

# B2 Series-C

## Pitching Machine

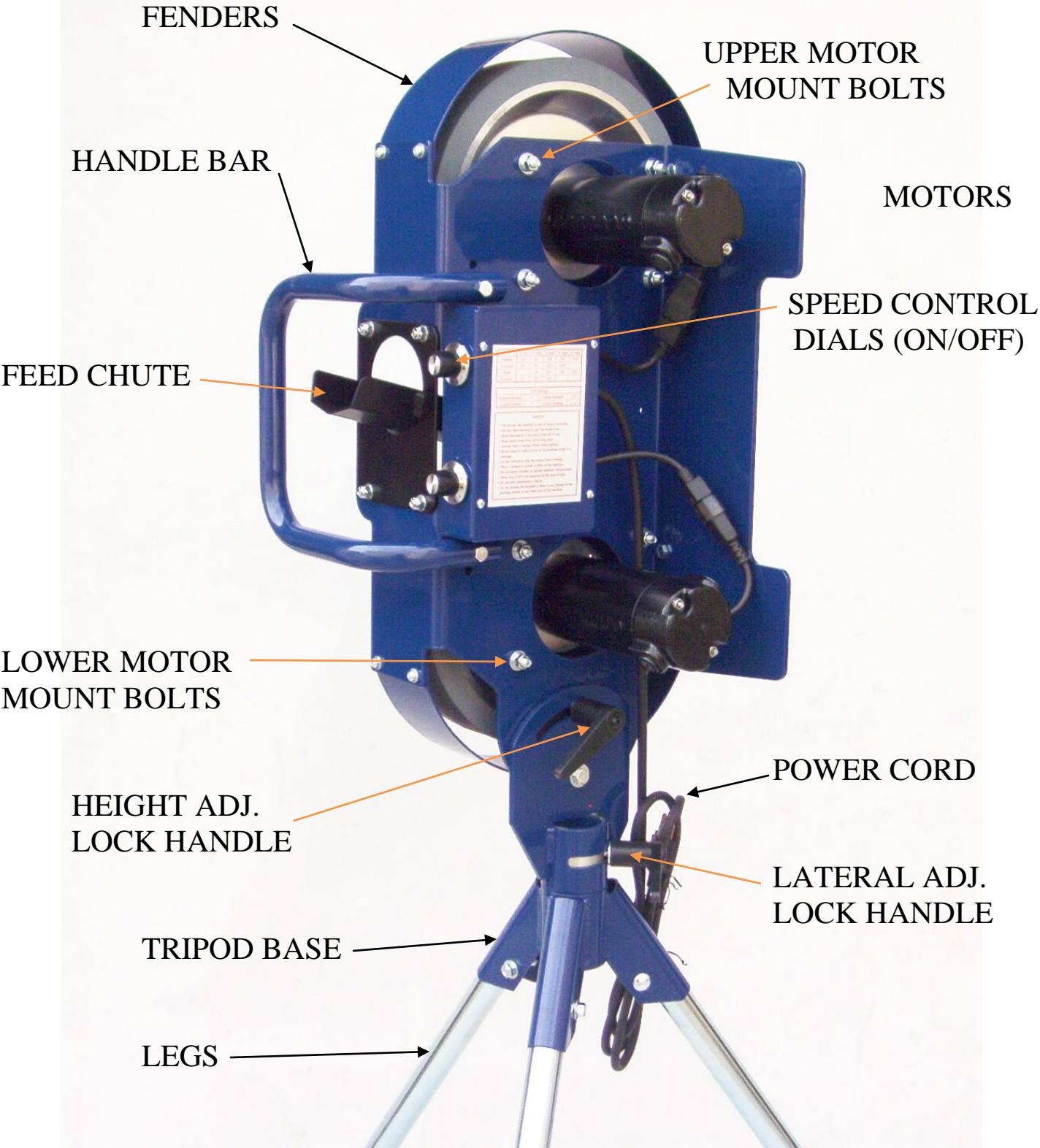
### Owner's Operating Manual

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# B2 Series-C

## PARTS OF THE MACHINE

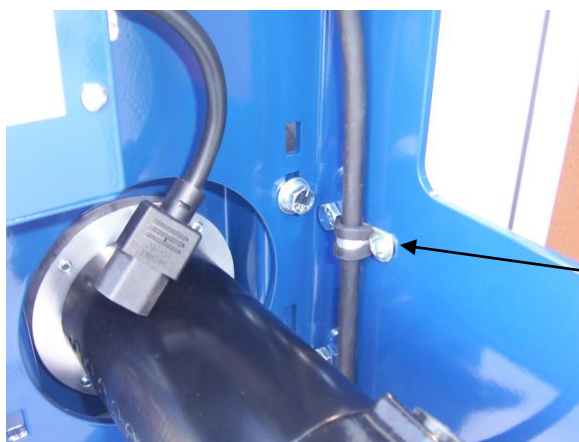


## REMOVING CONTENTS FROM PACKAGE

1. The **Tripod Base** has been factory installed. If you ordered the QRL with the machine, it has been factory installed. Slide each of the 1¼ diameter x 40 straight baseball legs (below left) or 1¼ x 24 bent softball legs (below right) into the Tripod Base and secure them with the nuts and bolts provided, or QRL, (already installed in the Base). Hold each leg with your hand as you tighten the nut. Rotate the leg as you tighten. Tighten the nut or QRL handle until the leg will not rotate.



2. If you ordered the Transport Wheels Kit, install it now. Scroll down for instructions.
3. If you ordered a Baseball only machine, it is factory set for baseball. If you ordered a Softball only machine, it is factory set for softball. If you ordered a Combo machine, it is factory set for baseball unless otherwise specified. (See GAP SELECTION).



Secure the power cord to the frame using the Rubber/Metal Cord Clamp and provided hardware.

Cord Clamp

Your B2 Series is ready to use.

## **IMPORTANT**

Your BATA-2 machine is designed to throw different types of balls. There are different GAP settings and adjustments for each. Carefully read and understand the section on GAP Selection and GAP Settings before operating the machine. Improper set up may damage the machine.

## **IMPORTANT**

Inspect the machine to make sure nothing has been damaged or shifted out of adjustment during shipping. Report any damage immediately. Save the packaging crate and all of the packing materials in case you ever need to transport your machine for repair at a later date. Packaging items of this size and weight is very difficult if you do not have the proper materials.

**Store your Operating Manual CD in a place where you can find it and refer to it.**

**ALWAYS USE A SURGE PROTECTOR TO AVOID ELECTRICAL DAMAGE.**

## **CAUTION**

**DO NOT set both wheels at 100% power when pitching to batters.** This will produce a knuckleball in excess of 100 mph, which would be very dangerous.

We strongly recommend that you do not set the machine any faster than 90% when pitching to batters. With the top wheel at 80%, and the bottom wheel at 100%, this will produce a fastball of over 90 mph.

Using excessive speeds for amusement can be very dangerous, and it is strongly discouraged. For your safety, we ask that you use this machine only for its intended purpose. Select speeds that are no greater than the ability level of the batters, and supervise children when they are using the equipment. Make sure they are using it properly and safely and not taking unnecessary risks.

