USER'S MANUAL
No. 990-290
Revision D, January 2002

UNITEK PECO™
WORLD LEADER IN RESISTANCE WELDING

875DP/500DP/500HV DUAL PULSE STORED ENERGY RESISTANCE WELDING POWER SUPPLIES

Model	Stock No.	Model	Stock No.
875DP	1-253-XX	875DPS	1-257-XX
875DP/208	1-253-XX-01	875DPS/208	1-257-XX-01
875DP/230	1-253-XX-02	875DPS/230	1-257-XX-02
875DP/100	1-253-XX-03	875DPS/100	1-257-XX-03
500DP	1-251-XX	500DPS	1-255-XX
500DP/208	1-251-XX-01	500DPS/208	1-255-XX-01
500DP/230	1-251-XX-02	500DPS/230	1-255-XX-02
500DP/100	1-251-XX-03	500DPS/100	1-255-XX-03
500HV	1-252-XX	500HVS	1-256-XX
500HV/208	1-252-XX-01	500HVS/208	1-256-XX-01
500HV/230	1-252-XX-02	500HVS/230	1-256-XX-02
500HV/100	1-252-XX-03	500HVS/100	1-256-XX-03

Units with the built-in Weld Sentry Option also require User's Manual No. 990-291.

Revision Record

Revision	EO	Date	Basis of Revision
A	17280	12/19/97	1. Correct/clarify calibration procedures. 2. Add operating features.
B	17678	11/3/98	Specify output load for HV500 Models.
C	18578	11/14/00	1. Add Declaration of Conformity. 2. Add tolerance to pulse output voltage. 3. Clarify operation of relay outputs.
D	19146	01/02	1. Add Unitek Peco™ name 2. Update manual

FOREWORD

Thank you for purchasing a Unitek Peco™ 875DP/500DP/500HV Dual Pulse Resistance Welding Power Supply.

Upon receipt of your equipment, please thoroughly inspect it for shipping damage prior to its installation. Should there be any damage, please immediately contact the shipping company to file a claim, and notify Unitek Miyachi Corporation at:

1820 South Myrtle Avenue
P.O. Box 5033
Monrovia, CA 91017-7133
Telephone: (626) 303-5676
FAX: (626) 358-8048
e-mail: info@unitekmiyachi.com

The purpose of this manual is to supply operating and maintenance personnel with the information needed to properly and safely operate and maintain the 875DP/500DP/500HV Dual Pulse Resistance Welding Power Supply.

We have made every effort to ensure that the information in this manual is accurate and adequate.

Should questions arise, or if you have suggestions for improvement of this manual, please contact us at the above location/numbers.

Unitek Miyachi Corporation is not responsible for any loss due to improper use of this product.

SAFETY NOTES

This instruction manual describes how to operate, maintain and service the 875DP/500DP/500HV Dual Pulse Resistance Welding Power Supply, and provides instructions relating to its SAFE use. Procedures described in this manual MUST be performed, as detailed, by QUALIFIED and TRAINED personnel.

For SAFETY, and to effectively take advantage of the full capabilities of the tester, please read these instruction manuals before attempting to use the workstation.

Procedures other than those described in this manual or not performed as prescribed in it, may expose personnel to electrical hazards.

After reading this manual, retain it for future reference when any questions arise regarding the proper and SAFE operation of the tester.

Please note the following conventions used in this manual:

WARNING: Comments marked this way warn the reader of actions which, if not followed, might result in immediate death or serious injury.

CAUTION: Comments marked this way warn the reader of actions which, if not followed, might result in either damage to the equipment, or injury to the individual if subject to long-term exposure to the indicated hazard.

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UNITEK MIYACHI CORPORATION

Declaration of Conformity

Directive(s):	EMC
Applied Standard(s):	EN50081-2, EN50082-1, EN55011, IEC 801-2, IEC 801-3, IEC 801-4
Type of Equipment:	Resistance Welding Power Supply Equipment
Model No(s).:	500DP/100, 500DPS/100, 500DP, 500DPS,500DP/230, 500DPS/230 500DP/208, 500DPS/208
Authorized Representative within European Community	Weld Equip Sales BV Engelseweg 217 Postbus 164 5700 AD Helmond HOLLAND
Manufacturer's Name and Address:	Unitek Miyachi Corporation

UNITEK MIYACHI CORPORATION

Declaration of Conformity

Directive(s)	EMC, LOW VOLTAGE MACHINERY
Type of Equipment:	Resistance Welding Power Supply Equipment
Applied Standards:	EN50081-2,EN50082-1,EN55011,IEC 801-2,IEC 801-3 IEC 801-4,EN60204-1,EN50063
Model Nos.:	875DP/100,875DPS/100,875DP,875DPS,875DP/230 875DPS/230,875DP/208,875DPS/208P
Authorized Representative Within European Community:	Weld Equip Sales BV Engelseweg 217 Postbus 164 5700 AD Helmond HOLLAND
Manufacturer's Name and Address:	UNITEK MIYACHI CORPORATION 1820 South Myrtle Avenue Monrovia, CA 91017 U.S.A.

Based on the Declaration of Conformity Certificates issued by the test laboratories, I declare that the equipment specified above conforms to the listed directive and standards.

Place: Monrovia, CA

Robert J. Wallish
Signature

Robert J. Wallish
Full Name

Director of Quality Assurance
Title

Date: December 16, 1996

Mark G. Rodighiero
Signature

Mark G. Rodighiero
Full Name

Vice President, Engineering
Title

CHAPTER 1
SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Applications

The 875DP (figure 1-1) is a versatile, 875 watt-second stored energy, capacitor discharge, dual pulse power supply which can effectively solve most precision, small parts, resistance welding problems. Its exclusive, context sensitive, User Help Screens quickly guide the user through even the most complex program.

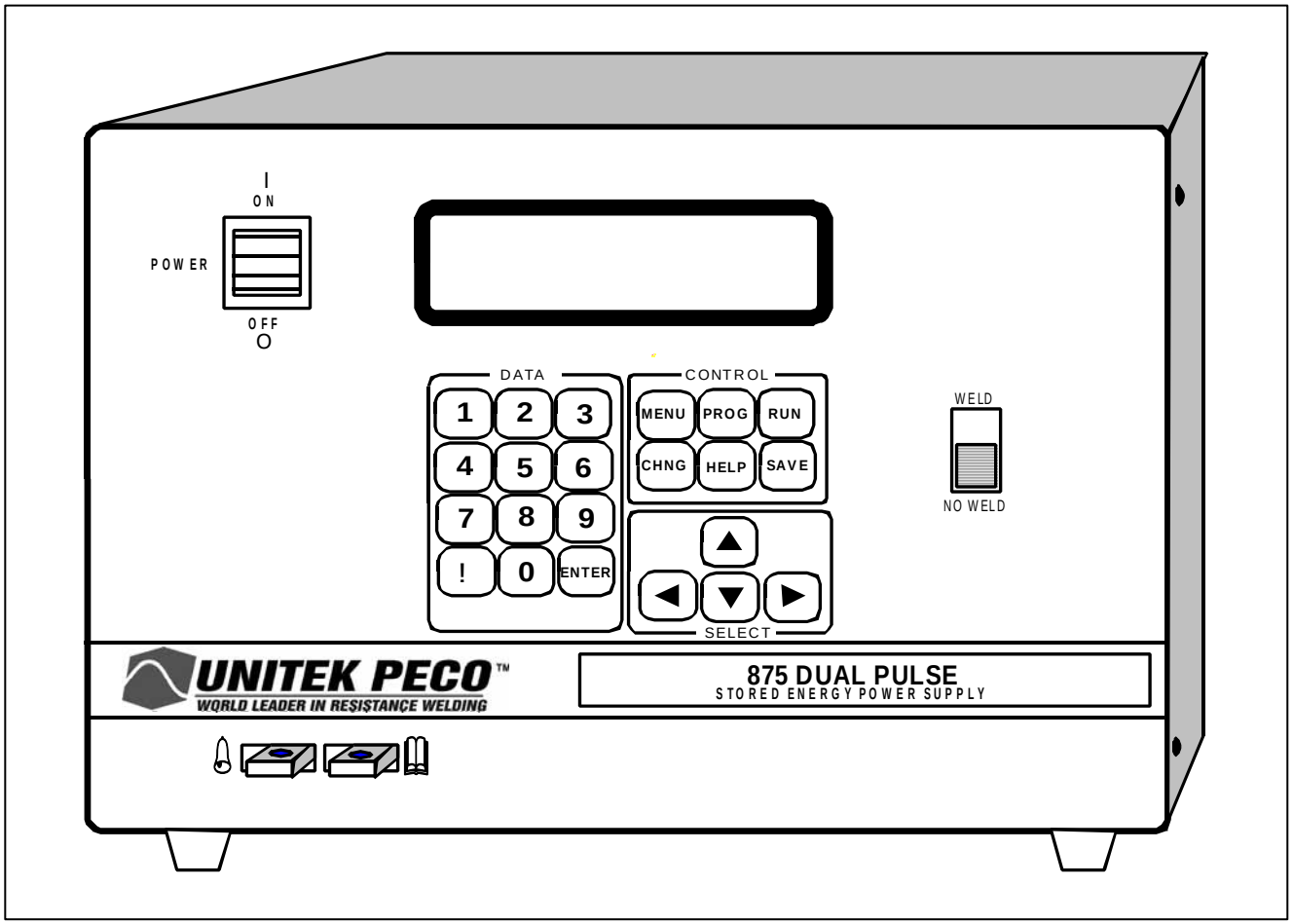


Figure 1-1. 875DP Dual Pulse Resistance Welding Power Supply

Unitek Peco's Schedule Protection feature protects Schedules from unauthorized or inadvertent changes. One of its 16 schedules serves as a scratch-pad which anyone can use to perform occasional jobs without jeopardizing the integrity of the production line. The exclusive Weld Fire Lockout feature guarantees that weld quality is independent of line voltage fluctuations and the speed at which the power supply is operated.

Dual Pulse Welding, an exclusive and unique feature of Unitek Peco power supplies, improves weld quality and eliminates weld splash. *Dual Pulse* means each weld is performed with two pulses with independent energy levels. The first pulse is used to displace the plating or contamination and reforms the surface so that it is in intimate contact with the electrode. The second pulse welds the base metals. The Automatic Step feature can be used to step to a new schedule, after a preset number of welds, in order to compensate for electrode wear.

The 500DP, a modification of the 875DP, uses a different output transformer which provides 500 watt-seconds. The 500HV provides 500 watt-seconds and uses an output transformer whose output voltage is double that of the 500DP. The 500HV is frequently used in honeycomb welding and/or in those applications which use handpieces whose cable lengths exceed 5 feet. Except for those specifications which are directly related to energy rating and/or output pulse characteristics, the 500DP and 500HV are identical to the 875DP.

The optional built-in Unitek Peco Weld Sentry adds a weld monitoring capability to the 875DP which improves Process Control by detecting subtle changes in voltage, current, and power. The Remote Schedule Feature allows the 875DP to reliably select weld schedules in automated applications. The 875DP can be used with manual, user actuated, or air actuated weld heads.

The 875DP is a multi-voltage unit designed for operation at 100, 115, 208, or 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz.

Features

- Multi-function, microprocessor control with 16 discrete weld schedules provides repeatable process control and is compatible with air or manually actuated weld heads. Facilitates multiple applications at a single work station and protects weld schedules from changes by unauthorized personnel.

- Dual pulse welding eliminates weld splash. Improves weld quality especially when welding plated materials.

- Four weld functions are available:
  - Basic
  - Dual Pulse
  - Rollspot (seam weld)
  - Sequence Repeat

- User-friendly programming serves as a built-in manual which quickly guides users through the most complex programs. Built-in software utilities make it easy to copy schedules and calibrate the power supply.

- An optional built-in Weld Sentry integrates into user SPC system which simplifies data collection and statistical analysis.

- Remote schedule selection simplifies use in automated systems. Remote external inputs connector accepts control signals for: Emergency Stop, Remote Weld Inhibit, and Remote Weld Schedule Selection.

- The chain schedule feature allows up to 15 schedules to be chained together in a user specified sequence.

- The automatic step feature increases electrode life and reduces downtime for electrode dressing by automatically changing weld energy to compensate for electrode wear.

- Schedule protection and system security features protects weld schedules, except Schedule 0, from changes by unauthorized personnel.

- Power-up schedule selection allows any of the 16 schedules, or the last schedule used, to be specified as the default power-up schedule.

- The digital display allows operators to set welding energy accurately and quickly.

- The 875DP is compatible with manually actuated weld heads and air actuated heads with 1-level or 2-level footswitches.

- The 875DP is compatible with force fired and non-force fired weld heads. Squeeze (delay) time adjustable from 0 to 9.9 seconds. An end cycle buzzer sounds at the end of each weld sequence as a signal to the operator to release the foot pedal.

- There are two output relays which can be used to provide status signals to external devices. One relay can also be used to control a second 24 or 115 VAC air actuated weld head.

- The built-in weld counters allow you to control events which are a function of the number of welds which have been made.

- The firing circuit uses single pole, double pole or optical firing (pressure) switches.

- Weld fire lockout helps prevent poor welds caused by firing the power supply before the capacitor bank is properly charged or discharged.

- The foot switch weld abort safety feature causes the power supply to abort the welding process if the operator releases the footswitch, on an air actuated system, before the end of the welding sequence.

- The line failure turndown safety feature discharges the capacitor bank when input power is interrupted.

- The 875DP is protected from radio frequency interference and electromagnetic interference to ensure reliable operation even in high electrical noise environments. Input switch debounce circuitry eliminates false triggering.

CHAPTER 2
INSTALLATION

Location

Install the power supply in a well-ventilated area that is free from dirt and moisture. Allow sufficient clearance around the sides and rear of the unit so that cooling air may flow properly. Position the power supply as close as practical to the weld head.

Power Line

CAUTION: Do not connect the line cord at this time.

This power supply was wired for the specific input line voltage marked on the line cord at the factory. The standard unit is wired for 115 VAC. Reconnection for operation at another voltage may be made by a qualified technician. Refer to Chapter 7 under *Modifications and Calibration.*

Welding Cables

Position the power supply on the work bench approximately 5 inches behind the weld head. Use the cables furnished with the weld head to connect the terminals on the back of the weld head to the appropriate terminals on the front of the output transformer. Convention is to connect the lower electrode of the weld head or hand-piece to the (+) output terminal and the upper electrode to the (-) output terminal of the power supply. If the weld head cables are unserviceable, use the following criteria in selecting new cables:

- Use No. 2 AWG welding cables, or No. 2/0 AWG welding cables if the cables are more than 12 inches long. The diameter of the cables should be as large as practical.
- Use the shortest possible welding cables. It is not uncommon to have losses up to 50% per foot for No. 6 cable and 20% for No. 2 cable.

To reduce energy losses, follow these recommendations:

- Route cables so that they do not surround magnetic materials such as air solenoids, tooling, or steel weld heads (see figure 2-1).

- Tape cables together to minimize the inductive losses. A separation of weld cables surrounding an area of one square foot could result in losses of up to 65% (figure 2-1).

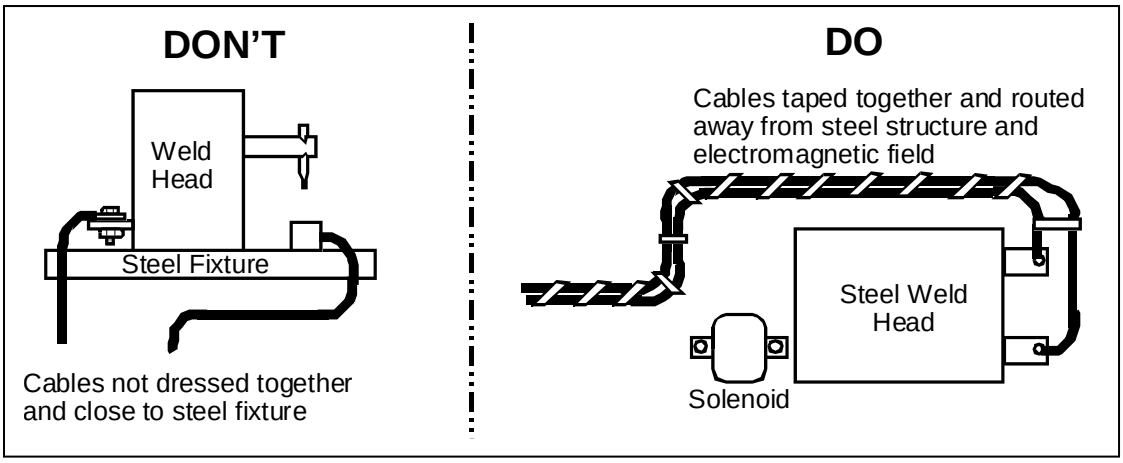


Figure 2-1. Cable Routing Examples

- Bolt connections directly together. Do not place washers between the terminals of the output transformer and the terminals of the cables. Tighten connections securely, they must be free from oxidation, dirt and/or grease (see figure 2-2).

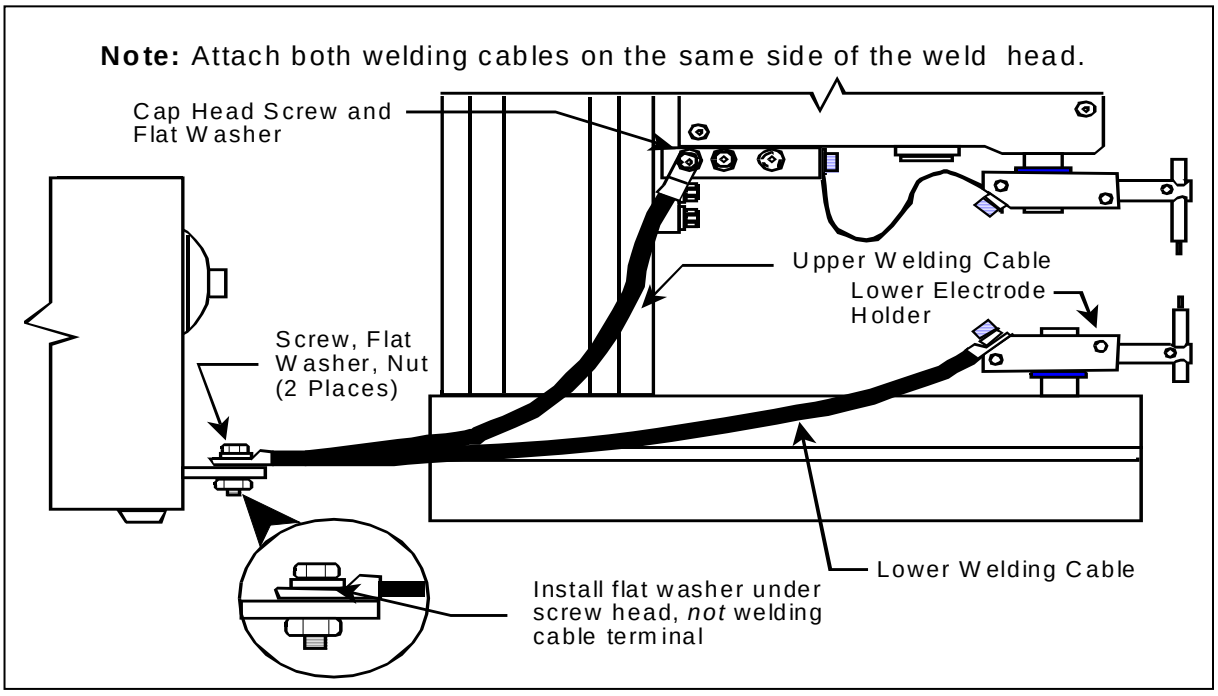


Figure 2-2. Terminal Connection Examples

Rear Panel Components

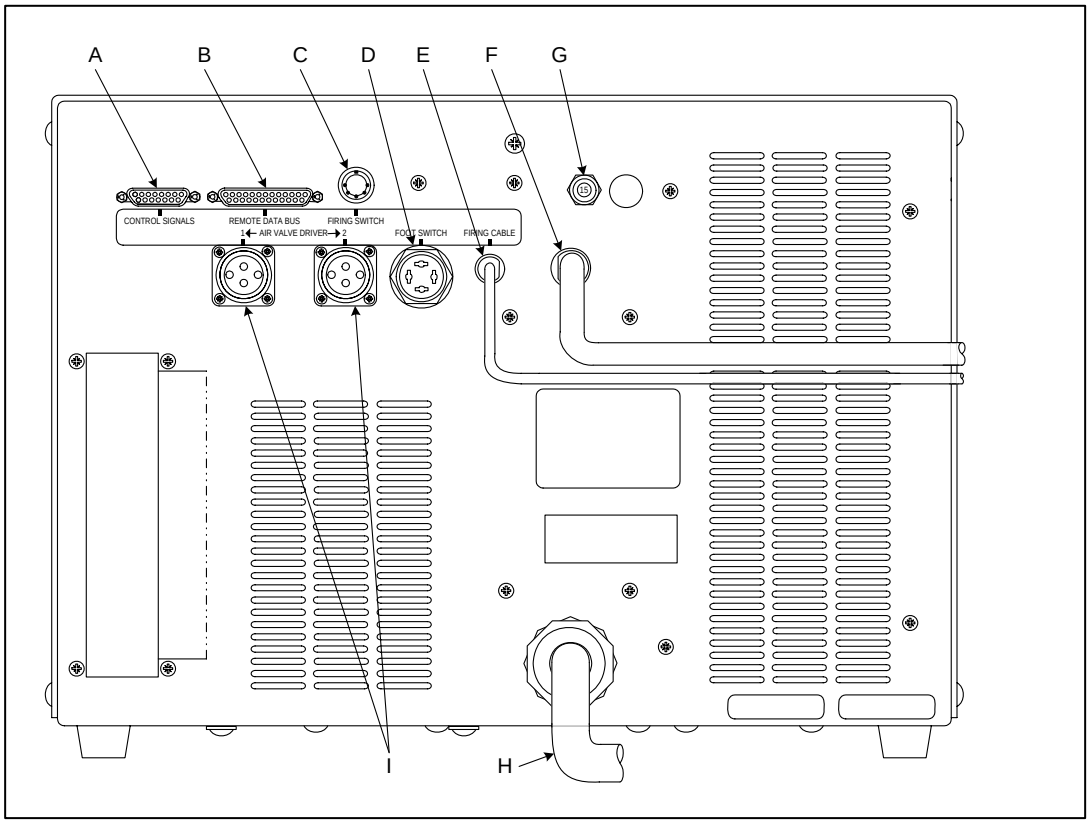


Figure 2-3. Rear Panel of the 875DP/500DP/500HV

(A) CIRCUIT BREAKER(S) - is used to protect the incoming power line.

