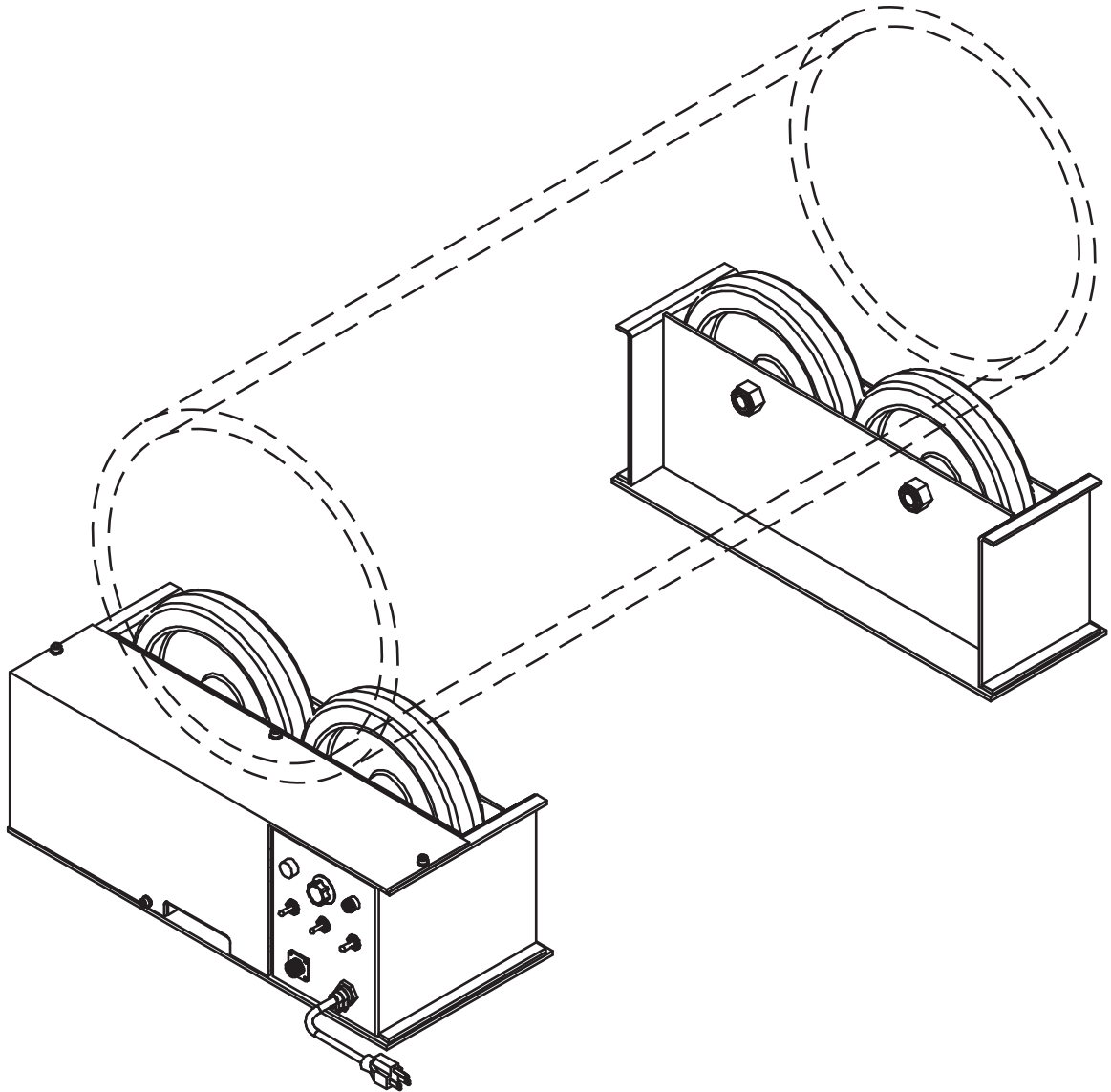




# **PROFAV<sup>®</sup>**

## **TURNING ROLLS**



### **MODEL NO: TR-2000 & TR-2000-2**

### **WARNINGS, SAFEGUARDS & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**



# Warnings and Safeguards for Welding and Cutting Operations



**IMPORTANT** - Protect yourself and others! Remember that safety depends on you. The operator, supervisor, and helper must read and understand all warning and safety information provided in these instructions.  **Serious injury or death**  could result if welding equipment is not properly installed, used and maintained. Training and proper supervision are most important for a safe work place. Installation, operation, repair work, and maintenance must be performed by qualified personnel. Retain these instructions for future use.



## ELECTRICAL SHOCK CAN CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH

Electrical equipment must be installed and maintained in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, and all local codes. Maintain Mig-Guns, Electrode Holders, Tig Torches, Plasma Torches, Work Clamp, Welding Cable, and Welding Machines in good, safe operating condition. Replace worn or damaged insulation. Do not try to repair or service equipment while the power is still on. Do not service or repair equipment unless you are trained and qualified to do so. The Electrode and Work (or Ground) circuits are electrically "HOT" when equipment power is on. At no time should you touch the Electrode and Electrical Ground at the same time with bare skin or wet clothing while the power is on. Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulation. When welding in damp locations make certain the insulation is large enough to cover your full area of physical contact with work and ground. Ground the work (metal to be welded) to a good electrical earth ground. Keep gas cylinders, chains, wire ropes, hoists, cranes, and elevators away from any part of the electrical path. Always be sure the work cable makes a good electrical connection with the metal being welded. Occasionally check all ground connections to determine if they are mechanically strong and electrically adequate for the current required. The ground connection should be as close as possible to the area being welded. Never touch electrically "HOT" parts of electrode holders connected to two