

READ THIS FIRST



Plug your lathe into a working outlet of the proper voltage. If 110 volts, use a standard household grounded outlet. If 220 volts, use a NEMA 6-20 outlet, rated for 250 volts and 20 Amps. Available at any hardware store.

Note: GFI circuits are NOT compatible with your lathe.





NEMA 5-15, 110 volt NEMA 6-20, 220 volt **DO NOT USE GFI CIRCUITS**

Be sure the spindle lock is all the way down – engaging the spindle lock disconnects the controls. Please note, the spindle lock might be only part way up – not enough to lock the spindle, but enough to disconnect the controls.

X DO NOT use the key pad on the inverter to run the lathe. Use the magnetic backed controller.



IF YOUR LATHE WON'T START: Try these steps in order:

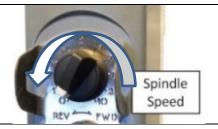
- 1) Is the inverter display lit up? If not, that means you don't have power. Check that the lathe is plugged in to a working outlet of the correct voltage and that that the circuit breaker has not tripped.
- 2) Does the inverter say "STOP"? If so, check your spindle lock: it may be up just enough to open the internal safety switch but not enough to lock the spindle. Push down the spindle lock all the way down.
- 3) Does the inverter say "FLF"? There is a GFI or GFCI on the circuit. They are not compatible with the lathe. Time to call the electrician.
- 4) If the inverter is lit up and says anything other than "STOP" it will be displaying an error code. Unplug the machine until the display goes completely blank and then plug it back in. The error code will usually clear and reset the inverter (a quick power down will not be sufficient).

If it still will not run, **DO NOT** attempt to program the drive.



For safety sake, turn the speed dial to the lowest setting every time you start the lathe.

This is a great habit to get into.





If all else fails, please read your manual. Then contact us. Robust Tools. P: 608-924-1133 E: info@turnrobust.com