(B) INPUT POWER CABLE - 5 foot cable is terminated with the appropriate 115 or 230 volt plug. The standard plug for the 115 VAC power supply a NEMA 5-15P rated for 15 amps.

(C) FIRING CABLE - 4 foot cable is used to connect the power supply to the Force Firing Switch in all Unitek Peco Weld Heads and Handpieces.

(D) FOOTSWITCH RECEPTACLE - Used to connect either a 1 Level or 2 Level Unitek Peco Footswitch. Footswitches are only used with air or electrically actuated weld heads.

(E) FIRING SWITCH - 5 pin receptacle is used to connect the Power Supply to Weld Heads with either a 3 wire Firing Switch or an Optical Switch.

(F) AIR VALVE DRIVER 1 - Provides either 24 or 115 volts (AC) to Unitek Peco air actuated weld heads. AIR VALVE DRIVER 2 is an optional output which is used to control a second air actuated weld head.

(G) REMOTE DATA BUS - 25 pin, sub-miniature "D" connector used to interface with other Unitek Peco devices.

(H) CONTROL SIGNALS - 15 pin, sub-miniature "D" connector used for Remote Schedule Selection. See Chapter 10.

(I) OUTPUT POWER CABLE - 5 foot cable is used to connect the power supply to the external transformer.

Firing Switch Connections

Connect the weld head or hand-piece to the appropriate firing cable or switch located on the rear panel of the power supply.

Mechanical Firing Switch

Unitek Peco weld heads and hand-pieces are force fired and have two-pin firing switch connectors which can be connected directly to the mating connector of the MECHANICAL FIRING SWITCH located on the rear panel of the power supply.

Users of manually actuated weld heads which do not have force firing switches must connect the two pins in the mechanical firing switch to an external switch in order to initiate the power supply.

Air actuated weld heads which do not have force firing switches rely on the squeeze time to ensure that the weld head has time to close and apply the proper force to the workpieces. Use the squeeze time option and select NO FIRING SWITCH from the Options Menu (refer to Chapter 3).

Optical Firing Switch

Users of weld heads with pressure switches using a 3-wire switch or an optical device should use the OPTICAL FIRING SWITCH receptacle located on the rear panel of the power supply (refer to Appendix A under *Initiation Switch).*

3-Wire Firing Switches

Users of weld heads with single pole, double throw, 3-wire pressure switches should also use the OPTICAL FIRING SWITCH connector. The power supply will automatically detect that the system is using a 3-wire switch if Pin 2 is low at power-up.

Air Actuated Weld Head Connections

Solenoid valve/regulator assemblies which are separate from the weld head, such as the Unitek Peco Models 80, or 82 Thinline Weld Heads, should be mounted at a convenient location on the bench.

Connect the inlet port on the air valve (solenoid) to a *properly filtered air supply* (65 psig maximum). Use 0.25-inch OD x 0.17" I.D. plastic hose with a rated burst pressure of 250 psi to connect the outlet ports of the solenoid/regulator assembly to the flow controls on the air cylinders. Figure 2-4 illustrates a typical single regulator installation for a Unitek Peco Series 80 Weld Head. Turn the regulator(s) fully counter-clockwise to ensure minimum air pressure. Turn on the air supply. Repair leaks if necessary.

All Thinline weld heads are capable of cycling at a rate of 1 weld per second, *provided that the tubing between pressure regulators and the air cylinder is kept as short as possible.* Increasing the length of the tubing produces very sluggish mechanical motion. *Do not use lubrication on the input air line* because, as the internal seals on the air cylinder wear, lubricating oil will leak past these seals and contaminate the electrode and the workpiece with a fine oil mist. Once every six months or every 1 million operations, whichever occurs first, remove the top flow control valve and place two drops of light machine oil in the top of the air cylinder.

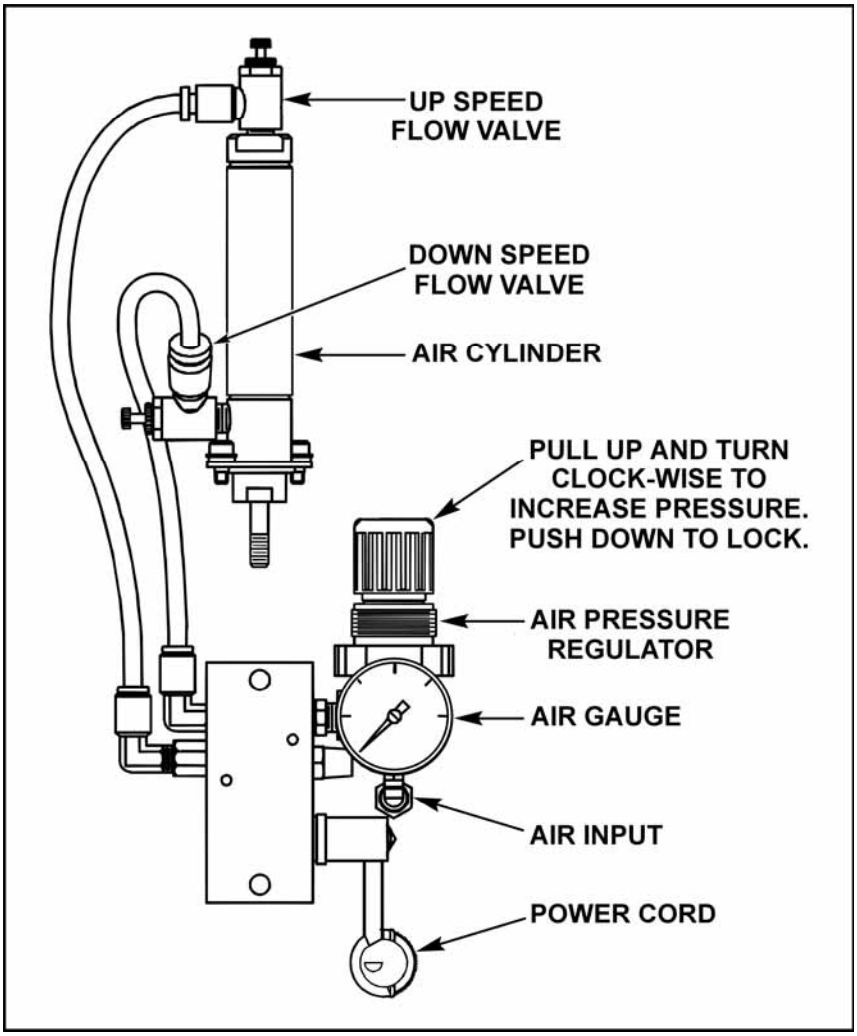


Figure 2-4. Typical Solenoid Air Valve Assembly with a Single Regulator

Air Valve Driver

Connect the solenoid air valve to the AIR VALVE DRIVER 1 receptacle located on the rear panel of the power supply. Weld heads with 4-pin 24/115 VAC connectors can be plugged directly into the power supply. Weld Heads with standard 115 volt plugs (NEMA 5-15P) require an adapter, Unitek Peco Model VDAC, Valve Driver Adapter Cable. When the connection has been made, the power supply will automatically recognize that an air head has been connected.

Non Unitek Peco Air Actuated Weld Heads

Users of air actuated weld heads not manufactured by Unitek Peco should connect the air solenoid valve on the head or regulator valve assembly to either the appropriate 24 volt or 115 volt pins of the receptacle on the rear of the power supply. Refer to Appendix A under *Control Signals* for detailed information.

Air Actuated Weld Heads without Force Firing Switches

Users of air actuated weld heads not having force firing switches must use sufficient squeeze time to allow the head to close and to apply the proper force to the workpieces.

Second Air Head

Connect the solenoid air valve of a second air actuated Unitek Peco weld head to the AIR VALVE DRIVER 2 receptacle. *Only weld heads with 4-pin 24 VAC connectors can be plugged directly into the power supply.*

Users of air actuated weld heads not manufactured by Unitek Peco should connect the air solenoid valve on the head, or regulator valve assembly, to the appropriate 24 volt pins of the receptacle on the rear of the power supply. Refer to Appendix A under *Control Signals* for detailed information.

Footswitch

Connect either a 1-Level or 2-Level Footswitch to the FOOTSWITCH receptacle located on the rear panel. The power supply will automatically recognize which type Unitek Peco Footswitch has been connected.

1-Level Footswitch

When the operator fully depresses the 1-level footswitch, the power supply will energize the air valve on the weld head. The upper electrode will close and apply force to the workpiece. If the operator releases the footswitch before the weld head applies the preset firing force, the power supply will remove the voltage from the air valve and the upper electrode will return to the open position.

If the FOOTSWITCH WELD ABORT option has been set to ON by changing the status on the OPTIONS menu, the welding sequence will be terminated if the footswitch is released before the welding sequence is completed.

If the FOOTSWITCH WELD ABORT option has been set to OFF, the welding process will continue to its conclusion, regardless of the position of the footswitch, once the preset firing force has been applied to the workpiece by the upper electrode of the weld head.

2-Level Footswitch

When a 2-level footswitch is pressed to the first level, the weld head will close and apply force to the workpiece. At this point, if the operator does not press further (harder) and actuate the second level, the footswitch can be released so that the workpiece can be re-positioned. Once the second level has been actuated, a 2-level footswitch will operate in the same manner as a 1-level footswitch.

Remote Schedule Selection

A 15-pin, subminiature D-type CONTROL SIGNALS connector, located on the rear panel, is provided for seven single-pole inputs which are used to:

- Remotely select Weld Schedules 1 through 15 in a binary sequence.
- Remotely inhibit (prevent) the flow of weld current, which is the same function provided by the front panel WELD/NO WELD Switch.
- Invoke the emergency stop condition, which abruptly terminates the welding sequence. Refer to Appendix A, under *Control Signals*, for detailed connector information.

Relay Outputs

Two output relays can be used to provide status (timing) signals to external devices. They can also provide an on (closed) state during a Run state or if there is an alarm.

Relay 1 can also be used to control a second 24 VAC air actuated weld head. (Refer to Air Actuated Weld Head Connections for the appropriate hook-up connections and figure 4-5 for appropriate jumper connections.)

Relay 2 can provide a 5 to 50 VDC signal.

When used to provide status (timing) signals, the relays can be independently programmed as follows:

- In Basic Mode, each relay can be programmed on (closed) or off (open) during either of the two weld periods.
- In Roll Spot Mode, each relay can be programmed on (closed) or off (open) during either of the two weld periods or during the cool period (between each spot weld cycle).
- In Repeat Mode, each relay can be programmed on (closed) or off (open) during either of the two weld periods or during the off period (between each Repeat cycle).

In all of the above cases, if the relay is programmed to be on (closed), it will close at the beginning of the scheduled period and open at the end of that period. If scheduled to be closed during any successive periods, it will not open at the end of the first period, but will remain closed during both (or all) periods for which it is scheduled to be closed.

Interconnection Diagram

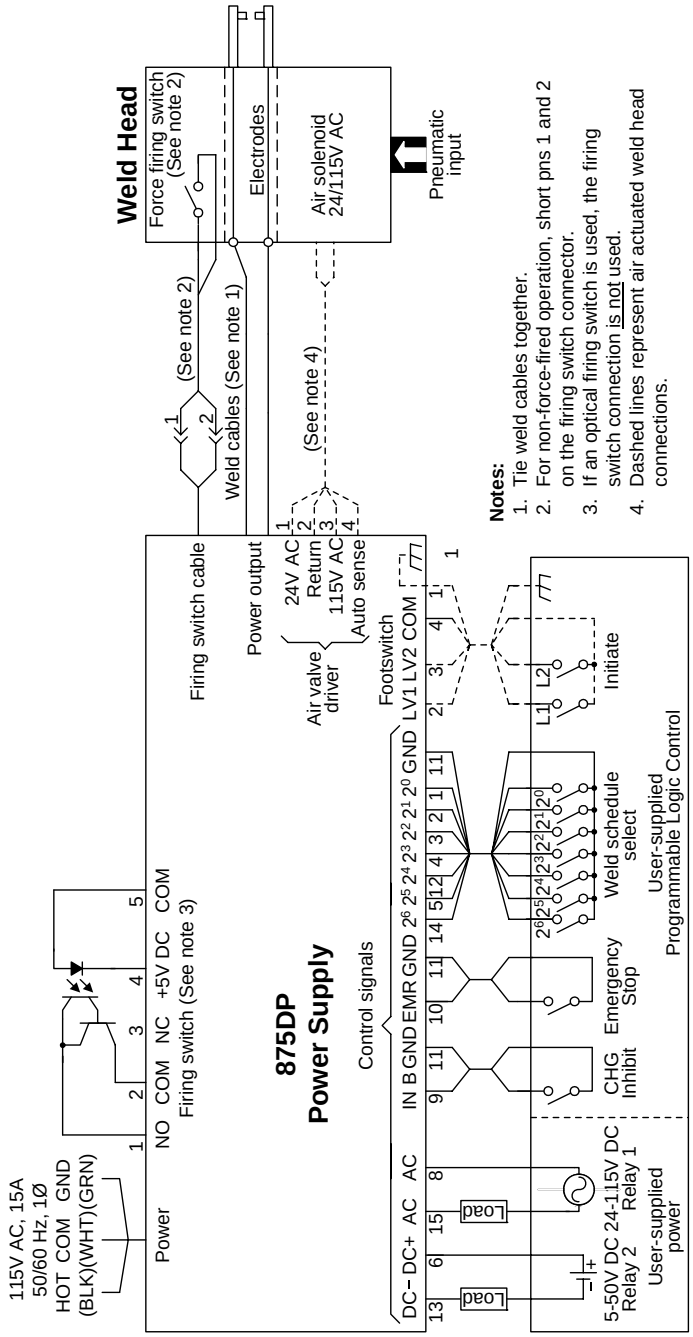


Figure 2-5. 875DP Equipment Interconnection Diagram

CHAPTER 3
OPERATING CONTROLS AND SCREENS

Operating Controls

Figure 3-1 illustrates the layout of the operating controls on the front panel of the 875DP.

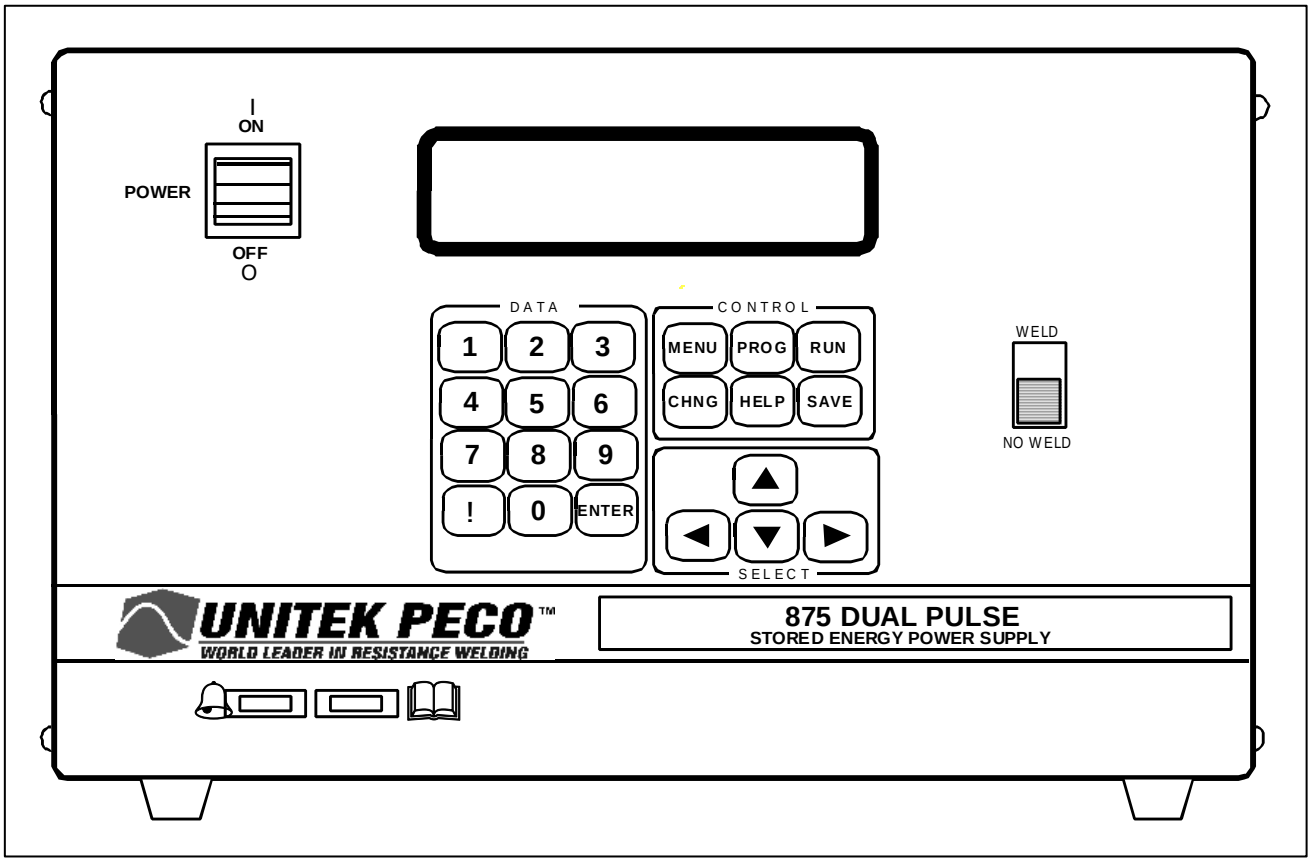


Figure 3-1. Front Panel of the 875DP

The controls on the front panel are identified as follows:

NOTE: Instructions in the manual to "press [ ]" means that you are to press the key or button described inside the brackets. For example, "Press [PROG]" means that you should press the key labeled PROG on the front panel. "Press [?/>]" means that you should press either the ? SELECT or the > SELECT key, whichever is appropriate.

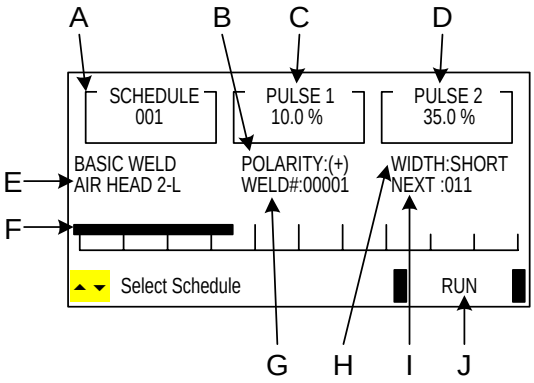
KEY	DESCRIPTION
[> ?]	In the RUN state, this key changes ([>] increases and [?] decreases) the schedule number displayed. In PROGRAM and MENU states, the [>] and [?] keys are used to move up and down on the screen to select fields.
[< =]	In the PROGRAM and MENU states, (<) and (=) are used to move to the right and left on the Screen to select fields.
[PROG]	Causes the Power Supply to enter the PROGRAM state so that you can make changes to Schedules 0 through 15. Press [PROGRAM] from any screen to return to the PROGRAM screen.
[RUN]	Causes the Power Supply to exit the PROGRAM state without saving the changed schedule. The changed schedule will become Schedule 0 and will *not* be written to permanent memory. If no changes are made to the schedule, then it will not be transferred to Schedule 0. Welding is done in the RUN state.
[SAVE]	In the PROGRAM state, pressing this key saves (writes) any schedule to permanent memory. The Power Supply will then exit the PROGRAM state and return to the RUN state. This key has no function in the RUN state.

KEY	DESCRIPTION
[MENU]	In either the RUN or PROGRAM states, [MENU] will provide you with a menu which allows you to select or change options which are common to all schedules.
[HELP]	Press this key whenever you need *HELP* or additional information from the built-in manual. Press this key a second time to return to the original state.
[CHNG]	Changes the format of the Screen, in the RUN state, to display: • A graphic representation of the energy level of the capacitor bank, or • the status of the output relays, or • changes the contents of alphanumeric fields in the PROGRAM or MENU states.
[ENTER]	Use this key to signify that the data entry you have entered using the keypad is complete.
[KEYPAD]	Use the 10 numeric keys to enter numeric information. [.] is used to enter decimal values.
WELD / NO WELD SWITCH	Welding current will not flow when this switch is in the NO WELD position. However, the control will actuate the weld head and execute the welding sequence (Squeeze, Weld and Hold). This switch must be in the WELD position in order to make a weld.
ALARM VOLUME	Adjusts the volume of the alarm buzzer. It is located on the front, right-hand side of the cover.
DISPLAY CONTRAST	Adjusts the contrast of the LCD Display. It is located on the front, right-hand side of the cover.

