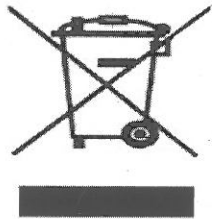


# USER'S MANUAL

WSME-200X

**AC/DC TIG & MMA  
INVERTER WELDING MACHINE**



Please read the User's Manual carefully before using the machine.

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CONTENTS

**IDENTIFYING SAFETY INFORMATION**

- The symbols are being used to identify potential risks.
- When seen a safety symbol in the manual, it must be understood that there is an injury risk and following instructions must be read carefully to avoid potential risks.
- While welding, keep the third persons and especially the children away from the work area.

**UNDERSTANDING THE SAFETY WARNINGS**


- Read carefully the manual and the labels and the safety warnings.
- Learn to operate the machine and how to make the controls properly.
  - Operate your machine in convenient work areas. Improper modifications affect the safety of your machine negatively and shorten its lifetime.

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SAFETY RULES

**ELECTRICAL SHOCK COULD BE FATAL**

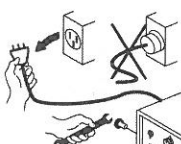
Installation procedure must comply with national electricity standards and other relevant regulations and ensure that installation is performed by qualified persons.



- Wear dry, hole-free insulating gloves and body protection.
- Do not touch electrode with bare hand. Do not wear wet or damaged gloves and body protection.
- Do not touch live electrical parts. Never touch electrode while in contact with working surface, ground or another electrode which is connected to a different machine.



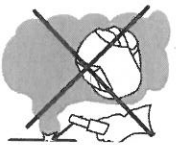
- Protect yourself from electric shock by insulating yourself from work and ground. Use non-flammable, dry insulating material if possible, or use dry rubber mats, dry wood or plywood, or other dry insulating material big enough to cover your full area of contact with the work or ground, and watch for fire.
- Never connect up more than 1 electrodes or wires to the machine.




- Turn off the machine, when not in use .
- Disconnect input plug or power before working on machine.
- Frequently inspect input power cord for damage or bare wiring - repair or replace cord immediately if damaged.
- Be sure input ground wire is properly connected to a ground terminal in disconnect box or receptacle.

**BREATHING WELDING FUMES CAN BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH**

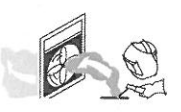
Inhaling fumes and gases over a long period of time, generated during welding is dangerous and forbidden .



- Irritation of the eyes, nose and throat are symptoms of inadequate ventilation. Take immediate steps to improve ventilation. Do not continue welding if symptoms persist.
- Install a natural or forced air ventilation system in the work area.
- Install an adequate ventilation system in the welding and cutting area, if needed install a system that can remove the fume and vapor accumulated in the entire work area, to prevent pollution use adequate filtration in discharge.



- In the event of welding in small, confined places, or welding lead, beryllium, cadmium, zinc, zinc coated or painted materials; also wear a fresh air supplied respirator in addition to the above mentioned rules .
- Always have a trained watch-person nearby, while working in small confined places. Avoid working in such confined places if possible.
- If gas cylinders are grouped in a different area, make sure that it is a well-ventilated area. When not being used, turn off the cylinder valve .



- Shielding gasses such as argon is denser than air and when being used in confined places, can be inhaled in place of air, and this is dangerous for your health.
- Do not perform welding operations near chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors produced by degreasing or painting.

## SAFETY RULES

### ARC RAYS CAN BURN EYES AND SKIN



- Use adequate welding helmet with correct shade of filter ( 4 or 13 considering TS EN 379 ) to protect your eyes and face.
- Protect open parts of your body (arms, neck and ears) from arc rays by adequate protective clothing.
- To protect others by arc rays and hot metals, surround the working area with flame proof curtains which are higher than eye level and put up warning boards.

### FLYING METALS CAN INJURE EYES

- Welding cause sparks and flying metal.
- To prevent injuries wear appropriate safety glasses with side shields even under your welding helmet .

### NOISE CAN DAMAGE HEARING

- Noise from certain industrial processes or equipment can damage hearing.
- Wear approved ear protection if noise level is high.

### HOT PARTS CAN CAUSE SEVERE BURNS

- Do not touch hot parts.
- Allow cooling time before servicing.
- If needed to hold hot parts, use appropriate tool, insulating gloves and fireproof clothes.

### MOVING PARTS CAN CAUSE INJURY

- Keep away from moving parts.
- Keep all doors, panels, and guards closed and secured.
- Wear shoes with metal protection over the fingers.

### WORKING IN SMALL AND CONFINED PLACES CAN BE DANGEROUS

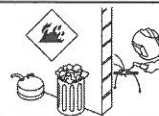
- While welding and cutting in small, confined places, always have a trained watch-person nearby.
- Avoid working in such confined places.

## SAFETY RULES

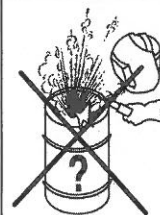
### WELDING WIRE MAY CAUSE INJURY

- Do not point the gun toward any part of a human body, other persons or any type of metal when unwinding welding wire.
- While extracting the wire from the spool by hand, it may spring suddenly and injure you or a nearby person, protect especially your eyes and face.
- Make sure that there is no one close.

### WELDING CAN CAUSE FIRE OR EXPLOSION

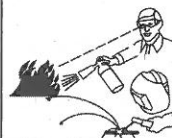


- Never weld near flammable material. It may cause fire or explosions.
- Before starting to weld, move flammables away or protect them with flame-proof covers.



