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2013-07

Processes



Flux Cored (FCAW) Welding

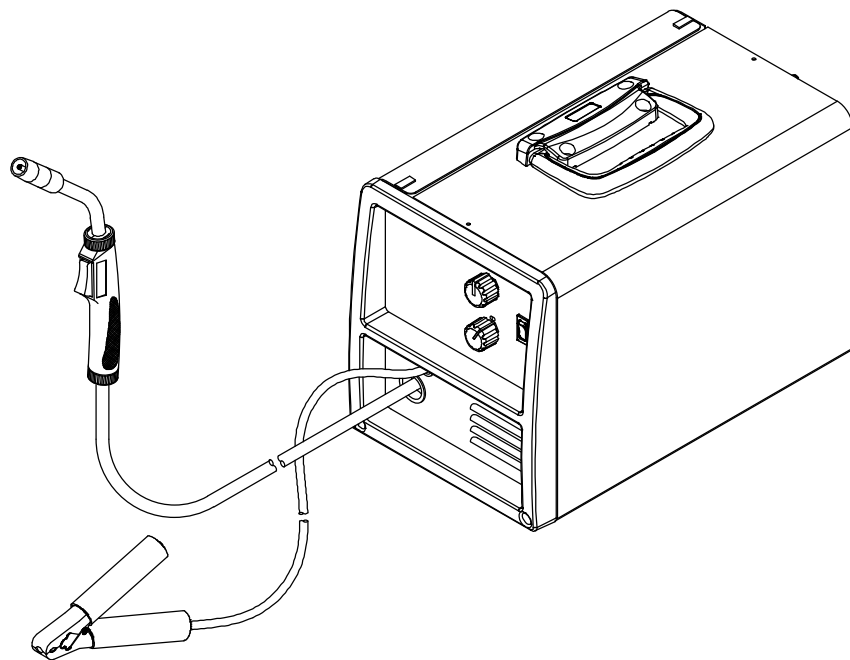
MIG (GMAW) Welding (Optional)

Description



Arc Welding Power Source And
Wire Feeder

Handler® 125 And H-9B Gun



OWNER'S MANUAL

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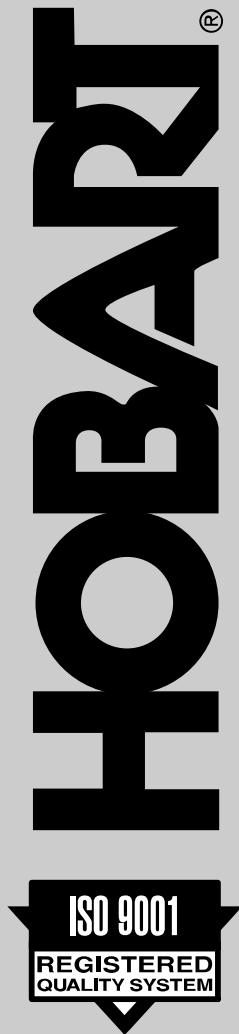
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File: Flux Cored (FCAW)



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WARRANTY	



Hobart is registered to the ISO 9001 Quality System Standard.

SECTION 1 – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - READ BEFORE USING

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 Protect yourself and others from injury — read, follow, and save these important safety precautions and operating instructions.

1-1. Symbol Usage



DANGER! – Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.



Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.

NOTICE – Indicates statements not related to personal injury.

 Indicates special instructions.



This group of symbols means Warning! Watch Out! ELECTRIC SHOCK, MOVING PARTS, and HOT PARTS hazards. Consult symbols and related instructions below for necessary actions to avoid the hazards.

1-2. Arc Welding Hazards



The symbols shown below are used throughout this manual to call attention to and identify possible hazards. When you see the symbol, watch out, and follow the related instructions to avoid the hazard. The safety information given below is only a summary of the more complete safety information found in the Safety Standards listed in Section 1-5. Read and follow all Safety Standards.



Only qualified persons should install, operate, maintain, and repair this unit.



During operation, keep everybody, especially children, away.



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

Touching live electrical parts can cause fatal shocks or severe burns. The electrode and work circuit is electrically live whenever the output is on. The input power circuit and machine internal circuits are also live when power is on. In semiautomatic or automatic wire welding, the wire, wire reel, drive roll housing, and all metal parts touching the welding wire are electrically live. Incorrectly installed or improperly grounded equipment is a hazard.

- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Wear dry, hole-free insulating gloves and body protection.
- Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulating mats or covers big enough to prevent any physical contact with the work or ground.
- Do not use AC output in damp areas, if movement is confined, or if there is a danger of falling.
- Use AC output ONLY if required for the welding process.
- If AC output is required, use remote output control if present on unit.
- Additional safety precautions are required when any of the following electrically hazardous conditions are present: in damp locations or while wearing wet clothing; on metal structures such as floors, gratings, or scaffolds; when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling, or lying; or when there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with the workpiece or ground. For these conditions, use the following equipment in order presented: 1) a semiautomatic DC constant voltage (wire) welder, 2) a DC manual (stick) welder, or 3) an AC welder with reduced open-circuit voltage. In most situations, use of a DC, constant voltage wire welder is recommended. And, do not work alone!
- Disconnect input power or stop engine before installing or servicing this equipment. Lockout/tagout input power according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (see Safety Standards).
- Properly install, ground, and operate this equipment according to its Owner's Manual and national, state, and local codes.

- Always verify the supply ground – check and be sure that input power cord ground wire is properly connected to ground terminal in disconnect box or that cord plug is connected to a properly grounded receptacle outlet.
- When making input connections, attach proper grounding conductor first – double-check connections.
- Keep cords dry, free of oil and grease, and protected from hot metal and sparks.
- Frequently inspect input power cord for damage or bare wiring – replace cord immediately if damaged – bare wiring can kill.
- Turn off all equipment when not in use.
- Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or poorly spliced cables.
- Do not drape cables over your body.
- If earth grounding of the workpiece is required, ground it directly with a separate cable.
- Do not touch electrode if you are in contact with the work, ground, or another electrode from a different machine.
- Do not touch electrode holders connected to two welding machines at the same time since double open-circuit voltage will be present.
- Use only well-maintained equipment. Repair or replace damaged parts at once. Maintain unit according to manual.
- Wear a safety harness if working above floor level.
- Keep all panels and covers securely in place.
- Clamp work cable with good metal-to-metal contact to workpiece or worktable as near the weld as practical.
- Insulate work clamp when not connected to workpiece to prevent contact with any metal object.
- Do not connect more than one electrode or work cable to any single weld output terminal. Disconnect cable for process not in use.

SIGNIFICANT DC VOLTAGE exists in inverter welding power sources AFTER removal of input power.

- Turn Off inverter, disconnect input power, and discharge input capacitors according to instructions in Maintenance Section before touching any parts.



HOT PARTS can burn.

- Do not touch hot parts bare handed.
- Allow cooling period before working on equipment.
- To handle hot parts, use proper tools and/or wear heavy, insulated welding gloves and clothing to prevent burns.



FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous.

Welding produces fumes and gases. Breathing these fumes and gases can be hazardous to your health.

- Keep your head out of the fumes. Do not breathe the fumes.
- If inside, ventilate the area and/or use local forced ventilation at the arc to remove welding fumes and gases.
- If ventilation is poor, wear an approved air-supplied respirator.
- Read and understand the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and the manufacturer's instructions for metals, consumables, coatings, cleaners, and degreasers.
- Work in a confined space only if it is well ventilated, or while wearing an air-supplied respirator. Always have a trained watch-person nearby. Welding fumes and gases can displace air and lower the oxygen level causing injury or death. Be sure the breathing air is safe.
- Do not weld in locations near degreasing, cleaning, or spraying operations. The heat and rays of the arc can react with vapors to form highly toxic and irritating gases.
- Do not weld on coated metals, such as galvanized, lead, or cadmium plated steel, unless the coating is removed from the weld area, the area is well ventilated, and while wearing an air-supplied respirator. The coatings and any metals containing these elements can give off toxic fumes if welded.



ARC RAYS can burn eyes and skin.

Arc rays from the welding process produce intense visible and invisible (ultraviolet and infrared) rays that can burn eyes and skin. Sparks fly off from the weld.

- Wear an approved welding helmet fitted with a proper shade of filter lenses to protect your face and eyes from arc rays and sparks when welding or watching (see ANSI Z49.1 and Z87.1 listed in Safety Standards).
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields under your helmet.
- Use protective screens or barriers to protect others from flash, glare and sparks; warn others not to watch the arc.
- Wear protective clothing made from durable, flame-resistant material (leather, heavy cotton, or wool) and foot protection.

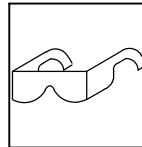


WELDING can cause fire or explosion.

Welding on closed containers, such as tanks, drums, or pipes, can cause them to blow up. Sparks can fly off from the welding arc. The flying sparks, hot workpiece, and hot equipment can cause fires and burns. Accidental contact of electrode to metal objects can cause sparks, explosion, overheating, or fire. Check and be sure the area is safe before doing any welding.

- Remove all flammables within 35 ft (10.7 m) of the welding arc. If this is not possible, tightly cover them with approved covers.
- Do not weld where flying sparks can strike flammable material.
- Protect yourself and others from flying sparks and hot metal.
- Be alert that welding sparks and hot materials from welding can easily go through small cracks and openings to adjacent areas.
- Watch for fire, and keep a fire extinguisher nearby.
- Be aware that welding on a ceiling, floor, bulkhead, or partition can cause fire on the hidden side.
- Do not weld on containers that have held combustibles, or on closed containers such as tanks, drums, or pipes unless they are properly prepared according to AWS F4.1 and AWS A6.0 (see Safety Standards).
- Do not weld where the atmosphere may contain flammable dust, gas, or liquid vapors (such as gasoline).
- Connect work cable to the work as close to the welding area as practical to prevent welding current from traveling long, possibly unknown paths and causing electric shock, sparks, and fire hazards.
- Do not use welder to thaw frozen pipes.

- Remove stick electrode from holder or cut off welding wire at contact tip when not in use.
- Wear oil-free protective garments such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes, and a cap.
- Remove any combustibles, such as a butane lighter or matches, from your person before doing any welding.
- After completion of work, inspect area to ensure it is free of sparks, glowing embers, and flames.
- Use only correct fuses or circuit breakers. Do not oversize or bypass them.
- Follow requirements in OSHA 1910.252 (a) (2) (iv) and NFPA 51B for hot work and have a fire watcher and extinguisher nearby.



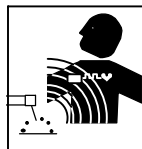
FLYING METAL or DIRT can injure eyes.

- Welding, chipping, wire brushing, and grinding cause sparks and flying metal. As welds cool, they can throw off slag.
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields even under your welding helmet.



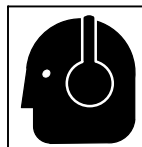
BUILDUP OF GAS can injure or kill.

- Shut off compressed gas supply when not in use.
- Always ventilate confined spaces or use approved air-supplied respirator.



ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS (EMF) can affect Implanted Medical Devices.

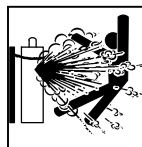
- Wearers of Pacemakers and other Implanted Medical Devices should keep away.
- Implanted Medical Device wearers should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer before going near arc welding, spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations.



NOISE can damage hearing.

Noise from some processes or equipment can damage hearing.

- Wear approved ear protection if noise level is high.



CYLINDERS can explode if damaged.

Compressed gas cylinders contain gas under high pressure. If damaged, a cylinder can explode. Since gas cylinders are normally part of the welding process, be sure to treat them carefully.

- Protect compressed gas cylinders from excessive heat, mechanical shocks, physical damage, slag, open flames, sparks, and arcs.
- Install cylinders in an upright position by securing to a stationary support or cylinder rack to prevent falling or tipping.
- Keep cylinders away from any welding or other electrical circuits.
- Never drape a welding torch over a gas cylinder.
- Never allow a welding electrode to touch any cylinder.
- Never weld on a pressurized cylinder – explosion will result.
- Use only correct compressed gas cylinders, regulators, hoses, and fittings designed for the specific application; maintain them and associated parts in good condition.
- Turn face away from valve outlet when opening cylinder valve.
- Keep protective cap in place over valve except when cylinder is in use or connected for use.
- Use the right equipment, correct procedures, and sufficient number of persons to lift and move cylinders.
- Read and follow instructions on compressed gas cylinders, associated equipment, and Compressed Gas Association (CGA) publication P-1 listed in Safety Standards.

1-3. Additional Symbols For Installation, Operation, And Maintenance



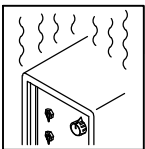
FIRE OR EXPLOSION hazard.

- Do not install or place unit on, over, or near combustible surfaces.
- Do not install unit near flammables.
- Do not overload building wiring – be sure power supply system is properly sized, rated, and protected to handle this unit.



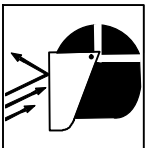
FALLING EQUIPMENT can injure.

- Use lifting eye to lift unit only, NOT running gear, gas cylinders, or any other accessories.
- Use equipment of adequate capacity to lift and support unit.
- If using lift forks to move unit, be sure forks are long enough to extend beyond opposite side of unit.
- Keep equipment (cables and cords) away from moving vehicles when working from an aerial location.
- Follow the guidelines in the Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation (Publication No. 94-110) when manually lifting heavy parts or equipment.



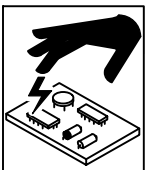
OVERUSE can cause OVERHEATING

- Allow cooling period; follow rated duty cycle.
- Reduce current or reduce duty cycle before starting to weld again.
- Do not block or filter airflow to unit.



FLYING SPARKS can injure.

- Wear a face shield to protect eyes and face.
- Shape tungsten electrode only on grinder with proper guards in a safe location wearing proper face, hand, and body protection.
- Sparks can cause fires — keep flammables away.



STATIC (ESD) can damage PC boards.

- Put on grounded wrist strap BEFORE handling boards or parts.
- Use proper static-proof bags and boxes to store, move, or ship PC boards.



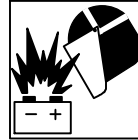
MOVING PARTS can injure.

- Keep away from moving parts.
- Keep away from pinch points such as drive rolls.



WELDING WIRE can injure.

- Do not press gun trigger until instructed to do so.
- Do not point gun toward any part of the body, other people, or any metal when threading welding wire.



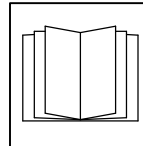
BATTERY EXPLOSION can injure.

- Do not use welder to charge batteries or jump start vehicles unless it has a battery charging feature designed for this purpose.



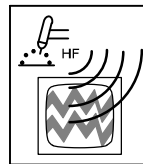
MOVING PARTS can injure.

