

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



WARNING! BEFORE USING THE WELDING MACHINE READ THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL CAREFULLY.

1. GENERAL SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FOR ARC WELDING

The operator should be properly trained to use the welding machine safely and should be informed about the risks related to arc welding procedures, the associated protection measures and emergency procedures.

(Please refer to the applicable standard "EN 60974-9: Arc welding equipment. Part 9: Installation and Use).



- Avoid direct contact with the welding circuit: the no-load voltage supplied by the welding machine can be dangerous under certain circumstances.
- When the welding cables are being connected or checks and repairs are carried out the welding machine should be switched off and disconnected from the power supply outlet.
- Switch off the welding machine and disconnect it from the power supply outlet before replacing consumable torch parts.
- Make the electrical connections and installation according to the safety rules and legislation in force.
- The welding machine should be connected only and exclusively to a power source with the neutral lead connected to earth.
- Make sure that the power supply plug is correctly connected to the earth protection outlet.
- Do not use the welding machine in damp or wet places and do not weld in the rain.
- Do not use cables with worn insulation or loose connections.



- Do not weld on containers or piping that contains or has contained flammable liquid or gaseous products.
- Do not operate on materials cleaned with chlorinated solvents or near such substances.
- Do not weld on containers under pressure.
- Remove all flammable materials (e.g. wood, paper, rags etc.) from the working area.
- Provide adequate ventilation or facilities for the removal of welding fumes near the arc; a systematic approach is needed in evaluating the exposure limits for the welding fumes, which will depend on their composition, concentration and the length of exposure itself.
- Keep the gas bottle (if used) away from heat sources, including direct sunlight.



- Use adequate electrical insulation with regard to the electrode, the work piece and any (accessible) earthed metal parts in the vicinity. This is normally achieved by wearing gloves, shoes, head coverings and clothing designed for this purpose and by using insulating platforms or mats.
- Always protect your eyes with the relative filters, which must comply with UNI EN 169 or UNI EN 379, mounted on masks or use helmets that comply with UNI EN 175. Use the relative fire-resistant clothing (compliant with UNI EN 11611) and welding gloves (compliant with UNI EN 12477) without exposing the skin to the ultraviolet and infrared rays produced by the arc; the protection must extend to other people who are near the arc by way of screens or non-reflective sheets.
- Noise: If the daily personal noise exposure (LEPd) is equal to or higher than 85 dB(A) because of particularly intensive welding operations, suitable personal protective means must be used (Tab. 1).



- The flow of the welding current generates electromagnetic fields

(EMF) around the welding circuit.

Electromagnetic fields can interfere with certain medical equipment (e.g. Pace-makers, respiratory equipment, metallic prostheses etc.). Adequate protective measures must be adopted for persons with these types of medical apparatus. For example, they must be forbidden access to the area in which welding machines are in operation.

This welding machine conforms to technical product standards for exclusive use in an industrial environment for professional purposes. It does not assure compliance with the basic limits relative to human exposure to electromagnetic fields in the domestic environment.

The operator must adopt the following procedures in order to reduce exposure to electromagnetic fields:

- Fasten the two welding cables as close together as possible.
- Keep head and trunk as far away as possible from the welding circuit.
- Never wind welding cables around the body.
- Avoid welding with the body within the welding circuit. Keep both cables on the same side of the body.
- Connect the welding current return cable to the piece being welded, as close as possible to the welding joint.
- Do not weld while close to, sitting on or leaning against the welding machine (keep at least 50 cm away from it).
- Do not leave objects in ferromagnetic material in proximity of the welding circuit.
- Minimum distance $d = 20$ cm (Fig. I).



- Class A equipment:

This welding machine conforms to technical product standards for exclusive use in an industrial environment and for professional purposes. It does not assure compliance with electromagnetic compatibility in domestic dwellings and in premises directly connected to a low-voltage power supply system feeding buildings for domestic use.