We also recommend that speeds of above 60 mph NOT be used when pitching at Little League distance or softball distance (40-46 feet).

# **WARNING**

This machine is NOT guaranteed to 100% accurate. Although each machine is thoroughly inspected and tested before leaving the factory, occasional errant pitches may occur (and should be expected), due to balls in poor condition, moisture or debris, careless or negligent use, improper settings, improper maintenance, mechanical failure, or other factors.

## **EXPECT TO HAVE TO REACT TO ERRANT PITCHES IN THE SAME WAY YOU WOULD IF YOU WERE BATTING OFF A REAL PITCHER.**

It is important to make sure that all safety precautions are taken, and to instruct all participants on proper operating procedures and rules prior to allowing them to use your machine. It is your responsibility to make sure that your machine is maintained in proper operating condition.

### **SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

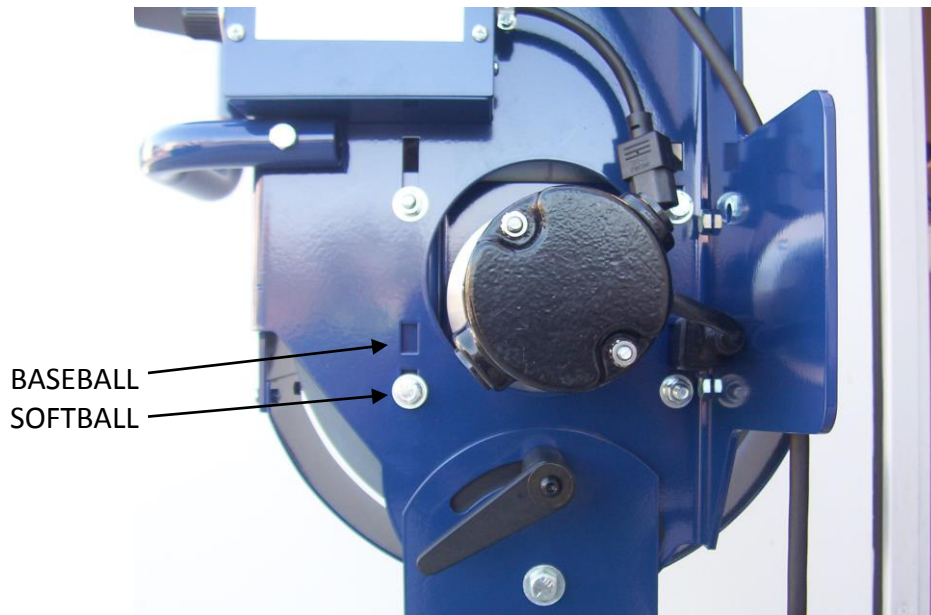
1. Never use this machine in wet or moist conditions.
2. Never stand or walk in front of the machine while it is running.
3. Wear eye protection when manual feeding.
4. Keep hands away from all moving parts.
5. Wear a batting helmet when batting.
6. Turn the machine OFF and wait for the wheels to stop rotating before making adjustments to the machine (other than speed and location).
7. DO NOT attempt to stop the wheels from rotating, and DO NOT touch anything to the wheels, even after turning OFF the machine.
8. Place a protective screen in front of the machine to protect the machine and operator. The warranty does not cover damage from batted balls.
9. If any unusual or loud noises occur with the machine, disconnect the power immediately and discontinue use until the cause can be resolved.

### **GAP SELECTION**

The term “GAP” refers to the space between the pitching wheels. This machine will throw different types and sizes of balls. However, a different GAP is required for each. For example, a softball requires a larger GAP than a baseball (Combo machines).

**It is not necessary to change the GAP very often, if at all, unless you plan to use different types of balls.** For example, if you are going to pitch only leather baseballs, you can leave the GAP at the factory setting. If you are going to pitch baseballs sometimes and softballs sometimes, you will need to change the GAP accordingly for each type of ball.

When your machine is new, the only adjustment that you need to pay attention to is the **BASEBALL / SOFTBALL** settings.



The lower motor mount must be set in the BASEBALL position (upper slot) for pitching baseballs, or in the SOFTBALL position (lower slot) for pitching softballs. It is factory set at the bottom of the slot.

To change the setting, using a ½" wrench, loosen the two ½" nuts (just enough to allow the motor mount to slide). Remove the two hex bolts that are located in the lower-left corner and the upper-right corner.

Once the two bolts are removed, slide the motor mount to the other position, then re-install the two bolts. Position the motor mount at the bottom of the chosen slot, then tighten the two nuts and two bolts.

The Fender location must also be positioned properly. For baseball, the Fender may be in either the upper location or the lower. For softball, the Fender **MUST** be in the lower location. If you plan to change back and forth from baseball to softball, you may leave the Fender in the softball (lower) position.

**NOTE: FAILURE TO SET THE GAP PROPERLY MAY DAMAGE THE MACHINE.**

The following information is somewhat technical and wordy. Please don't let it confuse you. We are including it for future reference. When your machine is new, most of it will be irrelevant. Keep your Operating Manual for future reference.

If, at some point, the pitching wheels have worn significantly, or you are using a ball that is either not a regulation baseball or a BATA Dimpled ball, you may experience inconsistent or errant pitching. The following information may help you trouble-shoot the situation.

If the GAP is too loose, the wheels will not grip the ball tightly enough to pitch it accurately and consistently. This results in pitches that sometimes "die" and fall short of the target, and/or miss the strike zone left or right.

If the GAP is too tight, it will put excessive stress on the motors, resulting in damage to the motors, shortening the life of the motors at the very least, bending or breaking the motor shafts at worst. It will also cause erratic pitching.

There are literally dozens of different brands of dimpled balls on the market, and they are NOT all the same. A regulation leather baseball has a hardness of about 90 (Rockwell A scale) when new. BATA Dimpled Baseballs have a hardness of about 84. Some dimpled baseballs (other brands) are as soft as 50.

Our machines are designed and calibrated to pitch our dimpled balls and regulation leather balls. We have made adjustments available on the machines to accommodate other softer varieties of balls, but we cannot guarantee that our machines will pitch them properly.

You've just spent a lot of money on a pitching machine. Buying balls at your local store to save \$5 on a dozen balls might not be a good idea. Your best bet is to use balls that are proven to provide quality results with the machine that you purchased. BATA Dimpled balls pitch very well in BATA machines, therefore, we recommend that you use BATA Dimpled balls in your machine (or regulation, high quality leather balls. Low seams are better than high seams).

Your machine is factory set at one of the following 2 predetermined GAP settings:

Baseballs:	2.15"	Softballs:	3.15"
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Each of the motor mounts is adjustable. The motor mount bolts go through slots. There is about ¼" of adjustment available for when the wheels have worn. As the rubber on the wheels wears, the GAP will become larger. This adjustment will allow you to reset the GAP to compensate for the wear.

When the machine is new and set to pitch baseballs, the lower motor mount is at the bottom of the Baseball slots. For softball, the lower mount is at the bottom of the Softball slots.

The shorter motor mount slots are elongated about 1/4" to allow for some adjustment. If your machine is new and you are using regulation leather baseballs or BATA Dimpled Baseballs, you will not need to adjust the GAP from the factory setting. However, if you are using a softer brand of dimpled baseball, you may need to move the motor mounts in order to tighten the GAP. How much depends on how soft the ball is.