welding power sources at the same time. The voltage between the two can be the total of the open circuit voltage of both power sources. When the welding or cutting process requires values of open circuit voltages in alternating current machines higher than 80 volts, and direct current machines higher than 100 volts, adequate insulation or other means must be provided to prevent the operator from making accidental contact with the high voltage. The use of reliable automatic controls for reducing no load voltage is recommended to reduce shock hazard. When not welding for any substantial period of time, make certain that no part of the electrode circuit will accidentally make contact with the work or ground. Never immerse Mig-Guns, Electrode Holders, Tig Torches, Plasma Torches, or Electrodes in water for cooling.

REFERENCES: See Safety and Operating References A,F,H, and I.



## SMOKE, FUMES, AND GASES CAN BE DANGEROUS TO YOUR HEALTH

Keep smoke, fumes, and gases from your breathing zone and the general area. Smoke, fumes, and gases from the welding or cutting process are of various types and strengths, depending on the kind of base metal being welded on. To ensure your safety, do not breathe these fumes or gases. Ventilation must be adequate to remove smoke, fumes, and gases during the welding procedure to protect operators and others in the immediate area. Do not weld in locations where chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors are coming from degreasing, cleaning, or spraying operations. Vapors of chlorinated solvents can form the toxic gas "phosgene" when exposed to ultraviolet radiation from an electric arc. All solvents, degreasers, and potential sources of these vapors must be removed from the welding area. Shielding gases used for arc welding can displace air and cause injury or death. Fumes produced by welding or cutting, especially in confined areas, can cause discomfort and physical harm if inhaled over an extended period of time.

Always provide adequate ventilation in the welding and cutting area to insure breathing air is safe. Use air-supplied respirators if ventilation is not adequate to remove all fumes and gases. **Never Ventilate with Oxygen**, because oxygen supports and vigorously accelerates fire.

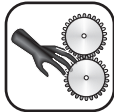
REFERENCES: See Safety and Operating References A,B,C,H, and I.