- Keep away from moving parts such as fans.
- Keep all doors, panels, covers, and guards closed and securely in place.
- Have only qualified persons remove doors, panels, covers, or guards for maintenance and troubleshooting as necessary.
- Reinstall doors, panels, covers, or guards when maintenance is finished and before reconnecting input power.



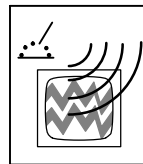
READ INSTRUCTIONS.

- Read and follow all labels and the Owner's Manual carefully before installing, operating, or servicing unit. Read the safety information at the beginning of the manual and in each section.
- Use only genuine replacement parts from the manufacturer.
- Perform maintenance and service according to the Owner's Manuals, industry standards, and national, state, and local codes.



H.F. RADIATION can cause interference.

- High-frequency (H.F.) can interfere with radio navigation, safety services, computers, and communications equipment.
- Have only qualified persons familiar with electronic equipment perform this installation.
- The user is responsible for having a qualified electrician promptly correct any interference problem resulting from the installation.
- If notified by the FCC about interference, stop using the equipment at once.
- Have the installation regularly checked and maintained.
- Keep high-frequency source doors and panels tightly shut, keep spark gaps at correct setting, and use grounding and shielding to minimize the possibility of interference.



ARC WELDING can cause interference.

- Electromagnetic energy can interfere with sensitive electronic equipment such as computers and computer-driven equipment such as robots.
- Be sure all equipment in the welding area is electromagnetically compatible.
- To reduce possible interference, keep weld cables as short as possible, close together, and down low, such as on the floor.
- Locate welding operation 100 meters from any sensitive electronic equipment.
- Be sure this welding machine is installed and grounded according to this manual.
- If interference still occurs, the user must take extra measures such as moving the welding machine, using shielded cables, using line filters, or shielding the work area.

1-4. California Proposition 65 Warnings

⚠ Welding or cutting equipment produces fumes or gases which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects and, in some cases, cancer. (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.)

⚠ This product contains chemicals, including lead, known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. *Wash hands after use.*

1-5. Principal Safety Standards

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, ANSI Standard Z49.1, is available as a free download from the American Welding Society at <http://www.aws.org> or purchased from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Safe Practices for the Preparation of Containers and Piping for Welding and Cutting, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Safe Practices for Welding and Cutting Containers that have Held Combustibles, American Welding Society Standard AWS A6.0, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org and www.sparky.org).

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1, from Compressed Gas Association, 14501 George Carter Way, Suite 103, Chantilly, VA 20151 (phone: 703-788-2700, website: www.cganet.com).

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, CSA Standard W117.2, from Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 5060

Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Ontario, Canada L4W 5NS (phone: 800-463-6727, website: www.csa-international.org).

Safe Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036 (phone: 212-642-4900, website: www.ansi.org).

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org).

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 (phone: 1-866-512-1800) (there are 10 OSHA Regional Offices—phone for Region 5, Chicago, is 312-353-2220, website: www.osha.gov).

Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation, The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333 (phone: 1-800-232-4636, website: www.cdc.gov/NIOSH).

1-6. EMF Information

Electric current flowing through any conductor causes localized electric and magnetic fields (EMF). Welding current creates an EMF field around the welding circuit and welding equipment. EMF fields may interfere with some medical implants, e.g. pacemakers. Protective measures for persons wearing medical implants have to be taken. For example, restrict access for passers-by or conduct individual risk assessment for welders. All welders should use the following procedures in order to minimize exposure to EMF fields from the welding circuit:

1. Keep cables close together by twisting or taping them, or using a cable cover.
2. Do not place your body between welding cables. Arrange cables to one side and away from the operator.
3. Do not coil or drape cables around your body.

4. Keep head and trunk as far away from the equipment in the welding circuit as possible.
5. Connect work clamp to workpiece as close to the weld as possible.
6. Do not work next to, sit or lean on the welding power source.
7. Do not weld whilst carrying the welding power source or wire feeder.

About Implanted Medical Devices:

Implanted Medical Device wearers should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer before performing or going near arc welding, spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations. If cleared by your doctor, then following the above procedures is recommended.

SECTION 2 – CONSIGNES DE SÉCURITÉ – LIRE AVANT UTILISATION

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! Pour écarter les risques de blessure pour vous-même et pour autrui — lire, appliquer et ranger en lieu sûr ces consignes relatives aux précautions de sécurité et au mode opératoire.

2-1. Symboles utilisés

! **DANGER!** – Indique une situation dangereuse qui si on l'évite pas peut donner la mort ou des blessures graves. Les dangers possibles sont montrés par les symboles joints ou sont expliqués dans le texte.

! Indique une situation dangereuse qui si on l'évite pas peut donner la mort ou des blessures graves. Les dangers possibles sont montrés par les symboles joints ou sont expliqués dans le texte.

NOTE – Indique des déclarations pas en relation avec des blessures personnelles.

 Indique des instructions spécifiques.



Ce groupe de symboles veut dire Avertissement! Attention! DANGER DE CHOC ELECTRIQUE, PIECES EN MOUVEMENT, et PIECES CHAUDES. Consulter les symboles et les instructions ci-dessous y afférant pour les actions nécessaires afin d'éviter le danger.

2-2. Dangers relatifs au soudage à l'arc

! Les symboles représentés ci-dessous sont utilisés dans ce manuel pour attirer l'attention et identifier les dangers possibles. En présence de l'un de ces symboles, prendre garde et suivre les instructions afférentes pour éviter tout risque. Les instructions en matière de sécurité indiquées ci-dessous ne constituent qu'un sommaire des instructions de sécurité plus complètes fournies dans les normes de sécurité énumérées dans la Section 2-5. Lire et observer toutes les normes de sécurité.

! Seul un personnel qualifié est autorisé à installer, faire fonctionner, entretenir et réparer cet appareil.

! Pendant le fonctionnement, maintenir à distance toutes les personnes, notamment les enfants de l'appareil.



UNE DÉCHARGE ÉLECTRIQUE peut entraîner la mort.

Le contact d'organes électriques sous tension peut provoquer des accidents mortels ou des brûlures graves. Le circuit de l'électrode et de la pièce est sous tension lorsque le courant est délivré à la sortie. Le circuit d'alimentation et les circuits internes de la machine sont également sous tension lorsque l'alimentation est sur Marche. Dans le mode de soudage avec du fil, le fil, le dérouleur, le bloc de commande du rouleau et toutes les parties métalliques en contact avec le fil sont sous tension électrique. Un équipement installé ou mis à la terre de manière incorrecte ou impropre constitue un danger.

- Ne pas toucher aux pièces électriques sous tension.
- Porter des gants isolants et des vêtements de protection secs et sans trous.
- S'isoler de la pièce à couper et du sol en utilisant des housses ou des tapis assez grands afin d'éviter tout contact physique avec la pièce à couper ou le sol.
- Ne pas se servir de source électrique à courant électrique dans les zones humides, dans les endroits confinés ou là où on risque de tomber.
- Se servir d'une source électrique à courant électrique UNIQUEMENT si le procédé de soudage le demande.
- Si l'utilisation d'une source électrique à courant électrique s'avère nécessaire, se servir de la fonction de télécommande si l'appareil en est équipé.
- D'autres consignes de sécurité sont nécessaires dans les conditions suivantes : risques électriques dans un environnement humide ou si l'on porte des vêtements mouillés ; sur des structures métalliques telles que sols, grilles ou échafaudages ; en position coincée comme assise, à genoux ou couchée ; ou s'il y a un risque élevé de contact inévitable ou accidentel avec la pièce à souder ou le sol. Dans ces conditions, utiliser les équipements suivants,

dans l'ordre indiqué : 1) un poste à souder DC à tension constante (à fil), 2) un poste à souder DC manuel (électrode) ou 3) un poste à souder AC à tension à vide réduite. Dans la plupart des situations, l'utilisation d'un poste à souder DC à fil à tension constante est recommandée. En outre, ne pas travailler seul !

- Couper l'alimentation ou arrêter le moteur avant de procéder à l'installation, à la réparation ou à l'entretien de l'appareil. Déverrouiller l'alimentation selon la norme OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (voir normes de sécurité).
- Installez, mettez à la terre et utilisez correctement cet équipement conformément à son Manuel d'Utilisation et aux réglementations nationales, gouvernementales et locales.
- Toujours vérifier la terre du cordon d'alimentation. Vérifier et s'assurer que le fil de terre du cordon d'alimentation est bien raccordé à la borne de terre du sectionneur ou que la fiche du cordon est raccordée à une prise correctement mise à la terre.
- En effectuant les raccordements d'entrée, fixer d'abord le conducteur de mise à la terre approprié et contre-vérifier les connexions.
- Les câbles doivent être exempts d'humidité, d'huile et de graisse ; protégez-les contre les étincelles et les pièces métalliques chaudes.
- Vérifier fréquemment le cordon d'alimentation afin de s'assurer qu'il n'est pas altéré ou à nu, le remplacer immédiatement s'il l'est. Un fil à nu peut entraîner la mort.
- L'équipement doit être hors tension lorsqu'il n'est pas utilisé.
- Ne pas utiliser des câbles usés, endommagés, de grosseur insuffisante ou mal épissés.
- Ne pas enrouler les câbles autour du corps.
- Si la pièce soudée doit être mise à la terre, la faire directement avec un câble distinct.
- Ne pas toucher l'électrode quand on est en contact avec la pièce, la terre ou une électrode provenant d'une autre machine.
- Ne pas toucher des porte électrodes connectés à deux machines en même temps à cause de la présence d'une tension à vide doublée.
- N'utiliser qu'un matériel en bon état. Réparer ou remplacer sur-le-champ les pièces endommagées. Entretenir l'appareil conformément à ce manuel.
- Porter un harnais de sécurité si l'on doit travailler au-dessus du sol.
- S'assurer que tous les panneaux et couvercles sont correctement en place.
- Fixer le câble de retour de façon à obtenir un bon contact métal-métal avec la pièce à souder ou la table de travail, le plus près possible de la soudure.
- Isoler la pince de masse quand pas mis à la pièce pour éviter le contact avec tout objet métallique.
- Ne pas raccorder plus d'une électrode ou plus d'un câble de masse à une même borne de sortie de soudage. Débrancher le câble pour le procédé non utilisé.

Il reste une TENSION DC NON NÉGLIGEABLE dans les sources de soudage onduleur UNE FOIS l'alimentation coupée.

- Arrêter les convertisseurs, débrancher le courant électrique et décharger les condensateurs d'alimentation selon les instructions indiquées dans la partie Entretien avant de toucher les pièces.



LES PIÈCES CHAUDES peuvent provoquer des brûlures.

- Ne pas toucher à mains nues les parties chaudes.
- Prévoir une période de refroidissement avant de travailler à l'équipement.
- Ne pas toucher aux pièces chaudes, utiliser les outils recommandés et porter des gants de soudage et des vêtements épais pour éviter les brûlures.



LES FUMÉES ET LES GAZ peuvent être dangereux.

Le soudage génère des fumées et des gaz. Leur inhalation peut être dangereux pour votre santé.

- Eloigner votre tête des fumées. Ne pas respirer les fumées.
- À l'intérieur, ventiler la zone et/ou utiliser une ventilation forcée au niveau de l'arc pour l'évacuation des fumées et des gaz de soudage.
- Si la ventilation est médiocre, porter un respirateur anti-vapeurs approuvé.
- Lire et comprendre les spécifications de sécurité des matériaux (MSDS) et les instructions du fabricant concernant les métaux, les consommables, les revêtements, les nettoyants et les dégraissants.
- Travailler dans un espace fermé seulement s'il est bien ventilé ou en portant un respirateur à alimentation d'air. Demander toujours à un surveillant dûment formé de se tenir à proximité. Des fumées et des gaz de soudage peuvent déplacer l'air et abaisser le niveau d'oxygène provoquant des blessures ou des accidents mortels. S'assurer que l'air de respiration ne présente aucun danger.
- Ne pas souder dans des endroits situés à proximité d'opérations de dégraissage, de nettoyage ou de pulvérisation. La chaleur et les rayons de l'arc peuvent réagir en présence de vapeurs et former des gaz hautement toxiques et irritants.
- Ne pas souder des métaux munis d'un revêtement, tels que l'acier galvanisé, plaqué en plomb ou au cadmium à moins que le revêtement n'ait été enlevé dans la zone de soudure, que l'endroit soit bien ventilé, et en portant un respirateur à alimentation d'air. Les revêtements et tous les métaux renfermant ces éléments peuvent dégager des fumées toxiques en cas de soudage.



LES RAYONS DE L'ARC peuvent provoquer des brûlures dans les yeux et sur la peau.

Le rayonnement de l'arc du procédé de soudage génère des rayons visibles et invisibles intenses (ultraviolets et infrarouges) susceptibles de provoquer des brûlures dans les yeux et sur la peau. Des étincelles sont projetées pendant le soudage.

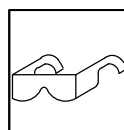
- Porter un casque de soudage approuvé muni de verres filtrants appropriés pour protéger visage et yeux pour protéger votre visage et vos yeux pendant le soudage ou pour regarder (voir ANSI Z49.1 et Z87.1 énuméré dans les normes de sécurité).
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité avec écrans latéraux même sous votre casque.
- Avoir recours à des écrans protecteurs ou à des rideaux pour protéger les autres contre les rayonnements les éblouissements et les étincelles ; prévenir toute personne sur les lieux de ne pas regarder l'arc.
- Porter des vêtements confectionnés avec des matières résistantes et ignifuges (cuir, coton lourd ou laine) et des bottes de protection.



LE SOUDAGE peut provoquer un incendie ou une explosion.

Le soudage effectué sur des conteneurs fermés tels que des réservoirs, tambours ou des conduites peut provoquer leur éclatement. Des étincelles peuvent être projetées de l'arc de soudure. La projection d'étincelles, des pièces chaudes et des équipements chauds peut provoquer des incendies et des brûlures. Le contact accidentel de l'électrode avec des objets métalliques peut provoquer des étincelles, une explosion, un surchauffement ou un incendie. Avant de commencer le soudage, vérifier et s'assurer que l'endroit ne présente pas de danger.

