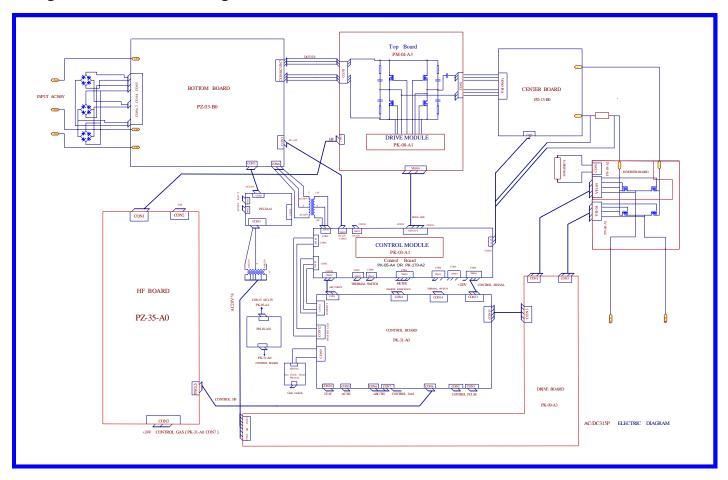
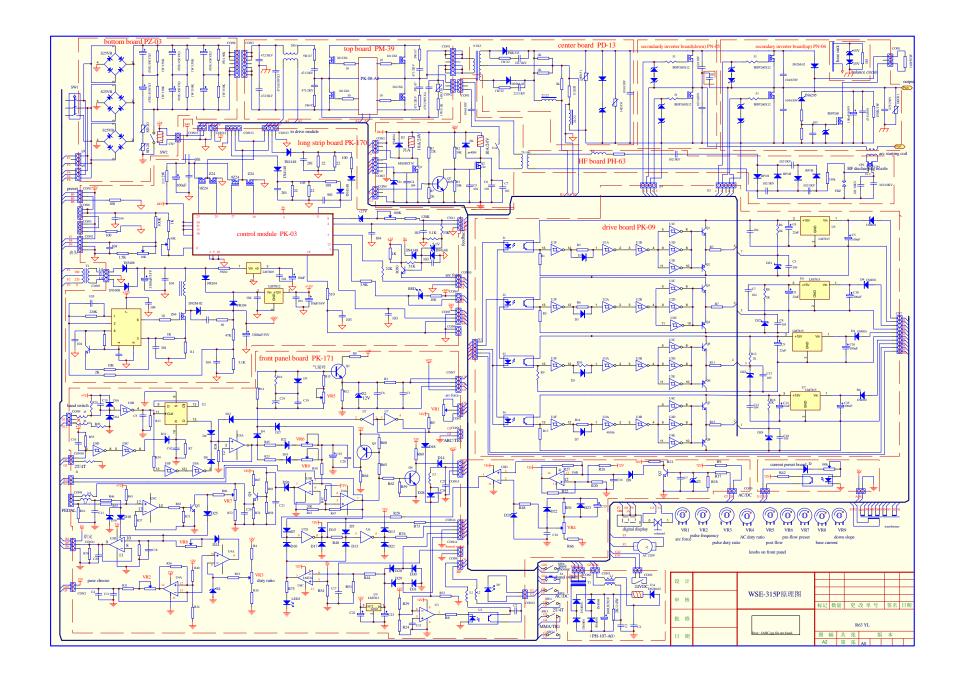
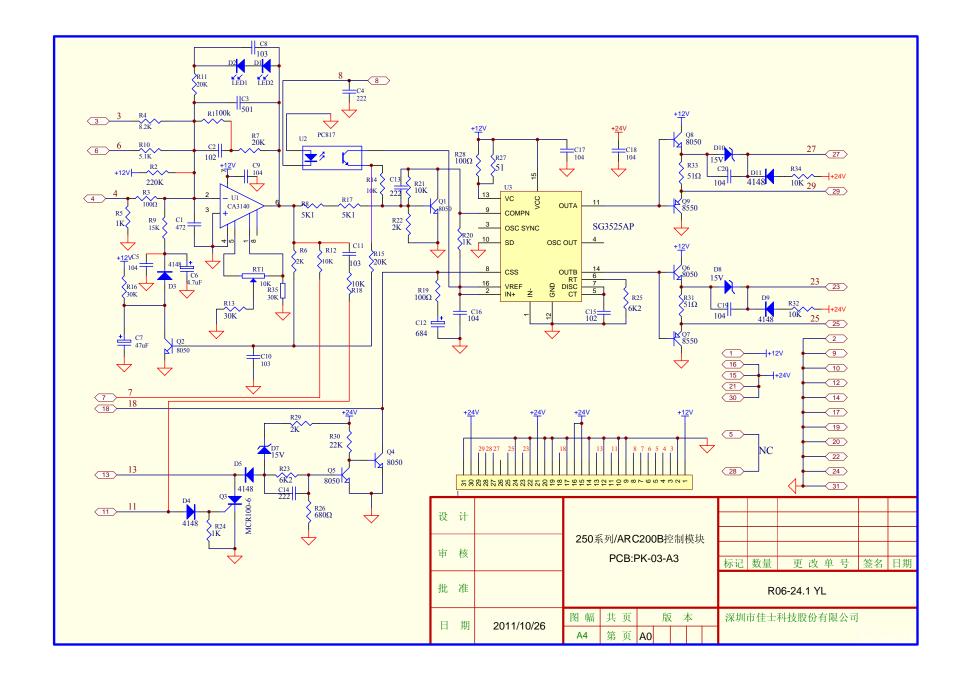
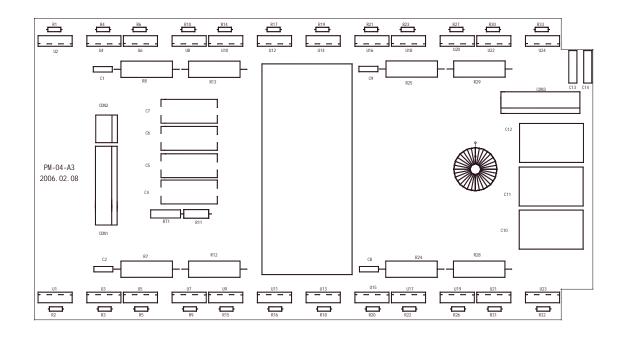
The general connection diagram of AC/DC315P/250P:

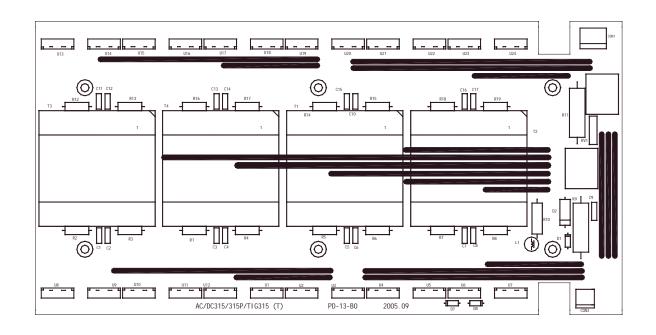


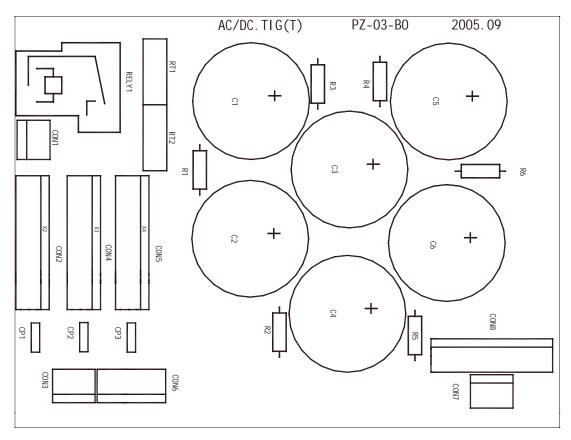
The diagram of AC/ DC315P/250P's top PCB PM-04-A3, center PCB PD-13-B0, bottom PCB PZ-03-B0, HF PCB PZ-35-A0, control panel PK-31-A0, control PCB PK-05-A4, control module PK-03-A1, AC drive PCB PK-09-A3 and inverter PCB PN-05-A2 and PN-06-A1:

