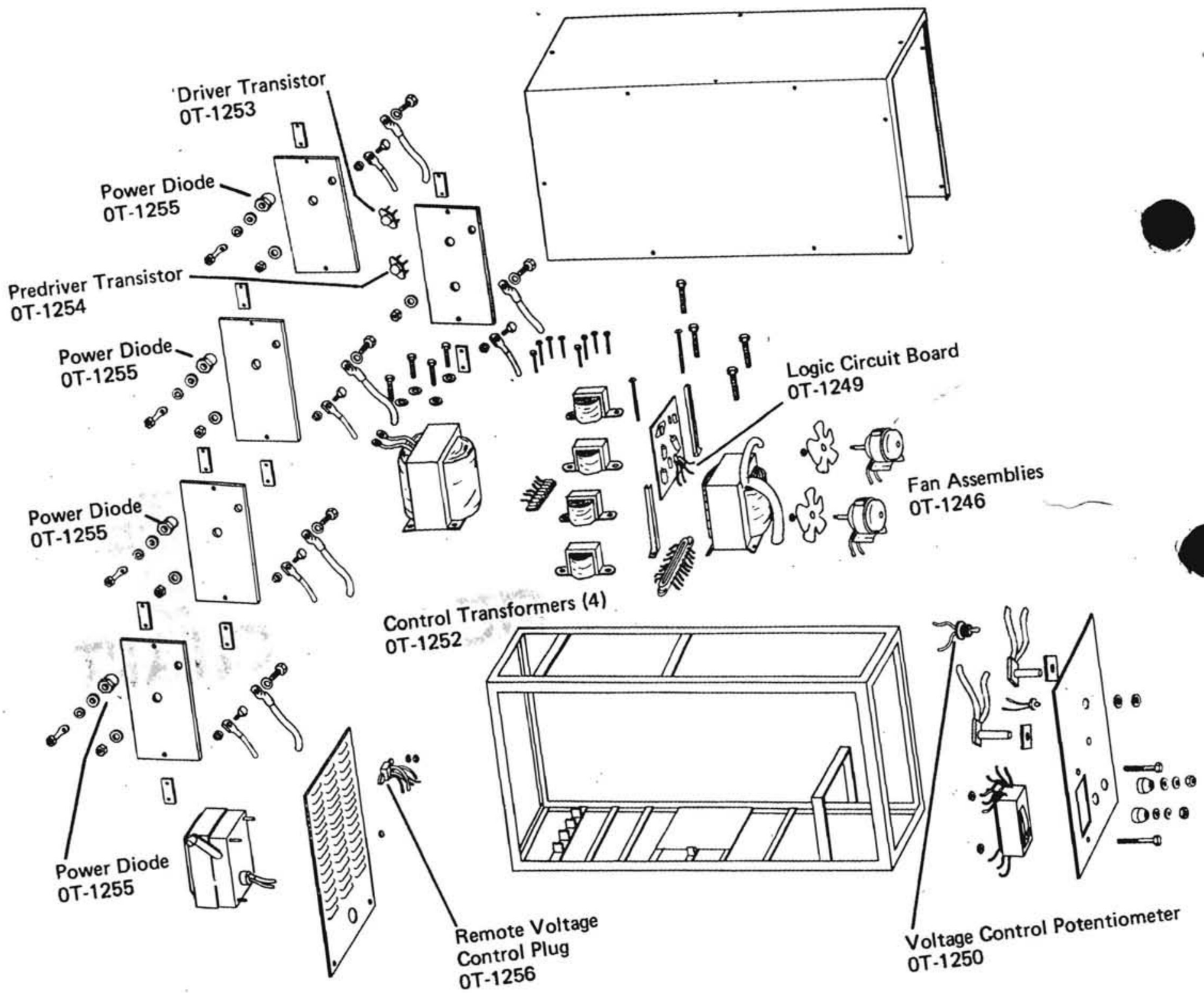
0T-0040 EXPLODED VIEW



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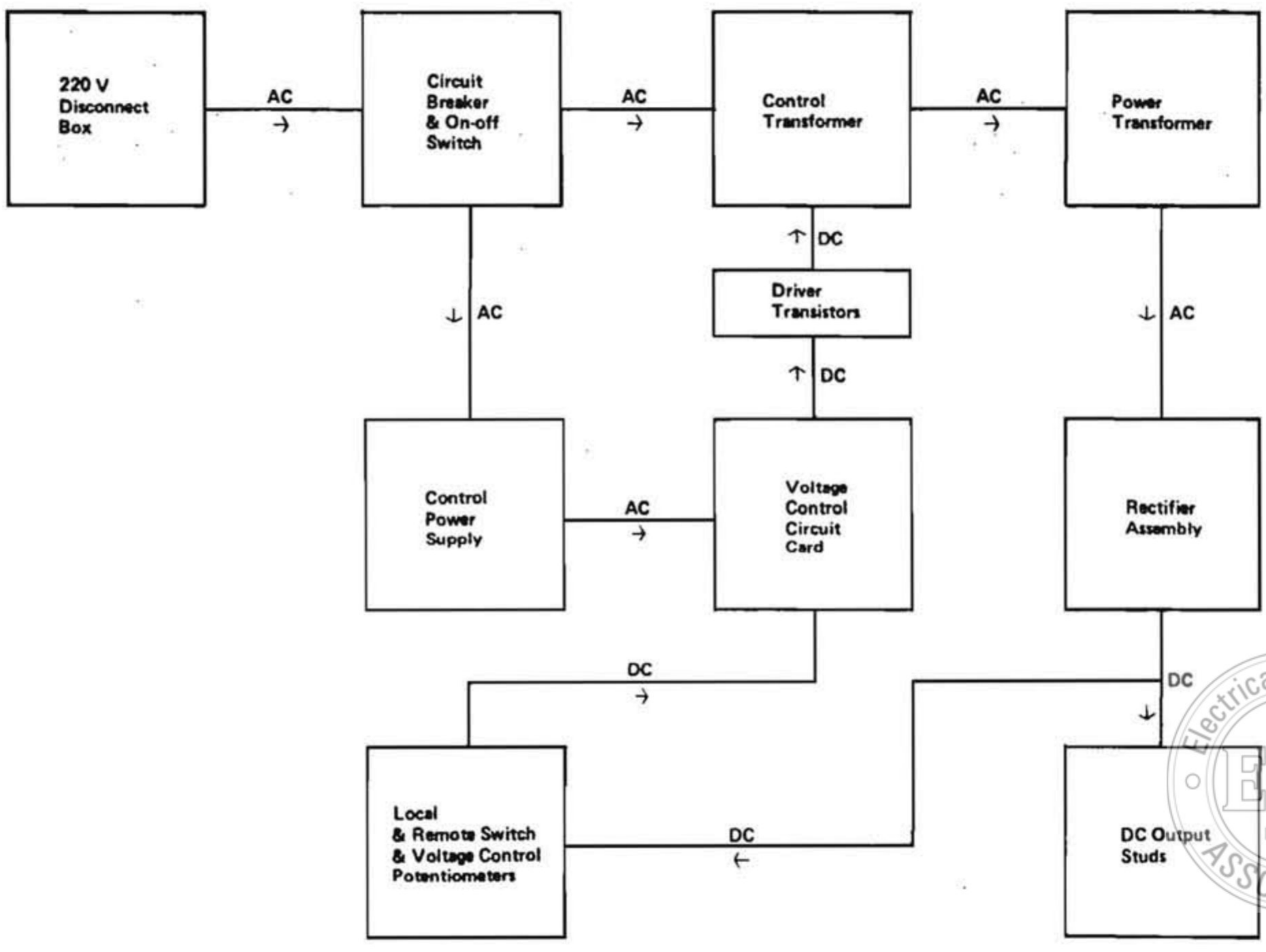
OT-0040 TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Symptom	Cause
Pilot light does not light.	Tripped or blown circuit breaker. Open transformer. Open negative or positive diode bank. Broken wiring between transformer and circuit breaker. Broken wiring between transformer and diode banks.
Low DC output voltage under no load.	Shorted diodes. Defective transformer. Low AC line voltage.
Low DC output voltage under load.	Open diodes. Defective transformer. Inadaquate gauge AC line. Poor wiring connections in Powerverter.
Remote volt control does not work.	Remote/local switch in local position. Defective remote control. Defective remote/local switch. Defective wiring.

OT-0040 TROUBLESHOOTING CHART



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0T-0040 OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

YOUR IPM 0T-0040 POWERVERTER is a rugged starter testing power supply capable of producing 500 to 600 amps, and DC voltage variable from 8 to 24 volts. Being able to regulate the voltage gives you the means to compensate for line voltage drifts — a necessity for testing to specification. Reliable service and durability are the result of fan-cooling the transformer and rectifier assembly, of using extra heavy-duty diodes, of circuit protection against high-voltage surge, and of incorporating a circuit breaker/power switch for protection against shorts and overloads.