- Déplacer toutes les substances inflammables à une distance de 10,7 m de l'arc de soudage. En cas d'impossibilité les recouvrir soigneusement avec des protections homologuées.
- Ne pas souder dans un endroit où des étincelles peuvent tomber sur des substances inflammables.
- Se protéger et d'autres personnes de la projection d'étincelles et de métal chaud.
- Des étincelles et des matériaux chauds du soudage peuvent facilement passer dans d'autres zones en traversant de petites fissures et des ouvertures.
- Surveiller tout déclenchement d'incendie et tenir un extincteur à proximité.
- Le soudage effectué sur un plafond, plancher, paroi ou séparation peut déclencher un incendie de l'autre côté.
- Ne pas effectuer le soudage sur des conteneurs fermés tels que des réservoirs, tambours, ou conduites, à moins qu'ils n'aient été préparés correctement conformément à AWS F4.1 et AWS A6.0 (voir les Normes de Sécurité).
- Ne soudez pas si l'air ambiant est chargé de particules, gaz, ou vapeurs inflammables (vapeur d'essence, par exemple).
- Brancher le câble de masse sur la pièce la plus près possible de la zone de soudage pour éviter le transport du courant sur une longue distance par des chemins inconnus éventuels en provoquant des risques d'électrocution, d'étincelles et d'incendie.
- Ne pas utiliser le poste de soudage pour dégeler des conduites gelées.
- En cas de non utilisation, enlever la baguette d'électrode du porte-électrode ou couper le fil à la pointe de contact.
- Porter des vêtements de protection dépourvus d'huile tels que des gants en cuir, une chemise en matériau lourd, des pantalons sans revers, des chaussures hautes et un couvre chef.
- Avant de souder, retirer toute substance combustible de vos poches telles qu'un allumeur au butane ou des allumettes.
- Une fois le travail achevé, assurez-vous qu'il ne reste aucune trace d'étincelles incandescentes ni de flammes.
- Utiliser exclusivement des fusibles ou coupe-circuits appropriés. Ne pas augmenter leur puissance; ne pas les ponter.
- Une fois le travail achevé, assurez-vous qu'il ne reste aucune trace d'étincelles incandescentes ni de flammes.
- Utiliser exclusivement des fusibles ou coupe-circuits appropriés. Ne pas augmenter leur puissance; ne pas les ponter.
- Suivre les recommandations dans OSHA 1910.252(a)(2)(iv) et NFPA 51B pour les travaux à chaud et avoir de la surveillance et un extincteur à proximité.



DES PIÈCES DE METAL ou DES SALETES peuvent provoquer des blessures dans les yeux.

- Le soudage, l'écaillage, le passage de la pièce à la brosse en fil de fer, et le meulage génèrent des étincelles et des particules métalliques volantes. Pendant la période de refroidissement des soudures, elles risquent de projeter du laitier.
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité avec écrans latéraux ou un écran facial.



LES ACCUMULATIONS DE GAZ risquent de provoquer des blessures ou même la mort.

- Fermer l'alimentation du gaz comprimé en cas de non utilisation.
- Veiller toujours à bien aérer les espaces confinés ou se servir d'un respirateur d'adduction d'air homologué.



Les CHAMPS ÉLECTROMAGNÉTIQUES (CEM) peuvent affecter les implants médicaux.

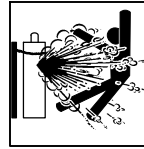
- Les porteurs de stimulateurs cardiaques et autres implants médicaux doivent rester à distance.
- Les porteurs d'implants médicaux doivent consulter leur médecin et le fabricant du dispositif avant de s'approcher de la zone où se déroule du soudage à l'arc, du soudage par points, du gougeage, de la découpe plasma ou une opération de chauffage par induction.



LE BRUIT peut endommager l'ouïe.

Le bruit des processus et des équipements peut affecter l'ouïe.

- Porter des protections approuvées pour les oreilles si le niveau sonore est trop élevé.



LES BOUTEILLES peuvent exploser si elles sont endommagées.

Les bouteilles de gaz comprimé contiennent du gaz sous haute pression. Si une bouteille est endommagée, elle peut exploser. Du fait que les bouteilles de gaz font normalement partie du procédé de soudage, les manipuler avec précaution.

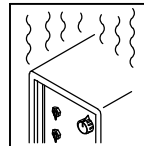
- Protéger les bouteilles de gaz comprimé d'une chaleur excessive, des chocs mécaniques, des dommages physiques, du laitier, des flammes ouvertes, des étincelles et des arcs.
- Placer les bouteilles debout en les fixant dans un support stationnaire ou dans un porte-bouteilles pour les empêcher de tomber ou de se renverser.
- Tenir les bouteilles éloignées des circuits de soudage ou autres circuits électriques.
- Ne jamais placer une torche de soudage sur une bouteille à gaz.
- Une électrode de soudage ne doit jamais entrer en contact avec une bouteille.
- Ne jamais souder une bouteille pressurisée – risque d'explosion.
- Utiliser seulement des bouteilles de gaz comprimé, régulateurs, tuyaux et raccords convenables pour cette application spécifique; les maintenir ainsi que les éléments associés en bon état.
- Détourner votre visage du détendeur-régulateur lorsque vous ouvrez la soupape de la bouteille.
- Le couvercle du détendeur doit toujours être en place, sauf lorsque la bouteille est utilisée ou qu'elle est reliée pour usage ultérieur.
- Utiliser les équipements corrects, les bonnes procédures et suffisamment de personnes pour soulever et déplacer les bouteilles.
- Lire et suivre les instructions sur les bouteilles de gaz comprimé, l'équipement connexe et le dépliant P-1 de la CGA (Compressed Gas Association) mentionné dans les principales normes de sécurité.

2-3. Dangers supplémentaires en relation avec l'installation, le fonctionnement et la maintenance



Risque D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION.

- Ne pas placer l'appareil sur, au-dessus ou à proximité de surfaces inflammables.
- Ne pas installer l'appareil à proximité de produits inflammables.
- Ne pas surcharger l'installation électrique – s'assurer que l'alimentation est correctement dimensionnée et protégée avant de mettre l'appareil en service.



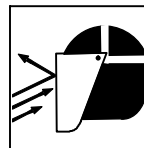
L'EMPLOI EXCESSIF peut SURCHAUFFER L'ÉQUIPEMENT.

- Prévoir une période de refroidissement ; respecter le cycle opératoire nominal.
- Réduire le courant ou le facteur de marche avant de poursuivre le soudage.
- Ne pas obstruer les passages d'air du poste.



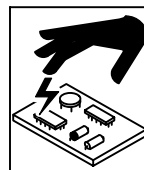
LA CHUTE DE L'ÉQUIPEMENT peut provoquer des blessures.

- Utiliser l'anneau de levage uniquement pour soulever l'appareil, NON PAS les chariots, les bouteilles de gaz ou tout autre accessoire.
- Utiliser un équipement de levage de capacité suffisante pour lever l'appareil.
- En utilisant des fourches de levage pour déplacer l'unité, s'assurer que les fourches sont suffisamment longues pour dépasser du côté opposé de l'appareil.
- Tenir l'équipement (câbles et cordons) à distance des véhicules mobiles lors de toute opération en hauteur.
- Suivre les consignes du Manuel des applications pour l'équation de levage NIOSH révisée (Publication N°94-110) lors du levage manuel de pièces ou équipements lourds.



LES ÉTINCELLES PROJETÉES peuvent provoquer des blessures.

- Porter un écran facial pour protéger le visage et les yeux.
- Affûter l'électrode au tungstène uniquement à la meuleuse dotée de protecteurs. Cette manœuvre est à exécuter dans un endroit sûr lorsque l'on porte l'équipement homologué de protection du visage, des mains et du corps.
- Les étincelles risquent de causer un incendie – éloigner toute substance inflammable.



LES CHARGES ÉLECTROSTATIQUES peuvent endommager les circuits imprimés.

- Établir la connexion avec la barrette de terre avant de manipuler des cartes ou des pièces.
- Utiliser des pochettes et des boîtes antistatiques pour stocker, déplacer ou expédier des cartes de circuits imprimés.



Les PIÈCES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

- Ne pas s'approcher des organes mobiles.
- Ne pas s'approcher des points de coincement tels que des rouleaux de commande.



LES FILS DE SOUDAGE peuvent provoquer des blessures.

- Ne pas appuyer sur la gâchette avant d'en avoir reçu l'instruction.
- Ne pas diriger le pistolet vers soi, d'autres personnes ou toute pièce mécanique en engageant le fil de soudage.



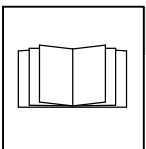
L'EXPLOSION DE LA BATTERIE peut provoquer des blessures.

- Ne pas utiliser l'appareil de soudage pour charger des batteries ou faire démarrer des véhicules à l'aide de câbles de démarrage, sauf si l'appareil dispose d'une fonctionnalité de charge de batterie destinée à cet usage.



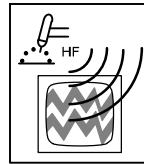
Les PIÈCES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

- S'abstenir de toucher des organes mobiles tels que des ventilateurs.
- Maintenir fermés et verrouillés les portes, panneaux, recouvrements et dispositifs de protection.
- Lorsque cela est nécessaire pour des travaux d'entretien et de dépannage, faire retirer les portes, panneaux, recouvrements ou dispositifs de protection uniquement par du personnel qualifié.
- Remettre les portes, panneaux, recouvrements ou dispositifs de protection quand l'entretien est terminé et avant de rebrancher l'alimentation électrique.



LIRE LES INSTRUCTIONS.

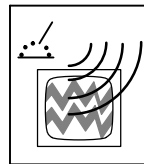
- Lire et appliquer les instructions sur les étiquettes et le Mode d'emploi avant l'installation, l'utilisation ou l'entretien de l'appareil. Lire les informations de sécurité au début du manuel et dans chaque section.
- N'utiliser que les pièces de rechange recommandées par le constructeur.
- Effectuer l'entretien en respectant les manuels d'utilisation, les normes industrielles et les codes nationaux, d'état et locaux.



LE RAYONNEMENT HAUTE FRÉQUENCE (H.F.) risque de provoquer des interférences.

- Le rayonnement haute fréquence (H.F.) peut provoquer des interférences avec les équipements de radio-navigation et de communication, les services de sécurité et les ordinateurs.

- Demander seulement à des personnes qualifiées familiarisées avec des équipements électroniques de faire fonctionner l'installation.
- L'utilisateur est tenu de faire corriger rapidement par un électricien qualifié les interférences résultant de l'installation.
- Si le FCC signale des interférences, arrêter immédiatement l'appareil.
- Effectuer régulièrement le contrôle et l'entretien de l'installation.
- Maintenir soigneusement fermés les portes et les panneaux des sources de haute fréquence, maintenir les éclateurs à une distance correcte et utiliser une terre et un blindage pour réduire les interférences éventuelles.



LE SOUDAGE À L'ARC risque de provoquer des interférences.

- L'énergie électromagnétique risque de provoquer des interférences pour l'équipement électronique sensible tel que les ordinateurs et l'équipement commandé par ordinateur tel que les robots.
- Veiller à ce que tout l'équipement de la zone de soudage soit compatible électromagnétiquement.
- Pour réduire la possibilité d'interférence, maintenir les câbles de soudage aussi courts que possible, les grouper, et les poser aussi bas que possible (ex. par terre).
- Veiller à souder à une distance de 100 mètres de tout équipement électronique sensible.
- Veiller à ce que ce poste de soudage soit posé et mis à la terre conformément à ce mode d'emploi.
- En cas d'interférences après avoir pris les mesures précédentes, il incombe à l'utilisateur de prendre des mesures supplémentaires telles que le déplacement du poste, l'utilisation de câbles blindés, l'utilisation de filtres de ligne ou la pose de protecteurs dans la zone de travail.

2-4. Proposition californienne 65 Avertissements

! Les équipements de soudage et de coupage produisent des fumées et des gaz qui contiennent des produits chimiques dont l'État de Californie reconnaît qu'ils provoquent des malformations congénitales et, dans certains cas, des cancers. (Code de santé et de sécurité de Californie, chapitre 25249.5 et suivants)

! Ce produit contient des produits chimiques, notamment du plomb, dont l'État de Californie reconnaît qu'ils provoquent des cancers, des malformations congénitales ou d'autres problèmes de procréation. *Se laver les mains après utilisation.*

2-5. Principales normes de sécurité

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, ANSI Standard Z49.1, is available as a free download from the American Welding Society at <http://www.aws.org> or purchased from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Safe Practices for the Preparation of Containers and Piping for Welding and Cutting, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Safe Practices for Welding and Cutting Containers that have Held Combustibles, American Welding Society Standard AWS A6.0, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org and www.sparky.org).

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1, from Compressed Gas Association, 14501 George Carter Way, Suite 103, Chantilly, VA 20151 (phone: 703-788-2700, website: www.cganet.com).

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, CSA Standard W117.2, from Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 5060

Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Ontario, Canada L4W 5NS (phone: 800-463-6727, website: www.csa-international.org).

Safe Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036 (phone: 212-642-4900, website: www.ansi.org).

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org).

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 (phone: 1-866-512-1800) (there are 10 OSHA Regional Offices—phone for Region 5, Chicago, is 312-353-2220, website: www.osha.gov).

Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation, The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333 (phone: 1-800-232-4636, website: www.cdc.gov/NIOSH).

2-6. Informations relatives aux CEM

Le courant électrique qui traverse tout conducteur génère des champs électromagnétiques (CEM) à certains endroits. Le courant de soudage crée un CEM autour du circuit et du matériel de soudage. Les CEM peuvent créer des interférences avec certains implants médicaux comme des stimulateurs cardiaques. Des mesures de protection pour les porteurs d'implants médicaux doivent être prises: Limiter par exemple tout accès aux passants ou procéder à une évaluation des risques individuels pour les soudeurs. Tous les soudeurs doivent appliquer les procédures suivantes pour minimiser l'exposition aux CEM provenant du circuit de soudage:

1. Rassembler les câbles en les torsadant ou en les attachant avec du ruban adhésif ou avec une housse.
2. Ne pas se tenir au milieu des câbles de soudage. Disposer les câbles d'un côté et à distance de l'opérateur.
3. Ne pas courber et ne pas entourer les câbles autour de votre corps.

4. Maintenir la tête et le torse aussi loin que possible du matériel du circuit de soudage.
5. Connecter la pince sur la pièce aussi près que possible de la soudure.
6. Ne pas travailler à proximité d'une source de soudage, ni s'asseoir ou se pencher dessus.
7. Ne pas souder tout en portant la source de soudage ou le dévidoir.

En ce qui concerne les implants médicaux :

Les porteurs d'implants doivent d'abord consulter leur médecin avant de s'approcher des opérations de soudage à l'arc, de soudage par points, de gougeage, du coupage plasma ou de chauffage par induction. Si le médecin approuve, il est recommandé de suivre les procédures précédentes.

