



**CORNWELL<sup>®</sup>**  
**QUALITY TOOLS**

## **MMWMP240**

### **OWNER'S MANUAL**



#### **WARNING:**

**Tig welder is only for steel and the user cannot tig weld aluminum.**  
Read carefully and understand all **ASSEMBLY AND OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS** before operating. Failure to follow the safety rules and other basic safety precautions may result in serious personal injury.

## **WELDER WARRANTY**

# CORNWELL QUALITY TOOLS

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015

## LIMITED WARRANTY

This warranty applies to the original purchaser and is subject to the terms and conditions listed below. This Limited Warranty is for new equipment sold after the above date, providing coverage for defects in material and workmanship at the time it is shipped from the factory.

Limited to the warranty periods below, Cornwell Quality Tools will repair or replace the item under warranty that fails due to defects in material and workmanship. Cornwell Quality Tools must be notified within 30 days of the failure, so as to provide instructions on how to proceed with the repair of your welder and warranty claim processing. Warranty period begins at the time the welder is purchased from and Authorized Cornwell Distributor. **Keep your receipt as proof of purchase.**

### Warranty Periods

Limited Warranty is divided into three categories. No Warranty, 1 year and 3 year.

#### No Warranty

Normal wear items, MIG gun parts (contact tips, nozzle, contact tip adapter, MIG gun liner), drive roll, electrode holder, ground clamps, Plasma torch parts (nozzle, electrode, diffuser, cover) are considered consumable items and are not covered under warranty.

#### 1 year

Parts and Labor on MIG gun parts (except those listed under normal wear items), cables, regulator, and plasma torch (except those listed under normal wear items). Any shipping related to warranty repair is the responsibility of the customer.

#### 1 year/3 year

Please see your product information to determine if your product has a 1 year or 3 year warranty. This warranty covers parts and Labor on items such as: transformer, reactor, rectifier, solenoid valve, PC Board, switches, controls, gas valve, drive motor, drive system other than drive roll and any other component that requires the removal of the sheet metal to access. Any shipping related to warranty repair is the responsibility of the customer.

### Voiding Warranty

Warranty does not apply to: Shipping Damage, Misuse and abuse of the unit, alteration of the unit in any way.

### Warranty Claim

This is a parts and labor warranty. **Contact your Cornwell distributor you purchased it from.** Retain your receipt in the case a warranty claim is needed. No warranty will be provided without the original receipt from an authorized Cornwell Distributor. To make a warranty claim, contact your Cornwell Distributor. That Cornwell Distributor will contact the customer service department for warranty instructions.

## GENERAL SAFETY RULES



**WARNING:** Read and understand all instructions. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in serious injury.



**CAUTION:** Do not allow persons to operate or assemble this unit until they have read this manual and have developed a thorough understanding of how this unit works.



**WARNING:** The warnings, cautions, and instructions discussed in this instruction manual cannot cover all possible conditions or situations that could occur. It must be understood by the operator that common sense and caution are factors which cannot be built into this product, but must be supplied by the operator.

## SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

### IMPORTANT SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

#### 1.1 Your Welding Environment

- Keep the environment you will be welding in free from flammable materials.
- Always keep a fire extinguisher accessible to your welding environment.
- Always have a qualified person install and operate this equipment.
- Make sure the area is clean, dry and ventilated. Do not operate the welder in humid, wet or poorly ventilated areas.
- Always have your welder maintained by a qualified technician in accordance with local, state and national codes.
- Always be aware of your work environment. Be sure to keep other people, especially children, away from you while welding.
- Keep harmful arc rays shielded from the view of others.
- Mount the welder on a secure bench or cart that will keep the welder secure and prevent it from tipping over or falling.

#### 1.2 Your Welder's Condition

- Check ground cable, power cord and welding cable to be sure the insulation is not damaged. Always replace or repair damaged components before using the welder.
- Check all components to ensure they are clean and in good operating condition before use.

#### 1.3 Use of Your Welder

##### **▲ CAUTION**

Do not operate the welder if the output cable, electrode, torch, wire or wire feed system is wet. Do not immerse them in water. These components and the welder must be completely dry before attempting to use them.

- Follow the instructions in this manual.
- Keep welder in the off position when not in use.
- Connect ground lead as close to the area being welded as possible to ensure a good ground.
- Do not allow any body part to come in contact with the welding wire if you are in contact with the

material being welded, ground or electrode from another welder.