Electrical Requirements: 220 V, 60 Hz, single phase
Electrical Output: 8-24 VDC, 500-600 amps max.
Dimensions: 21"H x 17½"W x 44"D
Shipping Weight: 250 lbs. approx.

Hook-Up

FOR CONNECTION to AC power, only UL-approved sockets and receptacles should be used, and all relevant safety codes should be observed.

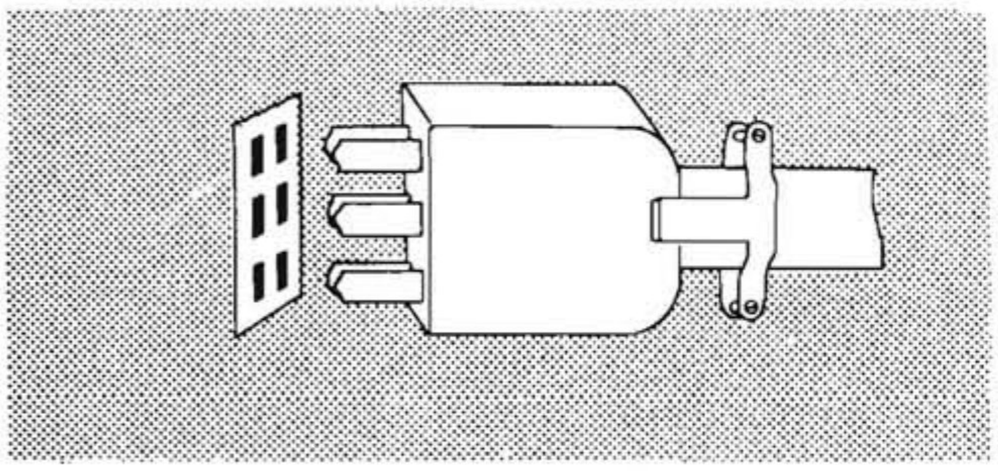
Connect the Powerverter DC output to the starter tester, using cable 0-gauge or larger. (IPM 0T-8521 cables are recommended for this; jumper cables are *not* — their connections are unreliable.) Be sure all connections are tight. To tighten, hold the rear nut with a wrench and tighten the front nut. This is to prevent turning the terminal stud and breaking connections inside the cabinet.

Direct Voltage Control

VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT can be done in two ways—



IPM 0T-8521 cables: Recommended for use with your Powerverter. Made of high-grade copper, these No. 4 doubled welding cables provide ultra-low resistance so critical with heavy current.



On the Powerverter's back panel is a remote voltage control receptacle.

by the front panel potentiometer or by remote control. If you choose the former, insert the plug which comes with your Powerverter into the receptacle on the back panel.

Remote Voltage Control

CONNECT THE REMOTE variable voltage control (IPM 0T-8519) to its receptacle on the Powerverter back.

Remote control operation allows adjustment of the Powerverter when it is mounted away from the work space, such as under the test bench.

"Local" and "remote" are the two modes selected by a switch on the remote voltage control. In "local," adjustment is possible from the Powerverter panel only. In "remote," it can be done only from the remote control.

Operation

TURN ON THE CIRCUIT BREAKER/power switch. The red pilot light will come on, indicating DC voltage is being produced. Voltage adjustment can be done only when the Powerverter is under load. Turn the voltage control knob clockwise to increase and counterclockwise to decrease voltage. Read DC voltage on the starter tester voltmeter.

Maintenance

ONCE A YEAR, remove the front panel and clean dust and lint from the cabinet interior. Place a few drops of oil in the oil holes on top of the blower motors.