#### **BASEBALLS:**

When your machine is new and the wheels are still full size (no wear), you can pitch leather baseballs and BATA Dimpled Baseballs at the factory setting up to full speed. Once the pitching wheels have worn down some, you may need to adjust the GAP if you want to pitch at high speeds. See "MEASURING THE GAP WITH WORN WHEELS" (below).

#### **SOFTBALLS:**

For pitching softballs, the lower motor mount is set at the bottom of the Softball slots. The position of the lower motor mount, however, may depend on the type of ball being pitched and the speed.

If you are pitching real leather softballs, the lower motor mount must be positioned at the bottom of the slots. If you are pitching dimpled softballs, you may need to raise the lower motor mount some in order to get enough compression to grip the ball properly, especially if you are pitching at high speeds. Again, this depends on the hardness (and outer texture) of the ball.

Try your dimpled balls at the standard setting first. If you are pitching at high speeds, you may need to close the GAP some. The tell-tale sign that the GAP is not tight enough is that some of the pitches will look like



change-ups. If all of the pitches seem to die and fall short, and seem slower than expected, it is likely that the GAP is way too loose.

If some of the pitches come out at the expected speed, but some die and look like change-ups, the GAP is probably just a little loose. We recommend closing the GAP about 1/16" at a time until you get consistent pitching. Once you have determined the ideal GAP to match your dimpled balls, make a note of it. When the wheels wear, you may need to re-adjust the GAP.

## CHANGING FROM BASEBALL TO SOFTBALL

Each of the two motor mounts is bolted onto the frame through slots in the frame. Two of the slots are visible on the lower mount (BASEBALL/SOFTBALL), but the washers cover most of the shorter slots. The shorter motor mount slots are elongated about 1/4 of an inch.

The lower motor mount may be set for either harder or softer balls. Harder balls would include real leather baseballs or softballs, and BATA Dimpled Baseballs. When positioned at the bottom of the slots (farthest from the feed chute), it is set for harder balls. When it is positioned at the top of the slots (closest to the feed chute), it is set for softer balls.

If you purchased a **B2 Baseball** or **B2 Combo** machine, the machine is factory set for (harder) BASEBALLS, unless otherwise specified. If you purchased a **B2 Softball** machine, it is factory set for 12" (harder) SOFTBALLS (real softballs).

You may also pitch 11" softballs in your B2 machine. You can pitch 11" softballs at the 12" softball setting up to about 40 mph. If you want to pitch 11" softballs faster than 40 mph, you may need to reduce the GAP.

The upper motor mount may be adjusted to the bottom of the slots to set the machine for 11" softballs (with the lower motor mount in the SOFTBALL position). You can reduce it as much as 1/4" using the upper motor mount adjustment. Just loosen the upper motor mount nuts and slide the mount down toward the feed chute, and tighten the nuts. At this setting, the GAP should measure about 2.9". If you need the GAP to be tighter (for 11" Dimpled Softballs), you may also reduce the GAP further by raising the lower motor mount. Be careful not to raise it so much that the wheel rubs against the feed chute.

**DO NOT PITCH 12" SOFTBALLS WITH THE GAP AT THIS WIDTH.**

**It will damage the motors.**

**NOTE:** When you change from Baseball to Softball, you must change the position of the Lower Fender (surrounding the wheel) to the lower (Softball) position. If you plan to switch back and forth from Baseball to Softball, you may leave the Lower Fender in the SOFTBALL position to save time.

Also, when changing from Baseball to Softball, or vice versa, the Feed Chute must be changed to accommodate the ball. The Baseball Feed Chute (lower left) will accommodate only baseballs. Baseballs would fit into the Softball Feed Chute, however, the Softball Feed Chute (lower right), would rub against the lower wheel if you have the wheel in the Baseball position. Therefore, you CAN NOT use the Softball Feed Chute to pitch baseballs. The Softball Feed Chute must be installed in order to pitch softballs.





BASEBALL FEED CHUTE



SOFTBALL FEED CHUTE

NOTE: If you are going to pitch both leather AND dimpled balls, you must leave the GAP at the **larger** setting. Pitching leather balls at the “dimpled ball” setting will damage the machine.

#### MEASURING THE GAP WITH WORN WHEELS

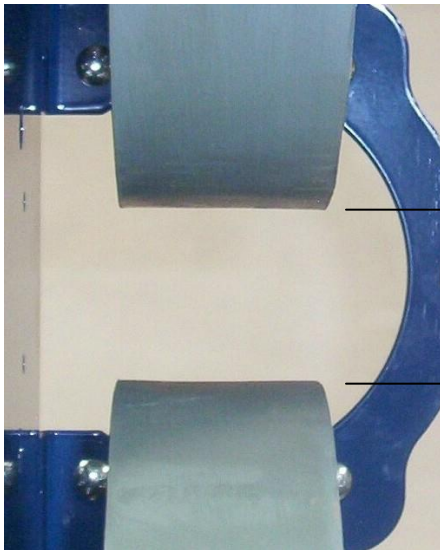
After a lot of use, you will notice a “concave dip” being worn into the rubber on the wheels. This is normal. (See photo, lower right below).

As the dip becomes deeper, the GAP becomes wider. There may come a time when you will need to make adjustments to the machine to reduce the GAP. When the wheels are new, the GAP at the edge of the wheels is the same as the GAP in the center. Once the wheels have worn, the measurement will be different.

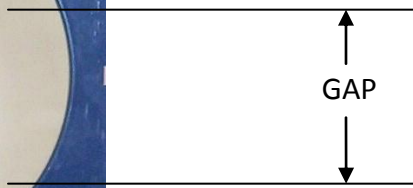
How much can the wheels wear before you have to adjust the GAP? That depends on how fast you’re pitching the ball. At lower speeds, a wider GAP will still work. At higher speeds, too wide of a GAP will allow too much slippage, and inconsistent pitching will occur.

To measure the GAP, take a ruler or tape measure and measure from the edge of one wheel to the other at the closest point. When the wheels are new, this measurement will be about 2.15” (with the GAP at the factory Baseball setting), or 3.15” (at the factory Softball setting).

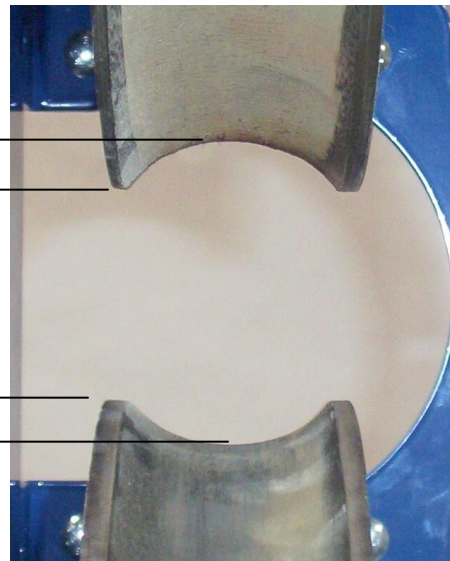
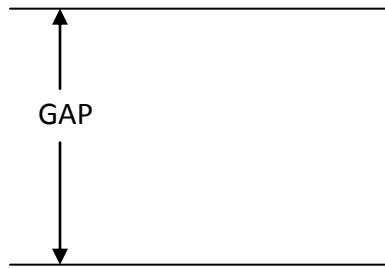
When the wheels are worn, you must do a calculation to determine the ideal GAP. The ideal GAP will be the average between the measurement at the edges of the wheels and the bottoms of the concave dips (as shown below, lower right).