- Do not weld if you are in an awkward position. Always have a secure stance while welding to prevent accidents. Wear a safety harness if working above ground.
- Do not drape cables over or around your body.
- Wear a full coverage helmet with appropriate shade (see ANSI Z87.1 safety standard) and safety glasses while welding.
- Wear proper gloves and protective clothing to prevent your skin from being exposed to hot metals, UV and IR rays.
- Do not overuse or overheat your welder. Allow proper cooling time between duty cycles.
- Keep hands and fingers away from moving parts and stay away from the drive rolls.
- Do not point MIG gun at any body part of yourself or anyone else.
- Always use this welder in the rated duty cycle to prevent excessive heat and failure.

#### 1.4 Specific Areas of Danger, Caution or Warning



##### **Electrical Shock**

###### **⚠ WARNING**

Electric arc welders can produce a shock that can cause injury or death. Touching electrically live parts can cause fatal shocks and severe burns. While welding, all metal components connected to the wire are electrically hot. Poor ground connections are a hazard, so secure the ground lead before welding.

- Wear dry protective apparel: coat, shirt, gloves and insulated footwear.
- Insulate yourself from the work piece. Avoid contacting the work piece or ground.
- Do not attempt to repair or maintain the welder while the power is on.
- Inspect all cables and cords for any exposed wire and replace immediately if found.
- Use only recommended replacement cables and cords.
- Always attach ground clamp to the work piece or work table as close to the weld area as possible.
- Do not touch the welding wire and the ground or grounded work piece at the same time.
- Do not use a welder to thaw frozen pipes.



##### **Fumes and Gases**

###### **⚠ WARNING**

- Fumes emitted from the welding process displace clean air and can result in injury or death.
- Do not breathe in fumes emitted by the welding process. Make sure your breathing air is clean and safe.
- Work only in a well-ventilated area or use a ventilation device to remove welding fumes from the environment where you will be working.
- Do not weld on coated materials (galvanized, cadmium plated or containing zinc, mercury or barium). They will emit harmful fumes that are dangerous to breathe. If necessary use a ventilator, respirator with air supply or remove the coating from the material in the weld area.
- The fumes emitted from some metals when heated are extremely toxic. Refer to the material safety data sheet for the manufacturer's instructions.
- Do not weld near materials that will emit toxic fumes when heated. Vapors from cleaners, sprays and degreasers can be highly toxic when heated.



##### **UV and IR Arc Rays**

###### **⚠ DANGER**

The welding arc produces ultraviolet (UV) and infrared (IR) rays that can cause injury to your eyes and skin. Do not look at the welding arc without proper eye protection.

- Always use a helmet that covers your full face from the neck to top of head and to the back of each ear.
- Use a lens that meets ANSI standards and safety glasses. For welders under 160 Amps output, use a shade 10 lens; for above 160 Amps, use a shade 12. Refer to the ANSI standard Z87.1 for more information.
- Cover all bare skin areas exposed to the arc with protective clothing and shoes. Flame-retardant cloth or leather shirts, coats, pants or coveralls are available for protection.
- Use screens or other barriers to protect other people from the arc rays emitted from your welding.
- Warn people in your welding area when you are going to strike an arc so they can protect themselves.



### Fire Hazards

#### ▲ WARNING

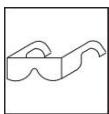
- Do not weld on containers or pipes that contain or have had flammable, gaseous or liquid combustibles in them. Welding creates sparks and heat that can ignite flammable and explosive materials.
- Do not operate any electric arc welder in areas where flammable or explosive materials are present.
  - Remove all flammable materials within 35 feet of the welding arc. If removal is not possible, tightly cover them with fireproof covers.
  - Take precautions to ensure that flying sparks do not cause fires or explosions in hidden areas, cracks or areas you cannot see.
  - Keep a fire extinguisher close in the case of fire.
  - Wear garments that are oil-free with no pockets or cuffs that will collect sparks.
  - Do not have on your person any items that are combustible, such as lighters or matches.
  - Keep work lead connected as close to the weld area as possible to prevent any unknown, unintended paths of electrical current from causing electrical shock and fire hazards.
  - To prevent any unintended arcs, cut wire back to ¼" stick out after welding.