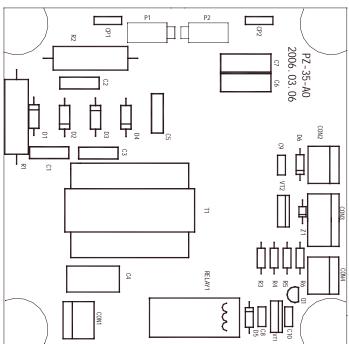


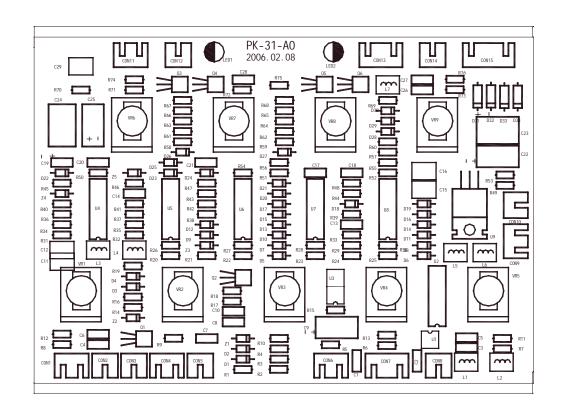


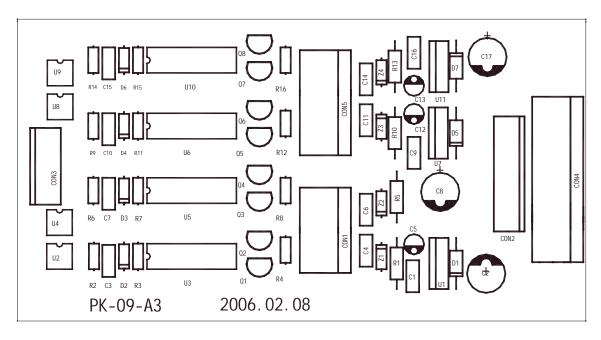


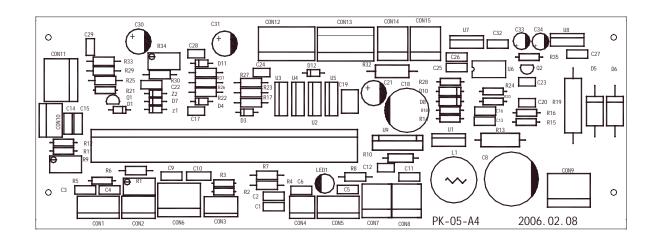


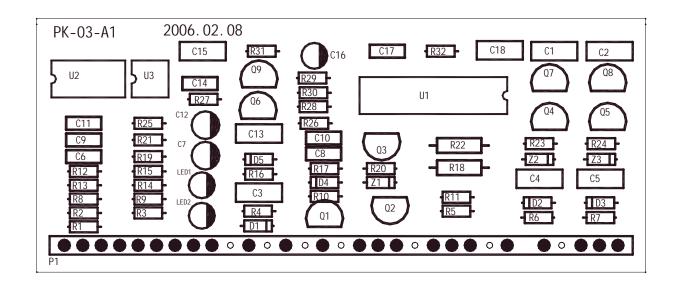


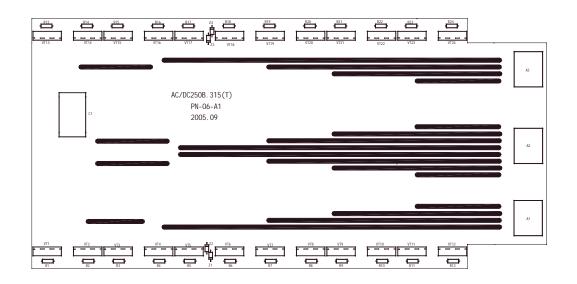


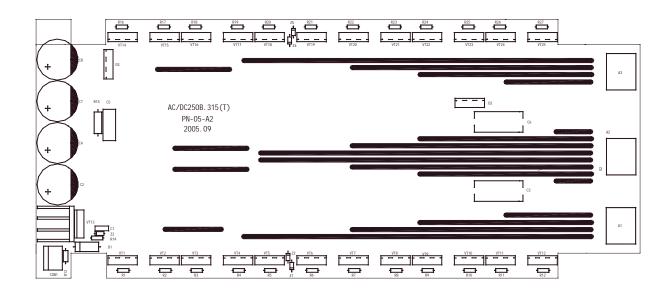












4.4 Troubleshooting of AC/DC315P/250P:

4.4 Troubleshooting of AGDOSTSI 72301.				
Trouble	Analysis	Solution		
1. Turn on the machine, no	a. The input voltage is abnormal.	a. Check if the input voltage is AC		
display of the meter, the fan		380V.		
doesn't work, no no-load	b. The power supply cable is not in good	b. Check.		
voltage output in TIG/ARC	connection with CP1/CP3 on bottom PCB			
mode.	PZ-03-B0, or the tie-in is damaged.			
	c. The power supply switch may be	c. Check and replace it if necessary.		
	damaged or unclosed.			
	d. The connecting cable matching socket	d. Check.		
	CON1-CON6 on power supply			
	conversion PCB PH-20-A1 is in loose			
	connection.			

2. Turn on the machine, the meter displays, press the	a.	The connecting cable matching socket CON7/CON8 on bottom PCB PZ-03-B0	a.	Check and make sure the voltage of socket CON1 is DC532V.