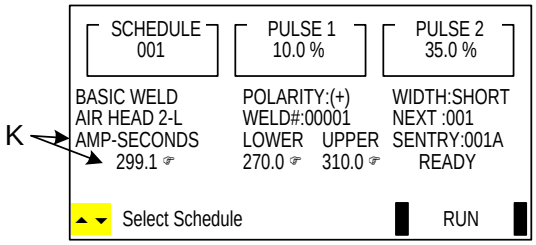
Screen Formats

Illustrated below is the information displayed in RUN, PROGRAM, NO WELD, HELP and MAIN MENU screens. Note that the 875DP operational state is displayed at the bottom right corner of the operation screens. Figure 3-2 shows the detailed sequence of the screens.

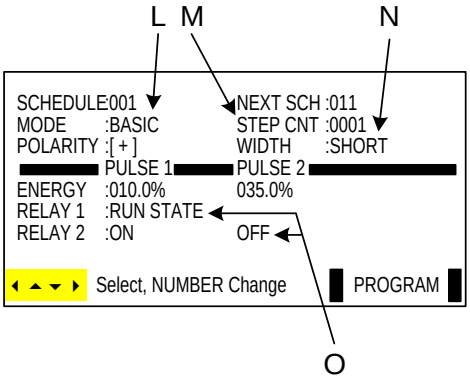
RUN Screen



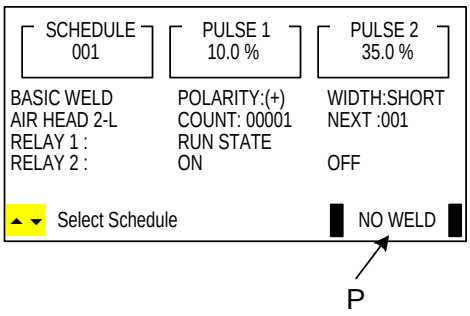
RUN Screen with Weld Sentry



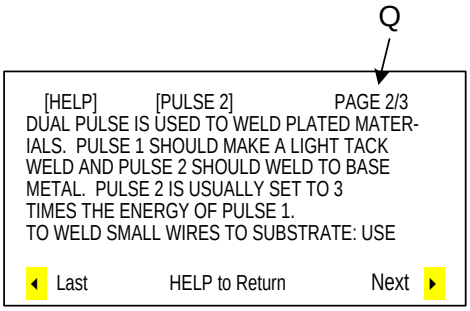
PROGRAM Screen



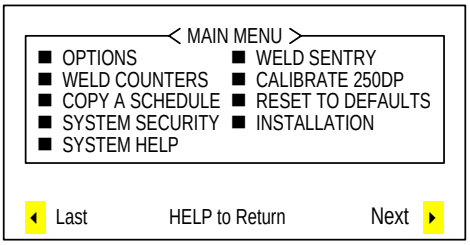
NO WELD Screen



HELP Screen



MAIN MENU Screen



A. Schedule number (0 - 15)
B. Polarity of output welding pulses
C. Energy of Weld Pulse 1
D. Energy of Weld Pulse 2 (dual pulse)
E. Type of weld head and foot switch
F. Graphic display of Weld Pulse 1 energy
G. Weld counter step count for next schedule
H. Pulse width of Weld Pulses 1 and 2
I. Next schedule number (1-15) in chain
J. Present state of power supply

K. Weld Sentry program lines – Program (A-E), last weld results, measurement unit, upper/lower limits, Sentry status
L. Weld function: basic, repeat or roll-spot
M. Weld counter step count for next schedule
N. Pulse width of Weld Pulses 1 and 2
O. Switching status of output relays
P. Run state with NO WELD switch ON
Q. Typical multi-page help screen

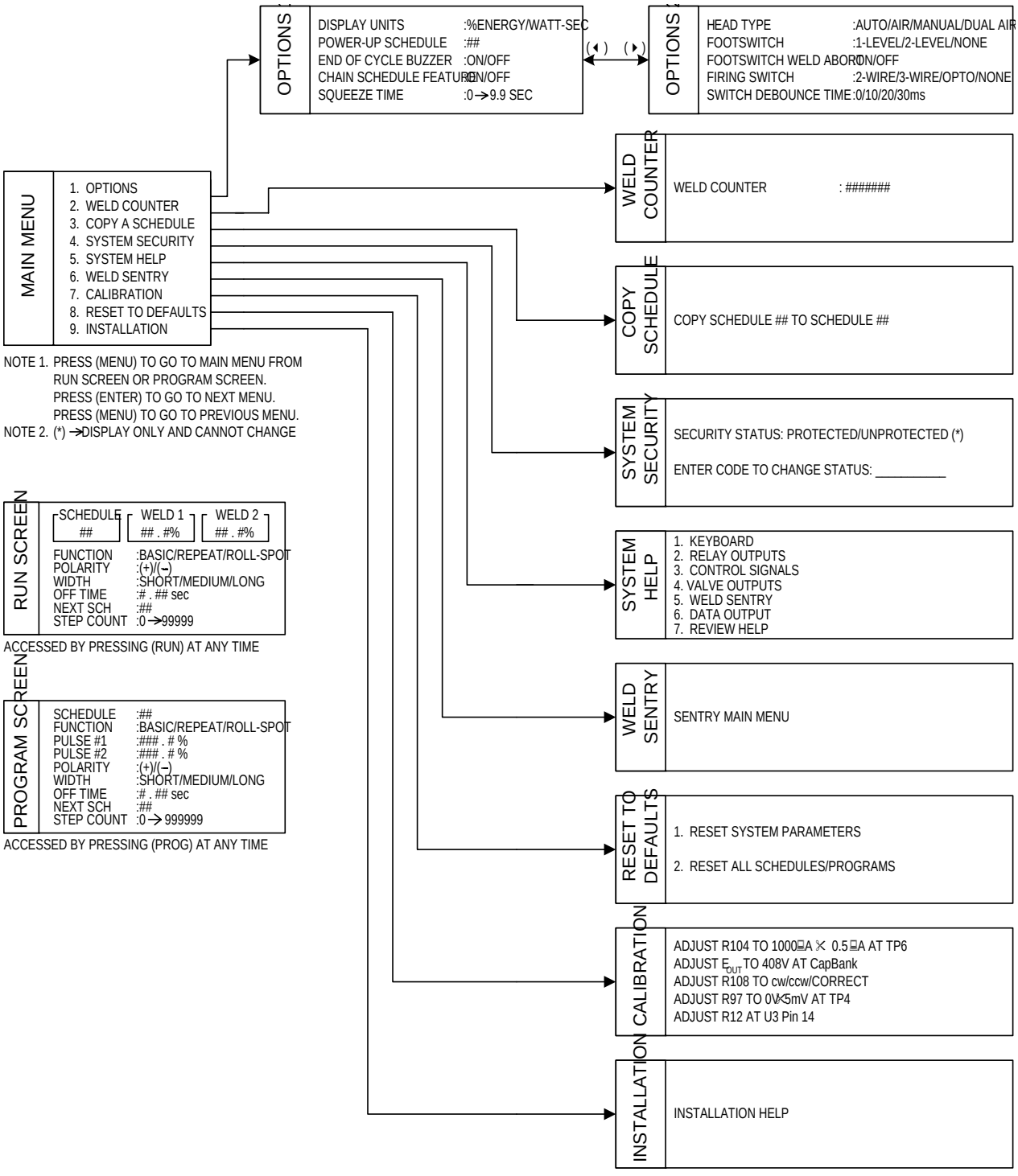


Figure 3-2. Screen Flow Chart

CHAPTER 4
GETTING STARTED

Powering Up

1 Set the front panel POWER Switch to ON.

2 To prevent the power supply from firing until you are ready to weld, select [NO WELD].

3 Press [>/?] to change the weld schedule number.

4 Press [CHNG] to change the format of the RUN state screen.

5 Press [HELP] to obtain help.

6 Press [MENU] to change any of the system options or to use any of the power supply's utilities.

7 Press [PROG] to make changes to weld schedules 0 to 15. Schedules 1 through 15 cannot be changed when the system security is PROTECTED. If SCHEDULE LOCK is also ON, only the schedule displayed can be used to weld. To change system security and/or turn OFF SCHEDULE LOCK, press [MENU] and select SYSTEM SECURITY.

NOTE: To override the security code, refer to Appendix A under *Weld Schedules.*

8 If appropriate, change the output relay configuration with the PROGRAM screen.

Adjusting an Air Actuated Weld Head

NOTE: If an alarm occurs, press [RUN] to silence the alarm, then press [HELP] to receive an explanation. Alarm messages will be erased from the display as soon as the alarm condition is corrected or when [PROG] is pressed. Refer to Appendix A under *Control Signals* to remotely clear alarms.

1 Refer to the appropriate weld head manual instructions on how to install the welding electrodes.

2 To adjust the pressure regulators and flow controls, refer to the following instructions or those which are printed on the side of the weld head.

3 To prevent the power supply from firing until you are ready to weld, select [NO WELD]. Remove the workpiece from between or beneath the electrodes.

4 Set the force indicator on all Unitek Peco weld heads to 3. For more detailed information on setting up each specific weld head, refer to their respective manuals. See figures 4-1 and 4-2 for illustrations of typical air actuated systems.

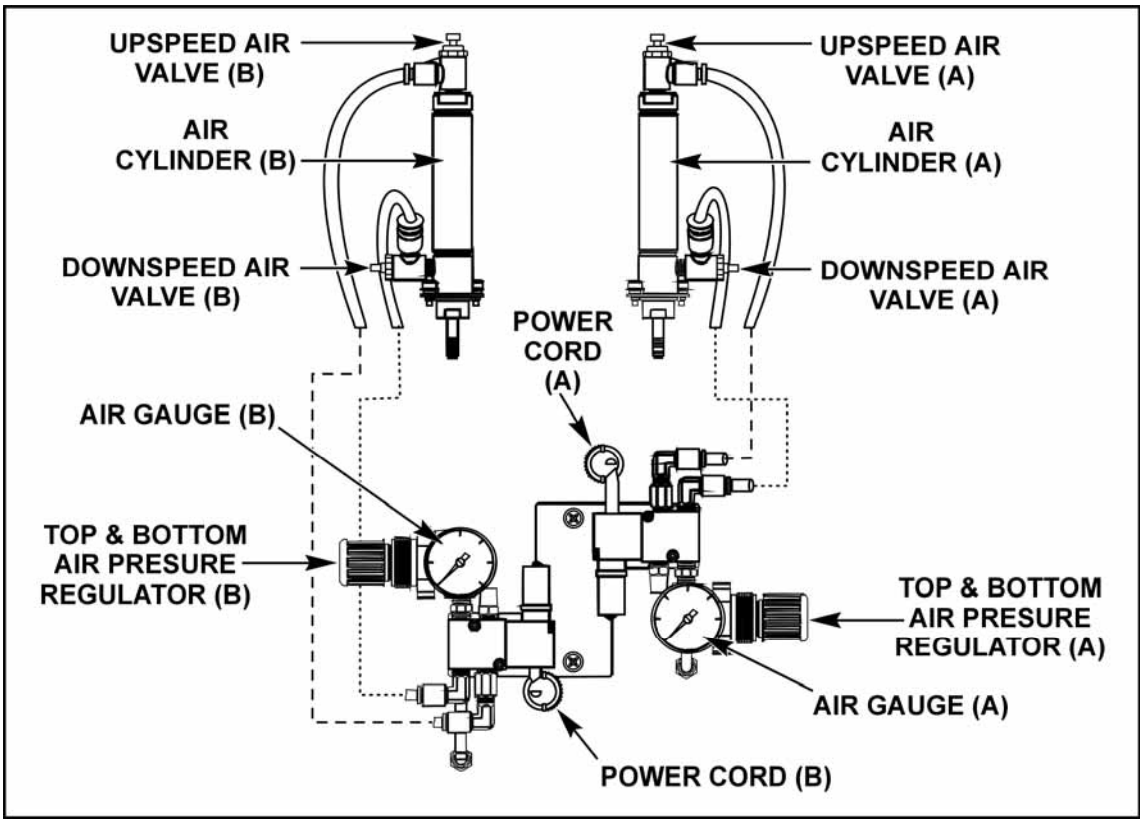


Figure 4-1. Typical Solenoid Air Valve System with Dual Regulators

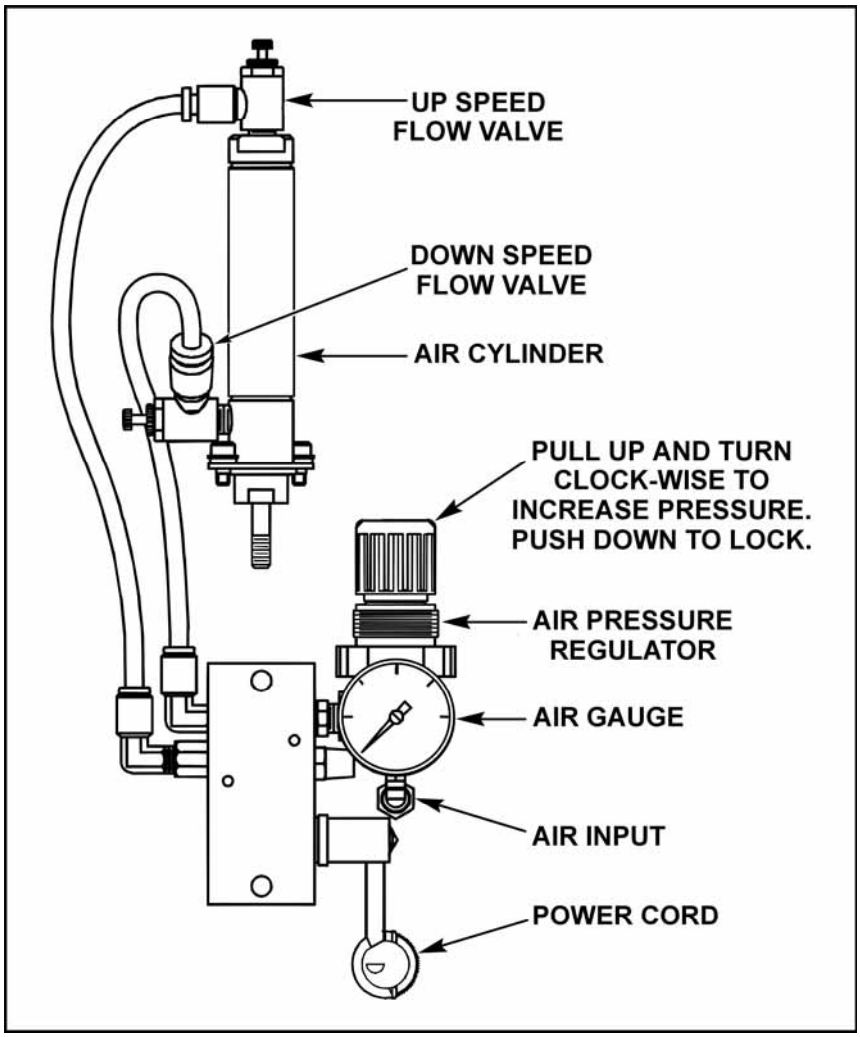


Figure 4-2. Typical Solenoid Air Valve System with a Single Regulator

5 Unlock the regulator(s) by pulling the red ring up. Set the air gauge(s) for 25 psig. Fully open both flow controls.

6 The operational sequence with an air head is as follows:

The first level of a 2-Level foot switch actuates the weld head, moving the electrodes together. The weld period cannot begin until the second level of the foot switch *and* the force firing switch in the weld head close. The power supply will enter a standby state until these conditions are met. When the firing force is reached, the weld period will start. Assuming that an alarm does not occur, the welding sequence will continue to completion and the weld head will rise at the end of the hold period. If FOOT SWITCH WELD ABORT is ON, releasing the foot switch at any time during the welding sequence will terminate the sequence.

7 Adjust the upspeed flow control on the top of the cylinder so that the upper arm of the weld head moves at a reasonable rate but does not slam against the up-stop. This adjustment is made by pressing, then quickly releasing, the foot switch.

8 Adjust the regulator that controls the air pressure on the top of the cylinder to obtain the desired welding force. Place the workpiece in position between the electrodes. Close the down speed flow control located on the bottom of the cylinder.

9 Press the foot switch. Adjust the downspeed flow control so that the upper electrode moves at a reasonable rate and does not impact the workpiece hard enough to damage either the electrode or the workpiece. If the flow controls interact, readjust the air pressure which controls the pressure on the bottom of the cylinder so that it is identical to that set on the other regulator. Then adjust the flow control so that the upper electrode does not slam against the bottom electrode or the downstop.

10 Adjust the pressure regulator, which controls the air pressure on the top of the air cylinder so that it is *just sufficient* to cause the Force Firing Switch in the head to close (see figure 4-3). *When the Force Firing Switch in the head closes, the screen on the power supply will no longer display* STANDBY. Re-adjust both flow controls, as necessary.

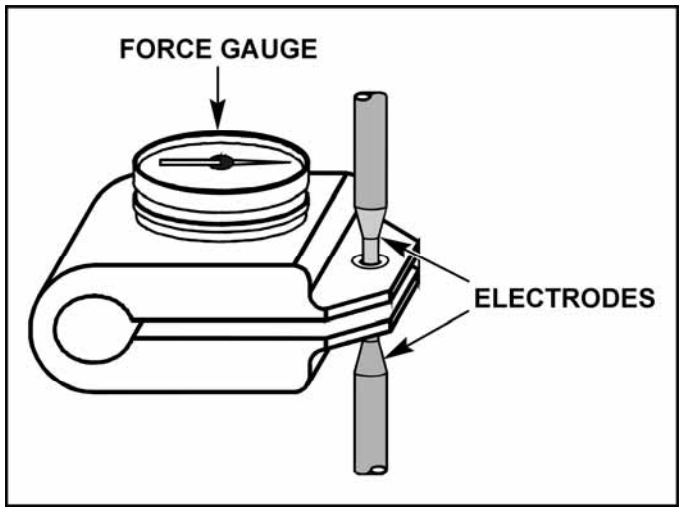


Figure 4-3. Measuring Preset Firing Force of the Weld Head with a Force Gauge

CAUTION: Resist the temptation to increase the downspeed by increasing the regulator setting since this increases the force applied to the workpiece by the electrodes (see figure 4-4). Illustration (a) in figure 4-4 shows the correct air pressure adjustment – the *actual* force equals the firing force setting. Illustration (b) shows the result of excessive air pressure – the *actual* force is much greater than the firing force setting. Excessive air pressure causes the electrodes to mushroom as well as wear faster.

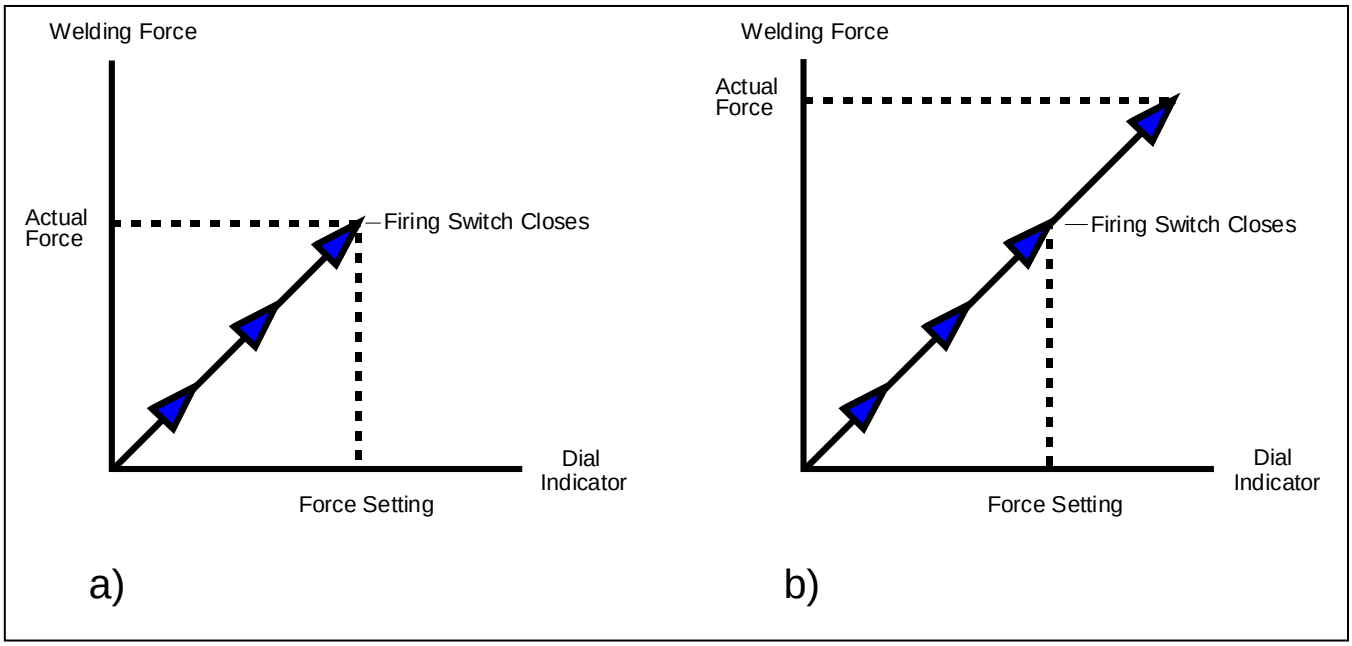


Figure 4-4. Results of Excessive Air Pressure

11 If a higher welding force is necessary, reset the force indicator on the weld head to a *larger* number, then repeat Steps 9 and 10.

12 If a lower welding force is necessary, reset the force indicator on the weld head to a *smaller* number, *reduce* the pressure regulator, which controls the air pressure on the top of the air cylinder, then repeat Steps 9 and 10.

13 If appropriate, configure the Weld Sentry. Press [MENU], select WELD SENTRY followed by SYSTEM SETUP.

14 If appropriate, configure the Weld Sentry print options, relay outputs, and communications options. Set the Weld Sentry clock for the correct time and date.

15 If appropriate, modify the Weld Sentry program. To develop a Weld Sentry program, use the Weld Sentry basic setup option, which is accessed by pressing [MENU] and selecting WELD SENTRY followed by BASIC SETUP.