## HOT PARTS

Hot parts can cause serious burns. The area at and near the work being welded should be handled with proper gloves. Proper clothing should be worn to prevent spatter or chipped slag from causing burns. Never pick up welded material until it has properly cooled.

REFERENCES: See Safety and Operating References A, B, H, & I.



## MOVING PARTS MAY CAUSE INJURY

Have only qualified people remove guards or covers for performing maintenance and troubleshooting. Moving parts such as cooling fans can maim fingers or hands and catch loose clothing. Keep tools, hands, hair and clothing away from moving parts. Be sure to reinstall all panels and guards before operating equipment.



## FALLING EQUIPMENT

Lift only the unit to be moved without any running gear, accessories or gas cylinders that may be attached to it. Use equipment of a proper size to lift and move the unit. Falling equipment can cause personal injury and equipment damage.

REFERENCES: See Safety and Operating References A, B, H, & I.

## ***Safety and Operating References***

- A) ANSI Z49.1, "Safety in Welding and Cutting"
- B) ANSI Z87.1, "Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection"
- C) ANSI Z88.2, "Standard Practice for Respiratory Protection"  
ANSI: American National Standard Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018
- D) ANSI F4.1, "Recommended Safe Practices for Welding and Cutting Containers"  
AWS: The American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, 550 NW Lejeune Rd., Miami, FL 33135
- E) NFPA 51B, "Fire Prevention in Cutting and Welding Processes"
- F) NFPA-70, "National Electrical Code"  
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269
- G) CGA P-1, "Precautions for Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders"  
CGA: Compressed Gas Association, 1235 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, Va 22202
- H) Code of Federal Regulations (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910  
US: U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402
- I) CSA Standard W117.2, "Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes"  
CSA: Canadian Standards Association, 178 Rexdale Blvd., Rexdale, Ontario, Canada M9W 1R3



# Warranty



**LIMITED WARRANTY:** Subject to the terms and conditions hereof, **PROFAX**, Pearland, TX warrants its products to be free from defects in workmanship and material at the time of delivery by **PROFAX**.

**PROFAX** will honor warranty claims on products as a result of failure from a defect for a time period of 1 year from the date of sale to the original user. Upon return of the merchandise at the user's expense, **PROFAX** reserves the right to either repair or replace as necessary. This is the only warranty either expressed or implied covering our products.

## Positioner Specifications:

Total Weight Capacity, Per Set	2000 lbs.
Motor, (Horsepower)	1/8
Power Requirement, (Volts/Amps)	115V @ 5 amps/230V @ 2.5amps
Rotation Speed Range, (RPM)	0 - 4
Max. Work Diameter, (in.)	16"
Min. Work Diameter, (in.)	1-1/2"
Wheel Diameter, (in.)	10"
Wheel Width, (in.)	2"
Wheel Center to Center Spacing, (in.)	10-1/4"
Height to Top of Wheel, (in.)	9-7/8"
Power Unit Length, (in.)	22-15/16"
Power Unit Width, (in.)	9-1/2"
Idler Unit Length, (in.)	22-15/16"
Idler Unit Width, (in.)	6-1/2"
Shipping Weight Power & Idler Unit, (Lbs.)	146