EXTRA PRECAUTIONS

- **WELDING OPERATIONS:**
 - In environments with increased risk of electric shock
 - In confined spaces
 - In the presence of flammable or explosive materials
- **MUST BE** evaluated in advance by an "Expert supervisor" and must always be carried out in the presence of other people trained to intervene in emergencies.
- All protective technical measures **MUST** be taken as provided in 7.10; A.8; A.10 of the applicable standard EN 60974-9: Arc welding equipment. Part 9: Installation and Use".
- The operator **MUST NOT BE ALLOWED** to weld in raised positions unless safety platforms are used.
- **VOLTAGE BETWEEN ELECTRODE HOLDERS OR TORCHES:** working with more than one welding machine on a single piece or on pieces that are connected electrically may generate a dangerous accumulation of no-load voltage between two different electrode holders or torches, the value of which may reach double the allowed limit.

An expert coordinator must be designated to measuring the apparatus to determine if any risks subsist and suitable protection measures can be adopted, as foreseen by section 7.9 of the applicable standard "EN 60974-9: Arc welding equipment. Part 9: Installation and Use".



RESIDUAL RISKS

- **IMPROPER USE:** it is hazardous to use the welding machine for any work other than that for which it was designed (e.g. de-icing mains water pipes).
- Do not use the handle to hang the welding machine.

2. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This welding machine is a power source for arc welding, made specifically for direct current (DC).

The specific characteristics of this regulation system (INVERTER), i.e. high speed and precise regulation, mean the welding machine gives excellent results when welding both with coated electrodes (rutile, acid, basic). Regulation with the "inverter" system at the input of the power supply

line (primary) means there is a drastic reduction in the volume of both the transformer and the levelling reactance. This allows the construction of a welding machine with extremely reduced weight and volume, enhancing its advantages of easy handling and transportation.

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES:


- MMA welding Kit.

3. TECHNICAL DATA

DATA PLATE

The most important data regarding use and performance of the welding machine are summarised on the rating plate and have the following meaning:

Fig. A

- 1- Protection rating of the covering.
- 2- Symbol for power supply line:
1~: single phase alternating voltage;
- 3- Symbol **S**: indicates that welding operations may be carried out in environments with heightened risk of electric shock (e.g. very close to large metallic volumes).
- 4- Symbol for welding procedure provided.
- 5- Symbol for internal structure of the welding machine.
- 6- EUROPEAN standard of reference, for safety and construction of arc welding machines.
- 7- Manufacturer's serial number for welding machine identification (indispensable for technical assistance, requesting spare parts, discovering product origin).
- 8- Performance of the welding circuit:
 - **U₀**: maximum no-load voltage.
 - **I₀/U₀**: current and corresponding normalised voltage that the welding machine can supply during welding
 - **X**: Duty cycle: indicates the time for which the welding machine can supply the corresponding current (same column). It is expressed as %, based on a 10 minutes cycle (e.g. 60% = 6 minutes working, 4 minutes pause, and so on).
If the usage factors (on the plate, referring to a 40°C environment) are exceeded, the thermal safeguard will trigger (the welding machine will remain in stand-by until its temperature returns within the allowed limits).
 - **A/V-A/V**: shows the range of adjustment for the welding current (minimum-maximum) at the corresponding arc voltage.
- 9- Technical specifications for power supply line:
 - **U₁**: Alternating voltage and power supply frequency of welding machine (allowed limit $\pm 10\%$);
 - **I_{max}**: Maximum current absorbed by the line.
 - **I_{eff}**: effective current supplied.
- 10- : Size of delayed action fuses to be used to protect the power line.
- 11- Symbols referring to safety regulations, whose meaning is given in chapter 1 "General safety considerations for arc welding".

Note: The data plate shown above is an example to give the meaning of the symbols and numbers; the exact values of technical data for the welding machine in your possession must be checked directly on the data plate of the welding machine itself.

OTHER TECHNICAL DATA

- WELDING MACHINE:

- see table 1 (TAB.1)
- %USE AT 20°C (if present on the top cover of the welding machine) USE AT 20°C, it gives, for each diameter (Ø ELECTRODE), the number of weldable electrodes within an interval of 10 minutes (ELECTRODES 10 MIN) at 20°C with a pause of 20 seconds for each electrode change; this datum is given also in percentage (%USE) which is the value in comparison with the maximum number of weldable electrodes.
- **ELECTRODE HOLDER CLAMP**: see table 2 (TAB.2)

The weight of the welding machine is given in the table 1 (TAB.1)

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE WELDING MACHINE

The unit is comprised of power modules which have been developed on a specially printed circuit designed to maximise reliability and reduce maintenance.