16 If you want to see a graphical representation of a weld schedule, select DISPLAY GRAPH OF LAST WELD from the Weld Sentry print utility menu.

17 If you are using a second air actuated weld head:

a Connect the second air head to Air Valve Driver 2.

b There are two jumper headers, E10 and E11, located on the lower right hand area of the control printed circuit board. Re-jumper the headers to the dual air configuration as shown in figure 4-5.

c Press [MENU] and select OPTIONS.

d Change the weld head type to DUAL AIR.

e Press [PROGRAM] and move the cursor to the RELAY 1 field.

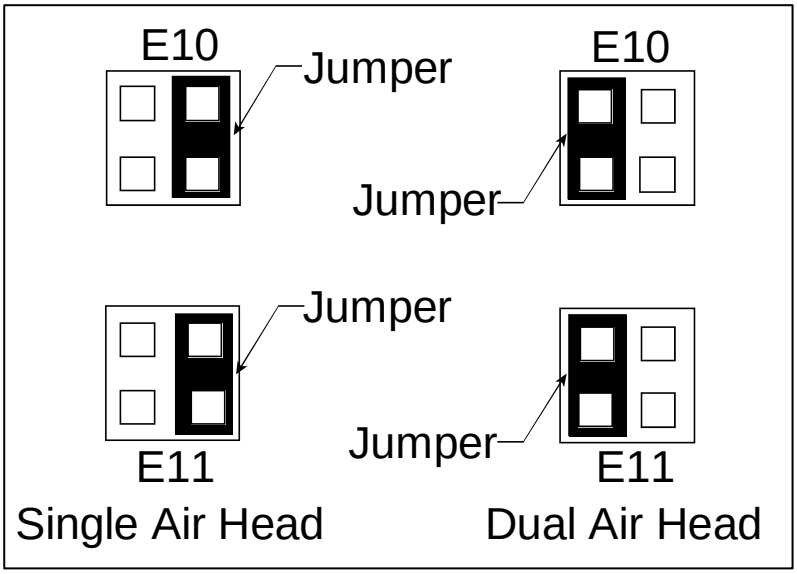


Figure 4-5. Weld Head Configuration Jumper Selection

f Press [CHNG] until AIR HEAD 2 is displayed.

g Press [SAVE] to store the changes.

CHAPTER 5
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Successful Welding

This chapter is a guide to be used in establishing the parameters required to make a successful weld, then making and evaluating a weld. The development of an optimum weld schedule will aid in achieving a repeatable, reliable process.

Resistance Welding Parameters

The three basic welding parameters are heat, time, and pressure. These welding parameters are controlled by:

Parameter	Controlling Factors
Heat	%ENERGY selected on power supply
Time	PULSE WIDTH selected on power supply. Number of pulses selected on power supply.
Pressure	Electrode firing force set on weld head. Surface area of electrode faces.

The effects of excessive or insufficient heat, time and pressure on a weld are illustrated in figure 5-1. You should consider the interaction between these basic welding parameters when developing a weld schedule.

Weld Schedule Development

Developing a weld schedule is a methodical procedure consisting of making sample welds and evaluating the results. You should make the first weld at low energy settings. Then, you make adjustments to each of the parameters ***one at a time*** until a successful weld is made.

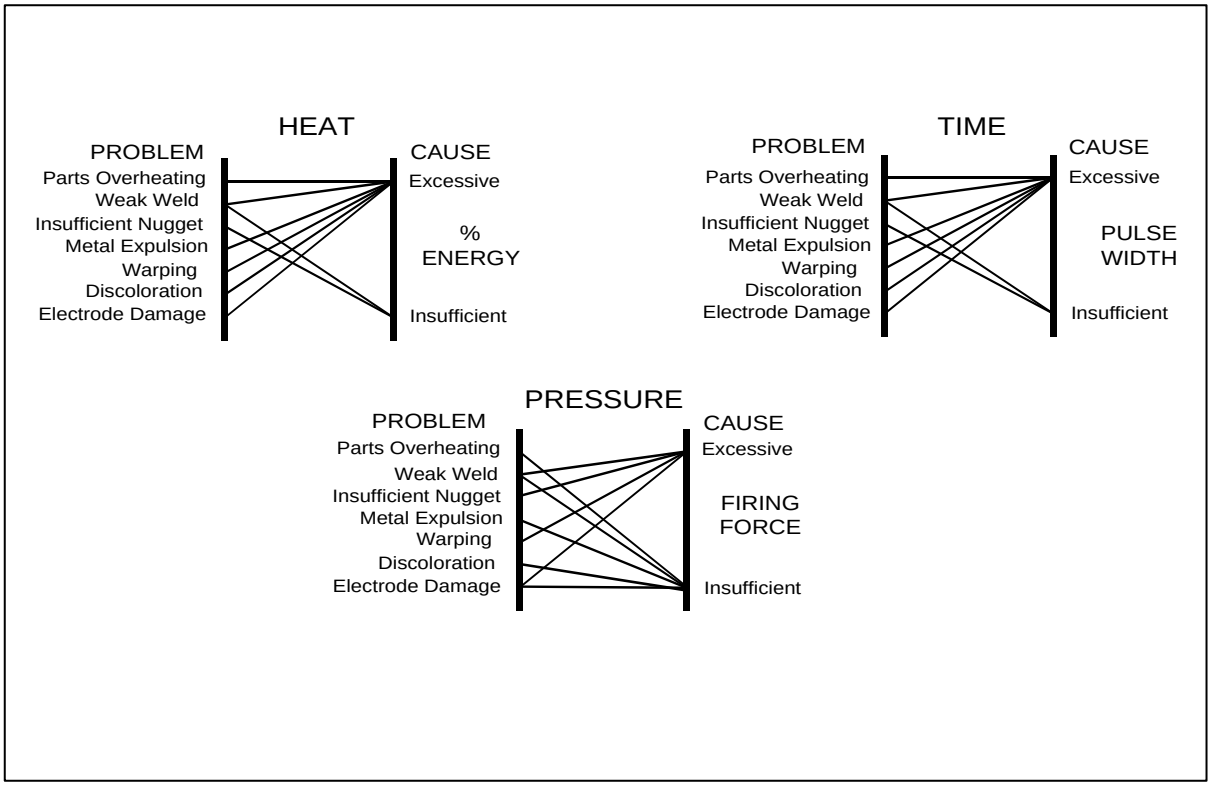


Figure 5-1. Effects of Excessive or Insufficient Heat, Time and Pressure

Weld Head Parameters

There are two critical weld head parameters that you must pay particular attention to: electrode force and electrode face area.

Electrode Force: 1 Install the correct electrodes in the electrode holders on the weld head. Refer to table 5-1 for electrode material recommendations.

2 Set the force adjustment knob on the weld head to set the firing force. Start at a moderate force setting, 3 on a Unitek Peco Weld Head. Figure 5-1 illustrates the effect of electrode force on the work piece.

3 Adjust the air pressure for air operated weld heads.

Table 5-1. Recommended Electrode Materials

Material	Electrode RWMA Type	Material	Electrode RWMA Type	Material	Electrode RWMA Type	Material	Electrode RWMA Type
Alumel	2	Alumel	2			Tinned Copper	14
		Chromel	2			Iron	2
		Dumet	2			Nichrome	2
						Nickel	2
Aluminum	1	Aluminum	1				
		Aluminum Alloys	1	Chromel	2	Chromel	2
		Cadmium Plating	1			Constantan	2
		Tinned Brass	14			Copel	2
		Tinned Copper	14			Copper	14
		Gold Plated Dumet	2			Tinned Copper	14
		Gold Plated Kovar	2			Dumet	2
		Kovar	2			Nichrome	2
		Magnesium	1			C.R. Steel	2
		C.R. Steel	2				
		Stainless Steel	2	Consil	2	Consil	11
						Tinned Copper	14
Beryllium Copper	2	Beryllium Copper	2			Dumet	2
		Brass	2				
		Copper	14	Constantin	2	Constantan	2
		Tinned Copper	14			Copper	14
		Nickel	2			Tinned Copper	14
		C.R. Steel	2			Iron	2
		Stainless Steel	2			Nichrome	2
						Nickel	2
Brass	2, 11	Brass	2, 11				
		Tinned Brass	14	Copper	14	Copper	14
		Bronze	2			Dumet	2
		Consil	11			Invar	14
		Constantan	2			Karma	2
		Copper	14			Manganin	2
		Tinned Copper	14			Nichrome	2
		Dumet	2			Nickel	2
		Nichrome	2			Paliney 7	2
		Nickel	2			Silver	11
		NiSpan C	2			C.R. Steel	2
		Paliney 7	2			Stainless Steel	2
		Silver	11				
		C.R. Steel	2	Dumet	2	Dumet	2
		Stainless Steel	2			Nichrome	2
						Nickel	2
Bronze	2	Bronze	2			Platinum	2
						C.R. Steel	2

Material	Electrode RWMA Type	Material	Electrode RWMA Type	Material	Electrode RWMA Type	Material	Electrode RWMA Type
Evanohm	14	Copper	14	Nickel Alloy	2	Tinned Brass	14
						Beryllium Copper	2
Gold	11	Gold	11			Consil	11
		Kovar	2			Tinned Copper	14
						Nichrome	2
Hastalloy X	2	Titanium	2			Nickel	2
						C.R. Steel	2
Inconel	2	Inconel	2				
		Kulgrid	2	NiSpan C	2	NiSpan C	2
						C.R. Steel	2
Invar	2	Invar	2			Stainless Steel	2
Iridium	2	Iridium	2	Niobium	2	Niobium	2
		Platinum	2				
				Platinum	2	Platinum	2
Iron	2	Iron	2				
				Paliney 7	2	Paliney 7	2
Karma	2	Karma	2				
		Nickel	2	Silver	11	Silver	11
		Platinum	14			Cadium	13
						C.R. Steel	2
Kovar, Gold Plated	2	Gold Plated Kovar	2			Stainless Steel	2
						Palladium	14
		Kulgrid	2				
		Nickel	2	Cold Rolled Steel	2	C.R. Steel	2
		Silver	11			Stainless Steel	2
		Stainless Steel	2			Tantalum	2
Magnesium	1	Magnesium	1	Stainless Steel	2	Stainless Steel	2
						Tungsten	2
Molybdenum	2	Molybdenum	2				
		Nickel	2	Tantalum	2	Tantalum	2
		Tungsten	2				
				Titanium	2	Titanium	2
Nichrome	2	Nichrome	2				
		Nickel	2	Tungsten	2	Tungsten	2
		C.R. Steel	2			Rhenium	2
		Stainless Steel	2				
				Zinc	14	Zinc	14
Nickel	2	Nickel	2				
		C.R. Steel	2				
		Stainless Steel	2				
		Tantalum	2				
		Tungsten	2				

Electrode Face: Use a flat electrode face for most applications. Use a "domed" face if surface oxides are a problem. If either of the work pieces is a wire, the diameter of the electrode face should be equal to or greater than the diameter of the wire. If both work pieces are flat, the face should be at least one-half the diameter of the electrodes. *Pencil point* electrodes reduce the overall quality of the welding process, and are not recommended.

Power Supply Parameters

You can develop weld schedules using Schedule 0, then copy it to any other schedule number.

Single Pulse Operation. Select pulse width and % energy as follows:

- Pulse Width: Short
- % Energy, Pulse 1: 10%
- % Energy, Pulse 2: 0%

Dual Pulse Operation. Dual pulse operation can be helpful when welding plated materials, materials with heavy oxidation, or small wires. For these applications start as follows:

- Pulse Width: Short
- % Energy, Pulse 1: 5%
- % Energy, Pulse 2: 15%.

NOTE: *Pulse 1 should be ½ to ⅓ the energy of the Pulse 2.*

Making a Weld

CAUTION: Always observe safety precautions when welding. Wear your safety glasses.

1 Select [RUN] and [WELD] on the power supply.

2 Position the parts between the electrodes.

3 Press the footpedal or footswitch to initiate the power supply. Assuming no weld occurred, increase %ENERGY in increments of 5% until the parts begin to weld. If you are using dual pulse operation, increase Pulse 2 in increments of 5% and change the energy of Pulse 1 to maintain the ½ to ⅓ ratio.

Evaluating the Weld

Use pliers to peel the welded materials apart. A satisfactory weld will show residual material pulled from one material to the other. Tearing of base material around the weld nugget indicates a material failure, not a weld failure. Electrode sticking and/or "spitting" should define a weld as unsatisfactory.

Weak Weld

If the parts pull apart easily, or there is little or no residual material pulled, the weld is weak. Increase the %ENERGY in increments of 1% to 2%. The actual weld strength is a user defined specification.

Electrode Sticking

Electrode sticking includes burning, sparking, and "blown welds." These problems indicate that either the %ENERGY is too high or the electrode force is too low. Refer to figure 5-1.

Examine the electrode face. Resurface it if it is pitted, contaminated or burned. See *Electrode Maintenance* later in this chapter. Increase electrode force and/or decrease %ENERGY and save it to the weld schedule you are using.

Causes of Imperfect Welds

Table 5-2 lists the effects of the basic welding parameters on weld quality.

Table 5-2. Causes of Imperfect Welds

Problem	Energy	Electrode		Time
		Force	Size	
Weak Weld	Too Low	Too High	Too Large	Too Short
Blow Holes Expulsion	Too High	Too Low	Too Small	Too Long
Burned, Pitted or Cracked Electrodes	Too High	Too Low. Requires Maintenance	Poor Maintenance	Too Short

Electrode Force and %ENERGY

The heat of resistance welding is produced, in part, by the resistance of the interface between the work pieces to the flow of electricity (the contact resistance).

Sufficient electrode force is required to contain the molten material produced during the weld. However, as the force is increased, the contact resistance decreases.

Lower contact resistance requires additional energy to produce the heat required to form a weld.

The higher the electrode force, the greater the energy (current and/or time) required to produce a given weld. Low force usually results in lower bond strength. Increased force requires higher energy but usually results in a stronger bond. Energy is proportional to time and the square of the welding current.

Polarity

Users of stored energy equipment have found that the direction of current flow can have a marked effect on the weld characteristics of some material combinations. This effect occurs when welding:

- Materials with large differences in resistivity, such as copper and nickel.
- Identical materials with thickness ratios greater than 4 to 1.

Since polarity can be an important consideration in resistance welding of some material combinations, be sure to check the weld schedule results using both positive and negative polarity. Polarity can be changed in the PROGRAM state. The general rule is that the more resistive material, or the thinner material, should be placed against the negative (-) electrode.

CAUTION: If weld schedules are chained together, do NOT change polarity. All schedules in the chain must have the same polarity or the relay contacts may be damaged.

Weld Strength Profiles

Weld strength profiles are graphic presentations of the varying effects of %ENERGY and electrode force. To make a weld strength profile, start at an initial energy setting, make four or five welds, and perform pull tests for each weld. Calculate the average pull strength. Increase the %ENERGY and repeat the procedure. Continue to increase the %ENERGY until any unfavorable characteristic occurs, such as sticking or spitting.

Perform pull tests and plot the results of %ENERGY versus Pull Strength (see figure 5-2). Repeat this procedure for different forces and plot a separate curve for each electrode force.

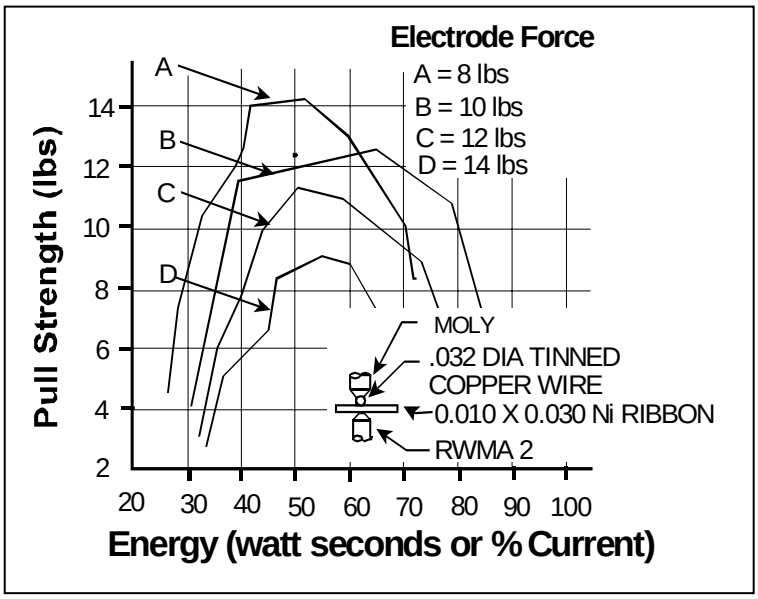


Figure 5-2. Typical Weld Strength Profile

Perform pull tests and plot the results of %ENERGY versus Pull Strength (see figure 5-2). Repeat this procedure for different forces and plot a separate curve for each electrode force.

Repeat this procedure using the longer pulse width.

In figure 5-2, Curve C shows the highest pull strengths but the lowest tolerance to changes in weld energy. Curve B shows a small reduction in strength but considerably more tolerance to changes in weld energy.

Weld energy/current will vary as a result of material variations and electrode wear. Curve B is preferred since it shows more tolerance to changes in weld energy and has nearly the same bond strength as Curve C. A comparison of weld schedules for several different applications might show that they could be consolidated into one or two weld schedules. This would have obvious manufacturing advantages.

Destructive Testing

Destructive Testing can be performed on the actual work piece or on test specimens. For small, inexpensive parts, actual production samples, taken on a random basis, should be used. Destructive tests made on spot welds include tension, tension-shear, peel, impact, twist, hardness, and macro-etch tests. Fatigue tests and radiography have also been used. Of these methods torsional shear is preferred for round wire and a 45 degree peel test for sheet stock.

Electrode Maintenance

Depending on use, periodic tip resurfacing is required to remove oxides and welding debris from electrodes. On the production line, you should use No.400-600 grit electrode polishing disks. For less critical applications, you can use a file to clean a badly damaged tip. After filing, however, use polishing disks to ensure that the electrode faces are smooth and parallel. If you don't, the rough surface of the electrode face will have a tendency to stick to the work piece; or, if the faces are not parallel, energy will be concentrated at the point of contact and a blowout will result.

To dress the electrode tip:

1 Select [NO WELD].

2 On air actuated weld heads, reduce the air pressure to a value just sufficient to lower the upper electrode arm.

3 Place the polishing disks between the electrodes and actuate the footpedal or footswitch to bring the electrodes into light contact with the polishing disk. Move the polishing disk in a rotary motion.

CHAPTER 6
PROCESS DEFINITIONS AND WELD FUNCTIONS

Power Supply States

The power supply has seven states: RUN, NO WELD, PROGRAM, MENU, HELP, STANDBY and FIRE. The [MENU], [RUN], and [PROG] keys cause the power supply to change to the state defined by that key.

RUN State

In this state, the power supply is ready to make a weld. You can select, but not change, any weld schedule by using the ▲ or ▼ keys on the front panel. You can also change weld schedules by keying in the appropriate schedule number, 00 through 15. [CHNG] will change lines 6 and 7 of the RUN state screen, as shown below (a through d) to display either:

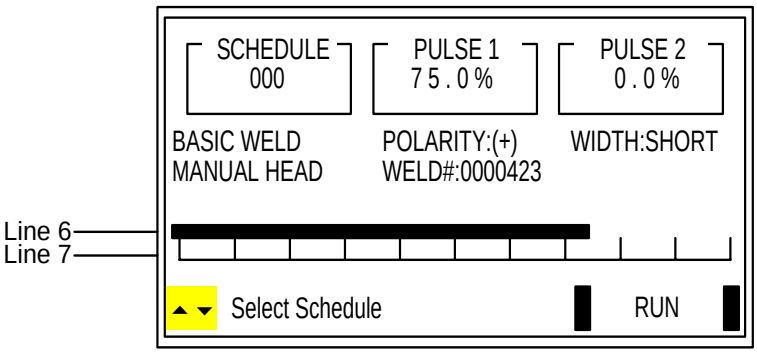
X (a) and (c) graphic below, showing the energy of Pulse 1 for a manual or air head, or

X (b) the status of the output relays, or

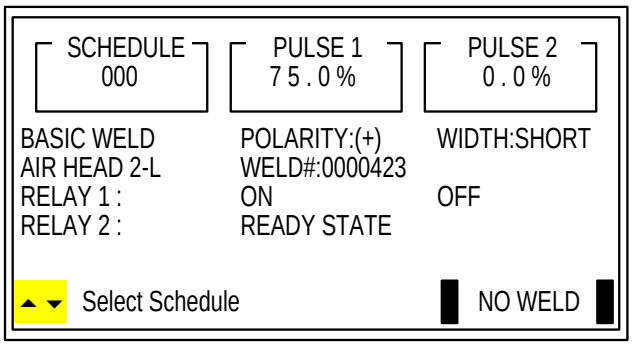
X (d) the status of the Weld Sentry.

If [NO WELD] has been selected, the legend ▌R U N▐ in the right lower corner will be replaced by ▌NO WELD▐, as shown in (b).

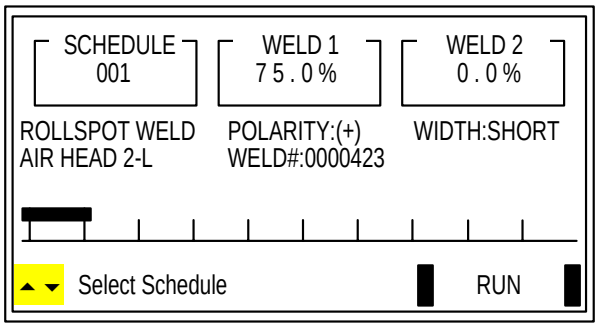
Press [CHNG] to display different information on Line 6 and Line 7.