## Positioner Dimensional Drawings:

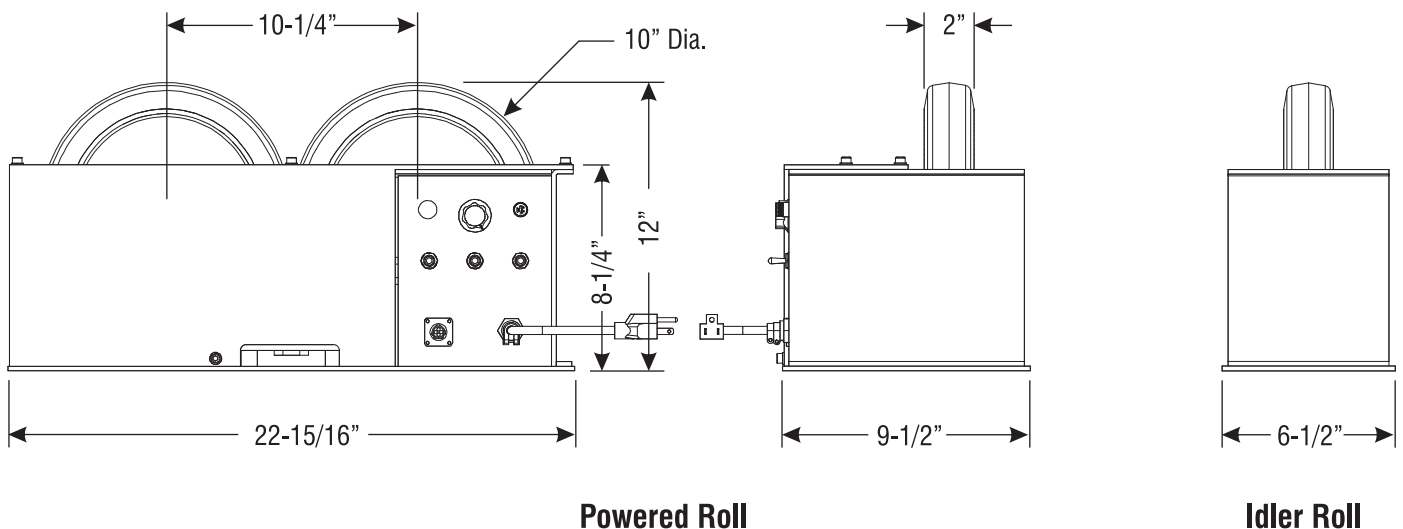


Figure No. 1 Dimensional Drawings



# TR-2000 General Operating Instructions



The PROFAX Turning Roll is designed for light loads, with a maximum load of 1,000 lbs. per roll or 2,000 lbs. per set. Tube or vessel work piece sizes are from a minimum of 1-1/2" dia. to a maximum of 16" dia.

## Loading the Turning Roll

The Turning Roll may be used as a floor mount or bench mounted. When mounting the turning roll on a bench it is advisable to secure it firmly to the bench

All mounting surfaces must be level and flat.

## Drive Roll Tension Adjustment

**CAUTION! OVERLOADING** of the turn rolls can cause slippage and damage to the wheels and drive components. Make sure that the work piece does not exceed a maximum of 2,000 lbs.

Over time, power roll wheels will wear and may slip. Slippage is usually indicated by a jerking motion of the work piece and will require adjustment. Locate the adjustment slot at the front base of the power roll. (See Figure "A") Insert a 30mm open end wrench into the slot and turn the adjustment bolt from left to the right. (Clockwise) Tighten until slippage stops. **"DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN"** as this will cause damage to the rubber on the wheels.