New wheels (left):



Worn wheels (right):

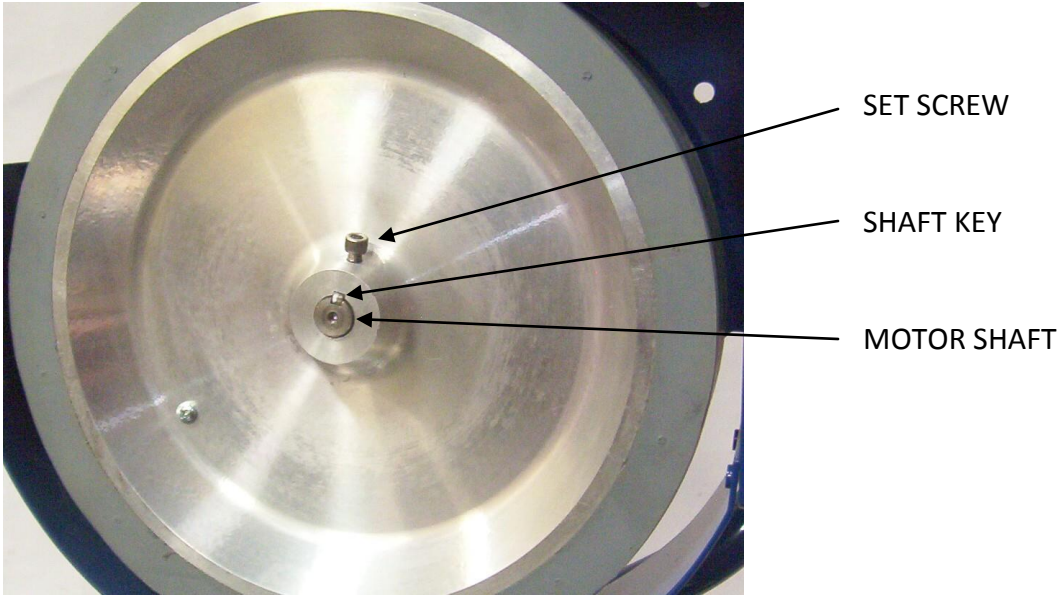


If, for example, if one wheel has  $3/8$ " of wear, and the other has  $1/4$ " of wear, that would be a total of  $5/8$ " of wear in the two wheels combined. If you divide the total combined wear ( $5/8$ " ) by 2, that gives you an average wear of  $5/16$ ". So, you would need to reduce the GAP by a total of  $5/16$ ". There are a couple of different ways to accomplish this.

One way to reduce the GAP is to move the upper motor mount within the  $2/10$ " elongated slots. However, this would only reduce the GAP by a maximum of  $2/10$ ". If you need to reduce the GAP by  $5/16$ ", the better way would be to use the "Inside" adjustments.

In order to adjust the GAP using the Inside Adjustments, you must remove the pitching wheels. The bolts that are used for this adjustment are located between the wheel and the motor mount. They are not visible without removing the wheel.

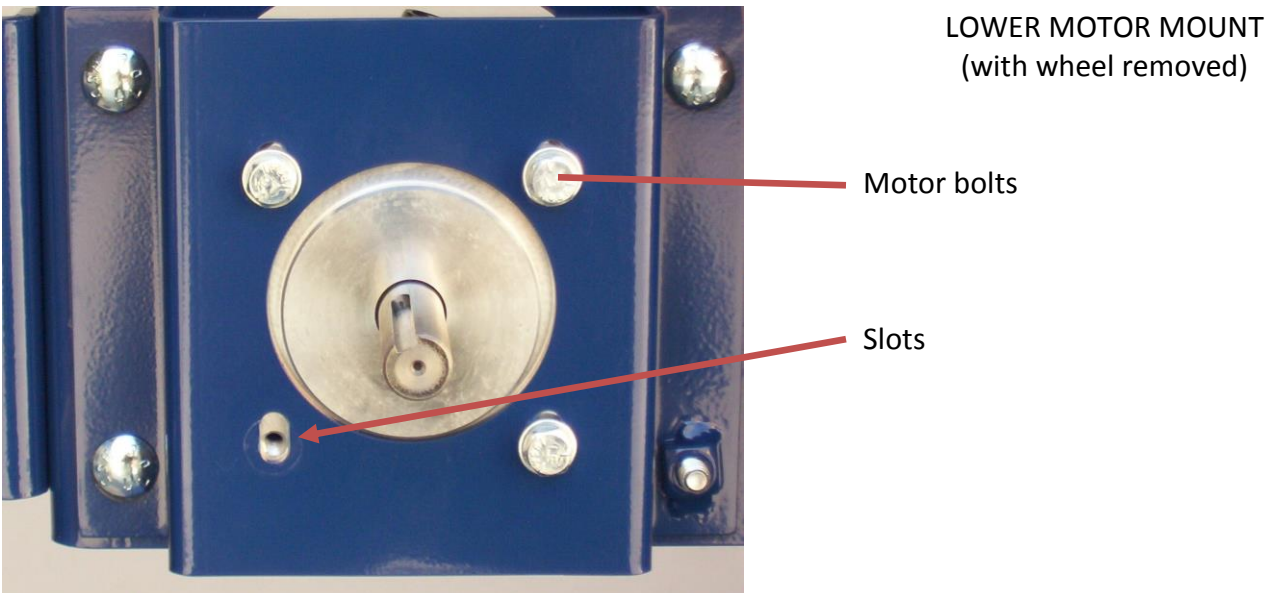
To remove the pitching wheels, using a  $3/16$ " Allen wrench, loosen (do not remove) the set screw about  $1/2$  of a turn. The set screw tightens against the shaft key (the square pin between the motor shaft and the wheel hub). (Photo below).



Once the set screw is loosened, slide the wheel off the end of the motor shaft. If it does not come off easily, you may need to use a wheel-puller to get it off. Some WD-40 may also help. DO NOT hit the wheel with anything to get it off. This would damage the motor.

Once the wheel is off, you will notice that there are four bolts that hold the motor in the motor mount. These bolts go through slots as well. The slots are elongated  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". We use these slots to factory set the GAP properly, but there is still about  $\frac{2}{10}$ " of adjustment available on each motor.

## INSIDE ADJUSTMENTS



If you need to reduce the GAP a total of  $5/16''$ , you would need to move each motor in half that amount ( $5/32''$ ). Or, if for example, the lower wheel is worn  $3/8''$ , and the upper is worn  $1/4''$ , you could move the lower motor up  $3/16''$  (half of  $3/8''$ ), and move the upper motor down  $1/8''$  (half of  $1/4''$ ). Whichever is easier for you.

Once you have the motors repositioned as needed, tighten the motor bolts. Be careful not to over-tighten them. The motor mounting face is made of aluminum. Then, slide the wheels back on the motor shafts, position the wheels properly on the motor shafts, insert the shaft keys, and tighten the set screws.