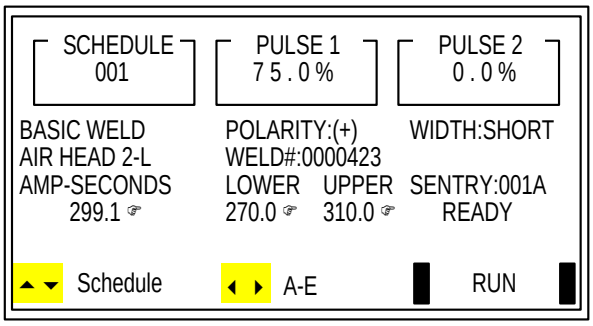
(a) RUN State Showing Pulse 1 Energy Level. Manual Head using Basic Weld Function.



(b) NO WELD State showing Relay Status.



(c) Run State showing Weld 1 Energy Level. Head using Rollspot Weld Function.

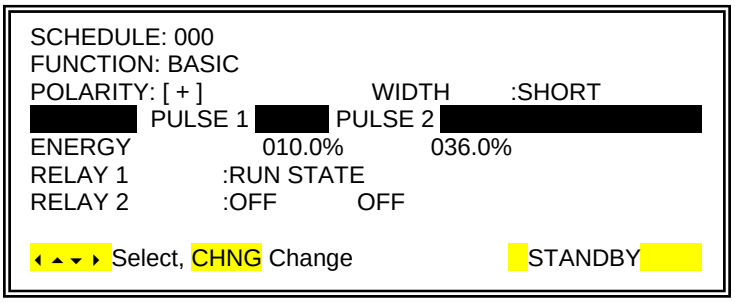


(d) Run State with the Weld Sentry Air Installed and Sentry Status Displayed

STANDBY State

The power supply is waiting for a mandatory event to occur such as:

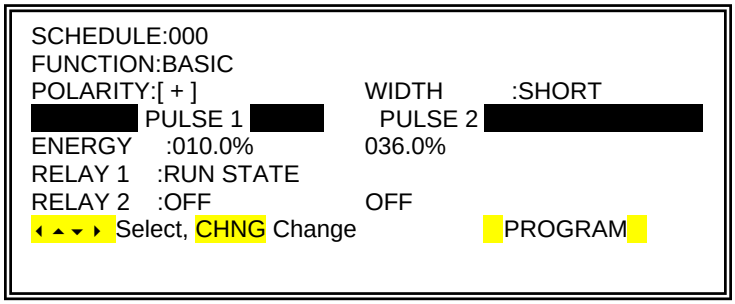
- The force firing switch in an air head to close, or
- The schedule number information to be placed on the terminals of the CONTROL SIGNALS connector, or
- Waiting to be reset to another schedule after a stop command in a chained schedule.



PROGRAM State

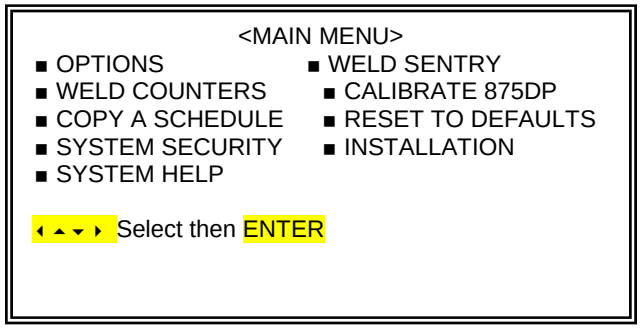
In this state, the power supply will allow you to change and save (write to permanent memory) any weld schedule. Press [PROG] to enter the PROGRAM state, which is signified by the legend PROGRAM in the lower right-hand corner of the screen. In those units which include the Weld Sentry option, the PROGRAM state also allows you to change the measurement unit, the limits related to the Weld Sentry program, and the other parameters associated with the Weld Sentry.

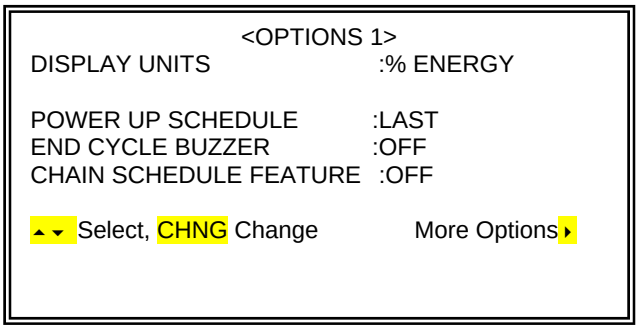
Use the cursor to move to the field you wish to change. After you have made the changes, press [SAVE] to exit to the RUN state and save the changes.

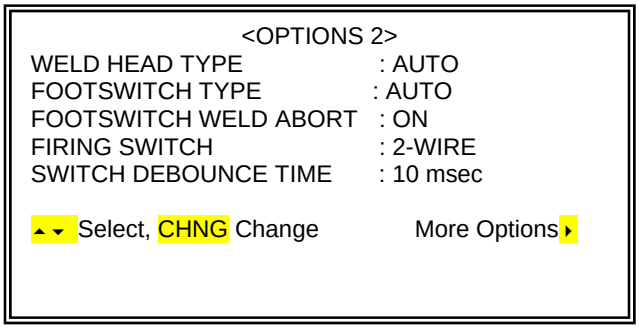


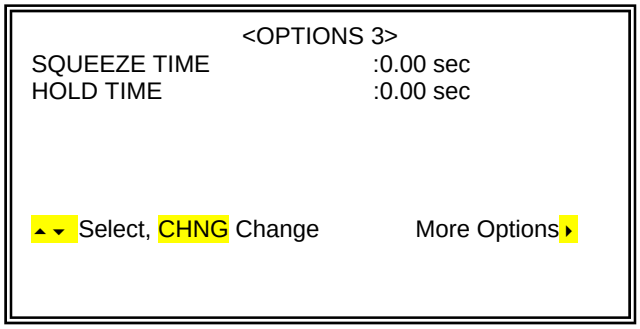
MENU State

In this state, the power supply will display a menu which allows you to select options which are common to all weld schedules, to access the Weld Sentry option, and obtain general information. The OPTIONS selection of the MAIN MENU screen has three sub-screens: OPTIONS 1, OPTIONS 2, and OPTIONS 3.



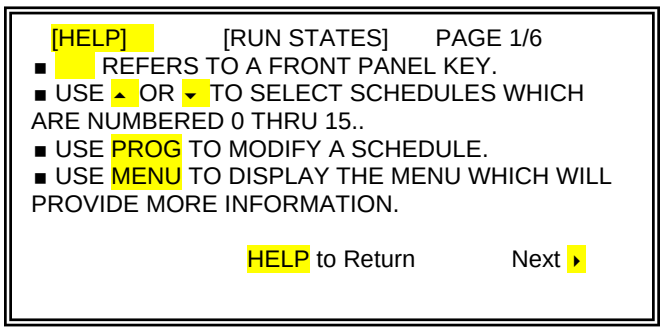


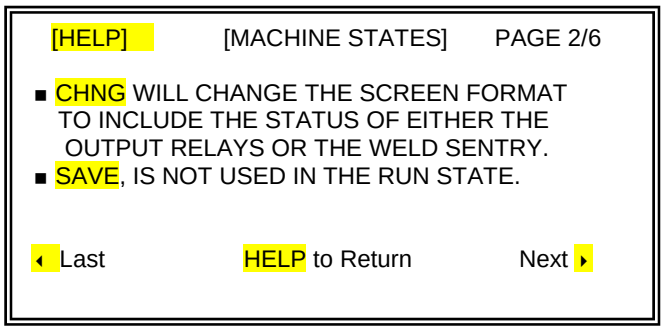




HELP State

The power supply offers you context sensitive help when running or programming. Press [HELP] whenever you have a question. Press [HELP] again to return to the original screen. For example, if you press [HELP] from the RUN state, information on the function of the power supply keys will be displayed as illustrated below:





Typical HELP screens. If there is more than one page of Help, the number of pages will be displayed in the upper right-hand corner. Use [<] or [=] to move from page to page. Press [HELP] to return to the previous state.

NO WELD State

The WELD/NO WELD switch is in the NO WELD position. The power supply will execute any weld schedule, but the capacitor bank will not be discharged and no welding current will flow.

FIRE State

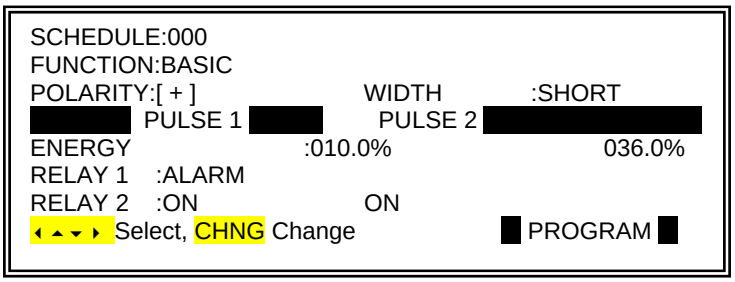
The firing switch in the weld head has closed and the welding sequence is proceeding.

Weld Function Field

The power supply allows you program 15 weld schedules. Each schedule can use one of its three weld functions. There are two versions of the basic and rollspot functions: one for an air actuated weld head and the other for a manually actuated weld head. The repeat function only applies to an air actuated weld head.

Basic Function

This function makes a simple spot weld. It provides the solution for the majority of the resistance welding applications. It is designed for both air actuated weld heads and manually actuated weld heads. The example shown below illustrates the dual pulse feature; that is, energies have been specified for both weld pulses. The name of the weld function appears in the second line of the display. In this example, Relay 1 would be switched to ON in the event of an alarm and Relay 2 is switched to ON during both weld periods.



The PROGRAM State Screen for the Basic Function

When the firing switch in the weld head closes, the weld sequence (Pulse 1 followed by Pulse 2) will be executed. The next sequence will not be executed until the firing switch opens and closes again.

The weld period consists of one or two weld pulses. The weld period starts after the second level of a 2-level foot switch closes *and* after the firing switch in the head closes. It includes the time required to recharge the capacitor bank for the second pulse. In AC welding, a hold period is usually included as part of a basic weld function. It allows the electrodes to cool the work piece. However, the energy level of the power supply is not sufficient to require a hold period, so, it has been omitted from the basic function.

Weld energy is measured as the energy stored in the capacitor bank which provides the current required to make a weld. The USER OPTION menu permits you to display this energy as a percentage of 875 watt-seconds or as watt-seconds. You can set the energy for both weld pulses independently. If you set the energy level of Pulse 2 to 0, the weld will consist of one pulse.

There are two output relays which you can use to provide status signals to external devices. You can also use Relay 1 to control a second air actuated weld head or to signal an alarm condition. When used for status signals, these relays can be independently programmed to close:

X When the power supply is initiated, or

X After Pulse 1, or

X After Pulse 2, or

X During the cool or off periods, or

X When the power supply is in the RUN state waiting for the welding sequence to start.

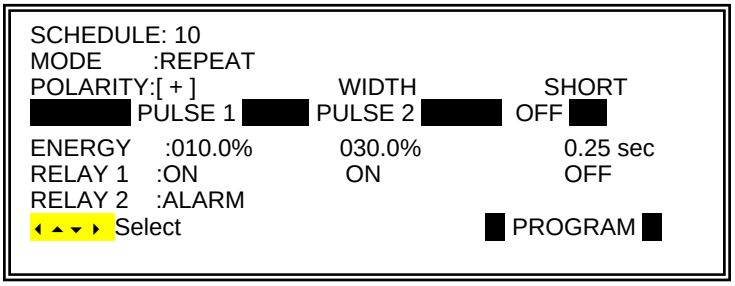
The status of each relay, shown on Lines 6 and 7, is set in the PROGRAM state and is confirmed, in real time, in the RUN state.

Repeat Function

This function provides an automatic *repeat* of the weld sequence for simple automated air actuated applications. It is ideal for volume production which requires a single schedule.

NOTE: Repeat can only be used with an air actuated weld head.

You should specify the off time so that it is sufficient to allow the weld head to open the electrodes, and to allow you to reposition the work piece before the entire welding sequence repeats. Footswitch Weld Abort OFF is not permitted with the repeat function.

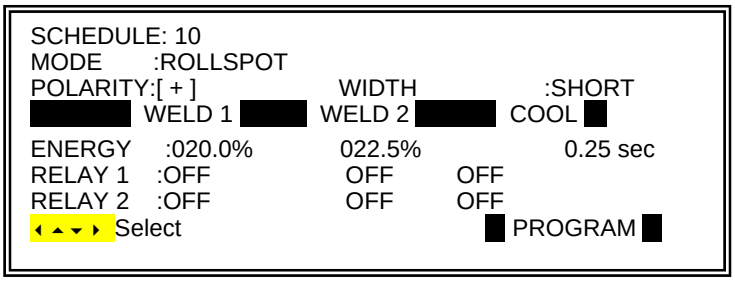


The PROGRAM State Screen for the Repeat Function.
NOTE: The OFF Period is only used with this function.

Rollspot Function

While the force firing switch remains closed, the weld/cool sequence will be repeated. The cool time and the rotational speed of the wheel electrodes determines the distance between spots. Assuming a reasonable wheel speed, the cool period could be reduced so that the spots would overlap. The energy required for the first spot, Weld 1, should be less than that required for all subsequent spots, Weld 2, in the sequence.

Rollspot cannot be used in a chain. Dual pulse and/or Footswitch Weld Abort OFF are not permitted in Rollspot.



The PROGRAM State Screen for the Rollspot Weld Function

In the rollspot application shown on the above screen, the welds would not overlap if the rotational speed of the wheel exceeded 0.25 inches/second, assuming a spot which is 1/16 inch long, because the recharge time was approximately 0.050 seconds (refer to Appendix A under *Welding Speed)* and the cool time was set to 0.250 seconds.

CHAPTER 7
MAINTENANCE

Modification and Calibration

Unless you are a skilled technician, we suggest you telephone the Unitek Miyachi Repair Department at the telephone number shown in the Foreword of this manual for advice before attempting calibration and/or modification.

WARNING: Contact with voltages present in this power supply may cause serious or fatal injuries.

Cover Removal

It will be necessary to remove the outside cover to perform calibration or modifications. Use the following procedure:

1 Set the front panel POWER switch to OFF.

2 Disconnect the power supply from its power source.

3 Remove the top two screws on each side of the cover.

4 Loosen the bottom two screws on each side and lift the cover straight upwards.

To disconnect the right half of the capacitor bank from the left half, refer to figure 7-1 and proceed as follows:

WARNING: After turning power OFF, wait at least 5 minutes for the capacitors to discharge before starting this procedure.

1 Display units should be set to % Energy *not* Watt-Seconds.

2 Set the front panel POWER switch to OFF.

3 Remove the cover.

4 Remove Jumper A connecting the center terminals.

5 Remove Jumper B connecting the positive terminals.

6 Replace the cover.

Line Voltage Changes

You may reconnect the power supply to operate at different line voltages: 100, 115, 208 or 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz. To reconfigure the line power input circuitry, proceed as follows:

1 Set the front panel POWER switch to OFF.

2 Remove the cover.

3 Select the schematic of the primary circuit for the required voltage, figures 7-2 through 7-5. Check the connections and reconfigure the following components:

- Jumpers E3 and E4, located in the top center area of the control printed circuit board.
- Bead Pins BP1-BP12 and Terminals E1 and E2, located along the top edge of the control printed circuit board.

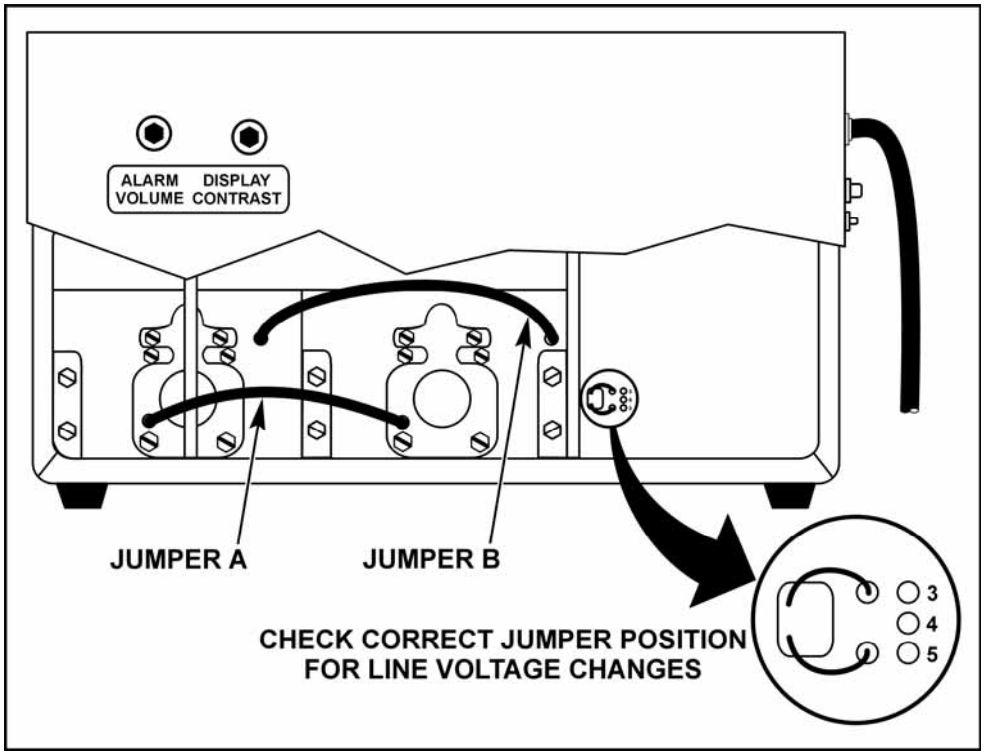


Figure 7-1. Line Voltage and Capacitor Bank Jumpering

- The taps on Charging Transformer T1, located on the floor of the power supply housing (refer to figure 7-1).