- Do not weld on and cut closed tubes or pipes.
- Before welding on closed containers, open and clear them entirely. Welding operations on these parts must be performed with the utmost caution.
- Never weld containers or pipes containing or which have contained substances that could give rise to explosions.

**Welding equipment warms up so never position them on flammable surfaces.**



- Welding sparks can cause fire. For that reason, keep extinguishing means, such as fire extinguishers, water and sand easy reach.
- Have and maintain security valves, regulators and other valves on the flammable, explosive and compressed gas circuits in good condition by periodical controls, used for welding and cutting operations.

### FALLING UNIT CAN CAUSE INJURY

#### **Wrong positioned power source or other equipment may cause serious injury to persons or damage to objects.**

- While re-positioning the power source always carry by using the lifting eye. Never pull cable, hose or Gun. Always carry the gas cylinders separately.
- Before carrying the welding and cutting equipment, disassemble all the connections between and separately carry the small ones by hand-grips and the big ones by lifting eyes or by using appropriate vehicles like forklifts.
- Install your machine on flat platforms having maximum 10° slope that it does not fall over. Install it on well ventilated, non-confined places away from the dust, also avoiding the risk of falling caused by cables and hoses. For gas cylinders not to fall over, attach it to the mobile machine or to the wall with a chain.
- Ensure that operators easily reach the controls and connections on the machine.

## SAFETY RULES

### MAINTENANCE MADE BY UNQUALIFIED PERSONS MAY CAUSE INJURIES

- Electrical devices should not be repaired by unqualified persons. Improper repairs can cause serious injuries or even death during applications.
- The components of the gas circuit works under pressure. The service given by unqualified persons may cause explosions and operators can be injured seriously.

### 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 airflow to unit.
- Do not filter airflow to unit without the approval of manufacturer.

### ARC WELDING CAN CAUSE INTERFERENCE

- Electromagnetic energy arising during welding and cutting operations can interfere with sensitive electronic equipment such as microprocessors, 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.
- To avoid possible EMC damages, locate welding operation as far as possible (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.

### 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.

### PROTECTION

- Do not expose the welding machine to rain, protect from water drops and vapour.



**OBEY ALL THE SAFETY RULES STATED IN THE MANUAL!**

## ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC)

### ELECTROMAGNETIC EMISSION

- All electrical equipment generates small amounts of electromagnetic emission due to current transferring in the equipment. Electrical emission may be transmitted through power lines or radiated through space, similar to a radio transmitter. When emissions are received by other equipment, electrical interference may result. Electrical emissions may affect not only welding machines but also many kinds of electrical equipment like radio and TV reception, numerical controlled machines, telephone systems, computers etc.
- Welding and cutting machines have been designed to work for professional and industrial use; for other applications to contact the manufacturers.
- The user is responsible for installing and using the equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions. If electromagnetic disturbances are detected then it shall be the responsibility of the user of the equipment to resolve the situation with the technical assistance of the manufacturer. In some cases this remedial action may be as simple as earthing the welding the welding circuit, in other cases it could involve constructing an electromagnetic screen enclosing the power source and the work complete with associated input filters. In all cases electromagnetic disturbances must be reduced to the point where they are no longer trouble some.
- The circuit may or may not be earthed for safety reasons. Changing the earthing arrangements should only be authorized by a person who is competent to assess whether the changes will increase the risk of injury, e.g. by allowing parallel welding current return paths which may damage the earth circuits of other equipment.
- Extra precaution may be required when the welding power source is used in a domestic establishment.
- Special measures shall be taken to achieve compliance with welding power source including HF frequency for arc ignition and stabilizing; it may be required use of shielded cables and in any case to resolve the particular implementation (e.g. with robot, computer and any other electrical and electronic equipment connected to welding power source) to call the technical assistance of the manufacturer.
- EMC is Class A according to CISPR II.

### ASSESSMENT OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

Before installing the welding equipment, the user shall make an assessment of potential electromagnetic problems in the surrounding area. The following shall be taken into account- if needed arrange the working hours that not coincide with those.

- Other supply cables, control cables, signaling and telephone cables; above, below and adjacent to the welding equipment,
- Radio and television transmitters and receivers,
- Computer and other control equipment,
- Safety critical equipment,
- Presence of heart beat regulators, heart cells, hearing devices or etc. nearby,
- Equipment used for calibration or measurement,
- The immunity of other equipment in the environment.

The user shall ensure that other equipment being used in the environment is compatible. This may require additional protection measures.

### METHODS OF REDUCING EMISSIONS

- Welding equipment should be connected to the mains supply according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Our welding machines are filtered against emission according to standards. If interference still occurs, it may be necessary to take additional precautions such as filtering of the mains supply.
- The equipment should be routinely maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The welding equipment should not be modified without the approval of manufacturer.
- The welding cables should be kept as short as possible and should be positioned close together, running at or close to the floor level. Power cables and signal cables should be kept separately.
- Keeping cables in the shape of -8- and taping together reduce emission.
- Connect earth clamp to work-piece as close to the weld as possible. But the user should be control whether this situation damage to people and equipment or not.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

### 1. TECHNICAL INFORMATIONS

#### 1.1 GENERAL EXPLANATIONS

● **WSME-200X** welding machine is manufactured with advanced inverter technology. With high-power component IGBT and by adopting PWM technology. The first inverter convert the DC voltage or current, which is rectified from input AC voltage or current, to high 20KHz frequency AC voltage or current. As a consequence, the voltage or current is transformed and rectified in the first inverter. The second inverter convert the output voltage or current of the first inverter to lower frequency AC welding voltage and current. Therefore, it results the much more small-sized of the power source and lighter in weight of the inverter welding machine, which rates the performance of welding by 30%. The high frequency oscillation, which enables the output of the high frequency DC, is employed in the arc-starting system. The features of this product are as following: stable the welding current output, reliable, completely portable, efficient and low noise generated while welding is performed.