### Hot Materials

#### ▲ CAUTION

- Welded materials are hot and can cause severe burns if handled improperly.
- Do not touch welded materials with bare hands.
  - Do not touch MIG gun nozzle after welding until it has had time to cool down.



### Sparks/Flying Debris

#### ▲ CAUTION

- Welding creates hot sparks that can cause injury. Chipping slag off welds creates flying debris.
- Wear protective apparel at all times: ANSI-approved safety glasses or shield, welder's hat and ear plugs to keep sparks out of ears and hair.



### Electromagnetic Field

#### ▲ CAUTION

- Electromagnetic fields can interfere with various electrical and electronic devices such as pacemakers.
- Consult your doctor before using any electric arc welder or cutting device

- Keep people with pacemakers away from your welding area when welding.
- Do not wrap cable around your body while welding.
- Wrap MIG gun and ground cable together whenever possible.
- Keep MIG gun and ground cables on the same side of your body.



### Shielding Gas Cylinders Can Explode

#### **▲ WARNING**

High pressure cylinders can explode if damaged, so treat them carefully.

-Never expose cylinders to high heat, sparks, open flames, mechanical shocks or arcs.

- Do not touch cylinder with MIG gun.
- Do not weld on the cylinder
- Always secure cylinder upright to a cart or stationary object.
- Keep cylinders away from welding or electrical circuits.
- Use the proper regulators, gas hose and fittings for the specific application.
- Do not look into the valve when opening it.
- Use protective cylinder cap whenever possible

### 1.5 Proper Care, Maintenance and Repair

#### **▲ DANGER**

- Always have power disconnected when working on internal components.
- Do not touch or handle PC board without being properly grounded with a wrist strap. Put PC board in static proof bag to move or ship.
- Do not put hands or fingers near moving parts such as drive rolls of fan

## USE AND CARE

- **Do not modify this unit in any way.** Unauthorized modification may impair the function and/or safety and could affect the life of the equipment. There are specific applications for which the **MIG 180i** was designed.
- **Always check of damaged or worn out parts before using this unit.** Broken parts will affect the operation. Replace or repair damaged or worn parts immediately.
- **Store idle.** When this unit is not in use, store it in a secure place out of the reach of children. Inspect it for good working condition prior to storage and before re-use.

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| Item                | Description                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Power Supply        | 230V, 50A, 60 HZ, Single Phase       |
| No-Load Voltage     | 69 Volts DC                          |
| Output Range        | 30 - 220 Amp DC                      |
| Duty Cycle          | 20% @ 200A                           |
| Suggested Wire      | Steel, Stainless Steel, Aluminum     |
| Wire Diameter       | .023, .030,.035, .040                |
| Suggested Electrode | E6013, E7014, E7018, Stainless Steel |
| Electrode Diameter  | 1/16 inch to 1/8 inch                |
| Dimensions          | 21.7" x 12.6" x 17.3"                |
| Weight              | 29 lbs.                              |

## DESCRIPTION

The Cornwell MP240 is a portable DC inverter wire feed welder capable of welding with solid wire (with shielding gas) or with flux core wire. This machine also has smooth DC Stick capabilities and the ability to perform lift start DC TIG welding on steel and stainless steel materials with the included TIG Torch. This unit also comes complete with a Spool Gun, designed for easier feeding of tough to feed MIG wires such as aluminum.

This unit uses standard 230VAC, 60 Hz input power on a 50A time delayed fuse or circuit breaker. The MP240 features an infinite voltage control for fine turning of the welding arc. The infinite wire feed speed control doubles as an amperage control in the Stick welding mode. It also features a spot-weld timer and thermal overload protection. This unit welds between 24 gauge and 3/8" steel in a single pass.

Stick weld with electrodes up to 5/32 inch with this exceptionally smooth DC stick welding output. Stick weld on materials such as steel, stainless steel, cast iron, hard facing and aluminum.

This unit is an exceptional Multi-Process machine. Typical applications for the MP240 include auto repair, farm and ranch, and light industrial applications.



**POWER INDICATOR LIGHT**

In the "OFF" position no power is being supplied to the torch. In the "ON" position power is supplied to the main transformer and control circuit.