4 Install the correct circuit breaker. Refer to Appendix A under *Input/Output Cable Connections and Fusing.*

5 Install the line cord plug appropriate to your line voltage supply.

6 Change all labels and tags so that they indicate the correct line voltage.

7 Replace the cover.

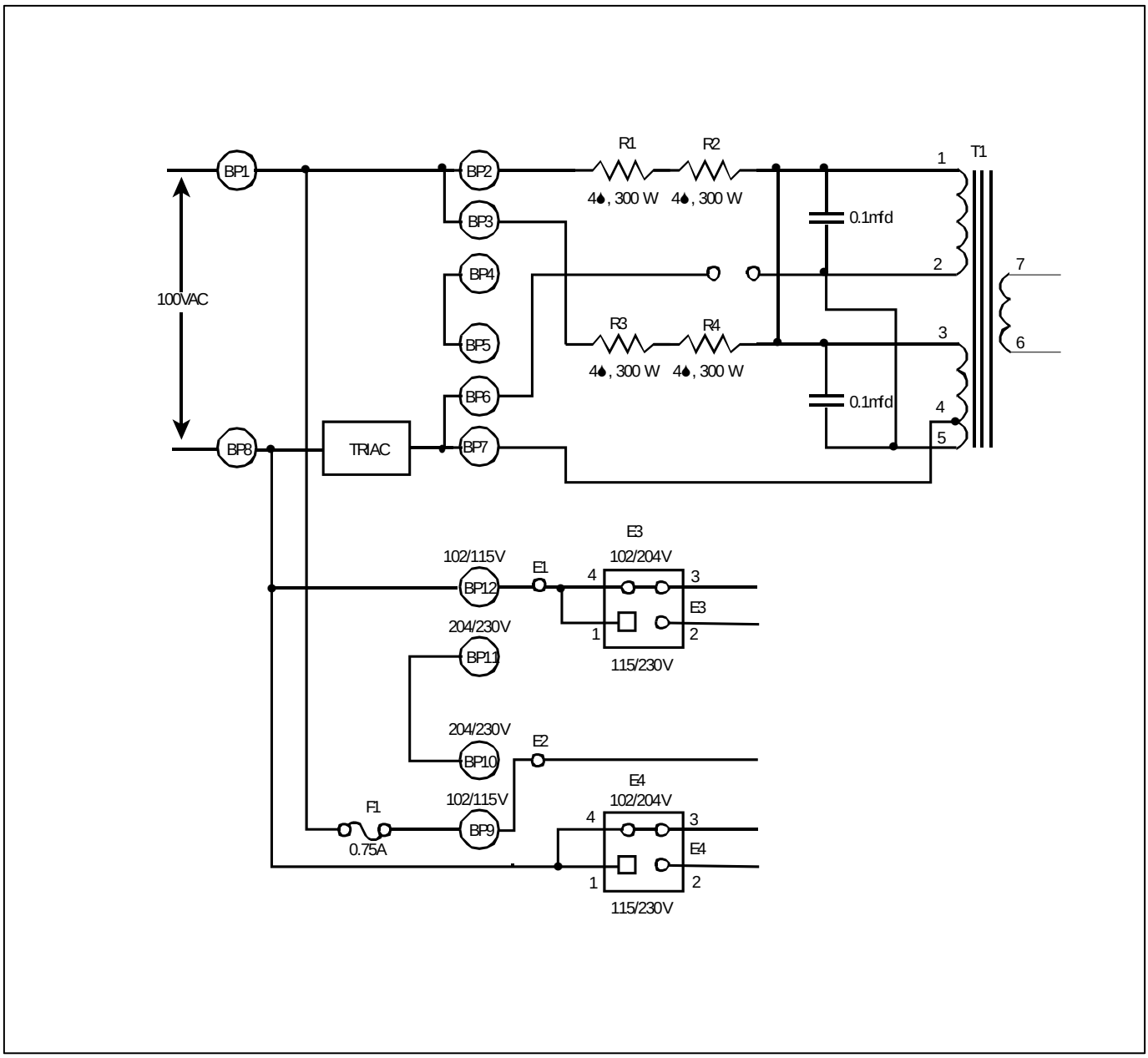


Figure 7-2. 100 VAC Line Voltage Configuration

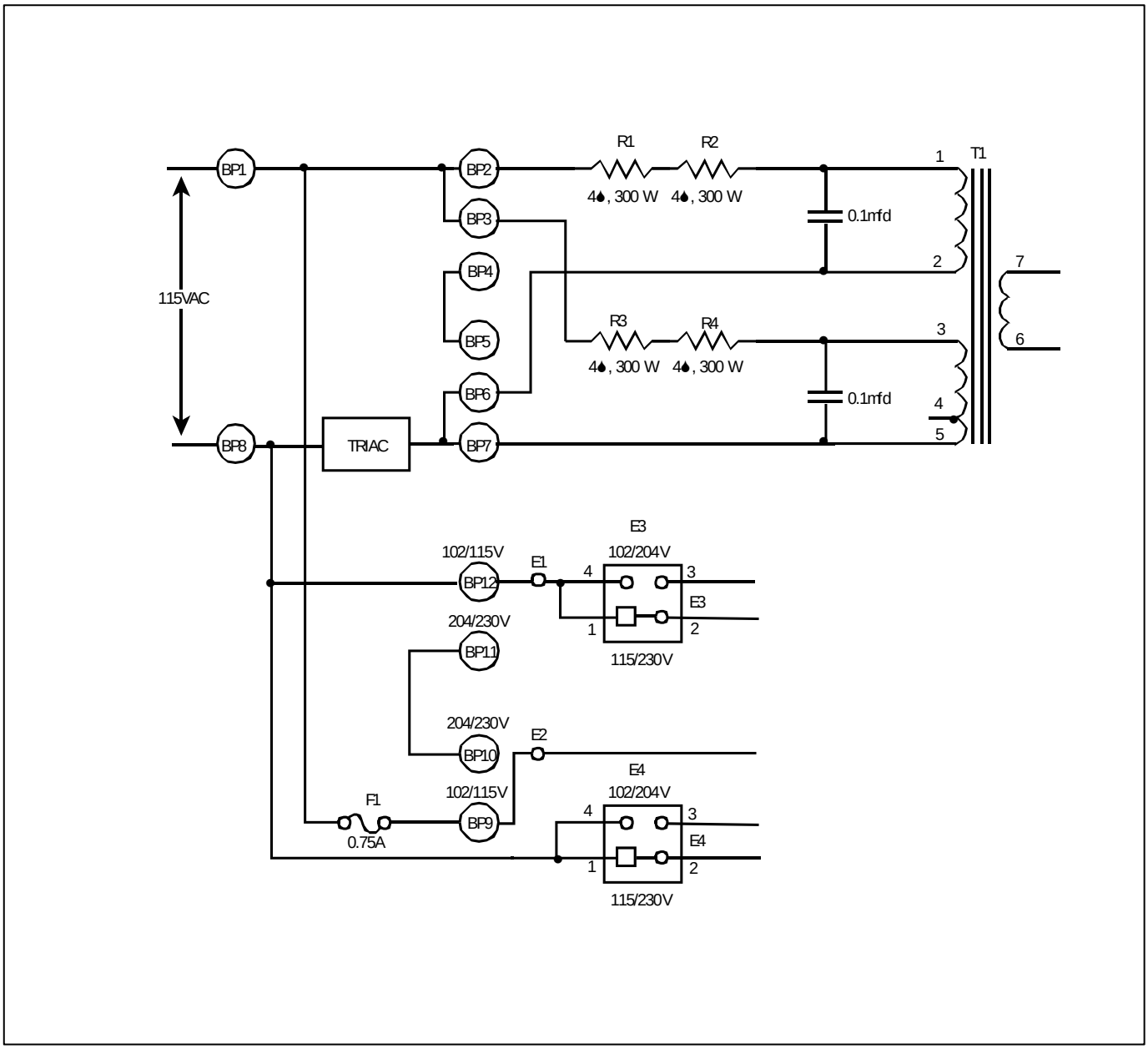


Figure 7-3. 115 VAC Line Voltage Configuration

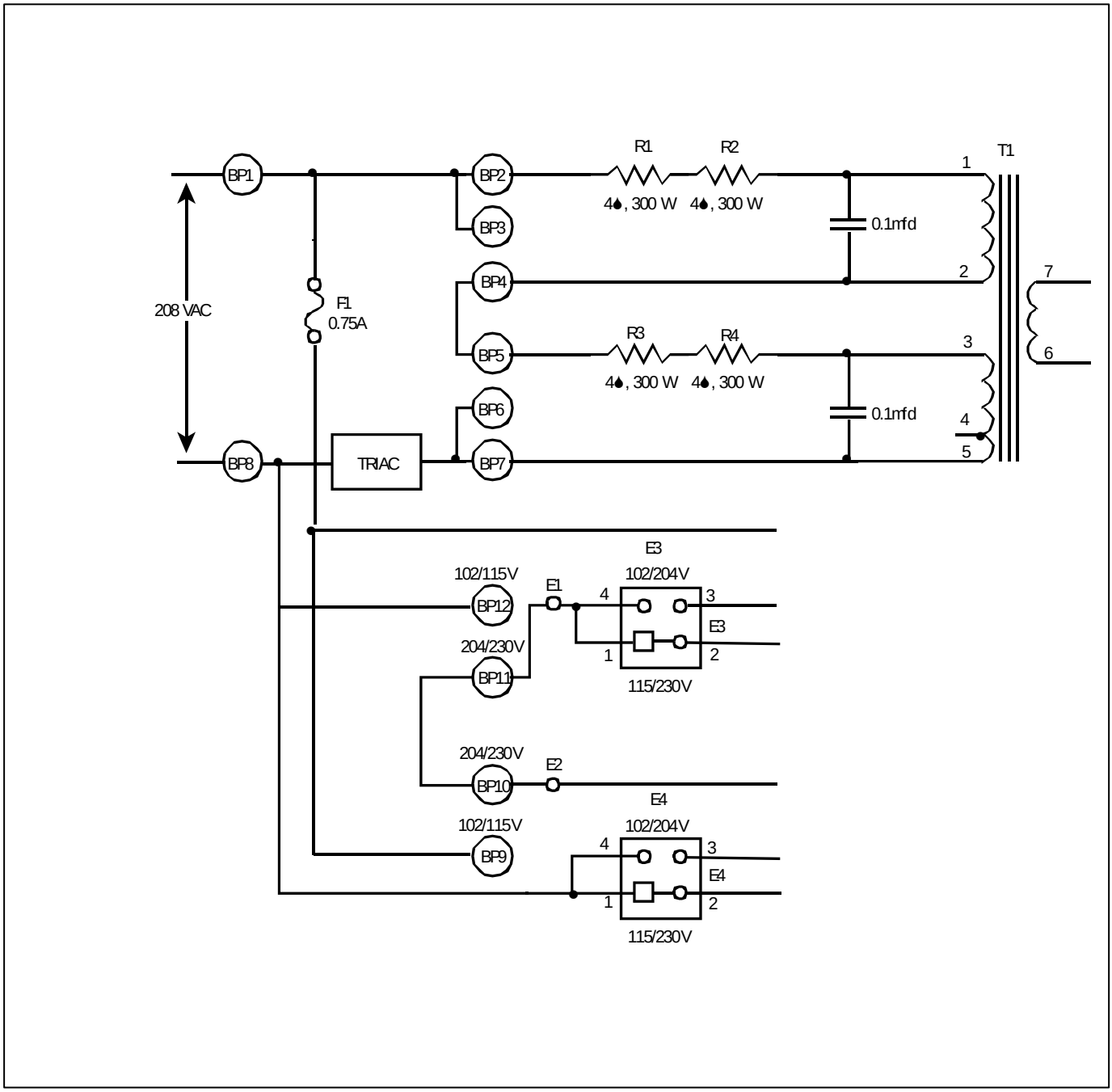


Figure 7-4. 208 VAC Line Voltage Configuration

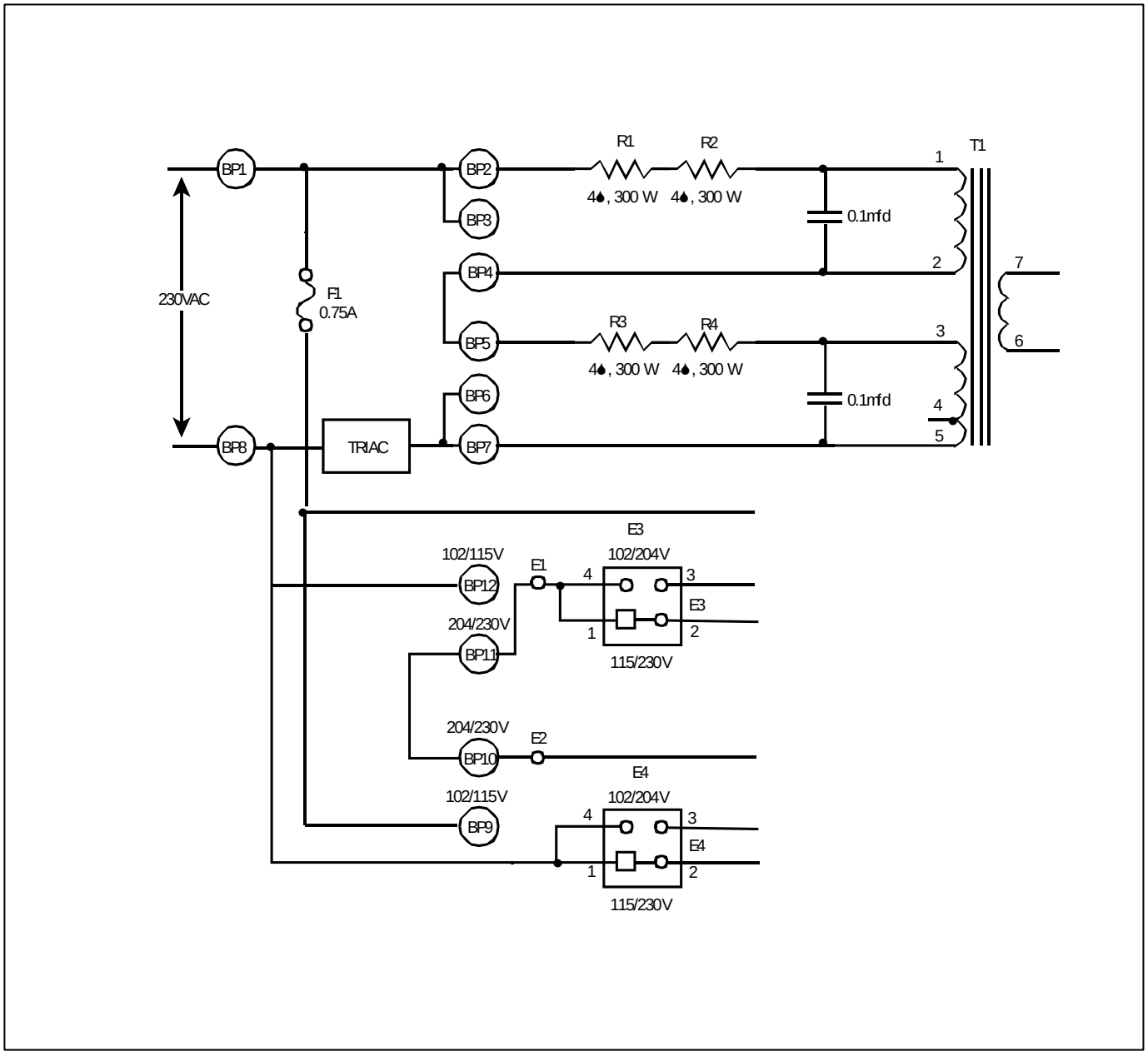


Figure 7-5. 230 VAC Line Voltage Configuration

Calibration

The power supply should not require any regular adjustments. Use the following procedure as a guideline to *check* the calibration. Take care not to make unnecessary adjustments; however, if any components or software are replaced, check the calibration. Do not hesitate to call the Unitek Miyachi Repair Department with any questions.

Calibration should be performed only by a qualified technician. Test equipment should be calibrated for accuracy.

Test Equipment Required.

a Oscilloscope
b Digital Voltmeter, Keithley 2002 or equivalent

Pre-Calibration Procedures. Calibration is performed using the instructions displayed on the screen and the HELP messages. The procedure consists of verifying power supply voltages and capacitor bank values, and adjusting five trimpots on the control printed circuit board. As each trimpot *adjustment is performed, it must be displayed on the screen with the cursor positioned next to the instruction.*

NOTE: It is not necessary to turn the trimpots if you are only performing a calibration check.

NOTE: 500/875DP power should be ON for at least 5 minutes before attempting calibration.

1 Switch power OFF.

2 Remove the cover.

CAUTION: Exercise static protection procedures so that no IC chips are damaged.

3 Switch power ON. Use a DVM to check the voltage at each of the points listed in table 7-1. Use TP0 as reference ground.

Table 7-1. Power Supply Voltage Range Specifications

Power Supply	Test Point	Acceptable Range (V)
+15V	C 21(+)	+14.25 to +15.75
-15V	C23(–)	-14.25 to -15.75
+5V	C26(+)	+4.75 to +5.25
Commutation Supply	CR35 cathode	+101.5 to +106.5*
+5V Ref	U19, Pin 6	+4.75 to +5.25

***NOTE:** With line voltage at nominal, ±0.1 volt

4 Switch power OFF and disconnect BP13 on the control printed circuit board and remove IC chip U5. Push power ON.

NOTE: It is not necessary to turn the trimpots (Steps 5 and 6) if you are only performing a *calibration check*.

5 Turn R12 and R36 fully counter-clockwise.

6 Turn R108, R97, and R104 to mid-range.

7 Press [ENTER] to display the calibration screen.

Entering Capacitor Bank Values. Press [ENTER] to display the next calibration screen and follow the instructions on that screen.

Adjustment Potentiometers. Seven trimpots are located on the control printed circuit board. These adjustments are set at the factory and, with the possible exception of the alarm volume and display contrast, should not require adjustment in the field. The potentiometers and their specific functions are:

R 108 Calibrate Display

R 97 Offset Adjustment

R 36 E_{Out}

R 12 Overvoltage Adjustment

R 104 Reference Adjustment

R 135 Alarm Volume

R 131 Display Contrast

To adjust the trimpots, press [ENTER] to display the calibration screen listing the trimpot adjustments. Adjust the trimpots as instructed on the screen.

NOTE: The current measured at TP5 must not drift more than ±1.5ΦA.

Replace the cover and top screws. Securely tighten all screws.

Troubleshooting

If the circuit breaker trips repeatedly, one of the following is probably the cause:

a Overload - Exceeding the duty cycle.
b Lockup of the output SCR, Q6 (switches ON, but not OFF).
c Shorting of the charging Triac Q1. See Control Board
d Charge shunting SCR, Q2, shorted or locked ON.
e Charging bridge rectifier diode(s) shorted.
f Malfunction in the charging regulator which turns on the Overvoltage Protection Lockout Circuit.
g Malfunction or improper adjustment of the Overvoltage Protection Lockout Circuit.
h Defective circuit breaker.
i Miscellaneous short circuits or mis-connection of the pulse transformer or the control board.

- Test the Triac by removing U1 on the Control Board. This should switch the Triac OFF and no current should flow. If it does not turn off, replace the Triac.

- Test all diodes for shorts by using an ohmmeter.

- Disconnect the capacitor bank. Charge the bank with an external 400 volt DC power supply. After five minutes, the steady state current should be less than 12 milliamps. If it is not, one or more of the capacitors is shorted. Discharge the bank with a 500 - 2000 ohm, 25 watt resistor and replace the defective capacitor.

WARNING: Do not discharge the capacitor bank by shorting it directly to ground. The stored energy could be sufficient to melt the shorting tool in an explosive manner.

After making any repairs and checking the results, replace the cover and tighten all screws.

Repair Service

Telephone Service

Call the Unitek Miyachi Repair Department at the telephone number shown in the Foreword of this manual. Before calling, please obtain the model number and serial number from the identification plate on the rear panel.

Factory Service Repair

Unitek Miyachi provides a repair service for both warranty and non-warranty repairs. Call the Customer Service Department at the telephone number shown in the Foreword of this manual for a Return Material Authorization number. All equipment to be returned to Unitek Miyachi for repair must be shipped PREPAID.

Please include information concerning the type of problem you are experiencing. Include with the shipping information the name and telephone number of the person whom we should call with the estimated cost of repairs.

APPENDIX A
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Type Power Supply

Stored energy power supply which can operate in a Single or Dual Pulse Mode and is capable of operating with Air or Manually Actuated Weld Heads. Compatible with 1-Level or 2-Level Footswitches. It can sense Single Pole, Double Pole or Optical Firing (Pressure) Switches.

The Model 875DP is rated 5.25 to 875 watt-seconds (joules).
The Model 500DP and 500HV are rated 3.0 to 500 watt-seconds.

Power Requirements

LINE VOLTAGE is single phase 100, 115, 208, or 230 volts, 50/60 Hz. The 875DP, 500DP and 500HV use approximately 3300 watts, initially during charging, and 50 watts stand-by.

Capacitor Bank

The 875DP consists of 28 capacitors which total 10,500 µF ±5% at 20°C. The Capacitor Bank for the 500DP and 500HV consists of 16 capacitors which total 6000 µF. ±5%. The capacitors are grouped in banks of four capacitors. At full rating, the Capacitor Banks are operated at 408 volts. The following features are related to the capacitor bank:

Output Pulse Characteristics

Pulse width can be specified for each of the 16 weld schedules. Internal switching relays are used to implement this feature. Pulse characteristics are measured at the power output terminals, across an output load as follows:

875DP and 500DP:	0.001 ohm (with a tolerance of no greater than ±2%, including weld cable);
500HV:	0.004 ohm (with a tolerance of no greater than ±2%, including weld cable).

Rise time is measured between zero and peak amplitude, and pulse width between the 10% amplitude points. See table A-1.

Table A-1. Pulse Characteristics

Model	Pulse Transformer Connections	Capacitor Bank	Rise Time	Pulse Length	Pulse Height
500DP	SHORT (Parallel)	6000 µF	1.7 ms	6.8 ms	9.5 V – 10.5V
	MEDIUM		2.2 ms	7.8 ms	8.5 V – 9.4 V
	LONG (Series)		2.7 ms	9.2 ms	7.3 V – 8.0 V
500HV	SHORT (Parallel)	6000 µF	1.7 ms	6.8 ms	19.0 V – 20.9 V
	MEDIUM		2.2 ms	7.8 ms	17.0 V – 18.7 V
	LONG (Series)		2.7 ms	9.2 ms	14.6 V – 16.1 V
875DP	SHORT (Parallel)	10500 µF	2.0 ms	9.1 ms	11.5 V – 12.7 V
	MEDIUM		2.7 ms	10.2 ms	10.2 V – 11.2 V
	LONG (Series)		3.7 ms	16.5 ms	7.8 V – 8.6 V

Weld Fire Lockout

Output of the error amplifier inhibits the firing circuit during the charge and turndown intervals. This helps prevent poor welds caused by firing the power supply before the capacitor bank is properly charged or discharged

Line Voltage Regulation

Maintains voltage on the capacitor bank within ± 0.25% of setting for a ± 13% change from the nominal rated line voltage.

Turndown Circuit

When voltage from the error amplifier exceeds that required to turn off the charging circuit, a resistor is connected across the capacitor bank, discharging the bank to the required level. The turndown circuit deadband is approximately 0.6% of full scale voltage.

Line Failure Turndown

When input power is interrupted, a turndown resistor is automatically connected, discharging the capacitor bank.

Over-Voltage Lockout

Protects the capacitor bank from damage due to circuit malfunction or improper calibration. The circuit breaker opens, removing primary power, and the line failure turndown circuit automatically discharges the capacitor bank. The circuit is adjusted to operate when 440 ± 1 volts is placed across the capacitor bank.

Charge Lockout Circuit

Nominal 120 millisecond commutation pulse, generated in the microprocessor, inhibits the charging circuit until the output SCR has been switched off.

Polarity Selection

Positive (+) and negative (-) polarity can be achieved by reversing the cables which connect the Output Transformer to the weld head. Polarity sets the initial direction of the weld current flow through the workpiece. This feature is useful for welding applications which are sensitive to the direction of weld current flow because of dissimilar materials and/or materials with thickness ratios greater than 4 to 1.

Welding Speed

Repetition rate is the average number of welds allowable in 1 minute based upon the thermal rating of the system components. The averaging period used to determine the repetition rate can be as long as 20 minutes. Hit rate, or maximum intermittent welding speed, defines how fast the power supply can make consecutive welds on a non-continuous basis. See table A-2 and figures A-1 and A-2.

Table A-2. Welding Speed

Percent Full Energy	6000 µF Capacitor Bank		10500 µF Capacitor Bank	
	Rep Rate (welds/min)	Hit Rate (welds/min)	Rep Rate (welds/min)	Hit Rate (welds/min)
under 2%	240	166	170	116
10%	166	143	113	116
25%	118	109	80	78
50%	82	71	55	51
75%	60	56	40	36
100%	40	42	30	27
Conditions: 25°C Ambient, Nominal Line Voltage, 60 Hz.				