SECTION 4 – SPECIFICATIONS


4-1. Unit Specifications

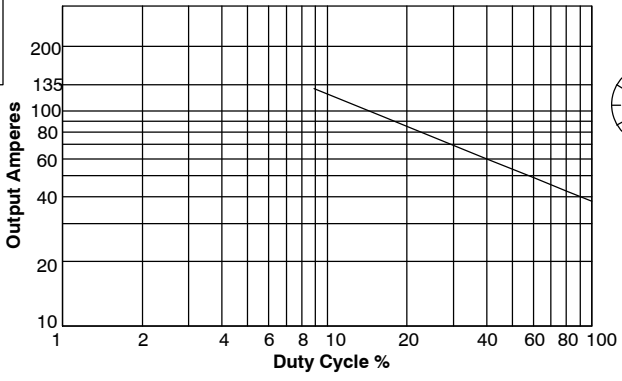
Rated Welding Output	Amperage Range	Maximum Open-Circuit Voltage DC	Amperes Input at Rated Load Output 115 V, 60 Hz, Single-Phase	KVA	KW	Weight w/Gun	Overall Dimensions
85 A @ 17.5 Volts DC, 20% Duty Cycle	30 – 125	26	20	2.90	2.50	50 lb (22.7 kg)	Length: 16-7/8 in. (429 mm)
60 A @ 20 Volts DC, 20% Duty Cycle*			15*	2.20*	1.77*		Width: 9-7/8 in. (251 mm)
Wire Type And Dia	Flux Cored	Solid/Stainless**	Wire Feed Speed Range				
	.030 – .035 in. (0.8 – 0.9 mm)	.024 – .030 in. (0.6 – 0.8 mm)	0 – 500 IPM (0 – 13 m/min) At No Load 0 – 415 IPM (0 – 11 m/min) Feeding Wire				

* CSA Rating

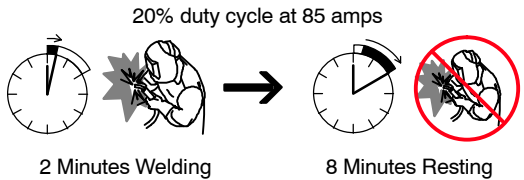
** When shielding gas is required, MIG conversion kit 195 158 may need to be installed.

4-2. Duty Cycle And Overheating





Duty Cycle %



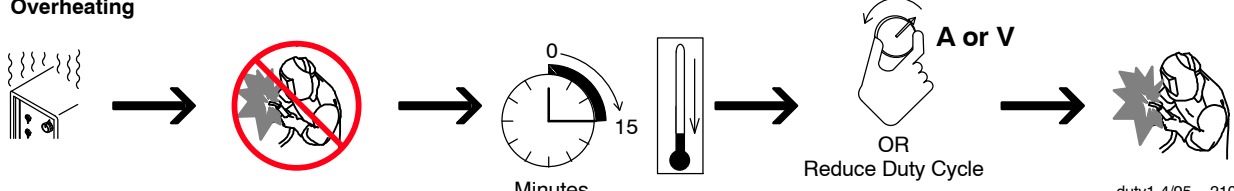
20% duty cycle at 85 amps
2 Minutes Welding 8 Minutes Resting

Duty Cycle is percentage of 10 minutes that unit can weld at rated load without overheating.

If unit overheats, thermostat(s) opens, output stops, and cooling fan runs. Wait fifteen minutes for unit to cool. Reduce amperage or duty cycle before welding.

NOTICE – Exceeding duty cycle can damage unit or gun and void warranty.

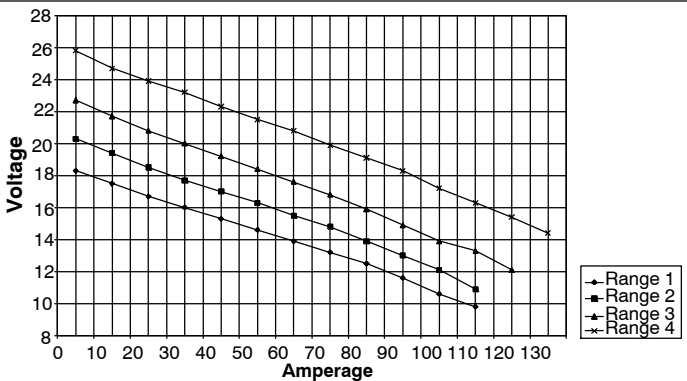
Overheating



Minutes A or V OR Reduce Duty Cycle

duty1 4/95 – 210 517-B

4-3. Volt-Ampere Curves



The volt-ampere curves show the minimum and maximum voltage and amperage output capabilities of the welding power source. Curves of other settings fall between the curves shown.


ssb1.1 10/91 – 210 518-B


SECTION 5 – INSTALLATION

5-1. Serial Number And Rating Label Location

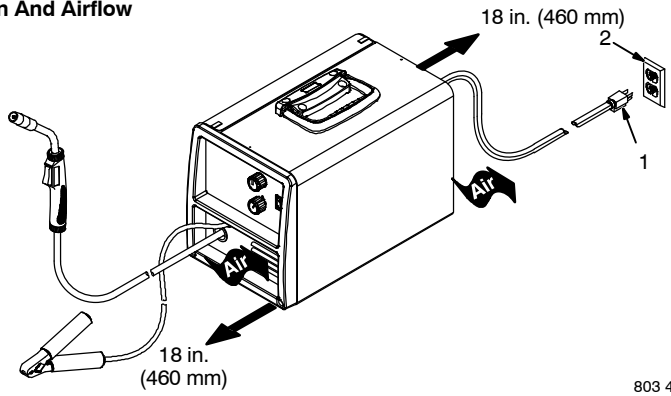
The serial number and rating information for this product is located on the back. Use rating label to determine input power requirements and/or rated output. For future reference, write serial number in space provided on back cover of this manual.

5-2. Selecting A Location





Location And Airflow



803 443-C


⚠ Do not move or operate unit where it could tip.

⚠ Special installation may be required where gasoline or volatile liquids are present – see NEC Article 511 or CEC Section 20.

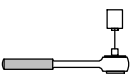

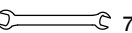
- 1 Plug From Unit
- 2 Grounded Receptacle – NEMA Type 5-15R (Customer Supplied)

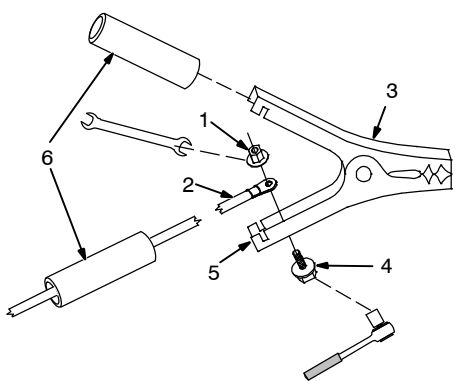
Locate unit near correct input power supply.

5-3. Installing Work Clamp



Tools Needed:

-  7/16 in.
- 
-  7/16 in.



⚠ Connection hardware must be tightened with proper tools. Do not just hand tighten hardware. A loose electrical connection will cause poor weld performance and excessive heating of the work clamp.

- 1 Nut
- 2 Work Cable From Unit
- 3 Work Clamp
- 4 Screw
- 5 Work Clamp Tabs

Bend tabs around work cable.

- 6 Insulator Grip

Slide one insulating grip over work cable before connecting to clamp.

Slide insulating grips over handles.


Ref. 802 456

5-4. Process/Polarity Table

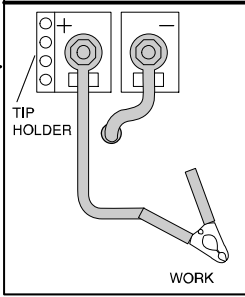
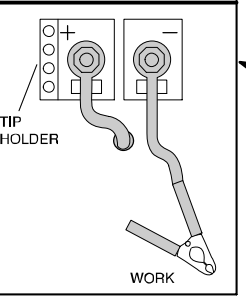
Process	Polarity	Cable Connections	
		Cable To Gun	Cable To Work Clamp
FCAW – Self-shielding wire – no shielding gas	DCEN – Straight Polarity	Connect to negative (-) output terminal	Connect to positive (+) output terminal
GMAW* – Solid wire with shielding gas	DCEP – Reverse polarity	Connect to positive (+) output terminal	Connect to negative (-) output terminal

* Unit must have MIG conversion kit 195 158 installed.

5-5. Changing Polarity



CHANGING POLARITY

DCEN Electrode Negative For Flux Core Wire	DCEP Electrode Positive For Solid Wire
 <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>


- 1 Lead Connections For Direct Current Electrode Negative (DCEN)
- 2 Lead Connections For Direct Current Electrode Positive (DCEP)

Always read and follow wire manufacturer's recommended polarity, and see Section 5-4.

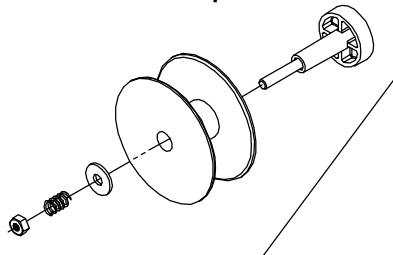
Close door.

Ref. 210 428

5-6. Installing Wire Spool And Adjusting Hub Tension



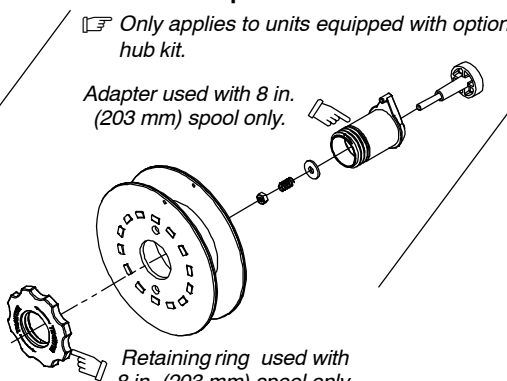
Installing 4 in. (102 mm) Wire Spool



Installing 8 in. (203 mm) Wire Spool

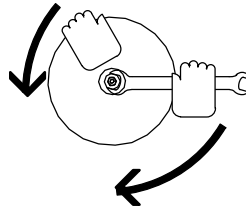
Only applies to units equipped with optional hub kit.

Adapter used with 8 in. (203 mm) spool only.

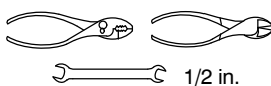


Retaining ring used with 8 in. (203 mm) spool only.

When a slight force is needed to turn spool, tension is set.



Tools Needed:



1/2 in.

Ref. 802 971-C / 803 012 / 803 013 -B

5-7. Installing Contact Tip And Nozzle

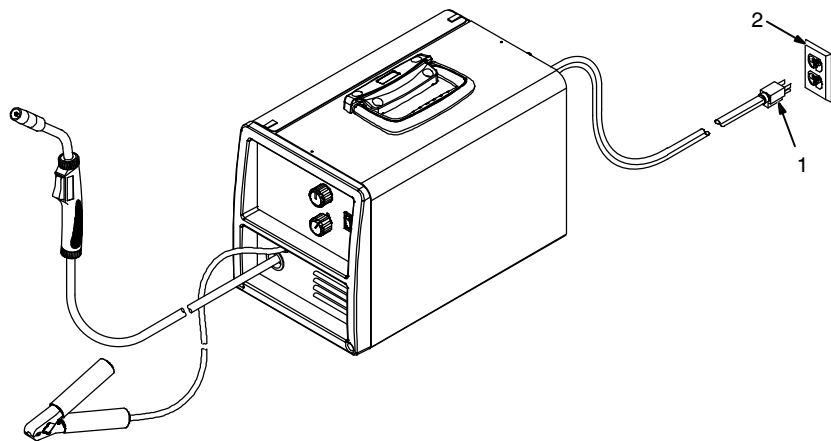
		<p>Flux Nozzle</p> <p>Use with flux cored wire only. Narrow design allows access in tight spaces and provides better visibility of puddle during welding.</p> <p>Push nozzle over contact tip and adapter until it is seated onto adapter. Contact tip will be exposed approximately 7/16 in. (11.3 mm) when installed properly.</p>	<p>MIG Nozzle</p> <p>Use with solid or flux cored wire.</p> <p>Push nozzle over contact tip and adapter until it is seated onto adapter. End of contact tip will be flush with end of nozzle when installed properly.</p>
<p>Tools Needed:</p> <p>Turn off welding power source.</p> <p>1 Nozzle Remove nozzle.</p>	<p>2 Contact Tip 3 Tip Adapter Thread welding wire through gun (see Section 5-10).</p>	<p>Slide contact tip over wire and tighten tip into tip adapter. Install nozzle.</p>	<p>Ref. 804 241-A</p>

5-8. Installing Gas Supply

This Section only applies to MIG units or units equipped with MIG kit.

	<p>Tools Needed:</p> <p>11/16, 1-1/8 in.</p>		<p>Shielding Gas</p> <p>802 028 / Ref. 803 379-A</p>
<p>Obtain gas cylinder and chain to running gear, wall, or other stationary support so cylinder cannot fall and break off valve.</p> <p>1 Cap 2 Cylinder Valve Remove cap, stand to side of valve, and open valve slightly. Gas flow blows dust and dirt from valve. Close valve.</p> <p>3 Cylinder 4 Regulator/Flowmeter</p>	<p>Install regulator/flowmeter to cylinder valve. Be sure that gauge face is vertical for viewing and adjusting.</p> <p>5 Regulator/Flowmeter Gas Hose Connection 6 Welding Power Source Gas Hose Connection</p> <p>Connect gas hose between regulator/flowmeter gas hose connection, and fitting on rear of welding power source.</p>	<p>7 Flow Adjust</p> <p>Turn flow adjust screw to increase or decrease gas flow. Flow rate should be set when gas is flowing through welding power source and welding gun. Turn Range switch to Purge or Fan Only position. Press gun trigger to start gas flow. Typical flow rate is 20 cfh (cubic feet per hour). Check wire manufacturer's recommended flow rate.</p>	

5-9. Connecting 115 Volt Input Power



⚠ Installation must meet all National and Local Codes – have only qualified persons make this installation.

⚠ Special installation may be required where gasoline or volatile liquids are present – see NEC Article 511 or CEC Section 20.

For 115 volt AC input power, a 20 ampere individual circuit protected by time-delay fuses or circuit breaker is required.

- 1 Plug From Unit
- 2 Grounded Receptacle – NEMA Type 5–15R (Customer Supplied)

Select extension cord of 12 AWG for up to 50 ft (15 m) or 10 AWG for 50 up to 100 ft (30 m).