**PROTECTION INDICATOR LIGHT**

If the duty cycle of the welder is exceeded, the internal temperature will exceed safe temperatures and the machine will shut down. The Thermal overload light will come on indicating this. Leave the unit on and allow 15 minutes for cool down before the light will go off and the temperature to fall into an allowable operating range.

**WORK INDICATOR LIGHT**

The work indicator will light when the torch trigger is pulled, indicating welding current is activated.

**WELDING VOLTAGE**

Infinite voltage control is on the front panel of machine. Refer to the "set up" chart inside the wire feed compartment for initial adjustment settings.

**WIRE FEED SPEED / AMPERAGE CONTROL**

Adjustment of the wire feed speed in the MIG Torch or SPOOL GUN mode. Adjustment of the Amperage in STICK welding mode. Refer to the "set up" chart inside the wire feed compartment for initial adjustment settings.

**SPOT TIMER ON/OFF**

Adjustable spot timer allows you to set a time factor for consistently timed spot welds. This control turns the spot welder function ON or OFF.

**SPOOL GUN/MIG TORCH/STICK WELDING SELECTOR**

When normal MIG welding, this switch should be turned in "MIG" position. When using the spool gun, the switch should be in "spool gun" position. When DC Stick Welding, the switch will be in the "stick" position.

**SPOT TIME ADJUSTMENT**

The Spot Time Adjustment allows you to set a time from 0.1 sec to 9.9 seconds for consistent spot welds.

**MIG TORCH**

The welding wire is driven through the welding cable and torch to the work piece. It is attached to the drive system. The trigger activates the drive motor.

**SPOOL GUN**

The Spool Gun is typically used for welding aluminum. The soft aluminum wire has a hard time feeding consistently in the standard MIG torch. Load 4 in. spools of aluminum wire in the spool gun for easy and consistent feeding of aluminum wire.

**ELECTRODE HOLDER AND CABLE**

The Electrode Holder holds the stick welding electrode. The cable most often connects to the Positive (+) weld output connection for Stick Welding.

**GROUND CABLE AND CLAMP**

The ground cable and clamp are attached to the work piece to complete the circuit allowing the flow of current needed to weld.

**GAS HOSE**

The gas hose connects to the regulator/flowgauge and delivers the shielding gas from the shielding gas bottle to the welder.

**GAS REGULATOR/FLOWGAUGE**

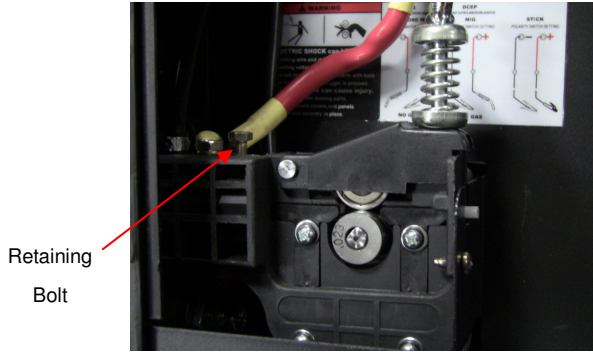
Installs on the shielding gas cylinder for MIG welding with solid wires. The regulator controls the compressed gas and allows you to adjust the flow rate of the gas.