In dual pulse operation, the repetition rate or hit rate for each individual pulse may be calculated as follows:

RR_1 = First Pulse Rep Rate (Hit Rate)

RR_2 = Second Pulse Rep Rate (Hit Rate)

Calculate $RR_{(1+2)}$, Rep Rate (Hit Rate) for dual pulse operation.

$$RR_{(1+2)} = \frac{(RR_1)\,(RR_2)}{RR_1 + RR_2}$$

For example, if wired for the 10,500 µF Capacitor Bank, the energy level of Pulse 1 is 25% and Pulse 2 is 75%, the repetition rate for the dual pulse weld would be:

$$RR_{(1+2)} = \frac{(80)\,(40)}{80 + 40} = 26.7 \text{ welds/min.}$$

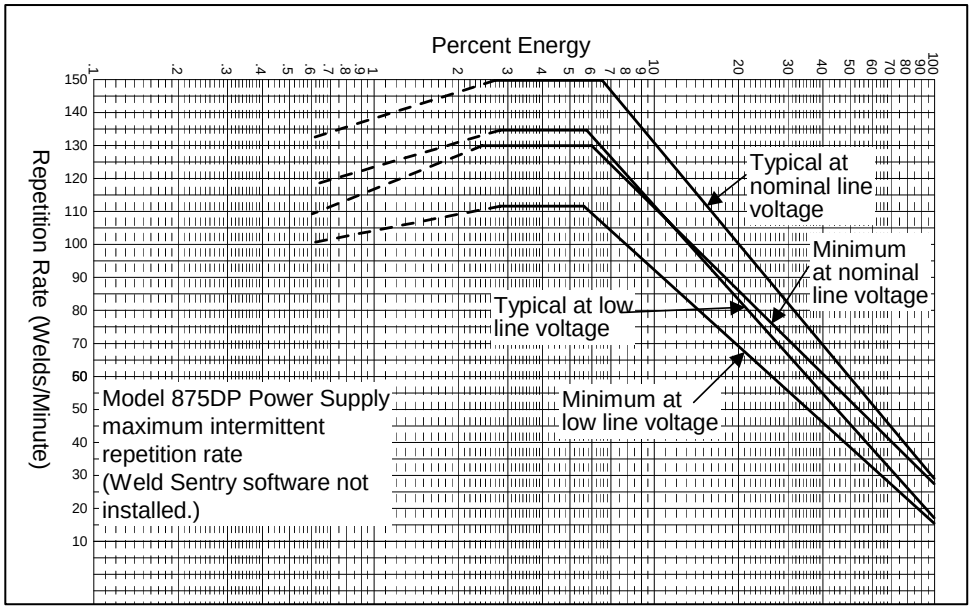


Figure A-1. 875DP Repetition Rate (10,500 µF)

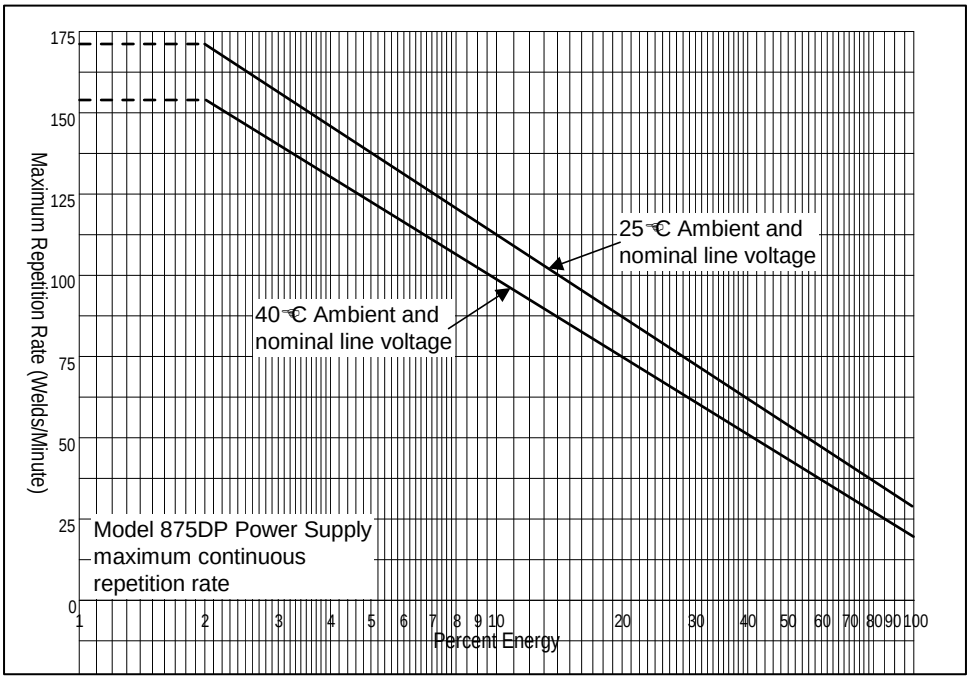


Figure A-2. 875DP Hit Rate (10,500 µF)

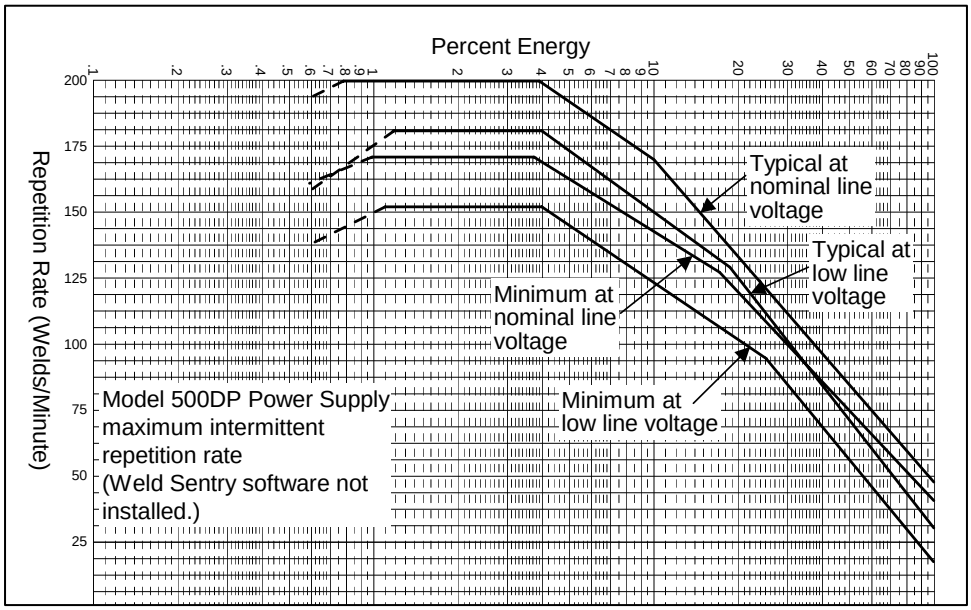


Figure A-3. 500DP Rep Rate (6000 µF)

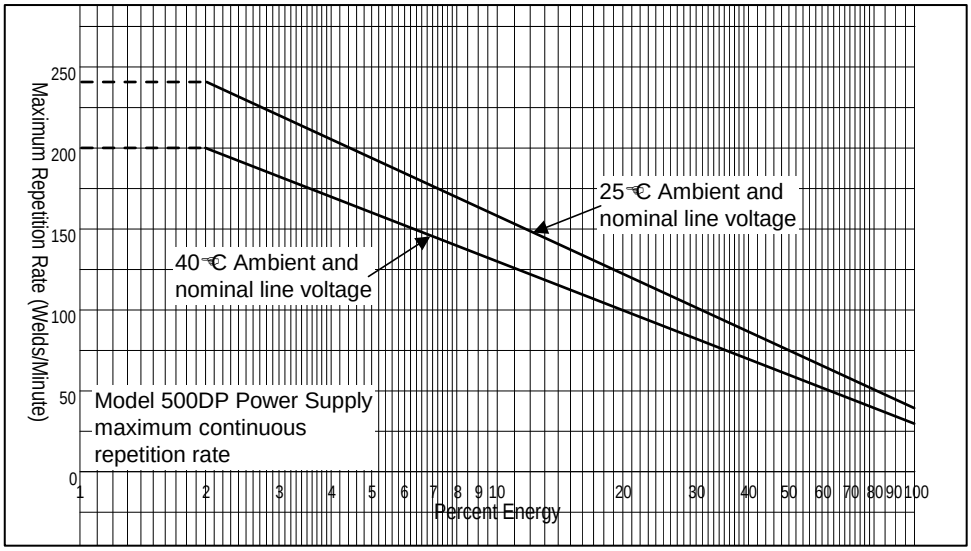


Figure A-4. 500DP Hit Rate (6000 µF)

Weld Schedules

You can save (write) 16 different weld schedules in EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory.) In this manual, EEPROM is referred to as *permanent memory*. Weld schedules are numbered 0 through 15.

Weld Schedule Definition

A weld schedule is defined as the following information:

a Schedule number (0 - 15)
b Weld Function
c Pulse Width
d Next Schedule
e Step Count
f Energy of Pulse 1 and Pulse 2
g Cool Time (Rollspot Function)
h Off Time (Repeat Function)
i Status of Relay 1
j Status of Relay 2

Weld Schedules 1 through 15 can be protected from unauthorized or inadvertent changes by Unitek Peco's System Security Feature. When the System Security is Protected, Schedule 0 is the only schedule which can be modified.

NOTE: If the security code is lost: Select SYSTEM SECURITY from the main menu. Switch the WELD SWITCH to NO WELD, press [SAVE] and then press [=]. The status will change to UNPROTECTED.

Options

You can change the following options from the main menu:

a Units of Measure for Energy
b Schedule Number at Power-Up
c End of Cycle Buzzer ON/OFF
d Chain Schedule ON/OFF
e Squeeze Time
f Weld Head Type
g Footswitch Type
h Footswitch Weld Abort ON/OFF
i Firing Switch Type
j Switch Debounce Time
k Hold Time

Schedule Number at Power-Up

This option determines which schedule will be used when the power supply is switched to ON. The option will be either Schedule Number 0 - 15 or the schedule which was selected just before the power was switched to OFF.

Utilities

The following Utilities are available to the operator from the main menu:

a Change System Security Status
b Copy a Schedule
c Reset Default Parameters
d Set Weld Counter

Information

Information on the following subjects is available to the operator from the main menu:

a Calibration
b Installation
c Description of Keyboard
d Description of Relay Outputs
e Description of Control Signals
f Description of Valve Outputs

Default System Parameters are:

a Head Type = Auto
b Footswitch = Auto
c Footswitch weld abort = On
d Force Firing Switch = 2 wire
e Display Units = % Energy
f System Security = Unprotected
g Power-Up Schedule = 0
h End Cycle Buzzer = Off
i Chain schedule Feature
j Switch Debounce = 0.01 sec
k Squeeze Time = 0.00 sec
l Hold Time = 0.00 sec

Weld Functions

Three weld functions can be selected: Basic, repeat and rollspot. The duration of the squeeze (system option), cool (rollspot) and off time (repeat) periods can be set between 0 and 9.99 seconds.

Head Type

The power supplies can be used with a manual, user actuated, or air actuated weld head. Air actuation means that the power supply will provide a 24 or 115 VAC output which can be used to control an air valve (solenoid) on an air actuated weld head. The power supplies can automatically detect the presence of a Unitek Peco actuated weld head.

You can indicate the presence of a user-supplied non-Unitek Peco air head by jumpering Pin 4 to Pin 2 on the VALVE DRIVER connector. If Pin 4 is not connected to Pin 2, the power supply assumes that a manual head is being used. The power supply determines whether it is connected to an air or manual head whenever it enters the RUN state. The options menu can be programmed to override the automatic selection feature.

Squeeze Time

For air head operation, squeeze time is the delay from the footswitch closure until the start of the weld period. For manual head operation, squeeze time is the delay from firing switch closure until the start of the weld period. The delay can be set from 0.00 to 9.99 seconds.

Cool Time

Cool time is the time between welds. In the rollspot function, the electrodes are wheels. The cool time and the rotational speed of the wheels determine the distance between welds. An air head will not open until the footswitch is released. Cool time can be set between 0.00 and 9.99 seconds.

Hold Time

Hold time is the delay from the end of the weld pulse until the head valve opens. Hold time applies only to an air head. The delay can be set from 0.00 to 9.99 seconds.

Footswitch Type

These power supplies require the use of a 1-level or 2-level footswitch in order to control an air actuated weld head. They will automatically detect whether a Unitek Peco 1-level or 2-level footswitch is connected to the FOOTSWITCH connector located on the rear panel.

The power supply assumes that a 1-level footswitch is used if the input to the 2nd level is continuously closed. The power supply determines whether it is connected to a 1-level or 2-level footswitch whenever it enters the RUN state. The options menu can be used to override the automatic selection feature. You can simulate a 1-level footswitch by connecting Pins 3 and 4 on the Footswitch connector.

FOOTSWITCH Connector

The FOOTSWITCH connector is a 4-pin Amphenol 91-PC4F (Unitek Peco PN 550-006) that mates with an Amphenol 91-MC4M (Unitek Peco PN 520-009). Connect Pin 3 to Pin 4 on a user supplied 1-level footswitch. This connector is wired as follows:

Pin	Description
1	Chassis Ground
2	Footswitch Level 1 or Single Level Footswitch
3	Footswitch Level 2
4	Common

Footswitch Weld Abort Feature

The footswitch weld abort feature is controlled from the options menu.

Footswitch Weld Abort On

With FOOTSWITCH WELD ABORT ON selected, the welding sequence is initiated by the closure of the initiation switch, and continues to its conclusion as long as the initiation switch remains closed. If the initiation switch or the force firing switch open during the welding sequence, the sequence will terminate. FOOTSWITCH WELD ABORT ON is preferred since it allows the operator to abort the welding sequence by releasing the footswitch, or footpedal in the case of a manual head.

Footswitch Weld Abort Off

With FOOTSWITCH WELD ABORT OFF selected, the welding sequence is initiated by a single, momentary, closure of the initiation switch. Opening the initiation switch during the welding sequence will *not* terminate the welding sequence.

The initiation switch must open and re-close in order to start the next sequence. FOOTSWITCH WELD ABORT OFF is used in automated process control systems where operator intervention is not an issue.

Firing Switch Type

The power supply can use as an input signal either a:

- Single pole, single throw switch
- Double pole, double throw (3-wire) switch, or an
- Optical switch.

The input signal will indicate when the weld head has applied the proper force to the workpiece. Weld heads with single pole firing switches should be connected to the MECHANICAL FIRING SWITCH connector. A 3-wire switch or optical firing switch, either of which should be connected to the OPTICAL FIRING SWITCH connector, eliminates switch bounce (which causes false triggering), and should be used when the welding speed exceeds 1.5 welds per second.

Firing Circuit

The firing circuit requires external contact closure or low logic level for firing. Internal filtering prevents premature firing due to radio frequency interference. The power supply will automatically detect that the system is using a 3-wire switch whenever it enters the RUN state if Pin 1 is shorted to Pin 2.

Switch Debounce Time

Single pole mechanical firing switch contacts 'bounce' when they close. The switch debounce time feature allows you to specify that the firing switch must remain closed for 0, 10, 20 or 30 milliseconds before the weld period can be initiated. The power supply will automatically set the switch debounce time to 0.0 milliseconds whenever a 3-wire or optical switch is selected.

Mechanical Firing Switch Cable

This cable is 5 feet long. It is a Type 2/C, 600 volt cable containing two shielded, twisted 22 AWG conductors of high-flex stranded wire. The firing switch connector is a 2-pin Amphenol 80-MC2FI

(Unitek Peco PN 520-008), with strain relief. It mates with an Amphenol 80-MC2M (Unitek Peco PN 520-001). Pin 2 is ground.

Optical Firing Switch Connector

This connector is a 5-pin AMP 212044-1 (Unitek Peco PN 150-064) located on the rear panel (see figure A-5). It mates with an AMP Assembly consisting of an AMP 212437-3 Plug, 212435-7 Ferrule and 212-800-1 Strain Relief.

The connector is wired as follows:

Pin	Description
Shell	Shield
1	Switch Normally Closed
2	Switch Common
3	Switch Normally Open
4	+5 VDC
5	Switch Common

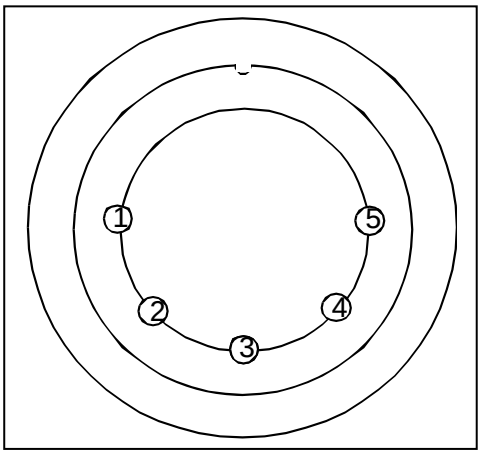


Figure A-5. Pin Numbers as Viewed from the Rear Panel

Initiation Switch

Manual Head Operation

If the power supply is connected to a manual head, the initiation switch is the force firing switch located in the weld head.

Air Head Operation

If the power supply is connected to an air actuated head, the initiation switch is the footswitch. The first level of a 2-level footswitch instructs the power supply to:

- Switch the valve driver to ON, which causes the upper electrode of the weld head to apply force, as determined by the air regulator connected to the top of the air cylinder on the weld head, to the workpiece.

- Start the squeeze period.

The 2nd Level initiates the start of the Weld Period, provided that the Force Firing Switch has closed *and* the Squeeze Period has ended. A 1-Level Footswitch combines the functions of both levels of a 2-Level Footswitch.

Chain Schedules Feature

The chain schedules feature is used to automatically change the weld schedule in use to another specified schedule. Chain schedules is a system feature, and is turned ON using the options menu.

When chain schedules is turned ON, the RUN screen and PROGRAM screen for each schedule will have additional fields for both STEP COUNT and NEXT SCHEDULE. STEP COUNT and NEXT SCHEDULE are used to chain schedules together.

Step Count

STEP COUNT is a weld counter which counts down to 0. Any number from 00001 to 99999 can be entered as a step count. When the step count reaches 0, the schedule will change as specified by the NEXT SCHEDULE. If a weld sequence is not completed and/or the WELD/NO WELD switch is set to NO WELD, the step counter will *not* count down.

Next Schedule

NEXT SCHEDULE is the number of the weld schedule to be used when the step count reaches zero. Any schedule number from 001 to 015 can be used and any number of schedules can be chained together, with some exceptions as follows:

X Next Schedule = 0: Can only be used at the beginning of a chain.

X Next Schedule = Current Schedule: Prevents chaining. When the step count reaches 0, it will reset and the current schedule will remain in use.

X Next Schedule = [.] period: Causes the power supply to stop after the step count has reached 0 and issue a standby stop command alarm.

X Weld Function = Rollspot: Can only be used as the last schedule in a chain.

CAUTION: If weld schedules are chained together, do NOT change polarity. All schedules in the chain must have the same polarity or the relay contacts may be damaged.

Step Counts

STEP COUNTS between 00001 and 99999 can be specified. The Step Counter counts down to 0. If a weld schedule is not completed and/or the WELD/NO WELD switch is set to NO WELD, the Step Counter will not be decremented.

Audible Buzzer

During alarm conditions, an audible tone (buzzer) is generated for 5 seconds. It can be immediately silenced by pressing [RUN]. It is also used to signal the operator of an incorrect keyboard entry. The volume can be adjusted with a potentiometer on the control printed circuit board. The potentiometer is accessible for adjustment through a hole in the upper, front, right-hand corner of the cover.

End Of Cycle Buzzer ON/OFF

This feature is normally used with manual heads. ON means that an audible signal will be given at the end of each weld sequence as a signal to the operator to release the footpedal. The end of cycle buzzer is controlled from the options menu.

Key Click

Whenever a key is pressed, a click sound is generated.

Weld Counter

A seven-digit weld counter automatically increments after each complete weld sequence. This counter can be reset back to 0 at any time unless the system security is in the protected state.

The Weld Sentry option allows you to set upper and lower limits for each Weld Sentry program. To implement this feature, there are three additional counters which keep track of the number of welds: under the lower limit (999,999), over the upper limit (999,999), and within these limits (9,999,999). These counters can be independently reset to 0 at any time, unless system security is in the protected state.

Note that all counters retain their counts when the input power is interrupted, because the contents of these counters are stored in battery-backed-up memory.

Alarms

These power supplies issue three alarms. All alarms terminate or inhibit the welding sequence. To clear an alarm, press [RUN] or toggle the remote process inhibit line. Alarm conditions are processed in a priority order corresponding to the following list:

1 ALARM SCR: The output SCR, which discharges the capacitor bank into the pulse transformer, may be defective.

2 ALARM EMERGENCY STOP: An emergency stop signal was received via the CONTROL SIGNALS connector.

3 ALARM FIRING SWITCH: The force firing switch in the weld head either did not stay closed during the weld sequence, or did not close within 10 seconds after the 1-level footswitch or the second level of a 2-level footswitch closed.

Air Valve Driver

The air valve driver provides power to control the solenoid of an air actuated weld head. The power supplies can sequentially operate two separate air actuated weld heads using two receptacles on the rear panel, AIR VALVE DRIVER 1 and AIR VALVE DRIVER 2.

Air Valve Driver 1

The output from the AIR VALVE DRIVER 1 receptacle is 12 volt-amps at 24 or 115 volts AC. This circuit is fused, together with the control printed circuit board, by Fuse F1 located on the control printed circuit board. The receptacle is wired so that either 115 or 24 volts are available. Air Valve Driver 1 is configured through the options menu, WELD HEAD TYPE, and selecting either AIR or AUTO.

Air Valve Driver 2

The output of the AIR VALVE DRIVER 2 receptacle provides 24 VAC to power a second air actuated weld head. Jumpers E10 and E11, located near the lower right hand corner of the control board must be moved to the correct positions, as shown in figure 4-5.

Air valve driver 2 is wired only for 24 VAC through receptacle Pins 1 and 2. Pins 3 and 4 are not provided. To provide power to Air valve driver 2, move Jumpers E10 and E11 and program WELD HEAD TYPE to DUAL AIR.