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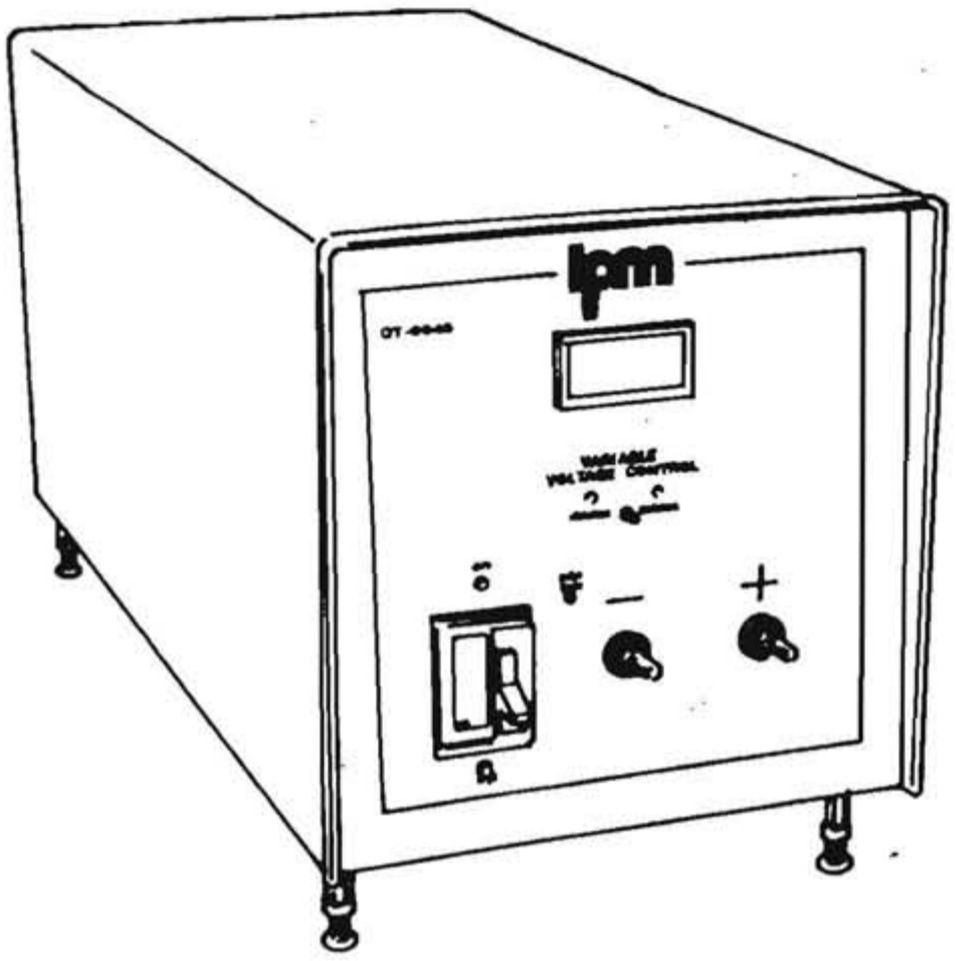
CHECK LIST

Inspect the equipment you ordered before operating it. Report any damages or defects promptly, as explained in the warranty card.



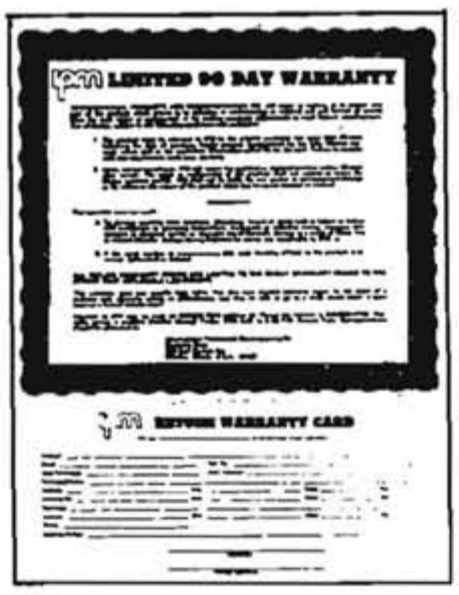
IPM 0T-0040 Powerverter



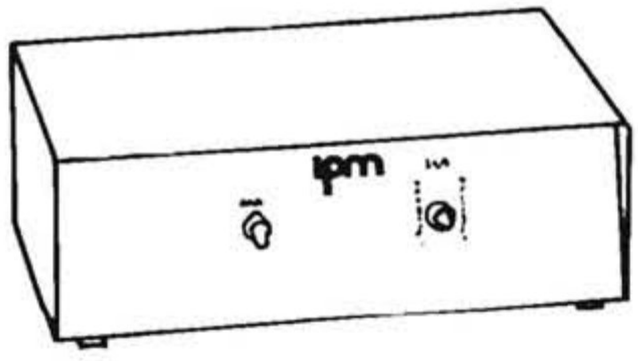
Voltage Control Plug



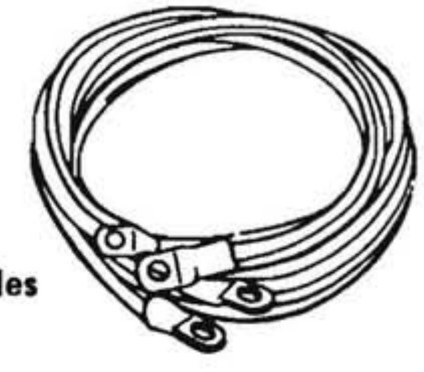
Instruction Manual



Warranty Card



0T-8519 Variable Voltage Control



Optional 0T-8521 Cables

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