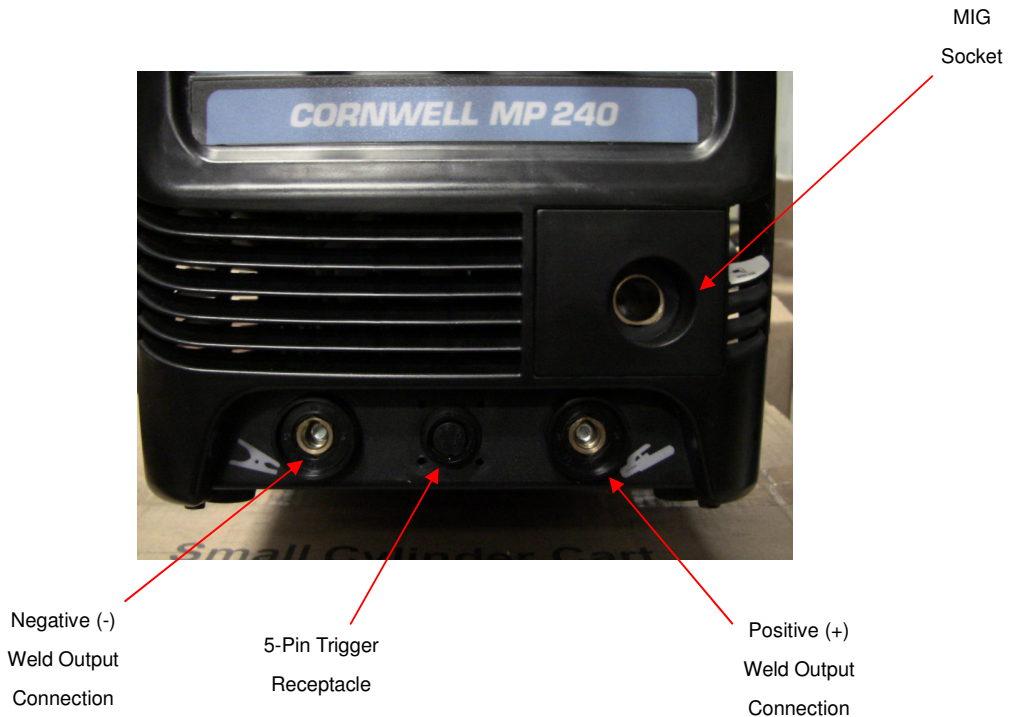
# ASSEMBLY

## 1. MIG TORCH ASSEMBLY

- 1.1 Locate the retaining bolt inside the front panel on the drive system. Loosen the retaining bolt.
- 1.2 Make note of the retaining groove on the back end of the MIG torch.



- 1.3 Insert the back end of the MIG torch into the MIG socket on the front of your machine. Make certain to completely slide the torch all the way in. Slightly twist to assist with pushing the torch to the back of the receptacle. The retaining bolt can then be tightened, making certain the bolt sets down into the retaining groove on the back of the MIG torch.



- 1.4 Connect the 5-Pin trigger connection on the MIG torch to the 5-Pin trigger receptacle on the front panel.

1.5 Connect the ground cable to the Negative (-) weld output connection for MIG welding. If welding with self-shielded flux core, connect the ground cable to the Positive (+) weld output connection. When stick welding, the electrode holder is connected to the Positive (+) weld output connection.

1.6 Make certain the PROCESS SELECTOR SWITCH on the front panel is switched into the MIG TORCH position.



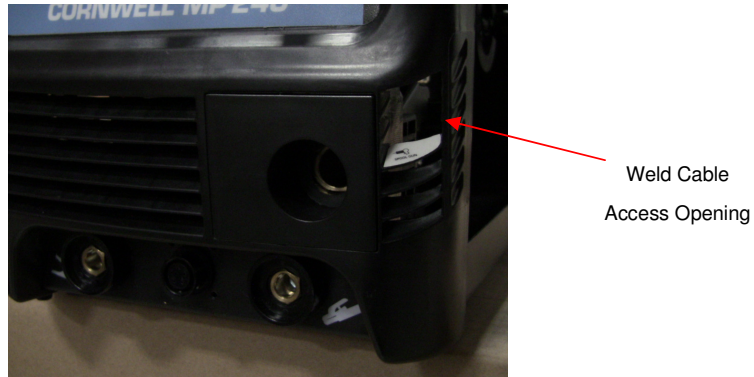
## 2. SPOOL GUN ASSEMBLY

2.1 The Spool Gun has three connection points at the back of the spool gun. (1) The gas connection is a slide on quick connector. (2) The weld power connection has a round ring connection. (3) The trigger connection is the 5-Pin snap on connector.