## WHEEL POSITION

One of the periodic checks that must be done is the position of the wheels on the motor shafts. This is very important for two reasons.

First, the wheel must be positioned properly so that it is centered to the feed chute.

Second, if the wheel is not properly positioned, the hub of the wheel may rub against the face of the motor, which can cause damage to the machine.



PROPER POSITION



IMPROPER POSITION

To correct it, using a  $3/16''$  Allen wrench, loosen (do not remove) the set screw about  $1/2$  turn. Slide the wheel back to the proper position with about  $1/32 - 1/16''$  of the end of the motor shaft sticking out past the outside of the wheel hub, and tighten the set screw. It threads into aluminum, so be careful not to over-tighten or strip the threads.

## B2 SPEED CONTROL

The speed of the pitch will be approximately the average of the value of the two dials. Using the assumption that each number on the dial represents 10 miles per hour, the maximum speed, with both dials at 10, will be about 100 mph. (Do not set both dials at 10. This will produce a 100 mph knuckle-ball that could be very dangerous).

Realistically, the maximum fastball that you can expect (with proper backspin) is about 90 mph.

Formulas:

Fastballs:	Less sinking:	1:2	Example: Upper dial 50 / lower dial 100. (75 mph)
	More sinking:	2:3	Example: Upper dial 60 / lower dial 90. (75 mph)
Curveballs:	Less break:	3:1	Example: Upper dial 90 / lower dial 30. (60 mph)
	More break:	5:1	Example: Upper dial 100 / lower dial 20. (60 mph)
Sliders:	Less break:	4:3	Example: Upper dial 80 / lower dial 60. (70 mph)
	More break:	3:2	Example: Upper dial 84 / lower dial 56. (70 mph)
Knuckleballs:		1:1	Example: Upper dial 55 / lower dial 55. (55 mph)

There is a chart on the side of the B2 speed control box that gives you starting values for different types of pitches. You may vary those values as you see fit in order to create the pitches that you want.

## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Before using your machine, perform the following routine checks:

1. Is the machine set to the right GAP?
2. Is the proper Feed Chute installed?
3. Is the wheel in the proper position on the motor shaft?
4. Has the machine been stored / unused for an extended period of time?
5. Are the motor cords connected properly at the plug connection?
6. Are there any loose nuts and bolts?
7. Are the balls dry and in good condition?
8. Do you have the proper power source? (Extension cord)?
9. Are you using a Surge Protector?

## HOW TO USE THE B2

1. Place the machine on the pitcher's mount or pitching area and visually aim it in the direction of home plate.
2. Select the type of pitch that you are going to throw.
3. Select the power source.
  - a. Before plugging the machine into the power source, make sure that both speed control dials are in the OFF position. The dials will click ON and OFF at the "0" mark.
4. Plug a surge protector into the power source.
5. Start the machine by turning one of the speed control dials clockwise and set it at the chosen speed. See Speed Control. Allow the first wheel to get up to speed before starting the second motor. Then start the second motor and set it at the chosen speed setting. Wait for both motors to reach their chosen speeds before pitching the first ball.
6. Visually aim the machine toward the strike zone. Do not allow anyone to stand near the home plate area yet.
7. Feed one ball into the Feed Chute.
8. Adjust the location up or down, inside or outside as needed.
  - a. To adjust the height, loosen the Height Adjustment Lock Handle about  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn, and rotate the head of the machine up or down to change the location, then lock the handle.
  - b. To adjust the inside / outside location, loosen the Lateral Adjustment Lock Handle and rotate the head side to side to change the location, then lock the handle.
9. After setting the speed and location, pitch at least 10 balls to check the location before allowing batters to step in.

Note: There will be some variation from pitch to pitch due to the balls themselves. Do not adjust the location after every pitch unless it is off by a lot.

**NOTE:** There is a break-in period for the wheels. You may need to pitch 100 balls or more before the rubber is adequately scuffed up. Do not pitch to batters or expect the machine to pitch accurately until the wheels are broken in.



## MAINTENANCE

1. Do NOT operate this machine in temperatures of less than 40 degrees F, or more than 100. Extreme temperatures will affect the rubber tread on the pitching wheels, and the motors.
2. Before using the machine for the first time, and periodically thereafter, make sure that the pitching wheels are in the proper position on the motor shafts. The end of the motor shaft is visible in the center of the wheel's hub. The motor shaft should be positioned with the motor shaft sticking out past the hub of the wheel by about  $1/32 - 1/16$  of an inch.

Sometimes in transit, and sometimes from normal use, the wheel may move out of position. If this occurs, using a  $3/16$ " Allen wrench, loosen (do not remove) the set screw about  $1/2$  turn, reposition the wheel, and tighten the set screw.

If the motor shaft is sticking out past the end of the wheel's hub about  $1/8 - 3/16$ ", the wheel may rub against the face of the motor. If this occurs, it will make a grinding sound, and the machine may stop running. If this occurs, turn the speed controller OFF, reposition the wheel, then turn the controller back on.

3. Check the nuts and bolts regularly to make sure none of them have loosened up. At the points where the machine pivots, the bolts should be tight enough to keep some friction between the moving parts, but not so tight as to limit their movement. The pivot points should move with moderate resistance.
4. Store the machine in a clean, dry place. If you choose to leave your machine outside in your batting cage, just make sure that it is covered well enough to keep it dry. A BATA machine cover will do the job. To help prevent condensation from occurring, you may put a towel or other fabric sheet underneath the cover to absorb moisture.
5. Keep the pitching wheels clean, dry, and free of debris. Residue from balls does not need to be removed unless it is affecting the pitching. If you do need to clean the rubber surface of the wheels, do not use any chemicals. Instead, use 60 grit sandpaper. DO NOT sand the wheels with the machine running.
6. After a prolonged period of non-use, the rubber on the pitching wheels will become oxidized, making the rubber slick. This will affect the wheels' ability to grip the ball and pitch it properly. You may need to scuff up the rubber to get it back to a fresh rubber surface. Once the rubber is scuffed, regular use will prevent oxidation.
7. Check the GAP between the pitching wheels. It is extremely important that the GAP is adjusted properly for each type of ball. See GAP SELECTION.



## SPECIFICATIONS

### PITCHING WHEELS

Core material:	Aluminum
Tread material:	Natural non-marking gray rubber
Rubber hardness:	46-54A Rockwell.
Outside diameter:	11.75"
Width:	2.40"
Center hole:	5/8" diameter with a 3/16" keyway.