● Both MMA Pulsed Current TIG and AC/DC TIG welding Process are available for WSME-200X. AC TIG welding Process is used to weld aluminum (AL), aluminum alloy, Magnesium (Mg), Magnesium alloy etc.

● During the performance of MMA welding, this welding machine is featured with the stability of output, and the availability of arc force modulation. In case of normal arc input voltage, the stability of welding current output is not frustrated with variation of arc length, therefore it results in stable performance of welding operation. In case of unavailable length of arc and low input voltage, welding output current increases while arc voltage decreases, as a consequence, the length of arc, which is not sufficient, will automatically compensate and the modulation of arc force is accessible. In case that the input arc voltage is too low to maintain arc, the output of this welding equipment descends steeply, which avoid the splash generated due to over current input.

● During the performance of AC/DC TIG welding, this welding equipment is featured with the stability of current output and that the welding current output does not vary with variation of the length of arc.

● Guarantee of maintenance for main engine is one year, excluding other spare parts.

● During the guarantee maintenance period, all maintenance is free of charge, excluding the deliberated damage to this welding equipment.

● Only qualified technician are authorized to carry out the repairs task of this welding machine in case of machine fault.

● For WSME-200X, THE MAIN TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS or DATA PLATE

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

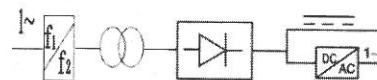
- **WSME-200X** welding machine is single phase, 50/60Hz, constant current(CC) output power sources especially designed for AC/DC TIG and Pulse TIG/MMA welding.
- All the controls and adjustment knob of the welding power source are placed on to the front panel for easy operation.

- Welding Cable, the torch, Earth Cable and gas hose can be easily connected to the power source.
- Output currents of the **WSME-200X** welding machine can be adjusted by some welding current adjustment knobs.

#### 1.2 APPLICATION AREA

- **WSME-200X** is very good selection for medium thickness metals (up to 0.5~8 mm) welding. It is also a very good choice for aluminum, stainless steel and metals TIG/MMA welding. This machine should be selected for high duty cycle welding applications.

#### 1.3 SYMBOL AND MEANING ON DATA PLATE



single phase input AC power supply, Inverter, DC current or DC/AC current output



MMA welding TIG welding

Output Characteristics of the welding power source is constant current(CC) output for TIG/MMA.

Norm: Application standards, for example, EN 60974-1 or IEC 60974-1.

$U_{1}$ : Rated AC input voltage of the welding power source. For example, 1~ or Single phase, 230V.

$I_{1max}$ : Max. input current. For example,  $I_{1max} = 31.5A$ .

$I_{1eff}$ : Max. effective input current. For example,  $I_{1eff} = 15.8A$ .

50Hz or 60 Hz: Rated frequency of single phase AC power supply.

X: Rated duty cycle. It is the ratio between the load duration time and the full cycle time.

Note1: This ratio is between 0~100%.

Note2: For this standard, one full cycle time is 10min. For example, if the rate is 20%, the loaded time shall be 2 minutes and rest time shall be 8 minutes.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Duty cycle is based on a ten minute period. This means that the arc may be drawn for **2 minutes** out of each ten minute period without any danger of overheating. If it is used more than **2 minutes** during several successive ten minutes periods, it may overheat.

**U<sub>0</sub>**: Non-load voltage.

It is the open-circuit output voltage of the welding power source.

**I<sub>2</sub>**: output current or welding current

**U<sub>2</sub>**: Output load voltage or welding voltage.

The rated loaded output voltage **U<sub>2</sub>=20+0.04I<sub>2</sub>** for MMA; **U<sub>2</sub>=10+0.04I<sub>2</sub>** for TIG.

**A / V—A / V**: The adjustable range of current and its corresponding load voltage.

**S<sub>1</sub>**: The rated Input Power, KVA.

**IP**: Protection grade. For example, **IP21S**, approving the welding machine as suitable for use indoors; **IP23S**, approving the welding machine as suitable for use outdoors in the rain.

**S**

Suitable for hazardous environments.

**Class:H** Class of Insulation.

### 1.4 Environmental conditions

Welding power sources shall be capable of delivering their rated output when the following environmental conditions prevail:

a) range of the temperature of the ambient air:

during operation: -10 °C to +40 °C;

after transport and storage at: -20 °C to +55 °C;

b) relative humidity of the air:

up to 50 % at 40 °C;

up to 90 % at 20 °C;

c) ambient air, free from abnormal amounts of dust, acids, corrosive gases or substances, etc. other than those generated by the welding process;

d) altitude above sea level up to 1 000 m;

e) base of the welding power source inclined up to 10°.

## INSTALLATION

### 2. INSTALLATION

#### 2.1 UPON RECEIPT AND CLAIMS

● Be sure that you have received all the items that you have ordered. In case of any items are missing or damaged, contact your supplier immediately.

● Be sure that none of the following 4 items are missing in the box.