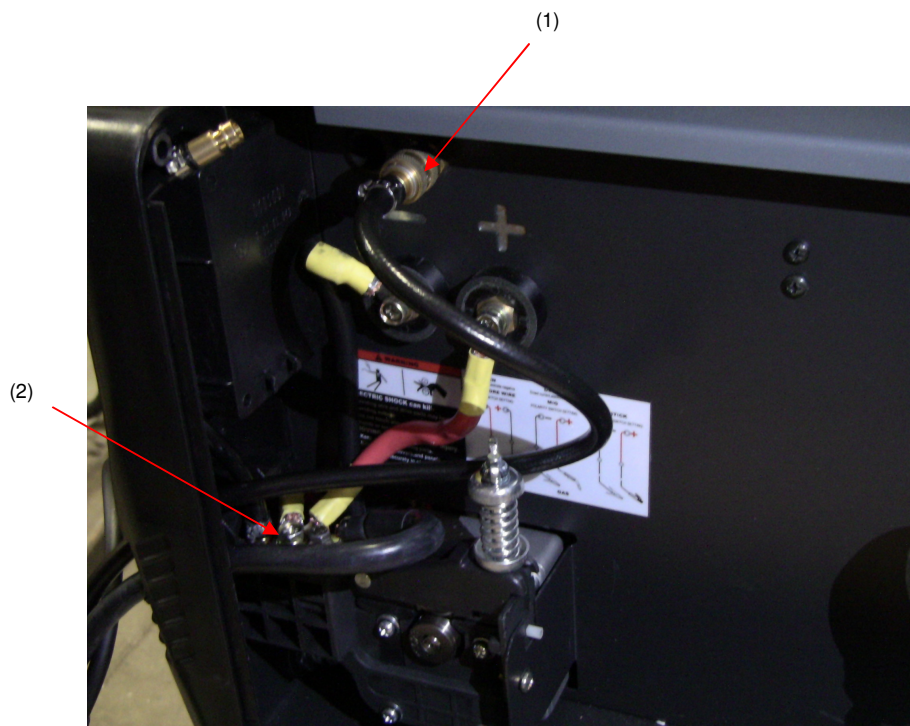


2.3 We recommend removing the MIG torch when the Spool Gun is connected to avoid accidental arcing. Loosen the retaining bolt and slide the MIG torch out of the front of the machine. Disconnect the 5-Pin trigger connection on the front of the machine.

2.4 Carefully slide the gas connector and the weld power connection through the weld cable access opening in the front of the machine.



2.5 Open the wire compartment door.



2.6 Connect the gas connection quick connector to the gas connector on the back panel of the wire compartment.

2.7 Connect the weld power connection to the bolt on the top of the MIG connector (2).

2.8 Connect the 5-Pin trigger connector to the 5-Pin receptacle on the front of the machine .

2.9 Make certain the SPOOL GUN/MIG TORCH/STICK SELECTOR on the front panel is switched into the SPOOL GUN position.

### 3. DC STICK WELDING ASSEMBLY

#### **▲ CAUTION**

Be aware that the ELECTRODE HOLDER will be electrically HOT when the Input Power Switch on the welder is turned on.

- 3.1 Install the ground cable quick connector to the Negative (-) Weld Output Connector.
- 3.2 Secure the ground clamp to the work piece
- 3.3 Install the electrode cable quick connector to the Positive (+) Weld Output Connector.
- 3.4 Make certain the SPOOL GUN/MIG TORCH/STICK SELECTOR on the front panel is switched into the STICK position.

### 4. INSTALLATION OF TIG TORCH

#### **▲ CAUTION**

Be aware that the TIG torch will be electrically HOT when the Input Power Switch on the welder is turned on.

- 4.1 Remove the ground cable and the electrode holder from the weld output connections. Install the ground cable to the Positive (+) weld output connection.
- 4.2 Secure the ground clamp to the work piece
- 4.3 Connect a regulator to a bottle of ARGON gas. Then connect the gas connection from the TIG torch to the regulator.
- 4.4 Connect the TIG torch weld cable to the Negative (-) weld output connection.
- 4.5 Set desired amperage on the amperage control knob on the front panel of the welder.
- 4.6 Turn on the input power switch on the welder.
- 4.7 Turn on the regulator on the bottle of shielding gas and adjust the regulator to approximately 20 CFH. Then open the shielding gas valve on the torch to start the flow of shielding gas.
- 4.8

## INSTALLATION

### 1. Power Requirements

This unit uses a single phase 230VAC (220-240V), 60HZ circuit with 50 amp time delayed fuse or circuit breaker is required. DO NOT OPERATE THIS UNIT if the ACTUAL power source voltage is less than 215 volts ac or greater than 240 volts AC.