Fig. B

- 1- Power supply input (1~), rectifier group and balancing capacitors.
- 2- Transistors and drivers switching bridge (IGBT).
It turns the mains rectified voltage into high frequency alternate voltage and permits power regulation according to the current/voltage of the weld to be done.

- 3- High frequency transformer: the primary windings are fed by the voltage converted by Block 2, it has the function of adapting voltage and current to the values required by the arc welding procedure and, simultaneously, isolates the welding circuit from the mains.
- 4- Secondary rectifier bridge with inductance: this changes the alternate voltage/current supplied by the secondary windings into continuous current/voltage at a low wave-length.
- 5- Electronic and regulation board: this instantly checks the value of the welding current against that selected by the user, it modulates the commands of the IGBT drivers, which control Regulation. Determines the dynamic response of the current while the electrode melts (instantaneous short circuits), and supervises the safety systems.

The "DUAL VOLTAGE AUTOMATIC" model has a device that automatically recognises the power supply voltage (115V AC- 230V AC) and sets up the machine for correct operation.

CONTROL, REGULATION AND CONNECTION DEVICES WELDING MACHINE

Front Panel

Fig. C

- 1- Positive quick plug (+) to connect welding cable.
- 2- **YELLOW LED**: normally off, when ON it means that the welding current cannot flow due to one of the following faults:
 - **Thermal protection**: inside the machine the temperature is excessive. The machine is ON but does not deliver current until a normal temperature is reached. Once this happens the re-start is automatic.
 - **Mains over/undervoltage protection**: the machine is blocked: the power supply voltage is 15% above or below the rating plate value. **WARNING: Exceeding the upper voltage limit, as above, will cause serious damage to the device.**
 - **ANTI STICK protection**: automatically shuts down the welding machine if the electrode sticks to the material being welded so that it can be removed manually without damaging the electrode holder clamp.
- 3- **GREEN LED**: Connection to the mains, machine ready to work.
- 4- Potentiometer to regulate welding current with graduated scale in Amps, which also allows regulation during welding.
(The "DUAL VOLTAGE AUTOMATIC" model has a double graduated Ampere scale).
- 5- Negative quick plug (-) to connect welding cable.
- 6- WELDING MACHINE WITH THREE-POSITION SWITCH:



MMA electrode welding

The choice between the two positions in MMA is made according to the type of electrode used.

A special device, the Arc Control System, guarantees improved welding dynamics, easy starting (HOT START) and fluid welding with each type of electrode:



Rutile, stainless steel and other types of electrode.



Basic, aluminium, cellulose (mod. CE), and other types of electrode.



TIG welding with LIFT strike:

ANTI STICK device specific for TIG.
(HOT START and ARC FORCE not enabled).

Back panel

Fig. D

- 1- Mains cable with E.E.C. 2p plug + (⊕).
- (For the "DUAL VOLTAGE AUTOMATIC" model the cable has no plug).
- 2- General luminous switch O/OFF - I/ON.

5. INSTALLATION



WARNING! CARRY OUT ALL INSTALLATION OPERATIONS AND ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS WITH THE WELDING MACHINE COMPLETELY SWITCHED OFF AND DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SUPPLY OUTLET. THE ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS MUST BE MADE ONLY AND EXCLUSIVELY BY AUTHORISED OR QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.

PREPARATION

Unpack the welding machine, assemble the separate parts contained in the package.

Assembling the return cable-clamp Fig. E

Assembling the welding cable-electrode holder clamp Fig. F

HOW TO LIFT THE WELDING MACHINE

All the welding machines described in this handbook should be lifted using the handle or strap supplied if provided for the particular model (fitted as described in FIG. L).