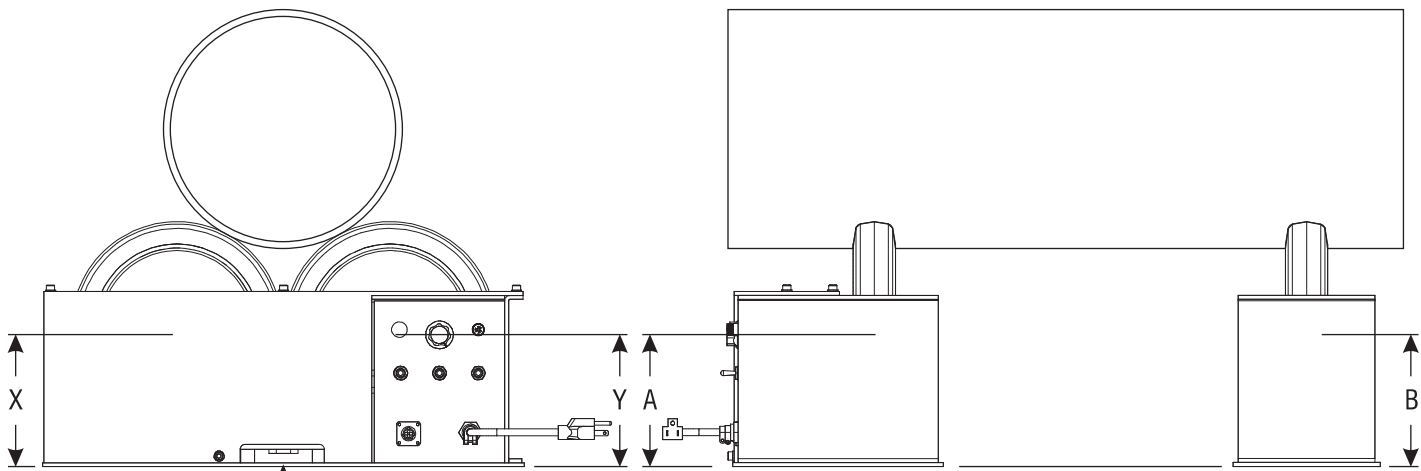
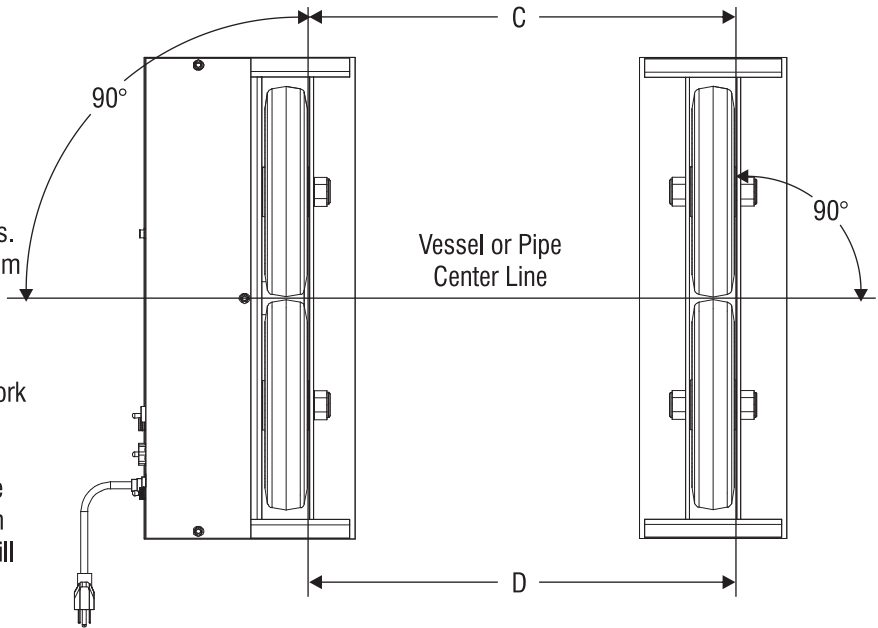


Figure (A)