#### **▲ WARNING**

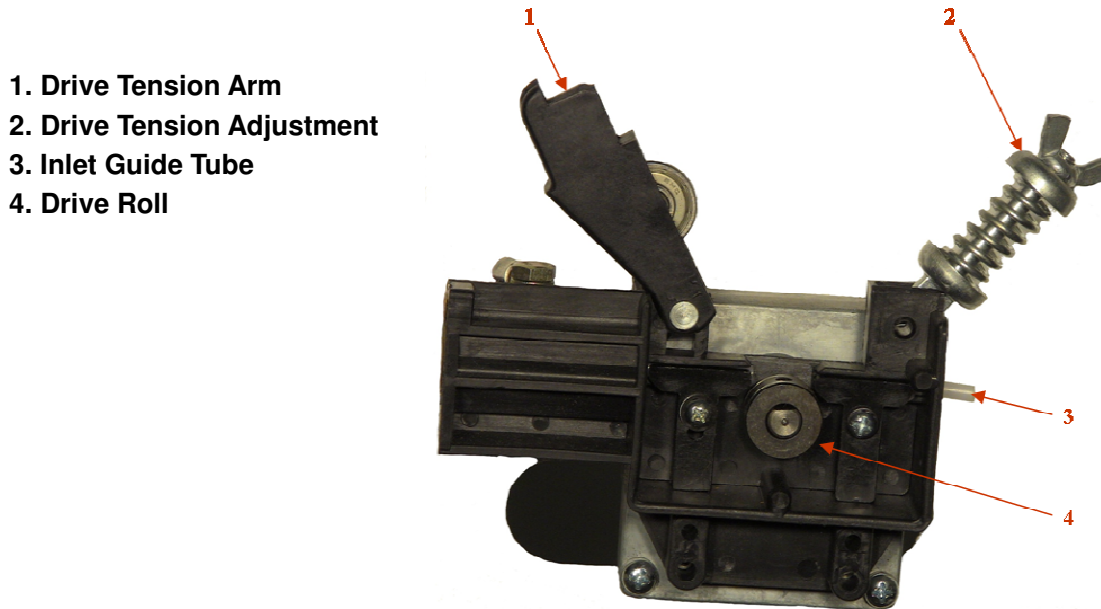
- ***High voltage danger from power source! Consult a qualified electrician for proper installation of receptacle. This welder must be grounded while in use to protect the operator from electrical shock.***
- ***Do not remove the ground prong or alter the plug in any way. Do not use any adapters between the welder's power cord and the power source receptacle. Make sure the POWER switch is OFF when connecting your welder's power cord to a properly grounded 230VAC, 60Hz, single phase, 30amp power source.***

### Extension Cords

It is strongly recommended not to use an extension cord because of the voltage drop it produces. This drop in voltage can affect the performance of the welder.

## 2. Drive Roll Installation

Before installing any welding wire into the unit, the proper sized groove must be placed into position on the wire drive mechanism. Adjust the drive roller according to the following steps, see following picture about the wire feeder structure:



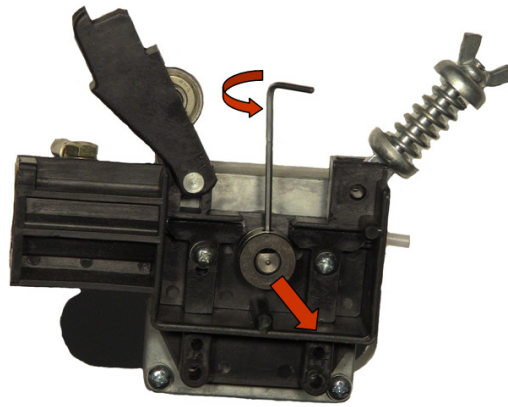
### 2.1 Open the door to the welder drive compartment.

Remove the drive tension by loosening the tension adjusting knob and lifting the Drive Tension Adjustor away from the Drive Tension Arm. Pull the drive tension arm away from the driver roller.

If there is wire already installed in the welder, roll it back onto the wire spool by hand-turning the spool counterclockwise. Be careful not to allow the wire to come out of the rear end of the inlet guide tube without holding onto it or it will unspool itself. Put the end of the wire into the hole on the outside edge of the wire spool and bend it over to hold the wire in place. Remove the spool of wire from the drive compartment of the welder.