welding torch switch in TIG mode, there is gas out, no HF, turn to ARC mode, no no-load	b.	is in loose connection. The prime relay RELAY1 on bottom PCB PZ-03-B0 doesn't close well; the value of	b.	Check and replace if necessary.
voltage output.	C.	resistor RT1/RT2 increases. The connecting cable matching socket CON2/CON4/CON5 on bottom PCB PZ-03-B0 with rectifying bridge is in loose	C.	Check.
	d.	connection. Some part on control module PK-03-A1 is damaged.	d.	Check with a multi-meter if chip U1 on PK-03-A1 is damaged. Check if the 16 th pin of U1 is 5V. If it's not, replace the chip because U1 is damaged. Check if diode D2/D3/D4, audion Q2/Q3/Q4/Q5/Q6/Q7/Q9, thyristor Q1, zener diode Z1/Z2/Z3, capacitor C17 or resistor R32 is damaged.
	e.	Some part on control PCB PK-05-A4 is damaged.	e.	Check if MOSFET U2/U3/U4/U5 or resistor R32 is damaged.
3. Turn on the machine, the meter displays, but the thermal resistor RT1/RT2 on bottom PCB PZ-03-B0 heats and	a.	The connecting cable (+24V) matching socket CON1 on bottom PCB PZ-03-B0 with socket CON14 on control PCB PK-05-A4 is in loose connection.	a.	Check.
smokes after a while.	b.	The relay RELAY1 on bottom PCB PZ-03-B0 is damaged.	b.	Check.
	C.	The auxiliary power supply part on control PCB PK-05-A4 is damaged.	C.	Check with a multi-meter if resistor R35, MOSFET U1, audion Q2, chip U6 or capacitor C32 on control PCB PK-05-A4 is damaged.