- Power Source
- Earth Clamp and Cable
- Switch Cable with TIG Welding Torch
- User's Manual

#### 2.2 WORK AREA

● Make sure that your line voltage is **Single Phase ,230V,50/60Hz** and you have a neutral and earth line present at your work place.

● In order to cool down the machine and have an efficient work, keep the machine at least 30 cm away from the surrounding objects. Do not place any heat source, as oven, to front side of the machine where the cooling air is taken from.

● Do not place the machine in small and narrow places. Beware of excessive dust and dirt.

● Keep your machine away from wet and humid places.

● Do not operate the machine under direct sunlight, rain and wind. Machines should be operated on **lower capacities** when ambient air temperature exceeds **40°C**.

● Please use a suitable exhaust system for gases and cutting vapour. Use breathing apparatus if there is a risk of inhaling any welding or cutting vapour.

● Avoid welding where air-flow is high. Protect the welding area with curtains or mobile screens.

● Transport and place the device on firm and level ground so that it may not fall over. The maximum permissible angle of inclination for transport and assembly is 10°.

● This machine is protected electronically against overloading. Do not use stronger fuses than those stated on the type plate of the device.

● Ensure that the earth clamp has good and direct contact near the welding location. Do not direct welding current over chains, ball bearings, steel cables, protection conductors etc., Otherwise they may melt.

● Ensure that operators can easily reach the machine controls and equipment connections.

● Use lifting eyes for lifting the machine. Do not lift the machine by using a fork-lift or a similar vehicle.

#### 2.3 INSTALLATION AND USAGE OF THE MACHINE

Only qualified persons should install, use or service this equipment. Protect yourself and others from possible serious injury or death.

**WARNING:** Do not operate with covers removed. Disconnect input power before servicing.

Do not touch electrically live parts.



- Have an electrician install and service this equipment.
- Turn the input power off at the fuse box before working on equipment.
- Do not touch electrically hot parts.

## INSTALLATION AND USAGE INFORMATION

● Before starting the installation, check with the power company to be sure your power supply is adequate for the voltage, amperes, phase, and frequency specified on the welding machine nameplate. Also be sure the planned installation will meet all local and national code requirements. Some welding machines may be operated from a single phase line or from one phase of a two or three phase line.

● Before connecting the input cable to the power supply, check that the power (on-off) switch operates in the position corresponding to the input voltage that the machine will be connected to.

**CAUTION** :If the power switch setting does not match the input power voltage, you may burn up the welding machine!

● Connect the "PE" or green/yellow grounding wire in the input cord to a system ground per the applicable national and local codes. **This machine ground (At the bottom of the front panel) must be connected to power system ground.**

### 2.3.1 Connect To Power Supply, torch, work-piece and operation controlling

● The connection to the main lines is made by the end user. It has to be performed by qualified electricians or by the people trained in this area.

● Power supply cable to the machine must be connected to the main power supply switch. The main power supply has been labeled in the nameplate of the machine, for example, 1~, 50/60Hz, 230VAC.

● The 3G2mm<sup>2</sup> power supply cable should be used.

● Before turning on the main power supply switch user must check carefully these connections of the power supply cable and earth cable (Yellow/Green) connect to the machine ground (At the bottom of the front panel).



Be sure that connections are fastened tightly. Loose or incorrect fastening may cause the connection to overheat or burn. Unexpected results may occur if a mistake is made in the network connection. Pay attention that the connection of the "PE" or green/yellow grounding wire of the input cord to a system ground.