Turning Roll Tension Adjustment

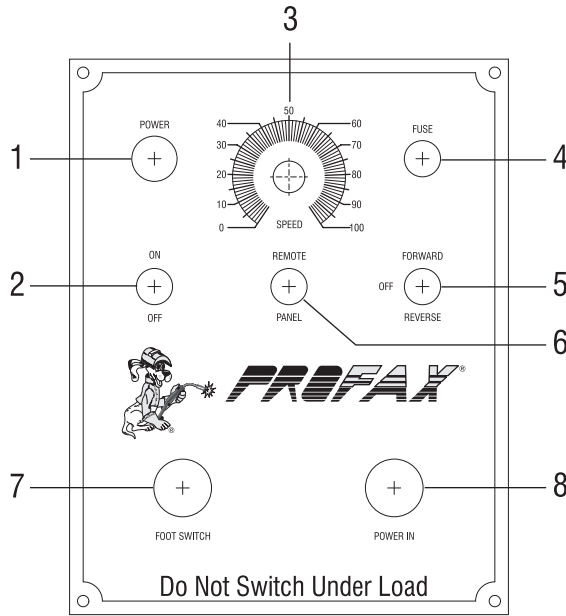
## Figure No. 2 Turning Roll Alignment

Turning roll alignment is shown in figure 2. It is important that the distances of the turning roll axles from the mounting surface (X, Y, A, & B) are the same for all axles. The rolls of the idler unit must be parallel to the rolls of the power unit (see dimensions C=D). Also the rolls must be 90 degrees to the center line of the vessel or pipe that is to be turned. If any of the above are incorrect the vessel or pipe will creep off in one direction or the other. Although it is almost impossible to obtain perfect alignment, with care, creeping can be held to a minimum. Keeping in mind that very few cylinders are perfectly round, the irregularities of the cylinder will cause it to creep in one direction or the other. This can cause a dangerous condition if not monitored closely. Be sure to rotate a cylinder a number of times while closely monitoring its creep before starting a weld procedure.

**Warning!** Use equipment of a proper size to lift and/or move the weldment onto the turning rolls. Falling equipment can cause personal injury and/or equipment damage.



# Control Panel & Wiring Diagram



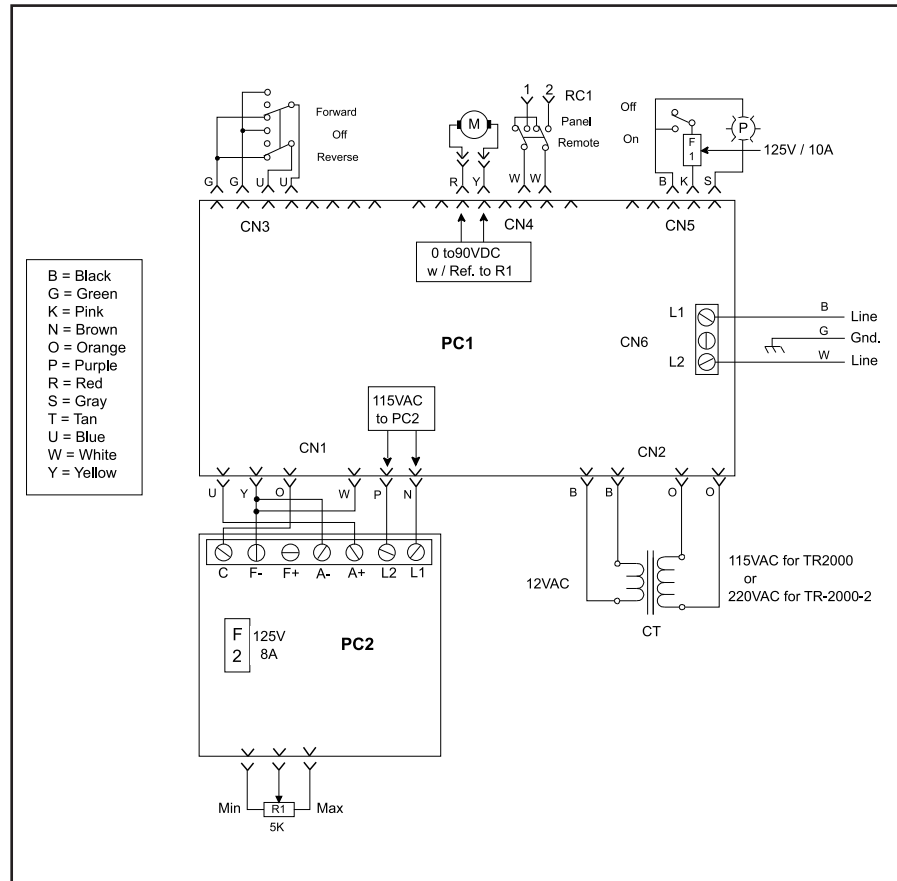
1. **Pilot Light:** Lights up red when primary power is on.
2. **Power On-Off Switch**
3. **Speed Control:** Provides control of rotation speed from 0%(0 RPM) to 100%(4 RPM).
4. **Fuse Holder:** Fuse 10 amp
5. **Forward/Off/Reverse Switch:** Controls rotation. Forward (clockwise rotation) and Reverse (counterclockwise rotation).
6. **Remote/Panel Switch:** Remote = Start and stop are remotely controlled. Panel = Start and stop are operated from the control box.
7. **Remote Plug:** Plug-in for the foot switch to start and stop the rotation.
8. **Power in**