- 4. Turn on the machine and it appears normal, there is no-load voltage output in ARC mode, press the welding torch in TIG mode and there is gas out, the malfunction LED is not on, no HF.
- a. The connecting cable matching socket CON2 on top PCB PM-04-A3 with socket CON1 on HF PCB PZ-35-A0 is in loose connection.
- b. High voltage silicon granule
 D1/D2/D3/D4 or high voltage output
 capacitor C6/C7 on bottom PCB
 PZ-27-A0 is damaged.
- c. CP1/CP2 is disconnected with the HF PCB.
- d. The discharge nozzles P1/P2 on HF PCB have conglutination, excessive clearance or serious oxidation problem.
- e. The ARC/TIG conversion switch on the panel or chip U7 on control panel PK-31-A0 is damaged.
- f. The connecting cable matching socket CON8 on control PCB PK-31-A0 with socket CON4 on HF PCB PZ-35-A0 is in loose connection, or HF relay RELAY1, audion Q1, MOSFET VT1 or diode D5 on HF PCB is damaged.

- a. Check.
- b. Check.
- c. Check.
- d. Adjust or replace it if necessary.
- e. Check and replace it if necessary.
- f. Check. Method: short-circuit the socket CON4 on HF PCB PZ-35-A0, and turn on the machine, if no HF, the HF circuit on HF PCB goes wrong; if there is, the inductor L1/L2, chip U1/U3 or resistor R6 on control PCB PK-31-A0 is damaged.

- 5. Turn on the machine, and it appears normal, press the welding torch switch and there is gas out, the malfunction LED is on. Turn to ARC mode, the malfunction LED turns on.
- a. Over-current protection occurs when welding is carried out.
- b. Over-heating protection occurs when welding is carried out.
- c. Some parts on top PCB, center PCB, or bottom PCB are damaged.
- a. Turn off the machine for 5mins and restart.
- b. Stop the welding operation for 5mins, or the secondary inverter thermal switch is damaged.
- c. Check. Turn off the machine, pull out the connecting cable matching the socket CON2 on top PCB PM-04-A3 with the socket CON1 on HF PCB PZ-35-B0, turn on the machine. If the malfunction LED is off, the transformer T1 on HF PCB is short-circuited or damaged. If it's on, turn off the machine, pull out the connecting cable matching socket CON1 on top PCB PM-04-A3, turn on the machine. If the malfunction LED is MOSFET U1-U24 on top PCB or some part on drive module PK-08-A1 is damaged; if it's off, T1/T2/T3/T4 transformer rectifying diode U1/U24 on center PCB PD-13-B0 is damaged.

6. Turn on the machine and it	a.	The magnet valve or the gas tube is	a.	Clear.
appears normal, it can start arc		blocked.		
in TIG mode, but the welding	b.	The magnet valve is damaged.	b.	Replace.
point appears black.	C.	The connecting cable matching socket	C.	Check.
		CON3 on HF PCB PZ-35-A0 with socket		
		CON7 on control panel PK-31-A0 is in		
		loose connection.		
	d.	Some part in the magnet valve control	d.	Check with a multi-meter if
		circuit on HF PCB PZ-35-A0 or on control		MOSFET VT2, diode D6, zener
		panel PK-31-A0 is damaged.		diode Z1 on HF PCB or audion Q1
				on control PCB PK-31-A0 is
				damaged or if the magnet valve
				control cable matching the socket
				CON2 is disconnected.
	e.	The welding torch is damaged.	e.	Remove the welding torch and the
				gas-electricity tie-in, and press the
				welding torch switch. If there is
				gas out, the welding torch is
				damaged. Replace it.
	f.	The tungsten is of bad quality or the	f.	Replace them if necessary.
		argon is impure.		
7. The welding current is	a.	The connecting cable matching socket	a.	Check and replace it if necessary.
unstable and out of control.		CON2 on control PCB PK-05-A4 with		
		socket CON11 on control panel		
		PK-31-A0 is in loose connection.		
	b.	The capacitor C1/C2/C3/C4/C5/C6 on	b.	Check and replace it if necessary.
		bottom PCB PZ-03-B0 leaks or is		
		damaged.		
	c.	The input cable or output cable is too slim	c.	Enlarge the cross section area of
		and too long.		the cable.
	d.	Loose connection exists inside the	d.	Check.
		machine, e.g. the connecting cable		
		matching socket CON4 on control panel		
		with the remote control.		