## INSTALLATION AND USAGE INFORMATION

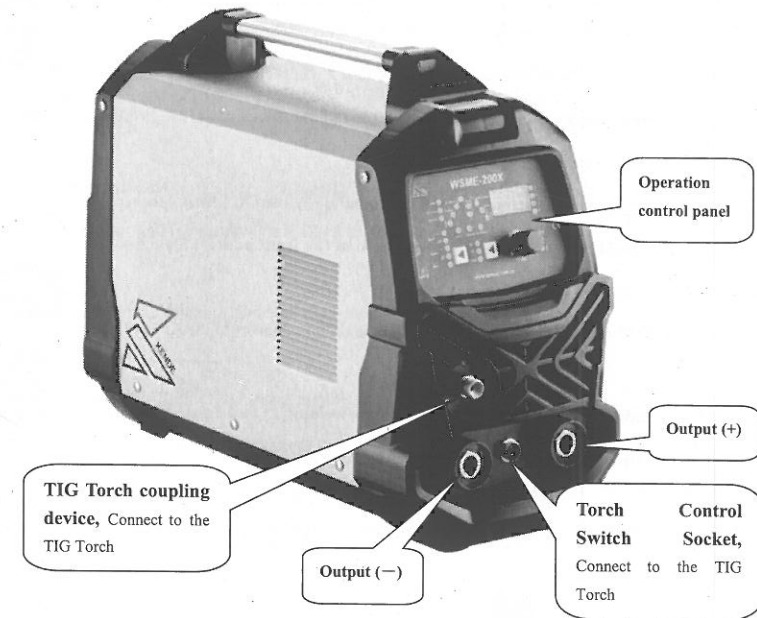


Figure 1: WSME-200X welding power source

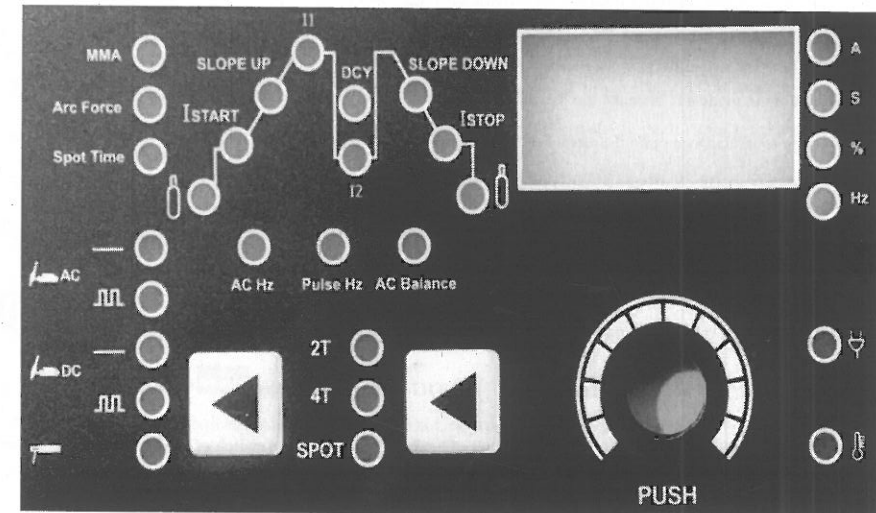


Figure 2: The operation control panel of the WSME-200X welding power source

## INSTALLATION AND USAGE INFORMATION


1— **Output (+)** (At the bottom of the front panel): While AC or DC TIG, or pulse TIG welding, or AC/DC MMA (Manual arc welding or Manual Metal Arc welding), connect to the earth clamp and cable of the work-piece.

2— **TIG Torch coupling device** (At the bottom of the front panel): While AC or DC TIG, or pulse TIG welding, connect to TIG torch.


3— **Output (-)** (At the bottom of the front panel): While DC MMA, connect to Electrode holder.


4— **Torch Control Switch Socket** (At the bottom of the front panel): Switch socket of the TIG torch. Connect to the switch plug of the TIG torch.

5— **GAS INPUT or INPUT GAS** (On the back panel): Connect to the Ar gas supply system.








6— **2T or Standard, 4T or arc-ending, SPOT (spot-welding)** and  **Mode selection button**: This button is called selection button of 2T/4T and spot welding mode.

● **4T or arc-ending/ 2T or Standard** for latching and non-latching TIG torch switch control mode. Sometime 4T or 2T is also called long or short welding TIG torch switch selection mode.


● **Mode 2T or Standard, or** : When operating at mode 2T, once the TIG torch switch is triggered, welding current starts, and when it is released, the welding operation ends.

● **Mode 4T or arc-ending, or** : It gives more comfort to the welder for long welding operations. When operating at mode 4T, once the torch switch is triggered, welding starts, and when it is released the welding operation will be continue. Once again, the torch switch is triggered, welding operation will be ready to end, and the crater welding current starts. when it is released the welding operation ends.

● **SPOT welding Mode**: Under the mode, the spot welding will be taken on the basis of spot welding parameters until welding operation end.


7—  **MMA or Manual Metal Arc welding**,  **AC TIG welding** (Contains AC and  pulse AC TIG welding),  **DC TIG welding** (Contains  or DC and  pulse TIG welding) and  **selection button**: This button is a selection switch of MMA or AC TIG (Contains DC and pulse welding), or DC TIG (Contains DC and pulse welding). This button is called selection button of welding methods. By using this button, these welding methods can be selected.

## INSTALLATION AND USAGE INFORMATION

8—  **welding parameters selection and adjustment button**: Digital encoder or adjustment and welding parameters selection and adjustment controller. By pressing or PUSH down this button, the user can select the welding parameters for different welding methods. When a parameter is selected, this parameter can be adjusted by rotating the knob.

9— **Parameters Meter and LEDs**: It is use to display some welding parameters and unit, for example, **current (A)**, **time (S or Sec.)**, **percent (%)** and **frequency (Hz)**. One LED used to show unit of parameter, the meter show parameter.

10—  **LED1**: Pilot light of **Over-heat protection** or abnormal condition.


11—  **LED2**: Pilot light of the power supply.

**AC TIG welding** is used for welding aluminum and aluminum alloy and magnesium and magnesium alloy materials. It includes two welding processes: AC TIG and AC pulse TIG welding. For **AC TIG welding**, the welding parameters are mainly Gas Pre or Pre-flow, I<sub>start</sub> or Arc start current, SLOPE UP, I<sub>1</sub> welding current, AC Hz, AC Balance, SLOPE DOWN, I<sub>stop</sub>, Post flow or Post-gas. For **AC Pulse TIG welding**, the welding parameters are mainly Gas Pre or Pre-flow, I<sub>start</sub> or Arc start current, SLOPE UP, I<sub>1</sub> Peak current or Pulse peak current, DCY, I<sub>2</sub>, Pulse Hz, AC Hz, AC Balance, SLOPE DOWN, I<sub>stop</sub>, Post flow or Post-gas.

**DC TIG welding** is used for welding of carbon steel, alloy steel, and stainless steel, etc. It includes two welding processes: DC TIG and DC pulse TIG welding. For **DC TIG welding**, the welding parameters are mainly Gas Pre or Pre-flow, I<sub>start</sub> or Arc start current, SLOPE UP, I<sub>1</sub> welding current, SLOPE DOWN, I<sub>stop</sub>, Post flow or Post-gas. For **DC Pulse TIG welding**, the welding parameters are mainly Gas Pre or Pre-flow, I<sub>start</sub> or Arc start current, SLOPE UP, I<sub>1</sub> Peak current or Pulse peak current, DCY, I<sub>2</sub>, Pulse Hz, SLOPE DOWN, I<sub>stop</sub>, Post flow or Post-gas.