NOTE: When air valve driver 2 is used, Relay 1 cannot be used.

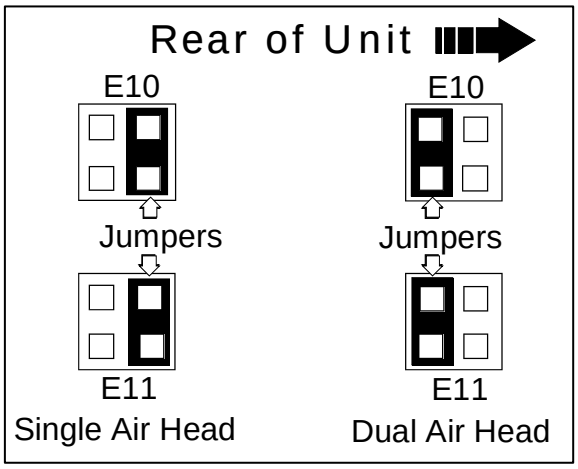


Figure A-6. Jumper Selection for Air Valve Driver Control

Air Valve Driver Receptacles

The 4-pin receptacles located on the rear panel are AMP P/N 206430-1 (Unitek Peco PN 550-062). The mating plug is an AMP 206429-1 (Unitek Peco PN 520-107), which uses a cable clamp, AMP 206358-2 (Unitek Peco PN 245-084). Air Valve Driver 1 is wired as follows:

Pin	Description
1	24 VAC
2	115 and 24 VAC return
3	115 VAC
4	Air head sensing - externally connected to Pin 2

NOTE: Connect Pin 2 to Pin 4 on a non-Unitek Peco air actuated weld head.

Control Signals Connector

A 15-pin, sub-miniature D-type CONTROL SIGNALS connector, located on the rear panel, is provided for the two relays and seven single pole inputs. The relays and switch inputs are used to:

- Remotely select Weld Schedules 1 through 15
- Remotely inhibit recharging the capacitor bank
- Invoke an emergency stop condition to abruptly terminate the welding sequence.

The CONTROL SIGNALS connector (figure A-5) is a Viking DMRST15RA05CG (Unitek Peco PN 250-195). The mating connector, which included in the shipping kit, is a TRW Cinch Connector comprised of a DA-15P (Unitek Peco PN 250-199) male connector and a DE-51210-1 (Unitek Peco PN 250-200) plastic junction shell. The pin assignments are listed below:

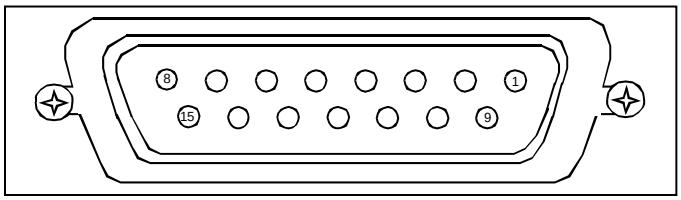


Figure A-7. CONTROL SIGNALS Connector

Pin	Function
1	Remote Weld Schedule Selection, Control Line 2^0
2	Remote Weld Schedule Selection, Control Line 2^1
3	Remote Weld Schedule Selection, Control Line 2^2
4	Remote Weld Schedule Selection, Control Line 2^3
5	No Connection
6	Relay 2 Input
7	No Connection
8	Relay 1 Input
9	Process and Charge Inhibit
10	Emergency Stop
11	Signal and Chassis Ground
12	No Connection
13	RELAY 2 Return
14	No Connection
15	RELAY 1 Return

Emergency Stop

Emergency stop, or any other external function that should abort the welding sequence, can be implemented by continuously shorting Pin 10 to Pin 11 of the CONTROL SIGNALS connector. If either Pulse 1 or Pulse 2 has been initiated before the emergency stop signal occurs, that pulse will not be interrupted. After that, no further operation can be initiated until the short has been removed.

Charge (Process) Inhibit

Shorting Pin 9 to Pin 11 will close the charge (process) inhibit line and prevent recharging of the capacitor bank. The charge inhibit line is used during remote schedule selection to prevent the capacitors from recharging to a higher energy schedule when loading a lower energy schedule. This saves the time required to discharge the capacitors unnecessarily. The charge inhibit line must be closed immediately after the power supply fires and before the 60 millisecond commutation pulse has ended.

The line must then be opened before the next schedule can be executed. Charge inhibit can also be used instead of [RUN] to remotely clear any error stop alarm. Short Pin 9 to Pin 11 momentarily and immediately open the short to clear the alarm.

Remote Weld Schedule Selection

Refer to figure A-6. To use this feature, connect the seven control lines from a user supplied, normally open contact (open collector or TTL logic levels can also be used) to mating CONTROL SIGNALS connector Pins 1, 2, 3, and 4. Connecting any one of these inputs to Pin 11 will cause the power supply to load the weld schedule defined by the corresponding pin combination, immediately after the initiation switch closes. Weld schedules are selected according to the binary pattern shown in the table A-3.

Table A-3. Binary Codes for Remote Weld Schedule Selection

Schedule Panel Control Number	INPUT PIN NUMBERS (1 = Switch Closure)			
	$1(2^0)$	$2(2^1)$	$3(2^2)$	$4(2^3)$
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0
3	1	1	0	0
4	0	0	1	0
5	1	0	1	0
6	0	1	1	0
7	1	1	1	0
8	0	0	0	1
9	1	0	0	1
10	0	1	0	1
11	1	1	0	1
12	0	0	1	1
13	1	0	1	1
14	0	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1

Binary Schedule Selection Code

To select a schedule, connect the pin(s) corresponding to the schedule number to Pin 11. The schedules listed below are selected using the pin indicated by the 1 marked under the pin number. To select any other schedule number, select the schedule numbers whose sum equals the desired schedule, then connect all of the corresponding pins.

For example, to select Schedule 15, connect the pins which correspond to the numbers totaling 15.

Schedule 15 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 8

Connect Pins 1, 2, 3, 4, to Pin 11 (ground)

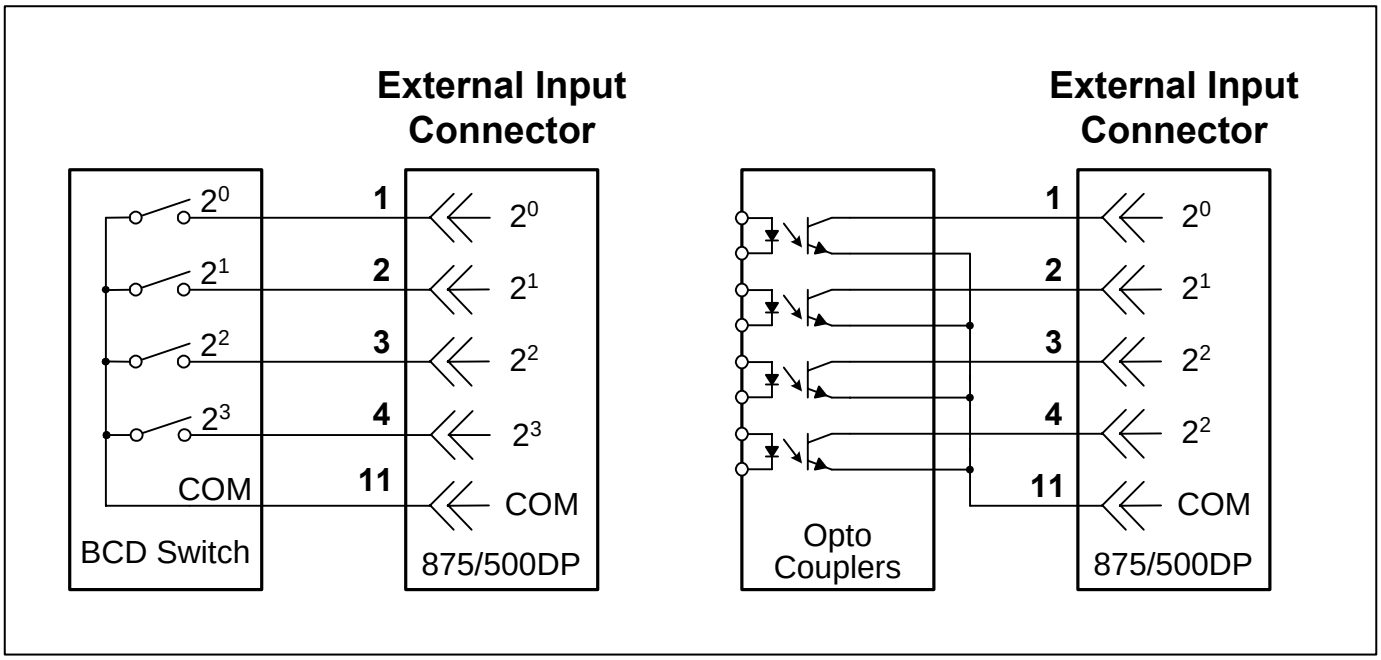


Figure A-8. Remote Schedule Selection with a Remote Binary Switch

When all input pins are open, control of the power supply remains at the front panel. When any one of the pins is shorted, the front panel controls are disabled. The capacitor bank will begin to recharge 120 milliseconds after the end of the previous pulse unless the charge inhibit line is grounded. Therefore, any change in the schedule selection code should be made during this 120 millisecond period and/or while the charge inhibit line is grounded.

Alarm stop conditions can also be cleared remotely by toggling the charge inhibit line.

Relay Outputs

Two output relays can be used to provide status (timing) signals to external devices. They can also provide an on (closed) state during a Run state or if there is an alarm.

Relay 1 can also be used to control a second 24 VAC air actuated weld head

Relay 2 can provide a 5 to 50 VDC signal.

When used to provide status (timing) signals, the relays can be independently programmed as follows:

- In Basic Mode, each relay can be programmed on (closed) or off (open) during either of the two weld periods.
- In Roll Spot Mode, each relay can be programmed on (closed) or off (open) during either of the two weld periods or during the cool period (between each spot weld cycle).
- In Repeat Mode, each relay can be programmed on (closed) or off (open) during either of the two weld periods or during the off period (between each Repeat cycle).
- When the power supply is waiting for the weld sequence to start.

In all of the above cases, if the relay is programmed to be on (closed), it will close at the beginning of the scheduled period and open at the end of that period. If scheduled to be closed during any successive periods, it will not open at the end of the first period, but will remain closed during both (or all) periods for which it is scheduled to be closed.

The 24 to 115 VAC input and output for Relay 1 are Pins 8 and 15, respectively, of the CONTROL SIGNALS connector. The 5 to 50 VDC input and output for Relay 2 are Pins 6 and 13, respectively. You must supply the voltage source and, in each case, the ungrounded side of the AC power source for Relay 1. The DC power source for Relay 2 should be connected to the power supply as illustrated in figure 4-5 in Chapter 4. Either relay is capable of switching up to 250 ma.

RELAY 1 is *also* used to control Air Valve Driver 2.

The options menu can be used to specify Dual Air Head 2. Under this condition, Relay 1 will display Dual Air. In the program state, the options for Relay 1 then must be either AIR HEAD 2 or NOT USED. The second air head will be actuated in any schedule in which Relay 1 is defined as AIR HEAD 2. The standard valve driver will be actuated in any weld schedule in which Relay 1 is defined as NOT USED.

Accessory Port

A 15-pin, sub-miniature D-type connector, located on the rear panel, is provided to control other devices contemplated for the future.

Input/Output Cable Connectors and Fusing

Input Line Power

The power supply may be connected to any 100, 115, 208, or 230 volt outlet that is capable of supplying the peak currents specified in table A-4.

Circuit Breakers

Circuit breakers are used to protect the incoming power line. The circuit breakers may need to be replaced if the power supply is reconnected for a different line voltage (see table A-4).

Fuses

A ¾ amp fuse, F1, is located near the top center of the control printed circuit board. The power supply is shipped wired for 115 VAC unless otherwise specified.

Power Input Connector

The standard power connector is an IEC-320 with a harmonized, molded power cord.

Table A-4. Input Power Specifications

Nominal Line Voltage (Volts RMS)	Line Voltage Range (Volts RMS)	Line Frequency (Hz)	Peak Input Current * (Amps) 500DP	500HV	875DP	Circuit Breaker Size (Amps) 500DP	500HV	875DP	Circuit Breaker Quantity
100	87 - 113	50/60	46	46	46	15	15	15	1
115	100 - 130	50/60	40	40	40	15	15	15	1
208	180 - 235	50/60	23	23	23	8	8	8	2
230	200 - 260	50/60	20	20	20	8	8	8	2
* First half-cycle.									

Front Panel Switches

There are 22 electro-statically shielded membrane switches which are integral to the front panel. The function of each key is defined in Chapter 4.

Microprocessor CPU

The power supply uses a Motorola M68HC11A1 CPU with an 8.0 MHz clock, 8K bytes of random access memory, 512 bytes of electrically programmable read only memory and 128K bytes of ultraviolet erasable and programmable read only memory.

Display

This is an electro-statically shielded, 8 row by 40 column, rear lit liquid crystal cold cathode display. A contrast level adjustment potentiometer can be accessed through a hole in the right side of the cover. The energy display accuracy is 0.5%. The resolution of the display ranges from 0.1% to 0.6% energy, depending upon the amount of energy selected. Energy can be displayed in either watt-seconds or % of 875 (500 for the 500DP and 500HV) watt-seconds.

Cooling

Cooling within the housing is provided by a muffin-type fan that operates on 115 VAC, 50/60 Hz power. The air inlet is underneath the unit, and exhaust is through the rear panel. No restriction to air flow should be closer than 2 inches to the sides and rear of the power supply. Do not place the power supply on a soft pad, or on any other surface, which could block the air inlets on the bottom of the housing. Do not allow the power supply to sit on surfaces which are covered with heavy dirt or dust.

Physical Characteristics – 500DP, 500HV and 875DP Control Unit

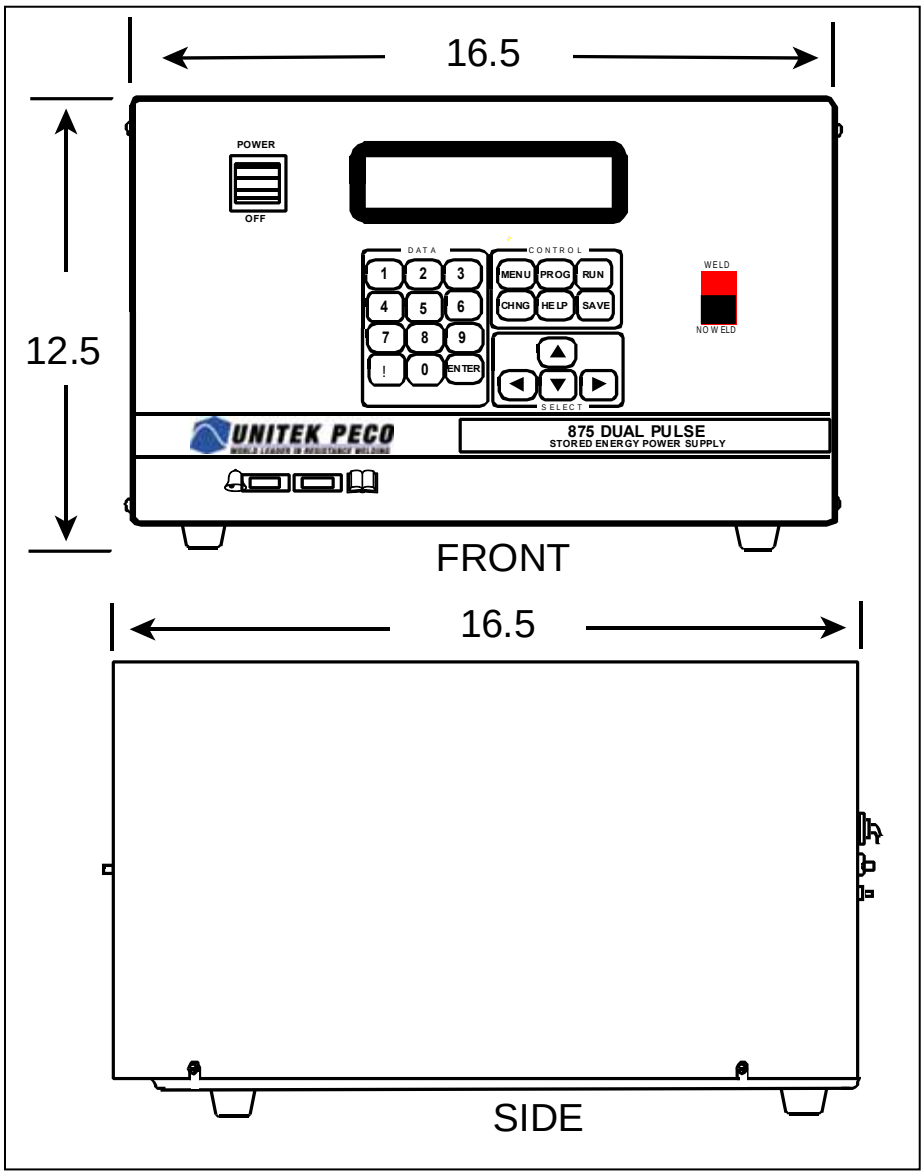


Figure A-9. 875DP Physical Dimensions

NOTE: Dimensions include any protrusions.

Height:	12.5 inches (31.8 cm)	
Width:	16.5 inches (41.9 cm)	
Depth:	16 inches (40.6 cm)	
Weight:	69 pounds (31.5 kg)	500DP/500HV
	77 pounds (35 kg)	875DP

Physical Characteristics – 500DP, 500HV and 875DP Welding Transformers

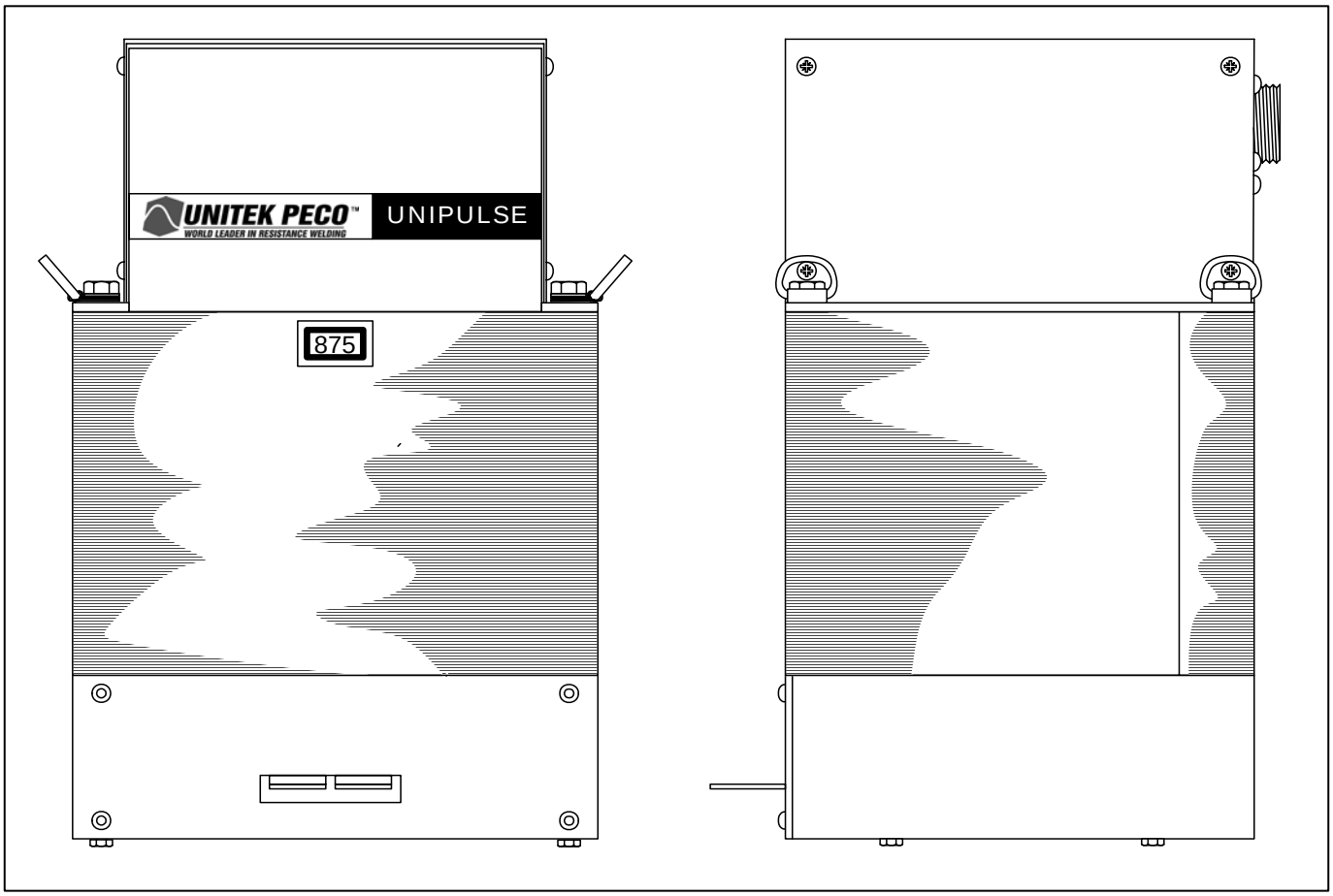


Figure A-10. Physical Characteristics 500DP, 500HV, and 875DP Welding Transformers

NOTE: Dimensions include any protrusions.

	500DP / 500HV	875DP
Height:	12 inches (30.5 cm)	14.25 inches (36.2 cm)
Width:	9 inches (22.9 cm)	9 inches (22.9 cm)
Depth:	10 inches (25.4 cm)	10 inches (25.4 cm)
Weight:	79 pounds (36 kg)	121 pounds (55 kg)

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-S- (continued)

-T-

-U-

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-W-

-W- (continued)