8. Turn on the machine but it strips.		e rectifying bridge matching the socket DN2/CON4/CON5 on bottom PCB	a.	Replace.
·	PZ	Z-03-B0 is damaged.		
	b. Th	e power supply cable is disconnected	b.	Check.
	or	short-circuited.		
9. When in TIG mode, adjust	a. Th	e diode D1/D2 or chip U3 on control	a.	Check and replace it if necessary.
the value of the decay	pa	nel PK-10-A1 is damaged.		
potentiometer to the maximum				
and release the welding torch				
switch, the gas valve shuts off,				
and no current output.				
10. Press the welding torch	a. Th	e earth cable of welding torch is in	a.	Check and replace it if necessary.
switch, there is HF discharge	loc	ose connection.		
buzz, but no welding voltage	b. Th	e output terminal of the earth cable is	b.	Check and replace it if necessary.
output.	in	loose connection with gas-electricity		
	tie	-in.		
11. The arc starting is bad in	a. Th	e space between discharge nozzles	a.	Adjust the space between them,
TIG mode.	P1	and P2 on HF PCB PZ-34-A0 is too		or clear their surface.
		g or small, or their surface is badly idized.		
	b. Th	e high-voltage capacitor C3/C4 on HF	b.	Check and replace it if necessary.
	PC	CB is damaged, or the capacitance		
	be	comes smaller.		
	c. Th	e tungsten is of bad quality or argon is	c.	Check and replace it if necessary.
	im	pure.		
	d. Th	e welding torch is loose or broken.	d.	Check.
	e. Ind	correct turn rate or turn-to-turn	e.	Check.
	ele	ectricity leakage problem exists in		
	ar	c-starting coil matching CP1/CP2 on		
	HF	PCB.		

12. Turn on the machine, and it appears normal, but the malfunction LED turns on once	a.	The connecting cable matching socket CON11 on control PCB PK-05-A4 with the output bypass is in loose connection.	a.	Check.
welding is carried out.	b.	Loose contact exists in MOSFET VT1-VT24 on top PCB PM-04-A3 or rectifying diode U1/U24 on center PCB PD-13-B0.	b.	Check with a multi-meter.
	c.	Some part on control module PK-03-A1 is damaged.	C.	Check if the chip U2 or audion Q9 on PK-03-A1 is damaged.
13. Turn on the machine, and there is HF.	a.	Some parts in manual switch control circuit are damaged. The connecting cable matching socket	a.	Check with a multi-meter if chip U8 or diode D14/D18 on control panel PK-31-A0 is damaged. Disconnect the connecting cable matching the socket CON9, short-circuit both terminal of socket CON9 and check if the manual switch board PH-10-A1 is short-circuited. Check.
		CON8 on control panel PK-31-A0 with socket CON4 on bottom PCB PZ-35-A0 is in loose connection, or chip U1 on control panel PK-31-A0 is damaged.		
14. Incessant HF exists when welding is carried out.	a.	The relay RELAY1, audion Q1, diode D5, MOSFET VT1 on HF PCB PZ-35-A0 or chip U1 on control panel PK-31-A0 is damaged.	a.	Check and replace it if necessary.
	b.	The connecting cable matching socket CON13 on control panel PK-31-A0 with socket CON5 on control PCB PK-05-A4 is in loose connection.	b.	Check.