Input6 2011-03 / 803 443-C

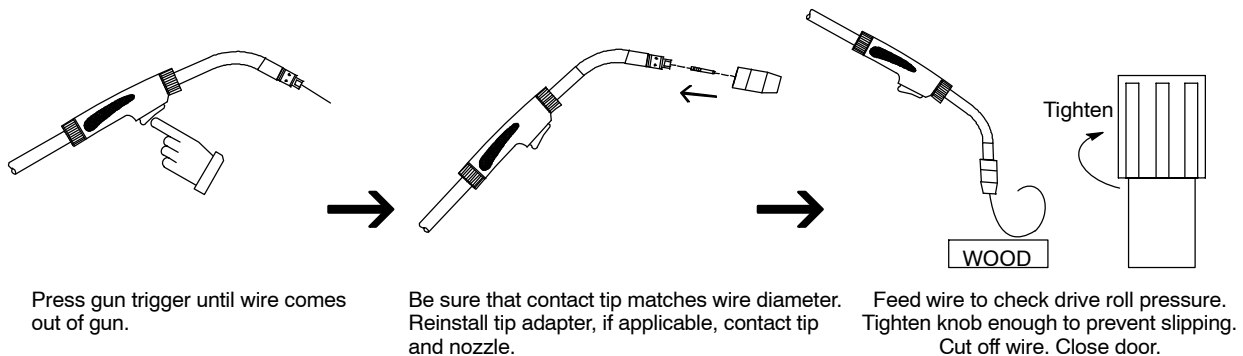
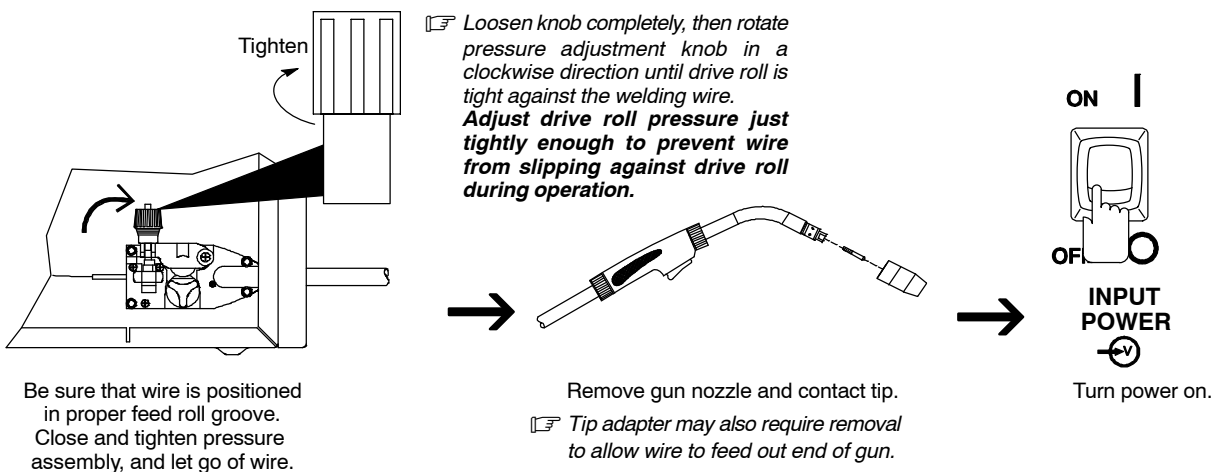
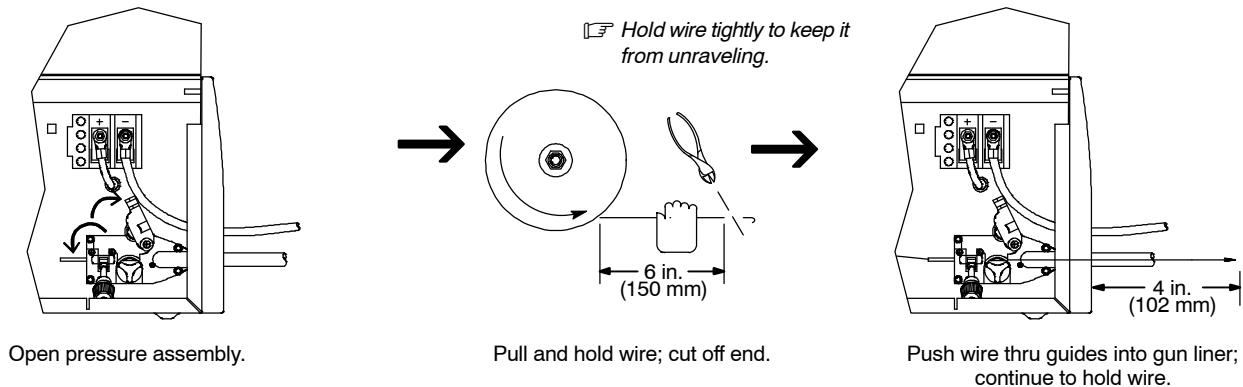
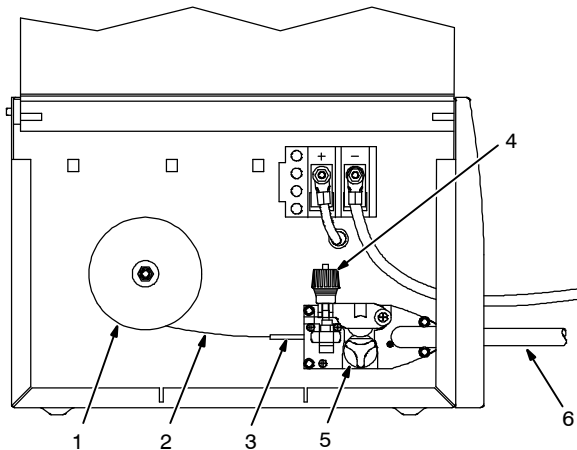
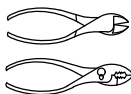
Notes

5-10. Threading Welding Wire



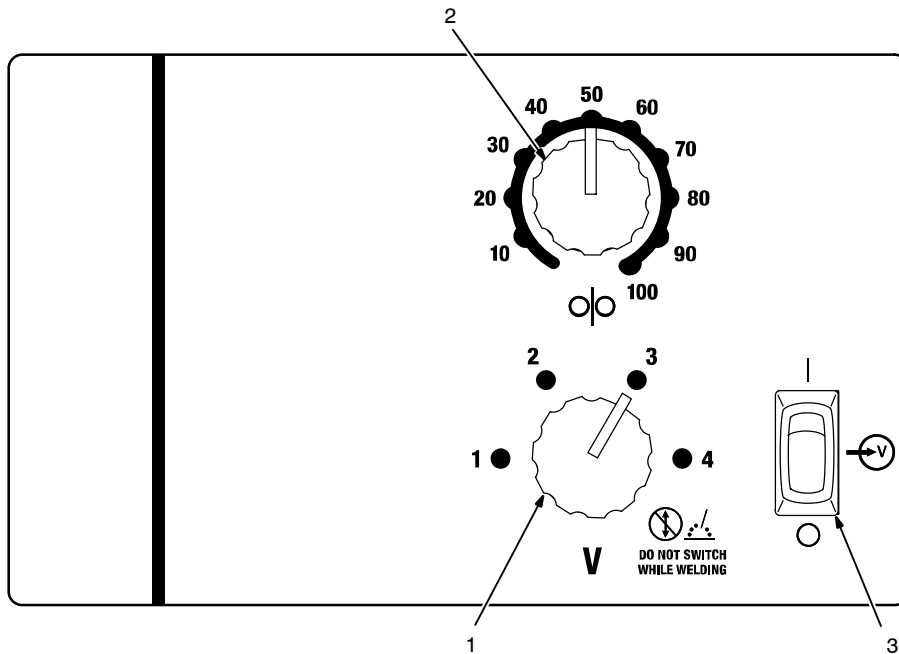
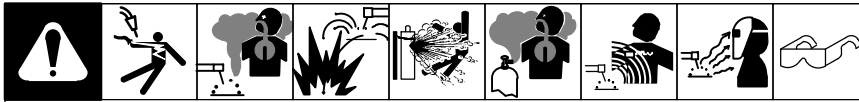
- 1 Wire Spool
 - 2 Welding Wire
 - 3 Inlet Wire Guide
 - 4 Pressure Adjustment Knob
 - 5 Drive Roll
 - 6 Gun Cable
- Lay gun cable out straight.

Tools Needed:



SECTION 6 – OPERATION

6-1. Controls



1 Voltage Switch

Use control to select the weld voltage range. As the thickness of material increases, a higher voltage range must be selected (see weld setting label in welding power source or Section 6-3 as applicable). **Do not switch under load.**

☞ Switch must “click” into detent position for weld output.

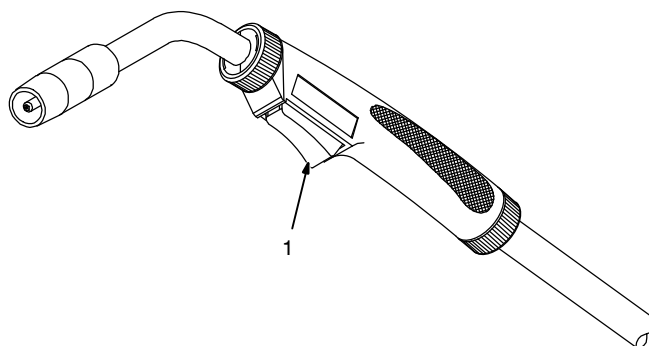
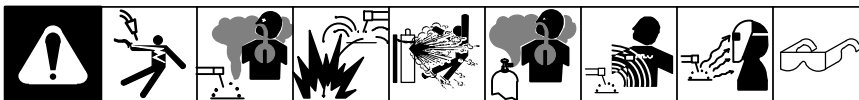
2 Wire Feed Control

Use control to select a wire feed speed. As Voltage switch setting increases, wire speed range also increases (see weld setting label in welding power source or Section 6-3 as applicable).

3 Power Switch

Ref. 229 999-D

6-2. Operating The Gun

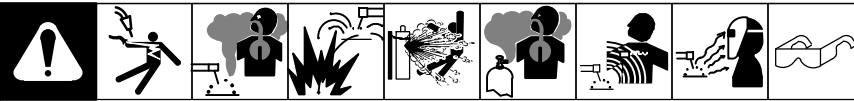


1 Trigger Switch

When pressed, energized wire feeds and shielding gas flows (if unit is equipped with optional gas solenoid).

Ref. 804 240-A

6-3. Weld Parameter Chart



Welding Guide for 115 Volt Wire Welding Package

Settings are approximate. Adjust as required. **Thicker materials can be welded using proper technique, wire, joint preparation, and multiple passes.

Recommended Voltage and Wire Feed Settings for Thickness of Metal Being Welded. Number on Left of Slash is Voltage Setting / Number on Right of Slash is Wire Feed Setting.

Material Being Welded	Wire Type, and Polarity Setting	Suggested Shielding Gas 20-30 cfm Flow Rate	Diameter of Wire Being Used	24 gauge (.6 mm)	22 gauge (.8 mm)	18 gauge (1.2 mm)	16 gauge (1.6 mm)	12 gauge (2.5 mm)	1/8 inch (3.2 mm)	3/16 inch (4.8 mm)
Steel	Flux Core E71T-11 (DCEN)	No Shielding Gas Required Good for Windy or Outdoor Applications	.030" (0.8 mm)	---	---	1 / 20	1 / 25	3 / 30	4 / 30	---
			.035" (0.9 mm)	---	---	2 / 15	2 / 25	4 / 30	4 / 30	4 / 30**

To weld with the following wires, gas shielding is required. A gas solenoid must be installed in the welder if not already included. See the instructions on the right for changing to the correct polarity.

Steel	Solid Wire ER70S-6 (DCEP)	C25 Gas Mixture (75% Argon / 25% CO2) Produces less Spatter Better Appearance	.024" (0.6 mm)	1 / 25	1 / 45	2 / 55	2 / 60	4 / 80	4 / 80**	---
Stainless Steel	Stainless Steel (DCEP)	Tri-Mix (90% He / 7.5% Ar / 2.5% CO2)	.030" (0.8 mm)	1 / 25	2 / 20	2 / 20	3 / 20	4 / 25	4 / 25**	---
			.024" (0.6 mm)	---	---	---	3 / 25	4 / 30**	4 / 30	---

BEFORE OPERATING:

Match contact tip to diameter of wire being used.
Match feedroll groove to diameter of wire being used.
Adjust tension knob per instructions in the manual.

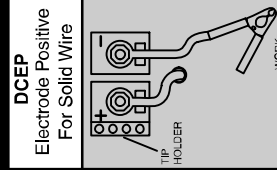
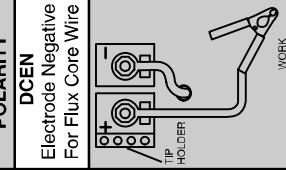
CAUTION!

Do not change Voltage Switch Knob position while welding.

NOTE:

Wire Feed Setting listed is a starting value only - Wire Feed setting can be fine-tuned while welding. Wire Feed also depends on other variables such as stick out, travel speed, weld angle, cleanliness of metal, etc.

CHANGING POLARITY



SECTION 7 – MAINTENANCE & TROUBLESHOOTING

7-1. Routine Maintenance

			<p>⚠ Disconnect power before maintaining.</p>	
<p>☞ = Check ◇ = Change ● = Clean ☆ = Replace * To be done by Factory Authorized Service Agent</p>				Reference
<p> 3 Months</p>				
<p>☆ Damaged Or Unreadable Labels</p>		<p>☆ Repair Or Replace Cracked Weld Cable</p>		<p>● Clean And Tighten Weld Terminals</p>
<p> 6 Months</p>				
<p>● Inside Unit</p>				

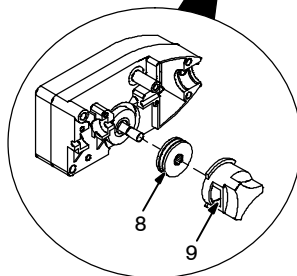
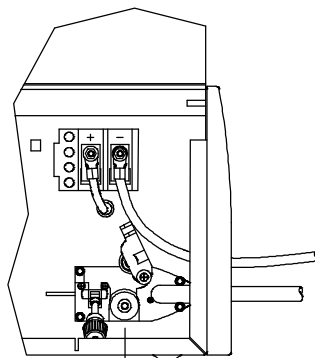
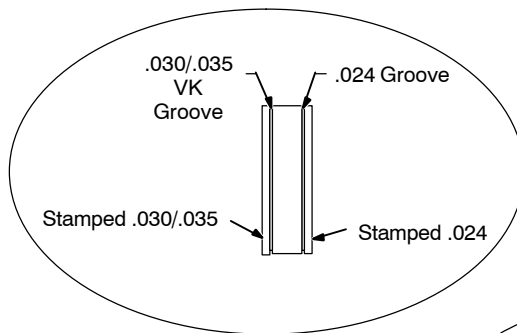
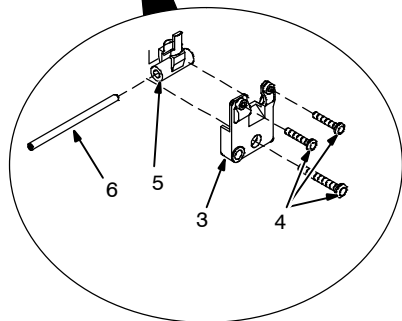
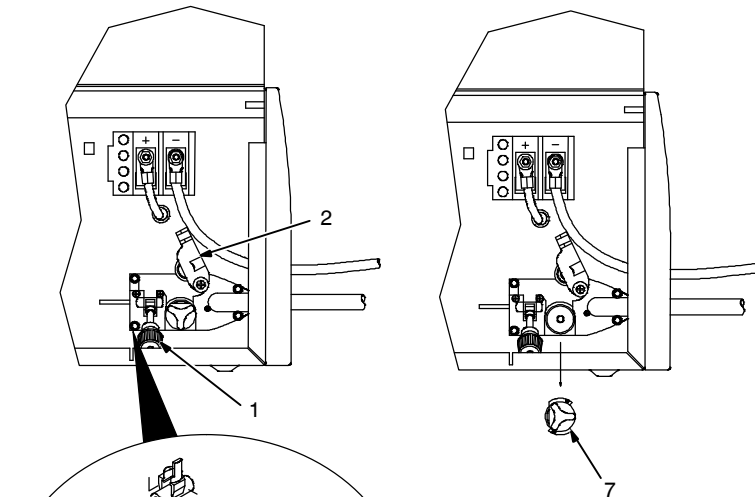
7-2. Overload Protection

		<p>1 Supplementary Protector CB1 CB1 protects unit from overload. If CB1 opens, unit shuts down. Reset supplementary protector.</p>
<p>803 379-A</p>		

7-3. Drive Motor Protection

Drive motor protection circuit protects drive motor from overload. If drive motor becomes inoperative, release gun trigger and wait until protection circuit resets allowing drive motor to feed wire again.

