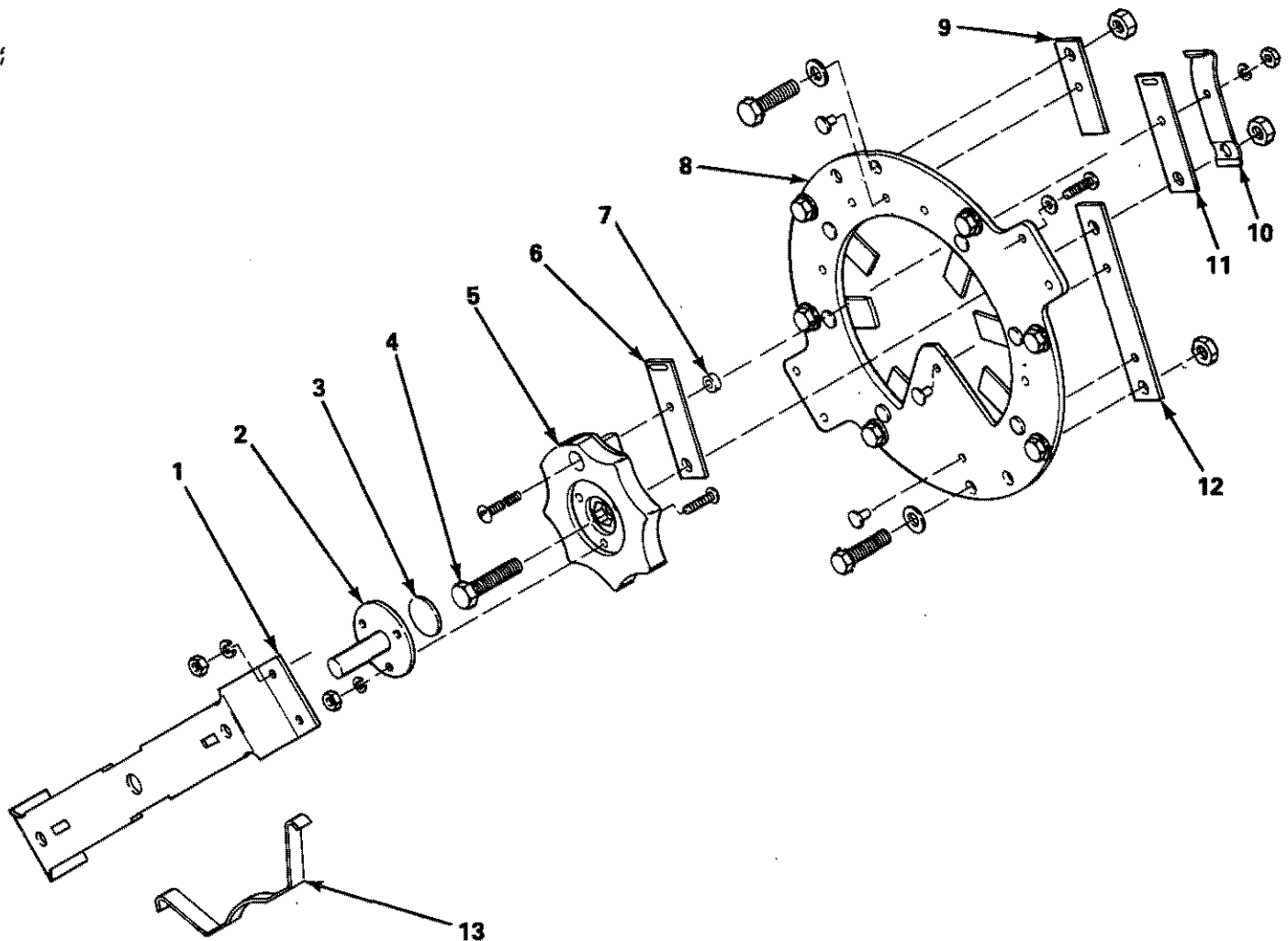
Figure D - Panel, Front W/Components

*Recommended Spare Parts.

BE SURE TO PROVIDE MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBERS WHEN ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS.

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Item No.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
Figure D1 049 280 Switch, Selector (Fig D Pg 4 Item 7)			
1	005 562	BRACKET, mounting - switch	1
2	005 561	SHAFT, rotor	1
3	005 564	INSULATOR, screw - switch	1
4	605 276	SCREW, cap - steel hex hd 1/4-20 x 1-1/4	1
5	005 559	CONTACT BOARD, movable - switch	1
6	005 560	CONTACT, switch - movable	1
7	008 485	SPACER, contact - switch	1
8	005 566	CONTACT BOARD, stationary - switch	1
9	011 644	CONTACT, stationary - switch	7
10	052 405	SPRING, pressure - contact switch	1
11	052 404	CONTACT, movable - switch	1
12	005 557	BUS BAR, switch - range	1
13	005 558	SPRING, selector - switch	1



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Figure D1 - Switch, Selector

BE SURE TO PROVIDE MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBERS WHEN ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS.