**CAUTION!** - Switching rotation direction before coming to a complete stop may damage motor and/or gear box voiding warranty.

## Maintenance

The turning rolls require little maintenance other than periodical removal of spatter and dirt. Inspect the turning rolls periodically for nicks or gouges in the rubber wheels. Replace wheels when damaged. A damaged wheel can cause erratic and/or unstable movement of the work piece. Proper adjustment of drive roll should be maintained to prevent wheel slippage.

## Wiring Schematic

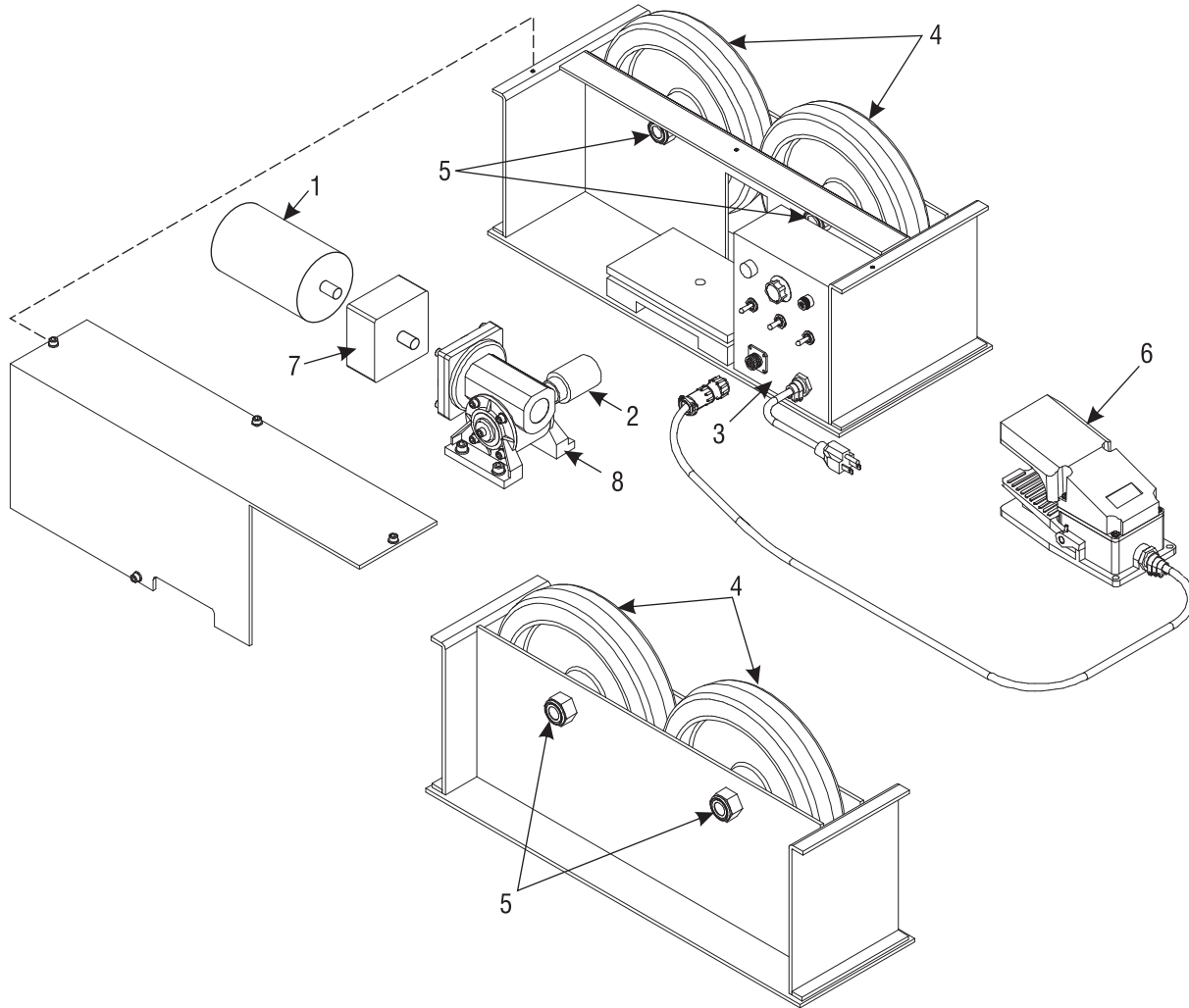


Service or repair of this unit must be done by qualified personnel only.

**Warning!** Before performing any maintenance on this control circuit disconnect the unit from any power supply.



# TR-1500 Parts List



NO.	PROFAX	DESCRIPTION	NO.	PROFAX	DESCRIPTION
1.	PX9913	Motor, 65 watt, 1800 RPM	6.	PXCFS-302	Foot Control Switch
2.	PX9921	Friction Roll	7.	PXWPP21083	Gearbox, primary reduction, 5:1
3.	PX9912	Control Unit	8.	PXWPP21084	Gearbox, 90 degree reduction, 30:1
4.	PX9922	Roller Wheel	9.	PX9984	Fuse, PC1, 10A (Not Shown)
5.	PX9923	Axle	10.	PX9925	Fuse, PC2, 8A (Not Shown)

## TROUBLE SHOOTING

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Indicator Light Fails to light	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No power</li> <li>2. Fuse blown</li> <li>3. Faulty indicator light</li> <li>4. Faulty power switch</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check power supply for 115VAC 50/60Hz.</li> <li>2. Check and replace fuse.</li> <li>3. Check and replace indicator light.</li> <li>4. Check and replace power switch.</li> </ol>
