

# It's very important to make sure your local voltage must fit with input voltage of ANODIZER



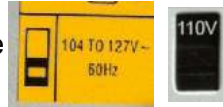
1. If your local voltage is AC 220V,

you must pull switch to this place



,if you pull switch to this

place



,the fuse will be broken and sometimes

the anodizer also will be burned out and bad.

2. If your local voltage is AC 110V,

you must pull switch to this place



All anodizers provide the fuses "T6A L250V(LINE 115V) Ø5x20"

\* First check whether local voltage fit the input voltage of anodizer?



\* Plug in the power and see whether the screen has show?


If the screen has numerical reading, the power is work.

If not, please check whether the plug connection is good?

Or use the fuse of good anodizer to replace it to see whether the anodizer is work?



If it don't have show, maybe three reasons:

1) The switch is not on place. 

2) Plug connection is not good.

3) Fuse is bad.



## The screen is light, but the anodizer does not work.

\* Plug in the power, try to adjust current button clockwise and anticlockwise,

stop not at "0" place, and try to adjust voltage button clockwise and anticlockwise again,

stop not at "0" place, if the anodizer is still not work, take off the load, and put on the load again,

if the anodizer is still not work, change another large load to try it.

Sometimes if the load is too small, the anodizer does not work, but after take off the load, and put on again, the anodizer will be work.

Because the anodizer has short circuit protection function, so it has this situation.