15. There is deviation between the preset value and real value of the show value of the meter.	a.	The value of the variable resistor R9 on control PCB PK-05-A4 or VR1 on preset PCB PH-10-A01 changes.	a.	Adjust. Methods: 1. Turn to ARC mode, adjust the value of variable resistor R9 on control PCB PK-05-A4 to make the show value of the meter be the value of the corresponding machine type. 2. Turn to TIG mode, do not press the manual switch, adjust the value of variable resistor VR1 on preset PCB PH-10-A0 to make the show value of the meter be the value of the corresponding machine type.
16. No pulse when in pulse mode.	a.	The panel pulse conversion switch is damaged. The connecting cable matching socket CON2/CON3 on control panel PK-31-A0 with the pulse conversion switch is short-circuited, or chip U4, capacitor C4/C11, potentiometer VR2/VR3 or diode D24 is damaged.	a.	Check and replace it if necessary. Check.
17. When no-load in ARC mode, it appears normal in DC mode, but there is abnormal sound in AC mode.	a.	Some MOSFET on the secondary inverter PCB PN-05-A2/PN-06-A1 is damaged.	a.	Check. Method: Turn to ARC mode, then AC mode, turn off the machine after 3mins of no-load, touch the MOSFET on the secondary inverter PCB with your hand one by one. The extra hot ones are damaged.
18. No 4T state or 4T is inaccurate.	a.	The 2T/4T conversion switch on the panel is damaged, or the connecting cable matching it with socket CON10 on control panel PK-31-A0 is in loose connection. Some part on control panel PK-31-A0 is damaged.	a.	Check. Check if chip U8/U2, diode D6 or capacitor C2 on control panel is damaged.

19. No AC output in AC mode.	a.	The AC/DC conversion switch on the panel is damaged.	a.	Check.
	b.	Some part on the control panel PK-31-A0 is damaged.	b.	Check if the diode D9/D2/D1, chip U6, audion Q2 or potentiometer VR4 on control panel PK-31-A0 is damaged.
	C.	Some part on the secondary drive PCB PK-09-A3 is damaged.	C.	Check with a multi-meter if chip U2/U4/U8/U9/U3, audion Q1-Q8 or zener diode Z1/Z2/Z3/Z4 on drive PCB is damaged.
20. No AC sound when welding	a.	The value of the resistor matching socket	a.	Check and replace it if necessary.
in AC mode.	b.	CON1 on inverter PCB PN-05-A2 varies. The MOSFET VT13, rectifying diode D1/D3, resistor R14/R13 or zener diode Z3 on inverter PCB PN-05-A2 is damaged.	b.	Check and replace it if necessary.
21. Press the welding torch switch, there is gas out, the show value of the meter is invariable, there is only small	a.	The connecting cable matching socket CON11 on control panel PK-31-A0 with socket CON2 on control PCB PK-05-A4 is in loose connection.	a.	Check.
current, and the pre-flow time is variable.	b.	Some part on control panel PK-31-A0 is damaged.	b.	Check if chip U5, audion Q3/Q4 or potentiometer VR7 on control panel PK-31-A0 is damaged.
22. When the pulse conversion switch is at no-pulse state, in ARC/TIG mode, the welding current is invariable, and there is only maximum current.	a.	The diode D24 on control panel PK-31-A0 is damaged.	a.	Check and replace it if necessary.

22. When the pulse conversion	a.	The diode D24 on control panel	a.	Check and replace it if necessary.
switch is at no-pulse state, in		PK-31-A0 is damaged.		
ARC/TIG mode, the welding				
current is invariable, and there				
is only maximum current.				
23. Turn on the machine, the	a.	The input voltage is too low or is	a.	Check.
indicator of protection status is		unstable.		
on because the voltage is too	b.	The thermal switch matching socket	b.	Check.
low.		CON14 on control panel PK-31-A0 is		
		damaged.		
	C.	The connecting cable matching socket	C.	Check.
		CON15 on control panel PK-31-A0 is in		
		loose connection.		
	d.	The resistor R51/R44 or chip U6 on	d.	Check. Method: properly reduce
		control panel PK-31-A0 is damaged.		the value of resistor R44.
24. The tungsten is badly	a.	The value of AC clean width on the panel	a.	Adjust the clean width smaller.
burned out in AC mode.		is adjusted too big.		
25. The manual control is	a.	The connecting cable matching socket	a.	Check.
normal, but the pedal control		CON4 on control panel PK-31-A0 is in		
goes wrong.		loose connection.		
	b.	Some part on control panel PK-31-A0 is	b.	Check if diode D23, zener diode
		damaged.		Z5, resistor R32/R35/R46 or
				inductor L3/L4 on control panel
				PK-31-A0 is damaged.