7-4. Changing Drive Roll Or Wire Inlet Guide



- 1 Pressure Adjustment Knob
- 2 Pressure Assembly
- 3 Pivot Tube Plate
- 4 Securing Screws
- 5 Pressure Arm Pivot Tube
- 6 Inlet Wire Guide

Pivot pressure adjustment knob down, and lift pressure assembly up.

Remove screws and pivot tube plate. Lift out pressure arm pivot tube, and slide inlet wire guide out of tube.

Slide replacement wire guide into tube, and place tube back into drive assembly. Be sure tip of wire guide is as close to drive roll as possible without touching.

Reinstall plate and tighten screws.

7 Retaining Knob

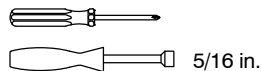
Rotate counterclockwise and remove knob.

8 Drive Roll
The drive roll consists of two different sized grooves. Each side is stamped with the proper size.

9 Retaining Knob Opening
Install retaining knob by placing opening over drive roll (opening faces rear of unit). Rotate retaining knob clockwise to secure drive roll.

Position wire into outer groove of drive roll (see Section 5-10).

Tools Needed:



7-5. Replacing Gun Contact Tip

			<p>⚠ Turn Off power before replacing contact tip.</p>
			<p>1 Nozzle Remove nozzle. 2 Contact Tip 3 Tip Adapter</p>
	<p>Tools Needed:</p>		<p>Cut off welding wire at contact tip. Remove contact tip from tip adapter, and install new contact tip. Reinstall nozzle.</p>

Ref. 804 241-A

7-6. Cleaning Gun Liner

					<p>⚠ Turn Off welding power source.</p>
					<p>1 Nozzle 2 Contact Tip 3 Adapter</p>
	<p>8 mm</p>	<p>Head Tube</p>	<p>Remove nozzle. Cut off wire at contact tip, and remove contact tip and tip adapter.</p>		<p><i>Hold wire tightly to keep it from unraveling. Secure end of wire at spool.</i></p>
	<p>8 mm</p>		<p>Open pressure assembly. Retract wire from liner onto spool.</p>		
			<p>Remove screws (3) from cover, and remove cover from wire drive assembly.</p>		
<p>Tools Needed:</p>			<p>Lay gun cable out straight, and blow out liner.</p>		<p>Reassemble drive cover and gun in reverse order from taking it apart.</p> <p><i>Thread wire according to Section 5-10.</i></p>
	<p>8 mm</p>				

804 241-A / 803 838-A

7-7. Replacing Gun Liner

⚠ Turn Off welding power source.

Tools Needed:

1
2
3

Head Tube

8 mm

Remove nozzle. Cut off wire at contact tip, and remove contact tip and tip adapter.

Open pressure assembly. Retract wire from liner onto spool.

Hold wire tightly to keep it from unraveling. Secure end of wire at spool.

Remove screws (3) from cover, and remove cover from wire drive assembly.

Loosen liner setscrew.

Twist top and bottom handle locking rings counterclockwise 1/4 turn. Slide bottom ring down cable and top ring forward over head tube. Separate gun handle halves.

8 mm


Loosen and remove retaining nut from liner. Pull liner out of gun cable. If necessary, twist cable to ease removal.

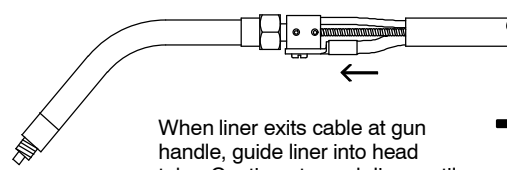
Remove black sleeving from end of replacement liner.

Install retaining nut on one end of liner. Lay gun cable straight on a flat surface. Insert bare end of liner (end without retaining nut) into wire drive end of cable. Push liner toward gun. If necessary, twist cable to ease installation.

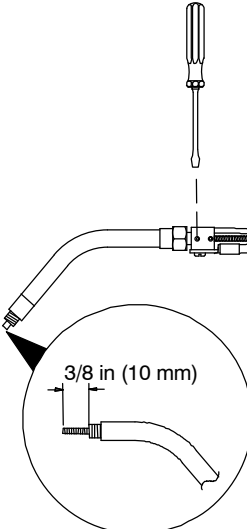
Ref. 804 241-A / 803 497-A / 803 837-A / 803 899-A

7-7. Replacing Gun Liner (Continued)

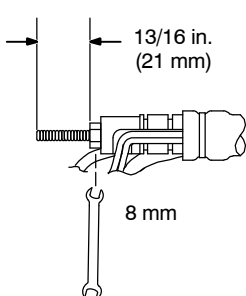




When liner exits cable at gun handle, guide liner into head tube. Continue to push liner until it exits end of head tube.

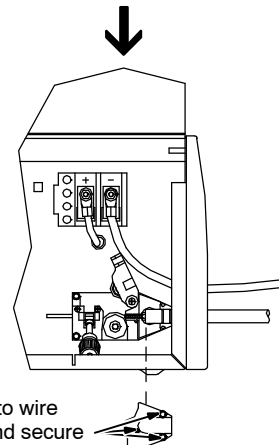


Be sure that cable is straight. Tighten liner setscrew. Cut liner so that 3/8 in. (10 mm) sticks out of head tube. File down any sharp points on liner after cutting to length.




13/16 in. (21 mm)
8 mm

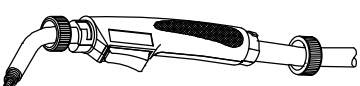
Insert retaining nut into adapter, and adjust liner stickout as shown. Tighten retaining nut. Reinstall cable end into drive housing with retaining grooves inserted into the two retaining ribs. Be sure to position gas hose up. Position liner in groove so that end is flush with back of groove, adjust if necessary



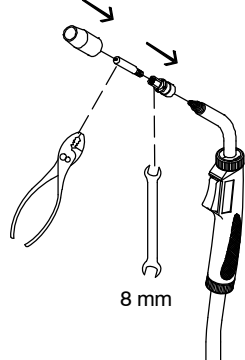
Reinstall cover onto wire drive assembly, and secure with screws (3).



Reassemble gun by placing head tube and cable into one half of handle. Be sure trigger is properly installed into trigger slot.




Place other half of handle over head tube and cable.



8 mm

Thread welding wire through gun (see Section 5-10). Reinstall adapter, contact tip, and nozzle.



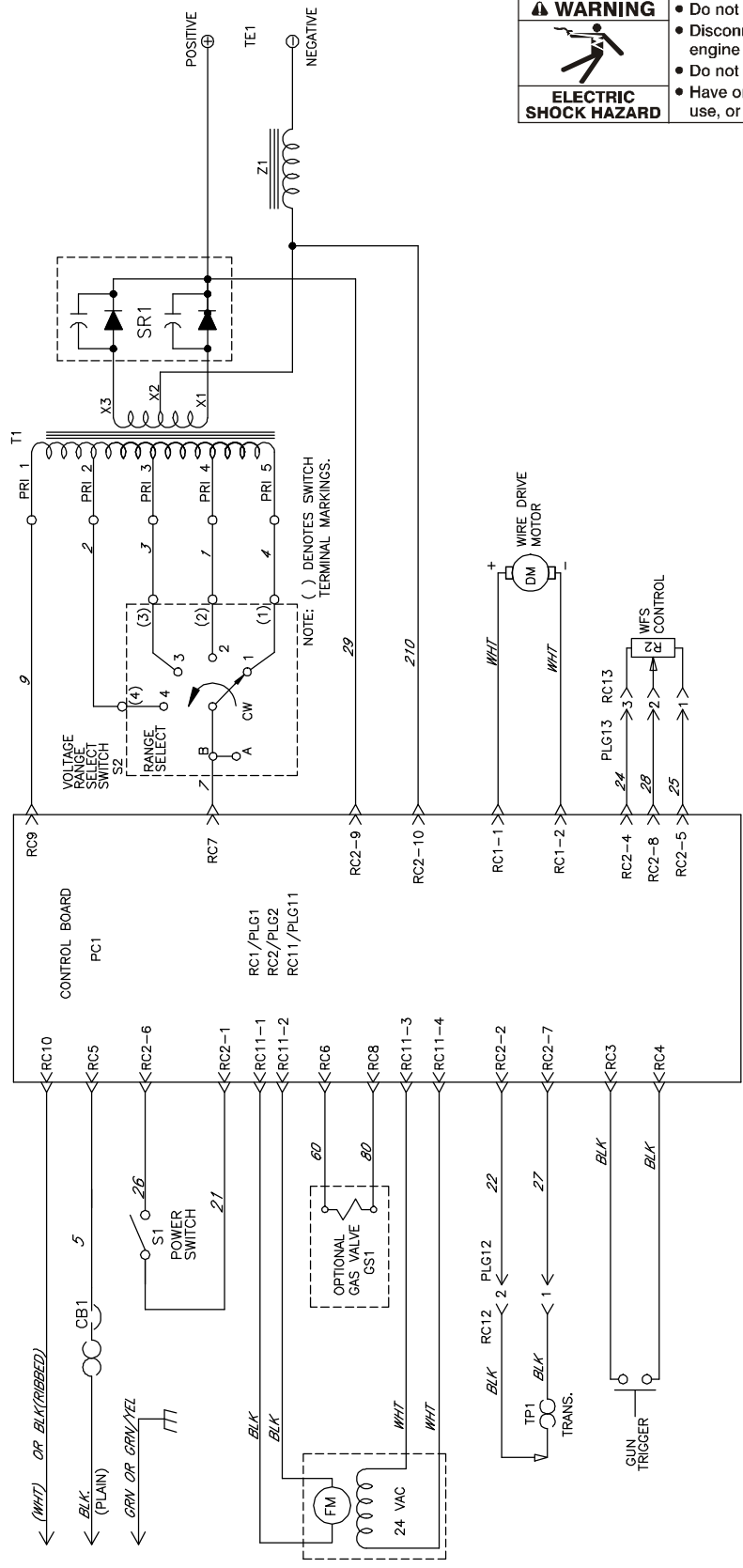
Slide locking rings over top and bottom of handle, and secure by twisting rings clockwise 1/4 turn.

7-8. Troubleshooting Table



Trouble	Remedy
No weld output; wire does not feed; fan does not run.	Secure power cord plug in receptacle (see Section 5-9).
	Replace building line fuse or reset circuit breaker if open.
	Place Power switch in On position (see Section 6-1).
	Reset welding power source supplementary protector if open.
No weld output; wire does not feed; fan motor continues to run.	Thermostat TP1 open (overheating). Allow fan to run with gun trigger switch off; thermostat closes when unit has cooled (see Section 4-2).
	Be sure that Voltage switch is not set between ranges (see Section 6-1).
	Disassemble torch handle and check trigger switch lead connections, tighten or reconnect any loose connections.
No weld output; wire feeds.	Connect work clamp to get good metal to metal contact.
	Check cable connection at work clamp and tighten hardware, if necessary (see Section 5-3).
	Replace contact tip (see Section 7-5).
	Check for proper polarity connections (see Section 5-5).
Low weld output.	Connect unit to proper input voltage or check for low line voltage.
	Place voltage switch in desired position (see Section 6-1).
	If using an extension cord, check that wire size and length is the proper size for power rating of welding power source (see Section 4-1).
Electrode wire feeding stops during welding.	Straighten gun cable and/or replace damaged parts.
	Adjust drive roll pressure (see Section 5-10).
	Change to proper drive roll groove (see Section 7-4).
	Readjust hub tension (see Section 5-6).
	Replace contact tip if blocked (see Section 7-5).
	Clean or replace wire inlet guide or liner if dirty or plugged (see Section 7-4).
	Replace drive roll or pressure bearing if worn or slipping (see Section 7-4).
	Check and clear any restrictions at drive assembly and liner (see Section 7-6).
	Release gun trigger and allow gun and motor protection circuitry to reset.
Have nearest Factory Authorized Service Agent check drive motor.	

SECTION 8 – ELECTRICAL DIAGRAM



	WARNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not touch live electrical parts. Disconnect input power or stop engine before servicing. Do not operate with covers removed. Have only qualified persons install, use, or service this unit.
	ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD	

Figure 8-1. Circuit Diagram

SECTION 9 – FCAW/GMAW WELDING GUIDELINES

9-1. Typical FCAW Process Connections

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Warning: Weld current can damage electronic parts in vehicles. Disconnect both battery cables before welding on a vehicle. Place work clamp as close to the weld as possible.

Wire Feeder/
Power Source

Self-Shielding Flux
Core Wire

Gun

Work Clamp Workpiece

FCAW/GMAW1 2011-03 – Ref. 803 444-A

9-2. Typical GMAW (MIG) Process Connections

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Warning: Weld current can damage electronic parts in vehicles. Disconnect both battery cables before welding on a vehicle. Place work clamp as close to the weld as possible.

Regulator/
Flowmeter

Shielding
Gas

Gas Hose

Wire Feeder/
Power Source

Solid Wire

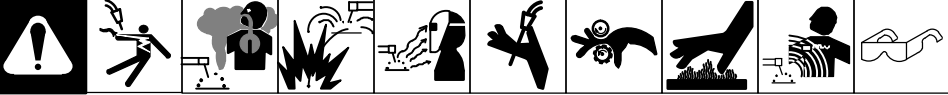
Gun

Work Clamp Workpiece

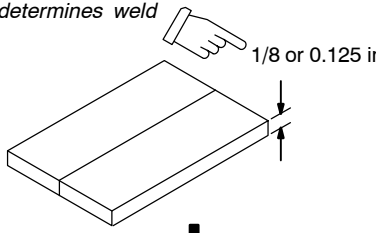
803 444-A

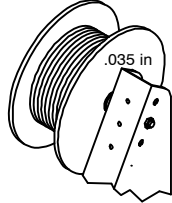
9-3. Typical Control Settings

☞ These settings are guidelines only. Material and wire type, joint design, fitup, position, etc. affect settings. Test welds to be sure they comply to specifications.