### MOTORS

Type:	Permanent Magnet DC
Horsepower:	1/4"
RPM rating:	Approximately 3200 rpm @ 90 volts DC.
Frame:	Welded steel plate, powder coated.
Legs:	1-1/4" diameter x .095" wall steel, clear zinc plated.
Current draw:	Approximately 3 amps per motor (full load)

### POWER SOURCES

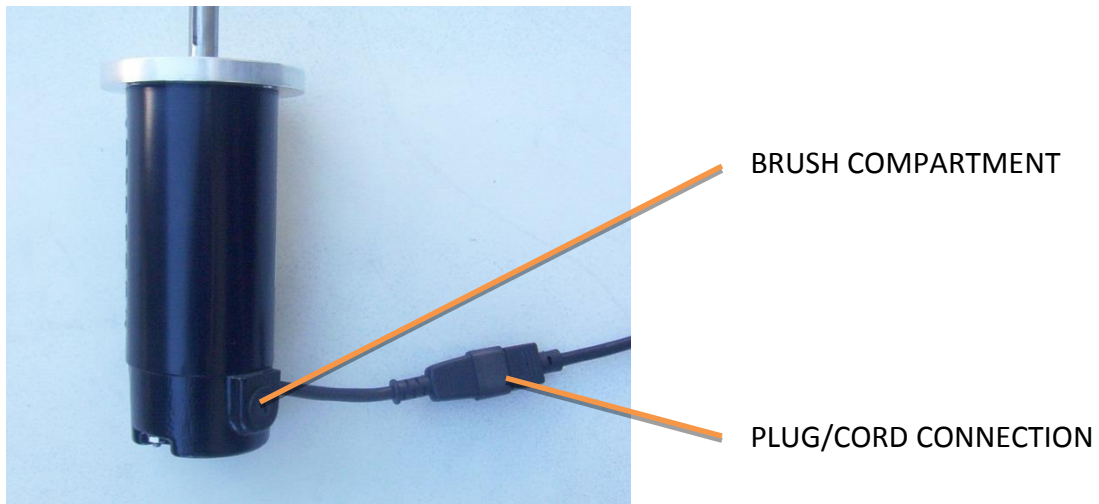
Standard outlet:	110 – 120 volt AC
Generator:	110 – 120 volt AC output, 400 watts per motor minimum
Extension cords:	Up to 25' cord: 16 gage minimum
	50' cord: 14 gage minimum
	100' cord: 12 gage minimum
	150' cord: 10 gage minimum
	200' cord (+): 8 gage minimum

SCROLL TO NEXT PAGE FOR TROUBLE SHOOTING

## TROUBLE SHOOTING

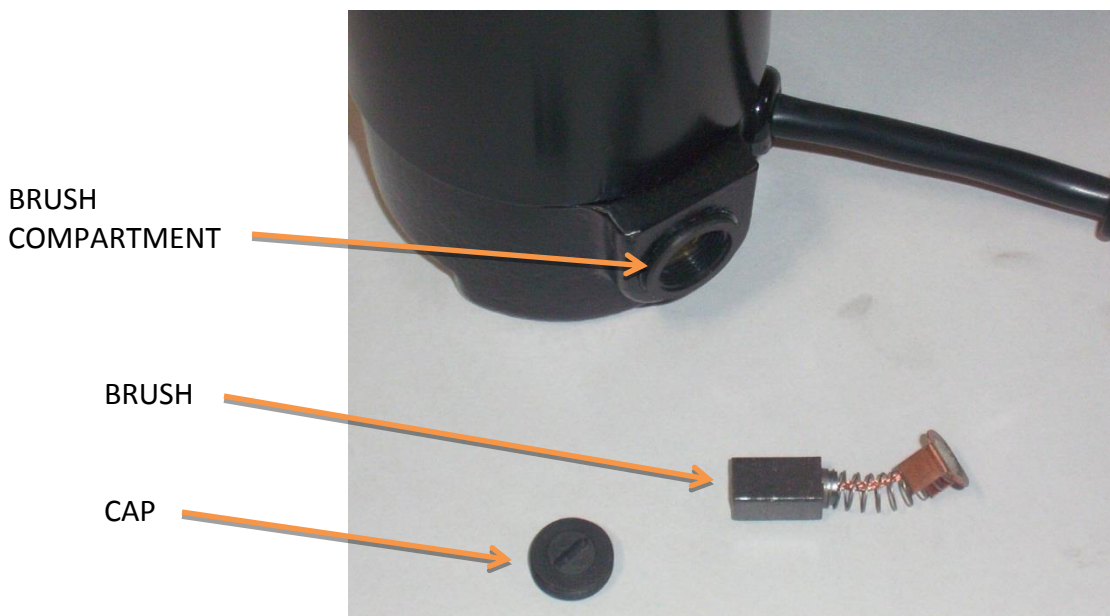
**Problem:** Motor will not turn on at all.

**Solution 1:** Check to make sure the plug connection (2010 machines and later) between the motor and speed control box is properly connected.



**Solution 2:** Check the motor brushes.

The brushes are not actually brushes at all, but rather an assembly consisting of a small metal tab, connected to a small rectangular piece of carbon via a spring and thin cable. The spring is supposed to feed the carbon “brush” into the part of the motor that is turning inside. This gives it its electrical connection. If the carbon block does not feed easily into the armature, the circuit is interrupted. This may be caused by the carbon block hanging up in the socket, which may be caused by friction.



To check the brushes, first unscrew the small cap that has the screwdriver slot. The first thing you will see is the metal tab. Using a very small screwdriver, lift the metal tab up until you can get it to pop up enough to get your fingers on it. Pull the brush assembly out of the socket by the metal tab. The assembly should slide in and out of the socket easily. If there is any friction, this would cause the carbon block to not feed in properly. In this case, the easiest solution is to very lightly sand the side of the carbon block with very fine sandpaper (400 grit). Just lay the sandpaper down on a flat surface and lightly drag the carbon block over it one time. Check the fit. Repeat if necessary.

When the brush assembly is out, check to make sure the spring and cable are not broken. If they are, the brush needs to be replaced.

Replace the brush assembly. Slide it into the socket, and push down on the metal tab, compressing the spring, until the metal tab seats down into the socket. Install the cap. Be careful when tightening the cap. It is thin and fragile.

**Solution 3:** Remove the cover of the speed control box and check the connections.

Gently tug on each wire connection to make sure that there are no loose wires. Gently wiggle each connection on the circuit board to see if any of the soldered connectors have broken loose from the circuit board. If so, the circuit board needs to be replaced.

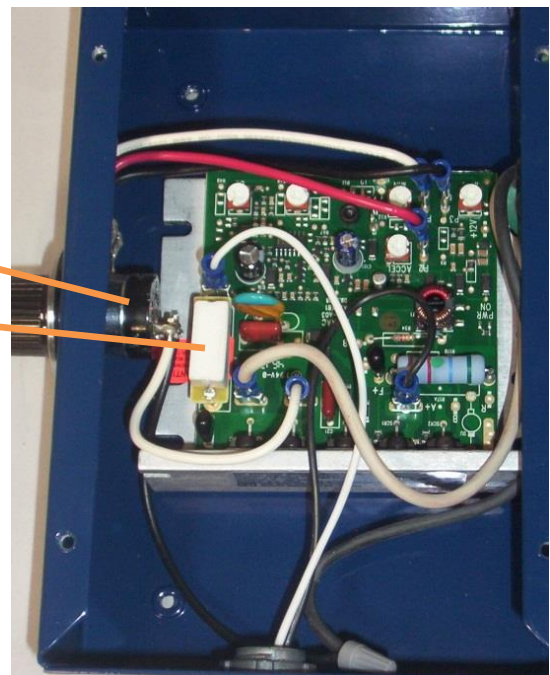
**Solution 4:** Check the HP resistor.