**MMA welding** is used for welding of carbon steel, alloy steel, and stainless steel, etc. The welding parameters are mainly welding current, Arc Force current, etc.

**More instructions or explanations on the above welding parameters are given below.**

12—  **Gas Pre or Pre-flow**: Pre-flow time of the shielded gas (0.1~10S).



## INSTALLATION AND USAGE INFORMATION

13—**I<sub>start</sub> or Arc start current:** In a longer time, arc current while starting the welding (**I<sub>min</sub>~160A**) .

14—**SLOPE UP:** Increasing time of the welding output current (**0~10S**) .

15—**I<sub>1</sub> current/Peak current or Pulse peak current:** Welding current for No Pulse TIG or MMA.Pulse current or Pulse peak current for Pulse TIG (**I<sub>min</sub>~200A**) .

16—**DCY or Duty cycle/Pulse duty factor:** The ratio of peak current and the pulse cycle (Min~ 99%).The larger this ratio, the greater the pulse current time width or **Pulse width** .

17—**I<sub>2</sub> / Base or Background current:** Pulse background current for Pulse TIG (**I<sub>min</sub>~200A**) .

18—**Pulse Hz or Pulse frequency:** Pulse frequency for Pulse TIG (**0.2~200Hz**) .

19—**AC Hz or AC frequency:** AC frequency for AC output current (**min~250Hz**) .

20—**AC Balance :** The time proportion of the negative half wave in AC welding(15~85%).

Balance control of the AC welding output current.This parameter can affect both Clean depth (weld penetration) and Clean width.Under AC output current,the longer the negative wave time is,the greater the clean width of weld.The longer the positive wave time is,the greater the clean depth (weld penetration) .

21—**SLOPE DOWN:** Decreasing time of the welding output current (**0~15S**) .

22—**I<sub>stop</sub> :** Final welding current (**I<sub>min</sub>~200A**) .



23—**Post flow or Post-gas:** Post flow time of the shielded gas (**0.5~15S**) .

**Spot time:** spot welding current time for SPOT welding (**0.5~10S**) .

### 2.3.2 Connect Output(-) and Output(+)

For DC TIG and DC Pulse TIG, **Positive connection** means the work-piece is connected to Output (+) of the welding power source. **Negative connection** means the work-piece is connected to Output (-) of the welding power source.

#### a) DC No Pulse TIG welding process

● **Positive connection must be selected for DC TIG.**

● Connect the work-piece to Output(+), **not Loose**.

● Connect the TIG torch to connector of the TIG torch, **not Loose**.If the water-cooling torch is used,the water-cooling tubes must be connected.

## INSTALLATION AND USAGE INFORMATION

● Insert the switch cable of the TIG torch into Connector of the torch switch, **not Loose** .

● Connect Ar gas tube of the gas supply system to gas input (on the back panel) of the welding power source, **not Loose**.

The gas supply system, which includes a gas bottle, a regulator and a gas tube, should be well connected in order to keep gas output, which is of critical importance for TIG welding operation.

● The welding method must be selected to DC TIG welding process.

● The welding parameters of DC TIG should be set.

● 2T or 4T mode should be set.

● The TIG welding process will be carried out by using TIG torch switch.

● **Be sure that connections are correct and not Loose.**

#### b) DC Pulse TIG welding process

● **Positive connection must be selected for DC TIG.**

● Connect the work-piece to Output(+), **not Loose**.

● Connect the TIG torch to connector of the TIG torch, **not Loose**.If the water-cooling torch is used,the water-cooling tubes must be connected.

● Insert the switch cable of the TIG torch into Connector of the torch switch, **not Loose** .

● Connect Ar gas tube of the gas supply system to gas input (on the back panel) of the welding power source, **not Loose**.

● The welding method must be selected to DC Pulse TIG welding process.

● The welding parameters of DC Pulse TIG should be set.

● 2T or 4T mode should be set .

● The DC Pulse TIG welding process will be carried out by using TIG torch switch.

● **Be sure that connections are correct and not Loose.**

#### c) AC No Pulse TIG welding process

● When welding **aluminum (AL) ,aluminum alloy, Magnesium (Mg) and Magnesium alloy,AC TIG must be selected.**

● Connect the work-piece to Output(+), **not Loose**.

● Connect the TIG torch to connector of the TIG torch, **not Loose**.If the water-cooling torch is used,the water-cooling tubes must be connected.

● Insert the switch cable of the TIG torch into Connector of the torch switch, **not Loose** .

● Connect Ar gas tube of the gas supply system to gas input (on the back panel) of the welding power source, **not Loose**.

## INSTALLATION AND USAGE INFORMATION

- The welding method must be selected to AC No Pulse TIG welding process.
- The welding parameters of AC No Pulse TIG should be set.
- 2T or 4T mode should be set .
- The AC No Pulse TIG welding process will be carried out by using TIG torch switch.
- **Be sure that connections are correct and not Loose.**

### d) MMA welding process

- The selection of the positive or negative connection will be depended on the type of the electrode. For the acid welding electrode, for example E4303 and E6013 , the positive or negative connection are used. For the basic welding electrode, for example E5015, the negative connection is usually used.
- Connect the work-piece to Output(-), **not Loose**.
- Connect the Electrode holder to Output(+), **not Loose** .
- The welding method must be selected to MMA welding process.
- Welding and Arc Force current should be set.
- The MMA welding process will be carried out.