Material thickness determines weld parameters.





Wire Size	Amperage Range
0.023 in.	30 – 90 A
0.030 in.	40 – 145 A
0.035 in.	50 – 180 A

Convert Material Thickness to Amperage (A)

(0.001 in. = 1 ampere)
0.125 in. = 125 A

Select Wire Size

Wire Size	Recommendation	Wire Speed (Approx.)
0.023 in.	3.5 in per ampere	3.5 x 125 A = 437 ipm
0.030 in.	2 in per ampere	2 x 125 A = 250 ipm
0.035 in.	1.6 in per ampere	1.6 x 125 A = 200 ipm

Select Wire Speed (Amperage)


125 A based on 1/8 in. material thickness

ipm = inches per minute

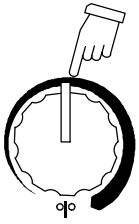
Select Voltage

Low voltage: wire stubs into work
High voltage: arc is unstable (spatter)
Set voltage midway between high/low voltage

Voltage controls height and width of weld bead.

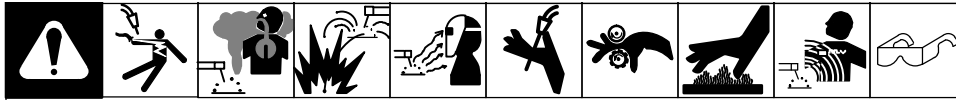


Wire speed (amperage) controls weld penetration (wire speed = burn-off rate).

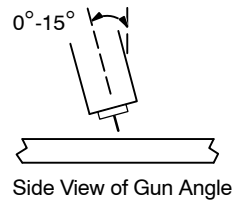
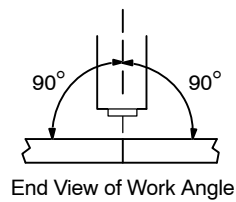
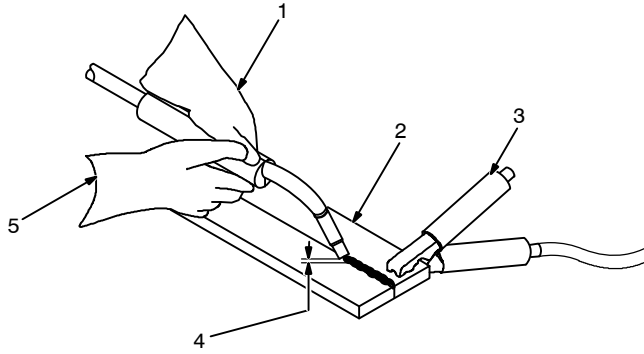


9-4. Holding And Positioning Welding Gun

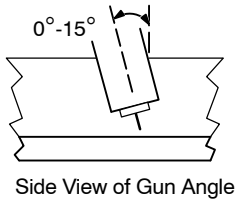
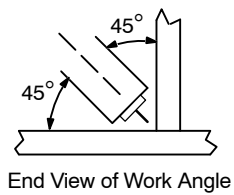
⚠ Welding wire is energized when gun trigger is pressed. Before lowering helmet and pressing trigger, be sure wire is no more than 1/2 in. (13 mm) past end of nozzle, and tip of wire is positioned correctly on seam.



- 1 Hold Gun and Control Gun Trigger
- 2 Workpiece
- 3 Work Clamp
- 4 Electrode Extension (Stickout)
Solid Wire – 3/8 to 1/2 in.
(9 to 13 mm)
Flux Cored Wire – 1/2 to 5/8 in.
(13 to 16 mm)
- 5 Cradle Gun and Rest Hand on Workpiece



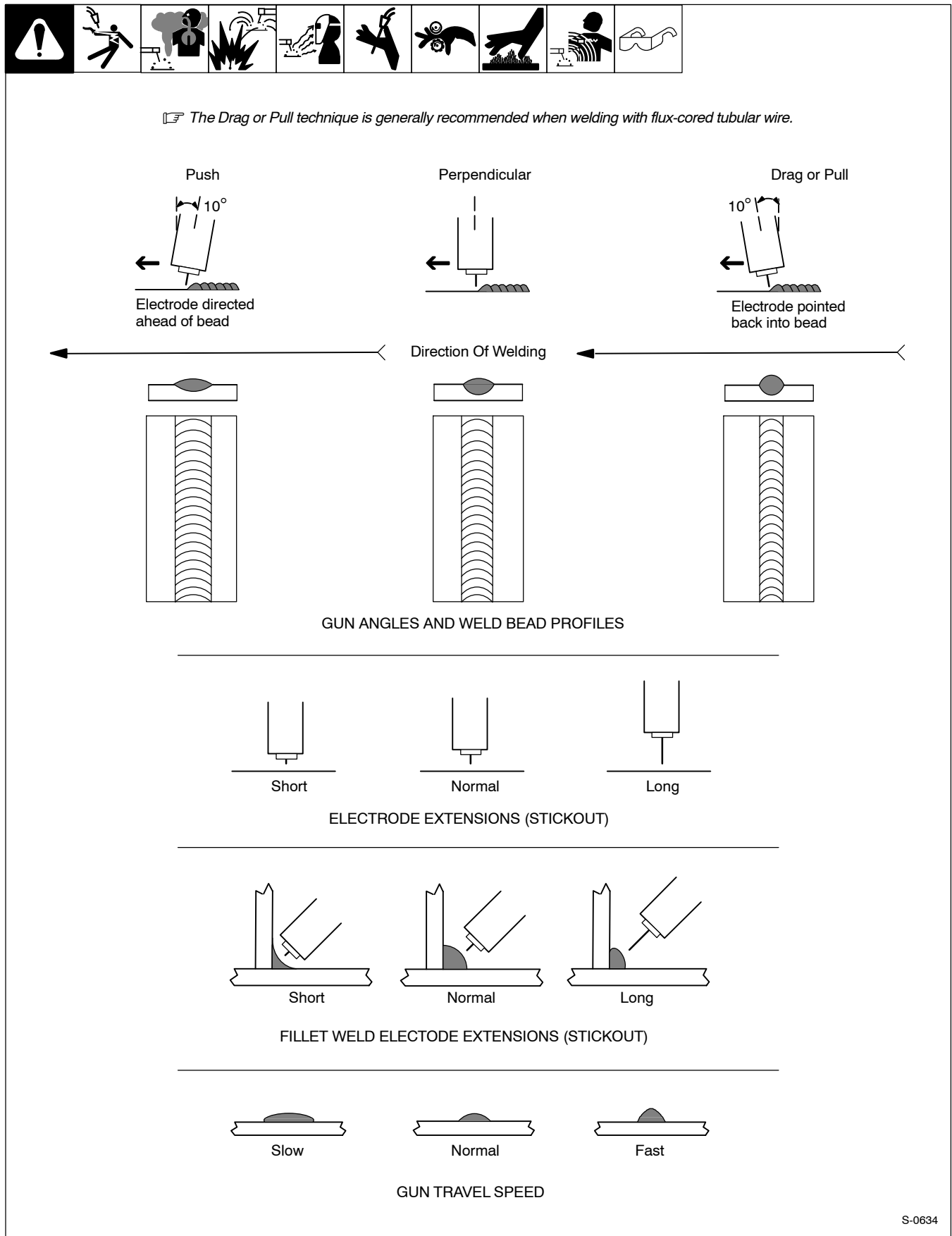
GROOVE WELDS



FILLET WELDS

9-5. Conditions That Affect Weld Bead Shape

☞ Weld bead shape depends on gun angle, direction of travel, electrode extension (stickout), travel speed, thickness of base metal, wire feed speed (weld current), and voltage.



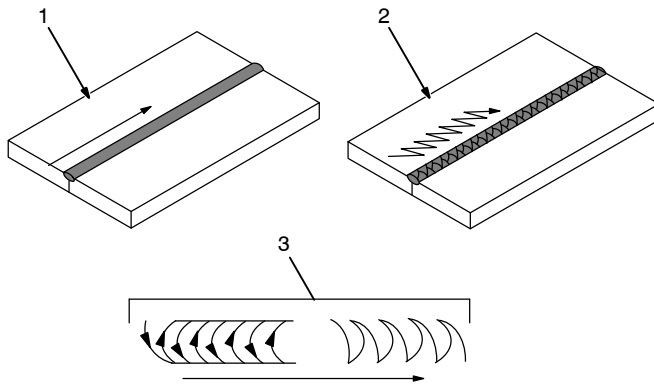
9-6. Gun Movement During Welding

☞ Normally, a single stringer bead is satisfactory for most narrow groove weld joints; however, for wide groove weld joints or bridging across gaps, a weave bead or multiple stringer beads works better.



- 1 Stringer Bead – Steady Movement Along Seam
- 2 Weave Bead – Side To Side Movement Along Seam
- 3 Weave Patterns

Use weave patterns to cover a wide area in one pass of the electrode.

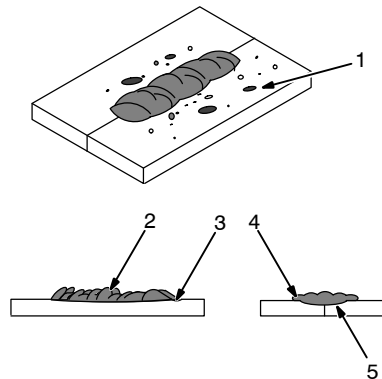


S-0054-A

9-7. Poor Weld Bead Characteristics

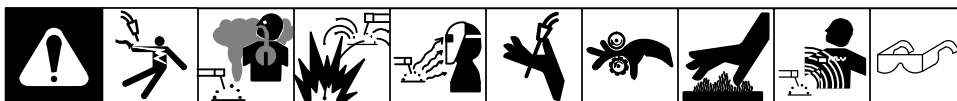


- 1 Large Spatter Deposits
- 2 Rough, Uneven Bead
- 3 Slight Crater During Welding
- 4 Bad Overlap
- 5 Poor Penetration



S-0053-A

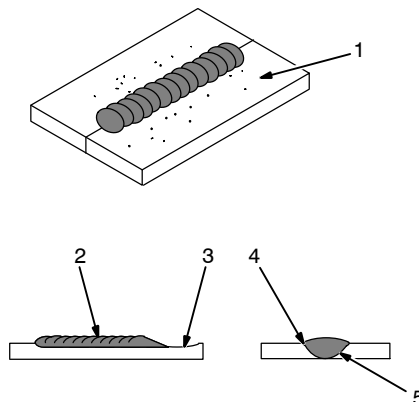
9-8. Good Weld Bead Characteristics



- 1 Fine Spatter
- 2 Uniform Bead
- 3 Moderate Crater During Welding

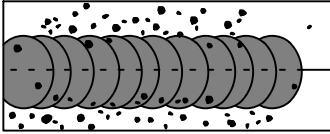
Weld a new bead or layer for each 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) thickness in metals being welded.

- 4 No Overlap
- 5 Good Penetration into Base Metal



S-0052-B

9-9. Troubleshooting – Excessive Spatter

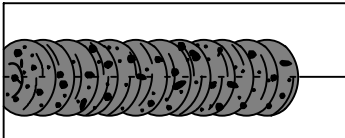


Excessive Spatter – scattering of molten metal particles that cool to solid form near weld bead.

S-0636

Possible Causes	Corrective Actions
Wire feed speed too high.	Select lower wire feed speed.
Voltage too high.	Select lower voltage range.
Electrode extension (stickout) too long.	Use shorter electrode extension (stickout).
Workpiece dirty.	Remove all grease, oil, moisture, rust, paint, undercoating, and dirt from work surface before welding.
Insufficient shielding gas at welding arc.	Increase flow of shielding gas at regulator/flowmeter and/or prevent drafts near welding arc.
Dirty welding wire.	Use clean, dry welding wire.
	Eliminate pickup of oil or lubricant on welding wire from feeder or liner.
Incorrect polarity.	Check polarity required by welding wire, and change to correct polarity at welding power source.

9-10. Troubleshooting – Porosity

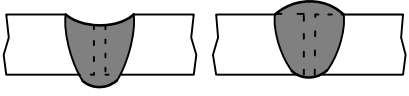


Porosity – small cavities or holes resulting from gas pockets in weld metal.

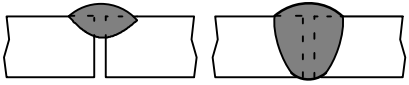
S-0635

Possible Causes	Corrective Actions
Insufficient shielding gas at welding arc (GMAW).	Increase flow of shielding gas at regulator/flowmeter and/or prevent drafts near welding arc.
	Remove spatter from gun nozzle.
	Check gas hoses for leaks.
	Place nozzle 1/4 to 1/2 in. (6-13 mm) from workpiece.
	Hold gun near bead at end of weld until molten metal solidifies.
Wrong gas (GMAW).	Use welding grade shielding gas; change to different gas.
Dirty welding wire.	Use clean, dry welding wire.
	Eliminate pick up of oil or lubricant on welding wire from feeder or liner.
Workpiece dirty.	Remove all grease, oil, moisture, rust, paint, coatings, and dirt from work surface before welding.
	Use a more highly deoxidizing welding wire (contact supplier).
Welding wire extends too far out of nozzle.	Be sure welding wire extends not more than 1/2 in. (13 mm) beyond nozzle.

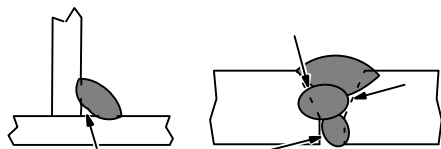
9-11. Troubleshooting – Excessive Penetration

		<p>Excessive Penetration – weld metal melting through base metal and hanging underneath weld.</p>
		S-0639
Possible Causes	Corrective Actions	
Excessive heat input.	Select lower voltage range and reduce wire feed speed.	
	Increase travel speed.	

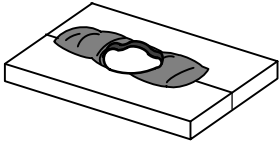
9-12. Troubleshooting – Lack Of Penetration

		<p>Lack Of Penetration – shallow fusion between weld metal and base metal.</p>
		S-0638
Possible Causes	Corrective Actions	
Improper joint preparation.	Material too thick. Joint preparation and design must provide access to bottom of groove while maintaining proper welding wire extension and arc characteristics.	
Improper weld technique.	Maintain normal gun angle of 0 to 15 degrees to achieve maximum penetration.	
	Keep arc on leading edge of weld puddle.	
	Be sure welding wire extends not more than 1/2 in. (13 mm) beyond nozzle.	
Insufficient heat input.	Select higher wire feed speed and/or select higher voltage range.	
	Reduce travel speed.	
Incorrect polarity.	Check polarity required by welding wire, and change to correct polarity at welding power source.	