The HP (horsepower) resistor is the largest component on the circuit board, white and beige colored, rectangular shaped, and located near the back side of the speed control switch (potentiometer). The HP resistor actually plugs into the circuit board into two tiny sockets. Sometimes the resistor can get knocked loose or out of the sockets completely. If it is out of the sockets, push it back in. Get it started with your fingers, then, using a straight blade screwdriver, push down on each end of the resistor where the wires are soldered. Do a little on each end at a time until it is all the way in.

Check very closely to see if the small wires that come out of each end of the beige and white block are intact or broken. If they are broken, or if the block is broken, the HP resistor needs to be replaced.

POTENTIOMETER

HP RESISTOR



**Solution 5:** Check for burned spots on the circuit board assembly. If there is any burned area, it is likely that your speed controller was damaged by a power surge. In this case, the circuit board assembly needs to be replaced. Note: You can avoid power surge damage by using a Surge Protector.

**Solution 6:** Check for water damage. If your machine got wet, it may be that your speed controller has water damage. Sometimes you can blow the moisture out with an air hose and it will dry out enough to work again, sometimes not. If there is water damage, it probably means that you will need to replace the speed controller.

**Problem 2: Motor speed fluctuates or runs full speed all the time.**

**Solution 1:** This probably means that there is a malfunction in the speed control circuit board. In this case, the controller probably needs to be replaced.

**Problem 3: Wheel stopped rotating or is making a grinding noise.**

**Solution 1:** Check the position of the wheel on the motor shaft. It is possible that the wheel may have been pushed onto the motor shaft enough to make the hub rub on the motor face. (You would not be able to see in between the wheel hub and the motor face). If the wheel is positioned properly, there should be about 1/32" of the end of the motor shaft showing past the outside of the wheel hub. If it is more, perhaps closer to 3/16", then the hub is likely rubbing on the motor face, causing friction, which would cause the wheel to slow down and even stop.



PROPER POSITION



IMPROPER POSITION

To correct it, using a 3/16" Allen wrench, loosen (do not remove) the set screw about 1/2 turn. Slide the wheel back to the proper position with about 1/32 – 1/16" of the end of the motor shaft sticking out past the outside of the wheel hub, and tighten the set screw. It threads into aluminum, so be careful not to over-tighten or strip the threads.

For any other trouble-shooting problems, call Customer Service at 1-800-762-2282. Do not make any changes or adjustments that you are not sure of. Call us for help.

# Quick-Release Leg Lock Kit

The QRL allows you to install and remove the legs of your machine without a wrench.



If you ordered a QRL with your machine, it has been factory installed. If you ordered it later:

Remove the existing carriage nuts, bolts, and washers, and install the longer 2" carriage bolts that came with the QRL.

Place the flat washer on the end of the carriage bolt, and thread the lock handle onto the bolt. Make sure it threads on easily. Be careful not to cross-thread it.

Slide the legs into the sockets, and tighten the lock handles until the legs cannot rotate.

The Lever part of the lock handle may be repositioned by pulling out against the spring and rotating the Lever to the desired position. Let it spring back in. Check to make sure it is fully engaged before loosening or tightening the lock handle.



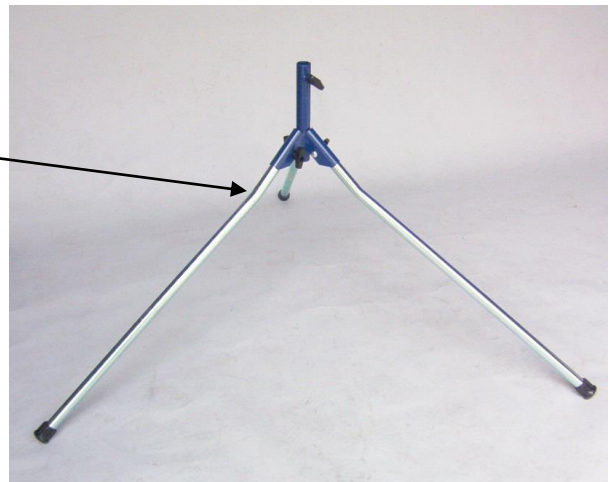
# BATA 20-Baseball / 15-Softball Auto Feeder

## Assembly Instructions

The legs may be oriented in a few different ways, depending on the height required. Each leg has a 10-degree angle bend 6 inches from one end (as shown).



For Baseball – Install the rubber legs tips on the long side of the bend as shown (right).



For Softball – Install the leg tips on the short end of the bend as shown (right).



TRIPOD BASE

Slide each of the legs into the sleeves of the Tripod Base.

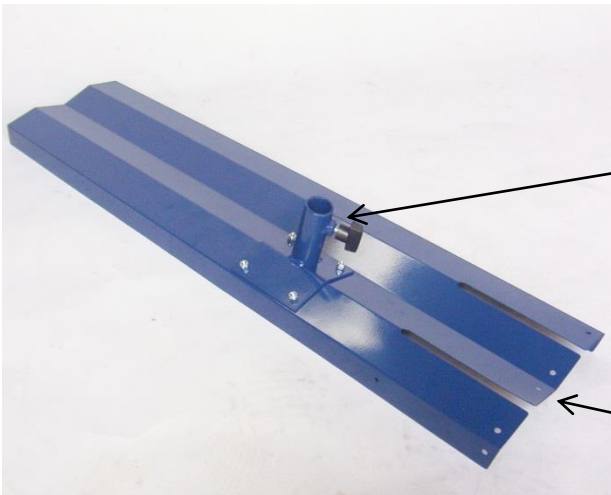
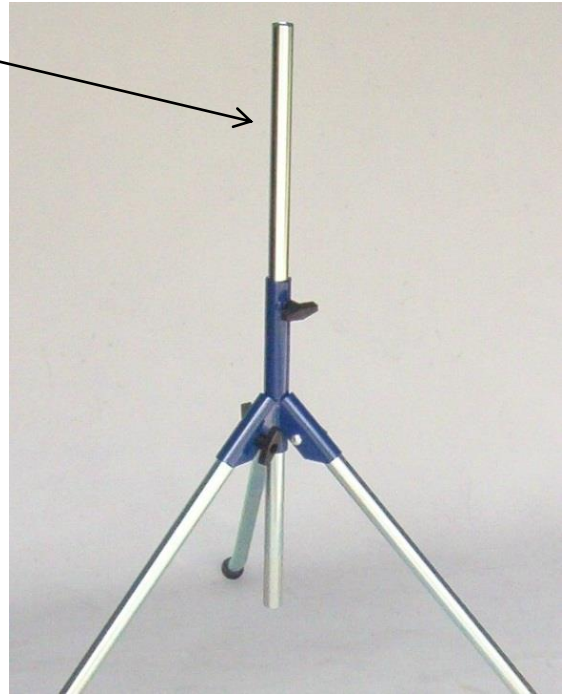
Orient the bends downward (as shown left) to make the stand taller.

Orient the bends upward (as shown above left) to make the stand shorter.

Tighten each of the 3 hex nuts to secure the legs in place. Tighten the nuts enough to keep the leg tubes from rotating.

Install the vertical Post through the center of the Tripod Base (as shown right). Secure it in place with the lock knob.

POST



TRAY BRACKET

Attach the Tray Bracket to the Tray (as shown left) using the #10-24 x 5/8" Phillips screws, washers, and lock nuts.