### 2.3.3 Connect The Gas Cylinder

- After placing the gas cylinder , fasten it with the chain. To operate safely and get best results use approved gas regulator.
- Briefly open the gas cylinder valve several times in order to blow out any dirt and particles present .
- Connect the pressure regulator to the shielding gas cylinder .
- Connect one end of gas hose to the gas supply inlet of the welding power source. The other end is for connecting the hose to pressure regulator.
- Screw the gas hose pressure regulator and open the shielding gas cylinder.
- Setting of the gas flow with the adjustment valve. Usually, the valve is about 4~10L/min.

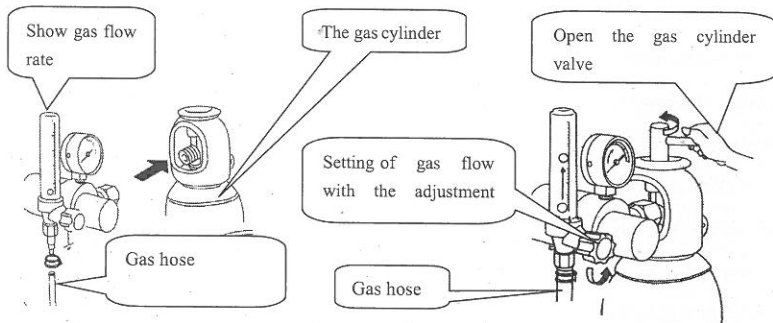


Figure 2: Connection of gas hose and the gas cylinder

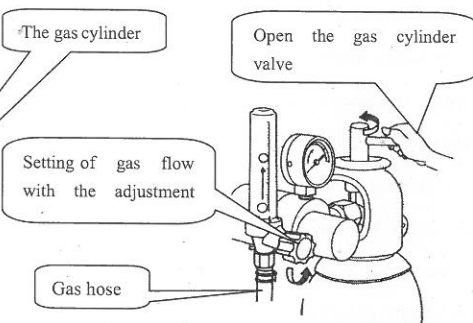


Figure 3: Open the gas valve and Setting of gas flow

## USAGE INFORMATION

### 3. USAGE INFORMATION

#### 3.1 About Over-heating and Over current

- LED1: Pilot light of over-heating .The LED1 is lighted with thermal overload protection .  
LED1 is on, in case that this welding equipment is of overheating protection status. Overheating arises if this welding power source is overloaded. This welding equipment automatically restarts when the temperature inside of this welding equipment has fallen, and pilot lamp is off.

**CAUTION :** In case that this welding equipment is of over current, LED1 is on. At this time ,Switch of the welding power source must be turn off, and then Switch should be turn on, the welding power source would be able to weld.

#### 3.2 ADJUSTING THE GAS FLOW for TIG welding process

- The indicators of the regulator shows the flow rate "L/min".
- Setting of the gas flow with the adjustment valve. Usually, the valve is about 4~10L/min.

#### 3.3 Arc starting for TIG welding process

- The distance between the tungsten and the work-piece should be limited in the range of 1~3mm. Press the torch switch, the high frequency(HF) is caused. The arc is made between the work and the tip end of the tungsten electrode, and welding operation is accessible.

#### 3.4 ADJUSTING THE WELDING CURRENT

- The welding current is selected according to the thickness of the work piece and diameter of the welding electrode.

For MMA, the welding current,  $I_2 = (25 \sim 45) * D$ .

D—the electrode diameter. 2.0mm, 2.5mm, 3.2mm, 4.0mm, 5.0mm, etc.

For TIG welding, more detail please refer to the Welding Parameter Selection table 1, 2 and 3 etc.

Table1: Parameter for Aluminum Plate AC TIG Welding (for reference only)

| Plate Thickness (mm) | Connector  | Wire $\phi$ (mm) | Tungsten $\phi$ (mm) | Welding current (A) | Gas valve (L/min) |
|----------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1                    | Butt Joint | 1.5~2.0          | 1.5~2.0              | 40~50               | 4~5               |
| 2                    | Butt Joint | 1.5~2.5          | 1.5~2.0              | 50~100              | 5~9               |
| 3                    | Butt Joint | 1.5~2.5          | 2.0~3                | 100~150             | 5~10              |
| 4                    | Butt Joint | 1.5~2.5          | 2.0~3                | 130~200             | 5~10              |

## USAGE INFORMATION

Table2:Parameter for Stainless Plate TIG Welding (for reference only)

| Plate Thickness (mm) | Connector  | Tungsten $\phi$ (mm) | Wire $\phi$ (mm) | Welding current (A) | Gas valve (L/min) | Welding speed (cm/min) |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1.0                  | Butt Joint | 2                    | 1.0~1.6          | 15~25               | 4~6               | 10~45                  |
| 1.2                  | Butt Joint | 2                    | 1.0~1.6          | 15~30               | 4~7               | 10~30                  |
| 1.5                  | Butt Joint | 2                    | 1.0~1.6          | 20~40               | 4~8               | 10~25                  |