CERTAIN NON CRITICAL PARTS LISTED BELOW MAY DIFFER FROM THOSE USED ON THE CIRCUIT CARD IN YOUR UNIT, BUT WILL SERVE AS SUITABLE REPLACEMENTS.

Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
Figure E 070 941 SK-200 (Spot Panel)			
	070 766	BRACKET, mounting - circuit card	1
	073 756	STAND-OFF, 6-32 x 5/8 lg x 1/4 hex	4
	024 366	KNOB	2
	082 168	CIRCUIT CARD ASSEMBLY, w/switch (consisting of)	1
S2	011 611	SWITCH, toggle DPDT 15 amp 125 volts	1
C51,56	031 633	CAPACITOR, electrolytic 80 uf 25 volts dc	2
C52,53	031 643	CAPACITOR, ceramic 0.01 uf 500 volts dc	2
C54	032 943	CAPACITOR, tantalum 4.7 uf 35 volts dc	1
C54	032 820	CAPACITOR, electrolytic 2.2 uf 35 volts dc	1
C55	032 943	CAPACITOR, tantalum 4.7 uf 35 volts dc	1
CR51	032 944	RELAY, 12 volts dc DPDT	1
CR52	032 945	RELAY, 24 volts dc DPDT	1
	032 946	SOCKET, relay	2
D51-54	026 202	DIODE, 1 ampere 400 volts straight polarity	4
D55	037 243	DIODE, zener 18 volts 1 watt	1
Q51,52	022 135	THYRISTOR, 4 amp 200 volts	2
Q53,54	037 289	TRANSISTOR, unijunction 50MA 35 volts	2
R51	030 055	RESISTOR, carbon 2 watt 10 ohm	1
R52,54,65	030 024	RESISTOR, carbon 0.5 watt 1000 ohm	3
R53	030 630	RESISTOR, WW fixed 11 watt 100 ohm	1
R55,57	030 937	RESISTOR, carbon 0.5 watt 10 ohm	2
R56	030 709	RESISTOR, carbon 1 watt 150 ohm	1
R58	030 004	RESISTOR, carbon 0.5 watt 10K ohm	1
R59	030 738	POTENTIOMETER, carbon 1 turn 2 watt 500K ohm	1
R60	030 145	POTENTIOMETER, carbon 1 turn 0.25 watt 2000 ohm	1
R61,64	030 025	RESISTOR, carbon 0.5 watt 100 ohm	2
R62	030 131	POTENTIOMETER, carbon 1 turn 2 watt 50K ohm	1
R63	030 853	RESISTOR, carbon 0.5 watt 2200 ohm	1
R66	030 024	RESISTOR, carbon 0.5 watt 1000 ohm	1
R67,68	030 025	RESISTOR, carbon 0.5 watt 100 ohm	2
R69	032 819	RESISTOR, carbon 0.5 watt 390K ohm	1
S52	011 770	SWITCH, toggle SPDT 5 amp 125 volts	1

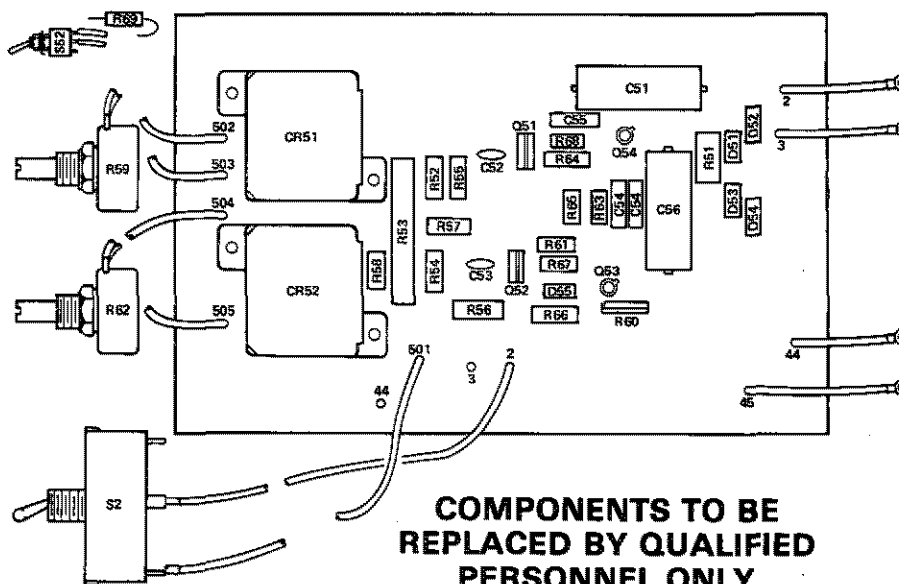


Figure E - Circuit Card Assembly, W/Switch

Ref: TA-058 704-B

****Circuit Card Assembly is available on an exchange basis. Contact Distributor for details.
BE SURE TO PROVIDE MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBERS WHEN ORDERING REPLACEMENT PARTS.**