Fuse blown	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Faulty PC board</li> <li>2. Faulty motor</li> <li>3. Faulty or bad transformer</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check and replace control box (see item 1 below).</li> <li>2. Check and replace motor.</li> <li>3. Check and replace control box (see item 1 below).</li> </ol>
Power roll fails to turn	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Faulty PC board or control box</li> <li>2. Faulty motor</li> <li>3. Faulty forward/off/reverse switch</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Voltage to motor should vary from 0 to 90VDC in relation to the speed control. If output is erratic or non-existing replace control box.</li> <li>2. Check and replace motor.</li> <li>3. Check to see if switch is in correct position. Must be in either forward or reverse position to run. Test switch continuity.</li> </ol>
Work piece motion is intermittent	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drive roll tension adjustment</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust drive roll tension. (see page 2)</li> </ol>



## ***Daily Maintenance***



\*NOTE: INSPECT & REPAIR BEFORE OPERATION.

- Inspect table ground for proper ground tension against table. (Positioners)
- Check oil level in gear cases & fill if necessary. (WP-500/WP-1000/WP-2000)
- Inspect foot pedal and/or pendant for proper operation.
- Test limit switches if applicable.
- Test operation of power switch and/or emergency stop button.
- Check for any broken wires, loose connections, worn parts or damages before operation.
- Apply grease to all gears and grease fittings. (Weekly)