Table3:Parameter for Titanium and its Alloy TIG Welding (for reference only)

| Plate thickness (mm) | Slope shape | Tungsten radius | Wire radius | Welding current | Gas volume (L/min) |       |       | Nozzle radius |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|-------|---------------|
|                      |             |                 |             |                 |                    |       |       |               |
| 0.5                  | I-shaped    | 1.5             | 1.0         | 30~50           | 8~10               | 6~8   | 14~16 | 10            |
| 1.0                  |             | 2.0             | 1.0~2.0     | 40~60           | 8~10               | 6~8   | 14~16 | 10            |
| 1.5                  |             | 2.0             | 1.0~2.0     | 60~80           | 10~12              | 8~10  | 14~16 | 10~12         |
| 2.0                  |             | 2.0~3.0         | 1.0~2.0     | 80~110          | 12~14              | 10~12 | 16~20 | 12~14         |
| 2.5                  |             | 2.0~3.0         | 2.0         | 110~120         | 12~14              | 10~12 | 16~20 | 12~14         |
| 3.0                  | Y-shaped    | 3.0             | 2.0~3.0     | 120~140         | 12~14              | 10~12 | 16~20 | 14~18         |
| 4.0                  |             | 3.0~4.0         | 2.0~3.0     | 130~150         | 14~16              | 12~14 | 20~25 | 18~20         |
| 5.0                  |             | 4.0             | 3.0         | 130~150         | 14~16              | 12~14 | 20~25 | 18~20         |
| 6.0                  |             | 4.0             | 3.0~4.0     | 140~180         | 14~16              | 12~14 | 25~28 | 18~20         |
| 7.0                  |             | 4.0             | 3.0~4.0     | 140~180         | 14~16              | 12~14 | 25~28 | 20~22         |
| 8.0                  |             | 4.0             | 3.0~4.0     | 140~180         | 14~16              | 12~14 | 25~28 | 20~22         |

## MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

### 4. MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

Only qualified persons should install, use or service this equipment. Protect yourself and others from possible serious injury or death.

**WARNING:** Do not operate with covers removed. Disconnect input power before servicing.

Do not touch electrically live parts.



- Have an electrician install and service this equipment.
- Turn the input power off at the fuse box before working on equipment.
- Do not touch electrically hot parts.

**WARNING:** Before removing any screw on the machine for maintenance, power supply must be disconnected from the electric lines and enough time should be allowed for capacitor discharging. During maintenance, pay attention to the moving parts in the machine.

#### 4.1 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Once every three months

- Clean the labels on the machine. Repair or replace the worn out labels.
- Repair or replace the worn out welding cables.
- Clean and tighten weld terminals.
- Check Gun, earth clamp and their cables.
- Check the main connections inside the machine.

Once every six months

- Open the covers of the machine and clean with dry air.

**NOTE:** The above recommended maintenance periods are indicative according to our general experience, these may vary from work shop to work shop and the conditions of the welding site.

#### 4.2 NONPERIODIC MAINTENANCE

- The welding power source must be cleaned with dry air.
- Nozzle on the torch have to be cleaned regularly and changed if required. Contact tips must be in good condition, longer tips generally give better results.

Exposure to extremely dusty, damp, or corrosive air is damaging to the welding machine. In order to prevent any possible failure or fault of this welding equipment, clean the dust at regular intervals with clean and dry compressed air of required pressure.

Please note that: lack of maintenance can spell to the unavailability and cancellation of the guarantee; the guarantee of this welding equipment will be no longer available in case that it has been attempted to take the machine apart or open the factory-made sealing of the machine.

## MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

### 4.3 BASIC TROUBLESHOOTING

| Fault Symptoms   | Rectification   |
|--|---|
| 1. The welding power source is operated, the pilot lamp LED1 is off, no output.  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power switch is possibly damaged. Check and replace it if necessary.</li> <li>2. Input circuit is possibly damaged, Check and replace it if necessary.</li> <li>3. The PCB is possibly damaged. Replace it if necessary.</li> </ol>   |
| 2. The welding power source is operated, the pilot lamp LED1 is on, no output.   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is possible to over-heating protection status. Wait for at least 3 minutes till the LED1 is off, and the welding operation will be used.</li> </ol>  |
| 3. The welding power source is operated, the LED1 is off, no HF electricity releasing, arc starting unavailable.           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check connection of the inside circuit.</li> <li>2. Check connection of the outside circuit.</li> <li>3. The torch is possibly damaged. Check and replace it if necessary.</li> <li>4. The HF circuit is possibly damaged. Replace it if necessary.</li> </ol>  |
| 4. LED1 is off, welding current is not stable.   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check connection of welding torch cable.</li> <li>2. Check connection of earth cable, or connection of the work piece cable .</li> <li>3. Check connection of the gas tube.</li> <li>4. Adjust welding current, etc .</li> <li>5. The PCB is possibly damaged. Check and replace it if necessary.</li> </ol>  |
| 5. While is this welding power source operated, the LED1 is off, no electricity releasing, and the arc starting available. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The connection of the welding cable is possibly unavailable. Check and reconnect it.</li> <li>2. Possible oxidization of the spark gap parts occurs. Or the distance is larger than the maximum distance available. Remove the oxidization of these parts and adjust the distance of the spark gap parts to 1mm.</li> <li>3. HF arc starting circuit is possibly damaged. Check and replace them if necessary.</li> </ol> |
| 6. While this welding power source is operated, LED2 is on, and there is no output.  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inverter circuit is possibly damaged. Check and replace it if necessary.</li> <li>2. IGBT is possibly damaged. Check and replace it if necessary.</li> <li>3. Secondary rectifiers are possibly damaged. Check and replace them if necessary.</li> <li>4. The PCB is possibly damaged. Check and replace it if necessary.</li> </ol>  |