TRAY

Slide the Tray assembly onto the Post, and secure it in place with the lock knob.

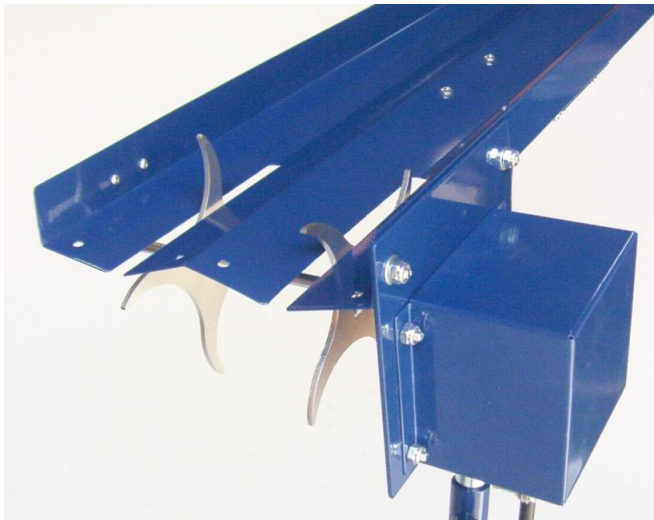
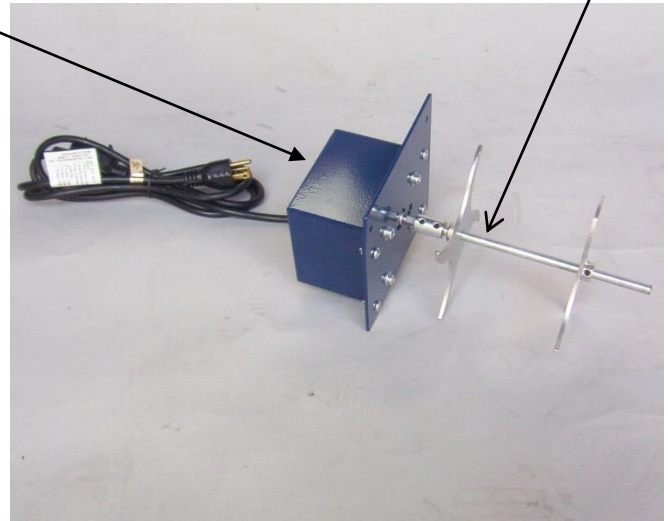




MOTOR ASSEMBLY

Slide the Index assembly onto the Motor shaft. Align the set screw with the flat on the motor shaft, and (using the allen wrench provided) secure it in place by tightening the set screw.

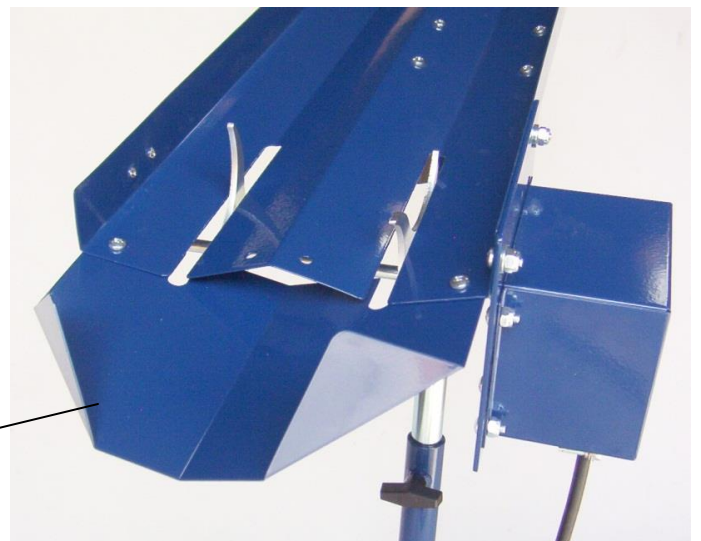
INDEX ASSEMBLY



Attach the Motor assembly to the Feeder Tray (as shown left) using the 10-24 x 5/8" Phillips screws, washers, and lock nuts.

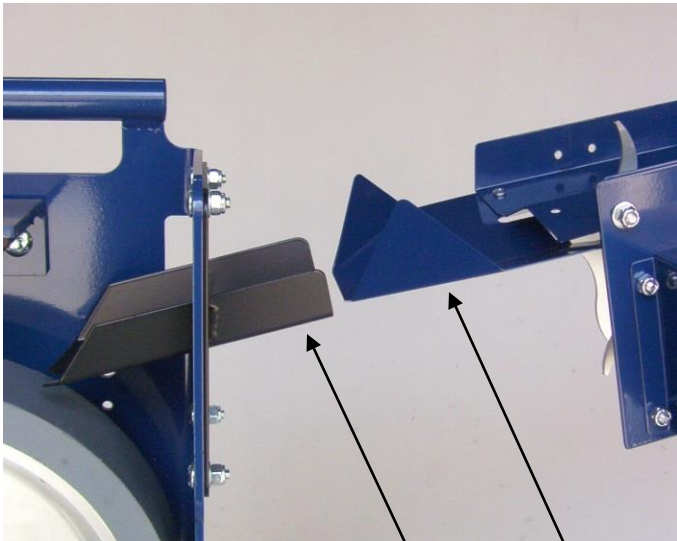
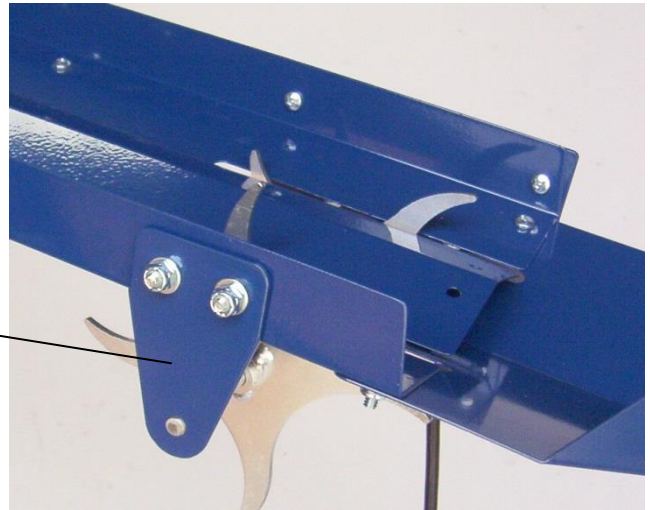
Attach the Funnel to the Feeder Tray using the 10-24 x 5/8" Phillips screws, washers, and lock nuts.

FUNNEL



Attach the Shaft Guide (as shown) to the Feeder Tray using the #10-24 x 5/8" Phillips screws, washers, and lock nuts.

SHAFT GUIDE



FEED CHUTE

FUNNEL

Set up your pitching machine first.

Set up the machine and aim the pitch into the strike zone, then set the Feeder behind the machine.

Adjust the height of the Feeder so that the Funnel is about 1/4" behind the Feed Chute of the pitching machine.

Place up to 20 baseballs or 15 softballs onto the Tray. Start the Feeder with the inline On/Off switch or a Remote Control On/Off device.