POSITION OF THE WELDING MACHINE

Choose the place to install the welding machine so that the cooling air inlets and outlets are not obstructed (forced circulation by fan, if present); at the same time make sure that conductive dusts, corrosive vapours, humidity etc. will not be sucked into the machine.


Leave at least 250mm free space around the welding machine.



WARNING! Position the welding machine on a flat surface with sufficient carrying capacity for its weight, to prevent it from tipping or moving hazardously.

CONNECTION TO THE MAIN POWER SUPPLY

- Before making any electrical connection, make sure the rating data of the welding machine correspond to the mains voltage and frequency available at the place of installation.
- The welding machine should only be connected to a power supply system with the neutral conductor connected to earth.
- To ensure protection against indirect contact use residual current devices of the following types:

- Type A () for single phase machines;

- Type B () for 3-phase machines.

- To comply with the requirements of the EN 61000-3-11 (Flicker) standard we recommend connecting the welding machine to interface points of the power supply that have an impedance of less than:

$Z_{max} = 0.47 \text{ ohm (80A)}$.

$Z_{max} = 0.29 \text{ ohm (130A)}$.

$Z_{max} = 0.25 \text{ ohm (150A)}$.

$Z_{max} = 0.23 \text{ ohm (160A)}$.

$Z_{max} = 0.17 \text{ ohm (200A)}$.

- the welding machine does not fall within the requisites of IEC/EN 61000-3-12 standard.

Should it be connected to a public mains system, it is the installer's responsibility to verify that the welding machine itself is suitable for connecting to it (if necessary, consult the distribution network company).

- Unless otherwise specified (MPGE), the welding machines are compatible with power generating sets for voltage oscillations up to $\pm 15\%$.

For correct use, the power generating set must be brought to steady conditions before being able to connect the inverter.

PLUG AND OUTLET:

- **The 230V model** is fitted at the factory with a power supply cable and normalised plug, (2P + T) 16A/250V.

It can therefore be connected to a mains outlet fitted with fuses or an automatic circuit-breaker; the special earth terminal should be connected to the earth conductor (yellow-green) of the power supply line.

Table (TAB.1) shows the recommended delayed fuse sizes in amps, chosen according to the max. nominal current supplied by the welding machine, and the nominal voltage of the main power supply.

- **For welding machines without a plug (115/230V models)**, connect a normalised plug (2P + T) - having sufficient capacity- to the power cable and prepare a mains outlet fitted with fuses or an automatic circuit-breaker; the special earth terminal should be connected to the earth conductor (yellow-green) of the power supply line. Table (TAB. 1) shows the recommended delayed fuse sizes in amps, chosen according to the max. nominal current supplied by the welding machine, and the nominal voltage of the main power supply.



WARNING! Failure to observe the above rules will make the (Class 1) safety system installed by the manufacturer ineffective with consequent serious risks to persons (e.g. electric shock) and objects (e.g. fire).

CONNECTION OF THE WELDING CABLES



WARNING! BEFORE MAKING THE FOLLOWING CONNECTIONS MAKE SURE THE WELDING MACHINE IS SWITCHED OFF AND DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SUPPLY OUTLET.

Table (TAB. 1) gives the recommended values for the welding cables (in mm²) depending on the maximum current supplied by the welding machine.

MMA WELDING

Almost all coated electrodes are connected to the positive pole (+) of the power source; as an exception to the negative pole (-) for acid coated electrodes.

WELDING OPERATIONS WITH DIRECT CURRENT

Connecting the electrode-holder clamp welding cable

On the end take a special terminal that is used to close the uncovered part of the electrode.

This cable is connected to the terminal with the symbol (+).

Connecting the welding current return cable

This is connected to the piece being welded or to the metal bench supporting it, as close as possible to the join being made.

This cable is connected to the terminal with the symbol (-).

Warnings:

- Turn the welding cable connectors right down into the quick connections (if present), to ensure a perfect electrical contact; otherwise the connectors themselves will overheat, resulting in their rapid deterioration and loss of efficiency.
- The welding cables should be as short as possible.
- Do not use metal structures which are not part of the workpiece to substitute the return cable of the welding current; this could jeopardise safety and result in poor welding.