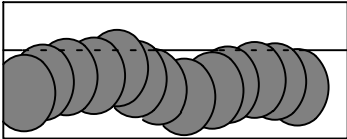
9-13. Troubleshooting – Incomplete Fusion

		<p>Incomplete Fusion – failure of weld metal to fuse completely with base metal or a preceding weld bead.</p>
		S-0637
Possible Causes	Corrective Actions	
Workpiece dirty.	Remove all grease, oil, moisture, rust, paint, undercoating, and dirt from work surface before welding.	
Insufficient heat input.	Select higher voltage range and/or adjust wire feed speed.	
Improper welding technique.	Place stringer bead in proper location(s) at joint during welding.	
	Adjust work angle or widen groove to access bottom during welding.	
	Momentarily hold arc on groove side walls when using weaving technique.	
	Keep arc on leading edge of weld puddle.	
	Use correct gun angle of 0 to 15 degrees.	

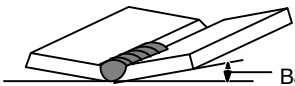
9-14. Troubleshooting – Burn-Through

 <p>A 3D perspective drawing of a rectangular metal plate with a weld bead on top. The weld bead has a hole through the center, representing burn-through.</p>	<p>Burn-Through – weld metal melting completely through base metal resulting in holes where no metal remains.</p>	S-0640
Possible Causes	Corrective Actions	
Excessive heat input.	Select lower voltage range and reduce wire feed speed.	
	Increase and/or maintain steady travel speed.	

9-15. Troubleshooting – Waviness Of Bead

 <p>A side-view diagram of a weld bead on a metal plate. The weld bead is wavy and uneven, failing to cover the joint properly.</p>	<p>Waviness Of Bead – weld metal that is not parallel and does not cover joint formed by base metal.</p>	S-0641
Possible Causes	Corrective Actions	
Welding wire extends too far out of nozzle.	Be sure welding wire extends not more than 1/2 in. (13 mm) beyond nozzle.	
Unsteady hand.	Support hand on solid surface or use two hands.	

9-16. Troubleshooting – Distortion

 <p>A 3D perspective drawing of a metal plate with a weld bead. An arrow points to the base metal on the right side, which has moved towards the weld bead.</p> <p>Base metal moves in the direction of the weld bead.</p>	<p>Distortion – contraction of weld metal during welding that forces base metal to move.</p>	S-0642
Possible Causes	Corrective Actions	
Excessive heat input.	Use restraint (clamp) to hold base metal in position.	
	Make tack welds along joint before starting welding operation.	
	Select lower voltage range and/or reduce wire feed speed.	
	Increase travel speed.	
	Weld in small segments and allow cooling between welds.	

9-17. Common GMAW (MIG) Shielding Gases

This is a general chart for common gases and where they are used. Many different combinations (mixtures) of shielding gases have been developed over the years. The most commonly used shielding gases are listed in the following table.

Gas	Application					
	Spray Arc Steel	Short Circuiting Steel	Spray Arc Stainless Steel	Short Circuiting Stainless Steel	Spray Arc Aluminum	Short Circuiting Aluminum
Argon					All Positions ⁵	All Positions
Argon + 1% O ₂	Flat & Horizontal ⁵ Fillet		Flat & Horizontal ⁵ Fillet			
Argon + 2% O ₂	Flat & Horizontal ⁵ Fillet		Flat & Horizontal ⁵ Fillet			
Argon + 5% O ₂	Flat & Horizontal ⁵ Fillet					
Argon + 8% CO ₂	Flat & Horizontal ⁵ Fillet	All Positions				
Argon + 25% CO ₂	Flat & Horizontal ¹ Fillet	All Positions		All Positions ³		
Argon + 50% CO ₂		All Positions				
CO ₂	Flat & Horizontal ¹ Fillet	All Positions				
Helium					All Positions ²	
Argon + Helium					All Positions ²	
Tri-Mix ⁴				All Positions		

1 Globular Transfer

2 Heavy Thicknesses

3 Single Pass Welding Only

4 90% HE + 7-1/2% AR + 2-1/2% CO₂

5 Also for GMAW-P, All Positions

9-18. Troubleshooting Guide For Semiautomatic Welding Equipment

Problem	Probable Cause	Remedy
Wire feed motor operates, but wire does not feed.	Too little pressure on wire feed rolls.	Increase pressure setting on wire feed rolls.
	Incorrect wire feed rolls.	Check size stamped on wire feed rolls, replace to match wire size and type if necessary.
	Wire spool brake pressure too high.	Decrease brake pressure on wire spool.
	Restriction in the gun and/or assembly.	Check and replace cable, gun, and contact tip if damaged. Check size of contact tip and cable liner, replace if necessary.
Wire curling up in front of the wire feed rolls (bird nesting).	Too much pressure on wire feed rolls.	Decrease pressure setting on wire feed rolls.
	Incorrect cable liner or gun contact tip size.	Check size of contact tip and check cable liner length and diameter, replace if necessary.
	Gun end not inserted into drive housing properly.	Loosen gun securing bolt in drive housing and push gun end into housing just enough so it does not touch wire feed rolls.
	Dirty or damaged (kinked) liner.	Replace liner.

Problem	Probable Cause	Remedy
Wire feeds, but no gas flows (GMAW).	Gas cylinder empty.	Replace empty gas cylinder.
	Gas nozzle plugged.	Clean or replace gas nozzle.
	Gas cylinder valve not open or flowmeter not adjusted.	Open gas valve at cylinder and adjust flow rate.
	Restriction in gas line.	Check gas hose between flowmeter and wire feeder, and gas hose in gun and cable assembly.
	Loose or broken wires to gas solenoid.	Have Factory Authorized Service Agent repair wiring.
	Gas solenoid valve not operating.	Have Factory Authorized Service Agent replace gas solenoid valve.
	Incorrect primary voltage connected to welding power source.	Check primary voltage and relink welding power source for correct voltage.
Welding arc not stable.	Wire slipping in drive rolls.	Adjust pressure setting on wire feed rolls. Replace worn drive rolls if necessary.
	Wrong size gun liner or contact tip.	Match liner and contact tip to wire size and type.
	Incorrect voltage setting for selected wire feed speed on welding power source.	Readjust welding parameters.
	Loose connections at the gun weld cable or work cable.	Check and tighten all connections.
	Gun in poor shape or loose connection inside gun.	Repair or replace gun as necessary.

SECTION 10 – ACCESSORIES/CONSUMABLES

10-1. Accessories


Part No.	Description	Remarks
194 776	Small Running Gear/Cylinder Rack	For One Small Gas Cylinder, 75 lb (34 kg)
195 158	MIG Conversion Kit	For Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW)
195 216	Hub Kit	For 8 in Wire Spool
195 186	Protective Cover	Weatherproof Nylon
195 157R	H-9B Replacement Gun	8 ft (2.4 m) length/.030-.035 (0.8-0.9 mm) Wire Size
221 037** 770 198*	Regulator/Flowmeter	For Argon and Argon mixed shielding gas. Use with replacement hose 183 581.

*Available at farm and tool supply retailers.
**Available at Hobart/Miller welding distributors.

10-2. Consumables

Item	Hobart Package Part No.	Miller Package Part No.
Contact Tips		
.023/.025 in. (0.6 mm)	770 174 (5 per package)	087 299 (10 per package)
.030 in. (0.8 mm)	770 177 (5 per package)	000 067 (10 per package)
.035 in. (0.9 mm)	770 180 (5 per package)	000 068 (10 per package)
MIG Nozzle (Standard)		
	770 404	169 715
Gasless Flux Cored Nozzle		
	770 487	226 190
Tip Adapter		
	770 402	169 716
Replacement Liner		
.030/.035 in. (0.8/0.9 mm)	210 970R	210 970
Replacement Drive Roll		
.023/.025 in. (0.6 mm) and .030/.035 in (0.8/0.9 mm) V and VK Groove	212 379R	212 379

*Available at farm and tool supply retailers.
**Available at Hobart/Miller welding distributors.

 A complete Parts List is available on-line at www.HobartWelders.com

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

HOBART 5/3/1 WARRANTY

Effective January 1, 2013

5/3/1 WARRANTY applies to all Hobart welding equipment, plasma cutters and spot welders with a serial number preface of MD or newer.

This limited warranty supersedes all previous Hobart warranties and is exclusive with no other guarantees or warranties expressed or implied.

Hobart products are serviced by Hobart or Miller Authorized Service Agencies.

LIMITED WARRANTY – Subject to the terms and conditions below, Hobart Brothers Co., Troy, Ohio, and Miller Electric Mfg. Co., Appleton, Wisconsin, warrants to its original retail purchaser that new Hobart equipment sold after the effective date of this limited warranty is free of defects in material and workmanship at the time it is shipped by Hobart. THIS WARRANTY IS EXPRESSLY IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS.

Within the warranty periods listed below, Hobart/Miller will repair or replace any warranted parts or components that fail due to such defects in material or workmanship. Hobart/Miller must be notified in writing within thirty (30) days of such defect or failure, at which time Hobart/Miller will provide instructions on the warranty claim procedures to be followed.

Hobart/Miller shall honor warranty claims on warranted equipment listed below in the event of such a failure within the warranty time periods. All warranty time periods start on the delivery date of the equipment to the original retail purchaser, and not to exceed one year after the equipment is shipped to a North American distributor or eighteen months after the equipment is shipped to an International distributor.

1. 5 Years — Parts and Labor
 - * Original Main Power Rectifiers only to include SCRs, diodes, and discrete rectifier modules
 - * Reactors
 - * Stabilizers
 - * Transformers
2. 3 Years — Parts and Labor
 - * Drive Systems
 - * Idle Module
 - * PC Boards
 - * Rotors, Stators and Brushes
 - * Solenoid Valves
 - * Spot Welder Transformer
 - * Switches and Controls
3. 1 Year — Parts and Labor Unless Specified (90 days for industrial use)
 - * Accessories
 - * Batteries (Trek 180 Only)
 - * Contactors
 - * Field Options
(NOTE: Field options are covered for the remaining warranty period of the product they are installed in, or for a minimum of one year — whichever is greater.)
 - * Flowgauge and Flowmeter Regulators (No Labor)
 - * HF Units
 - * MIG Guns/TIG Torches
 - * Motor-Driven Guns
 - * Plasma Cutting Torches
 - * Regulators
 - * Relays
 - * Remote Controls
 - * Replacement Parts (No labor) – 90 days
 - * Running Gear/Trailers
 - * Water Coolant Systems
4. Engines, batteries (except Trek 180) and tires are warranted separately by the manufacturer.

Hobart's 5/3/1 Limited Warranty shall not apply to:

1. **Consumable components; such as contact tips, cutting nozzles, contactors, brushes, relays, work station table tops and welding curtains, or parts that fail due to normal wear. (Exception: brushes and relays are covered on all engine-driven products.)**
2. Items furnished by Hobart/Miller, but manufactured by others, such as engines or trade accessories. These items are covered by the manufacturer's warranty, if any.
3. Equipment that has been modified by any party other than Hobart/Miller, or equipment that has been improperly installed, improperly operated or misused based upon industry standards, or equipment which has not had reasonable and necessary maintenance, or equipment which has been used for operation outside of the specifications for the equipment.

HOBART PRODUCTS ARE INTENDED FOR PURCHASE AND USE BY COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL USERS AND PERSONS TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED IN THE USE AND MAINTENANCE OF WELDING EQUIPMENT.

In the event of a warranty claim covered by this warranty, the exclusive remedies shall be, at Hobart's/Miller's option: (1) repair; or (2) replacement; or, where authorized in writing by Hobart/Miller in appropriate cases, (3) the reasonable cost of repair or replacement at an authorized Hobart/Miller service station; or (4) payment of or credit for the purchase price (less reasonable depreciation based upon actual use) upon return of the goods at customer's risk and expense. Hobart's/Miller's option of repair or replacement will be F.O.B., Factory at Appleton, Wisconsin, or F.O.B. at a Hobart/Miller authorized service facility as determined by Hobart/Miller. Therefore no compensation or reimbursement for transportation costs of any kind will be allowed.

TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, THE REMEDIES PROVIDED HEREIN ARE THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES. IN NO EVENT SHALL HOBART/MILLER BE LIABLE FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOSS OF PROFIT), WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY.

ANY EXPRESS WARRANTY NOT PROVIDED HEREIN AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY, GUARANTY OR REPRESENTATION AS TO PERFORMANCE, AND ANY REMEDY FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TORT OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY WHICH, BUT FOR THIS PROVISION, MIGHT ARISE BY IMPLICATION, OPERATION OF LAW, CUSTOM OF TRADE OR COURSE OF DEALING, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO ANY AND ALL EQUIPMENT FURNISHED BY HOBART/MILLER IS EXCLUDED AND DISCLAIMED BY Hobart/Miller.

Some states in the U.S.A. do not allow limitations of how long an implied warranty lasts, or the exclusion of incidental, indirect, special or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you. This warranty provides specific legal rights, and other rights may be available, but may vary from state to state.

In Canada, legislation in some provinces provides for certain additional warranties or remedies other than as stated herein, and to the extent that they may not be waived, the limitations and exclusions set out above may not apply. This Limited Warranty provides specific legal rights, and other rights may be available, but may vary from province to province.

hobart_warr 2013-01

Warranty Questions?

Call

1-800-332-3281

7 AM – 5 PM EST

Service

You always get the fast, reliable response you need. Most replacement parts can be in your hands in 24 hours.

Support

Need fast answers to the tough welding questions? Contact your distributor or call 1-800-332-3281. The expertise of the distributor and Hobart is there to help you, every step of the way.

Assistance

Visit the Hobart website:
www.HobartWelders.com

HOBART®

HOBART®

Thank you for purchasing Hobart. Our trained technical support team is dedicated to your satisfaction. For questions regarding performance, operation, or service, contact us!

Resources Available

Always provide Model Name and Serial/Style Number.

To locate a Service Center:

Call 1-800-332-3281
or visit our website at www.HobartWelders.com/wheretobuy

For Technical Assistance:

Call 1-800-332-3281
7 AM to 5 PM EST – Monday through Friday



Owner's Record

Please complete and retain with your personal records.

Model Name	Serial/Style Number
Purchase Date	(Date which equipment was delivered to original customer.)
Distributor	
Address	
City	
State	Zip

Hobart Brothers Co.
An Illinois Tool Works Company
2200 Corporate Drive
Troy, OH 45373 USA

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