6. WELDING: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCEDURE

- It is most important that the user refers to the maker's instructions indicated on the stick electrode packaging. This will indicate the correct polarity of the stick electrode and the most suitable current.
- The welding current must be regulated according to the diameter of the electrode in use and the type of the joint to be carried out: see below the currents corresponding to various electrode diameters:

Ø Electrode (mm)	Welding current (A)	
	min.	max.
1.6	25	50
2	40	80
2.5	60	110
3.2	80	160
4	120	200

- The user must consider that, according to the electrode diameter, higher current values must be used for flat welding, whereas for vertical or overhead welds lower current values are necessary.
- As well as being determined by the chosen current intensity, the mechanical characteristics of the welded joint are also determined by the other welding parameters i.e. arc length, working rate and position, electrode diameter and quality (to store the electrodes correctly, keep them in a dry place protected by their packaging or containers).

Procedure

- Holding the mask IN FRONT OF THE FACE, strike the electrode tip on the workpiece as if you were striking a match. This is the correct strike-up method.

WARNING: do not hit the electrode on the workpiece, this could damage the electrode and make strike-up difficult.

- As soon as arc is ignited, try to maintain a distance from the workpiece equal to the diameter of the electrode in use. Keep this distance as much constant as possible for the duration of the weld. Remember that the angle of the electrode as it advances should be of 20-30 grades

(Fig. G).

- At the end of the weld bead, bring the end of the electrode backward, in order to fill the weld crater, quickly lift the electrode from the weld pool to extinguish the arc.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WELD BEAD

Fig. H

7. MAINTENANCE



WARNING! BEFORE CARRYING OUT MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS MAKE SURE THE WELDING MACHINE IS SWITCHED OFF AND DISCONNECTED FROM THE MAIN POWER SUPPLY.

EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE

EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE MUST ONLY BE CARRIED OUT BY TECHNICIANS WHO ARE EXPERT OR QUALIFIED IN THE ELECTRIC-MECHANICAL FIELD, AND IN FULL RESPECT OF THE IEC/EN 60974-4 TECHNICAL DIRECTIVE.



WARNING! BEFORE REMOVING THE WELDING MACHINE PANELS AND WORKING INSIDE THE MACHINE MAKE SURE THE WELDING MACHINE IS SWITCHED OFF AND DISCONNECTED FROM THE MAIN POWER SUPPLY OUTLET.

If checks are made inside the welding machine while it is live, this may cause serious electric shock due to direct contact with live parts and/or injury due to direct contact with moving parts.

- Inspect the welding machine regularly, with a frequency depending on use and the dustiness of the environment, and remove the dust deposited on the transformer, reactance and rectifier using a jet of dry compressed air (max. 10bar).
 - Do not direct the jet of compressed air on the electronic boards; these can be cleaned with a very soft brush or suitable solvents.
 - At the same time make sure the electrical connections are tight and check the wiring for damage to the insulation.
 - At the end of these operations re-assemble the panels of the welding machine and screw the fastening screws right down.
 - Never, ever carry out welding operations while the welding machine is open.
 - After having carried out maintenance or repairs, restore the connections and wiring as they were before, making sure they do not come into contact with moving parts or parts that can reach high temperatures. Tie all the wires as they were before, being careful to keep the high voltage connections of the primary transformer separate from the low voltage ones of the secondary transformer.
- Use all the original washers and screws when closing the casing.

8. TROUBLESHOOTING

IN CASE OF UNSATISFACTORY FUNCTIONING, BEFORE SERVICING MACHINE OR REQUESTING ASSISTANCE, CARRY OUT THE FOLLOWING CHECK:

- Check that the welding current, which is regulated by the potentiometer with a graduated amp scale, is correct for the diameter and electrode type in use.
- Check that when general switch is ON the relative lamp is ON. If this is not the case then the problem is located on the mains (cables, plugs, outlets, fuses, etc.)
- Check that the yellow led (ie. thermal protection interruption- either over or undervoltage or short circuit) is not lit.
- Check that the nominal intermittance ratio is correct. In case there is a thermal protection interruption, wait for the machine to cool down, check that the fan is working properly.
- Check the mains voltage: if the value is too high or too low the welding machine will be stopped.
- Check that there is no short-circuit at the output of the machine: if this is the case eliminate the inconvenience.
- Check that all connections of the welding circuit are correct, particularly that the work clamp is well attached to the workpiece, with no interfering material or surface-coverings (ie. Paint).
- Protective gas must be of appropriate type (Argon 99.5%) and quantity.

(IT)

MANUALE ISTRUZIONE



ATTENZIONE! PRIMA DI UTILIZZARE LA SALDATRICE LEGGERE ATTENTAMENTE IL MANUALE DI ISTRUZIONE.

1. SICUREZZA GENERALE PER LA SALDATURA AD ARCO

L'operatore deve essere sufficientemente edotto sull'uso sicuro della saldatrice ed informato sui rischi connessi ai procedimenti per saldatura ad arco, alle relative misure di protezione ed alle procedure di emergenza.

(Fare riferimento anche alla norma "EN 60974-9: Apparecchiature per saldatura ad arco. Parte 9: Installazione ed uso").



- Evitare i contatti diretti con il circuito di saldatura; la tensione a vuoto fornita dalla saldatrice può essere pericolosa in talune circostanze.
- La connessione dei cavi di saldatura, le operazioni di verifica e di riparazione devono essere eseguite a saldatrice spenta e scollegata dalla rete di alimentazione.
- Spegnere la saldatrice e scollegarla dalla rete di alimentazione prima di sostituire i particolari d'usura della torcia.
- Eseguire l'installazione elettrica secondo le previste norme e leggi antinfortunistiche.
- La saldatrice deve essere collegata esclusivamente ad un sistema di alimentazione con conduttore di neutro collegato a terra.
- Assicurarsi che la presa di alimentazione sia correttamente collegata alla terra di protezione.
- Non utilizzare la saldatrice in ambienti umidi o bagnati o sotto la pioggia.
- Non utilizzare cavi con isolamento deteriorato o con connessioni allentate.



- Non saldare su contenitori, recipienti o tubazioni che contengano o che abbiano contenuto prodotti infiammabili liquidi o gassosi.
- Evitare di operare su materiali puliti con solventi clorurati o nelle vicinanze di dette sostanze.
- Non saldare su recipienti in pressione.
- Allontanare dall'area di lavoro tutte le sostanze infiammabili (es. legno, carta, stracci, etc.).
- Assicurarsi un ricambio d'aria adeguato o di mezzi atti ad asportare i fumi di saldatura nelle vicinanze dell'arco; è necessario un approccio sistematico per la valutazione dei limiti all'esposizione dei fumi di saldatura in funzione della loro composizione, concentrazione e durata dell'esposizione stessa.
- Mantenere la bombola al riparo da fonti di calore, compreso l'irraggiamento solare (se utilizzata).



- Adottare un adeguato isolamento elettrico rispetto l'elettrodo, il pezzo in lavorazione ed eventuali parti metalliche messe a terra poste nelle vicinanze (accessibili).
Ciò è normalmente ottenibile indossando guanti, calzature, copricapo ed indumenti previsti allo scopo e mediante l'uso di pedane o tappeti isolanti.
- Proteggere sempre gli occhi con gli appositi filtri conformi alla UNI EN 169 o UNI EN 379 montati su maschere o caschi conformi alla UNI EN 175.

Usare gli appositi indumenti ignifughi protettivi (conformi alla UNI EN 11611) e guanti di saldatura (conformi alla UNI EN 12477) evitando di esporre l'epidermide ai raggi ultravioletti ed infrarossi prodotti dall'arco; la protezione deve essere estesa ad altre persone nelle vicinanze dell'arco per mezzo di schermi o tende non riflettenti.

- Rumorosità: Se a causa di operazioni di saldatura particolarmente intensive viene verificato un livello di esposizione quotidiana personale (LEPD) uguale o maggiore a 85dB(A), è obbligatorio l'uso di adeguati mezzi di protezione individuale (Tab. 1).