### 2.2 Remove the drive roller.

Use the "L" shaped hex wrench in the accessory package. And insert the tool into the set screw in the drive roller and turn counter-clockwise to loosen the set screw and remove the drive roller from the drive roller shaft, see the following images



2.3 Match the drive roller wire groove to the wire diameter, see the chart below.

| Wire Diameter | Roller Groove |
|---------------|---------------|
| .024 inch     | 0.6           |
| .030 inch     | 0.9           |
| .035 inch     | 0.9           |

The drive roller has two wire size grooves in it. When installing the drive roller, the number stamped on the drive roller indicates the wire groove it is aligned with. Push the drive roll onto the drive roller shaft and use the “L” shaped hex wrench to tighten the drive roller to the shaft. To tighten turn set screw clockwise.

2.4 Close the door to the welder drive compartment.

### 3. Installing Wire

3.1 Select the wire. The following wires can be used in this machine:

- .023 - .035 MIG Wire
- .030 - .035 Flux Core Wire

MIG wire can be either mild steel, stainless steel or aluminum solid wire. For use with 4” or 8” spools of wire.

#### NOTE:

- Metal thinner than 24 gauge cannot be welded with this machine. Attempting to do so will cause burn through in the metal you are intending to weld.
- Remove any wire that is rusty, if the whole spool is rusty discard it.

4.2 Install the wire

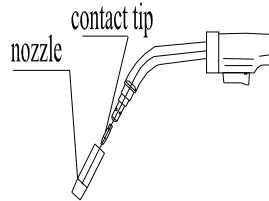
#### **▲ WARNING**

***Electric shock can kill! Always turn the POWER OFF and unplug the power cord from the ac power source before installing wire.***

**NOTE:**

- Before installing, make sure that you have removed any wire from the MIG gun assembly. This will help to prevent the possibility of the wire jamming inside the MIG gun liner.
- Be careful when removing the welding nozzle. The contact tip on this welder is electrically live when the torch trigger is pulled. Make certain POWER is turned OFF.

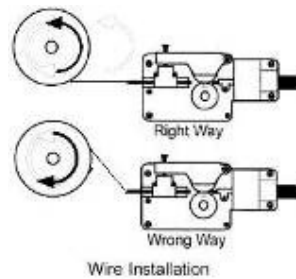
3.2 Remove the nozzle and contact tip from the end of the MIG gun assembly. Please see following images for reference



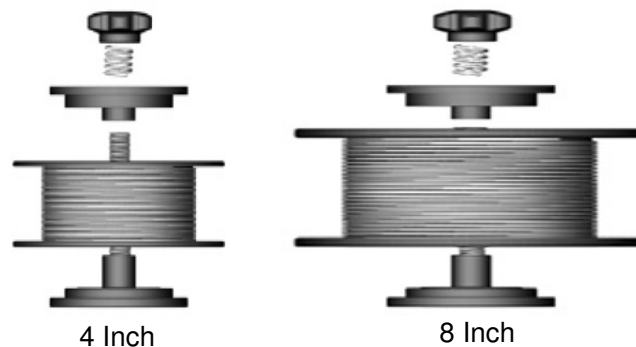
3.3 Make sure the groove on the drive roller matches the wire size being installed. If not, change the drive roller as described above.

3.4 Remove any wrapping from the outside of the spool of wire. DO NOT UNHOOK THE WIRE AT THIS TIME.

3.5 Place the spool on the spool hub so that the wire comes off the bottom of the spool. The welding wire should always come off the bottom of the spool into the drive mechanism. See following figure.



3.6 The welder can use either 4 inch or 8 inch spools. See the following figure for additional reference. The wing nut controls the tension on the spool.



3.7 Setting the wire spool tension. a) Turn the spool of wire with one hand. b) Increase the spool tension by tightening (turn clockwise) the wing nut while turning the spool. Turn the spool while tightening the wing nut until the spool slows down and you feel a slight drag. Stop tightening the wing nut, you may need to repeat these steps until proper spool tension is achieved.

**NOTE:**

- If TOO MUCH tension is applied to the wire spool, the wire will slip on the drive roller or will not be able to feed at all. If TOO LITTLE tension is applied, the spool of wire will want to unspool itself when the trigger is released. Readjust the spool tension using the wing nut as necessary to correct for either problem.

3.8 With the welder disconnected from the power source, remove the leading end of the wire from the spool. **Hold on to it securely**, so as not to allow unspooling or tangling of the wire as it will result in tangled wire and feeding problems.

3.9 Cut off any bent portion of the wire using a wire cutter.

3.10 Loosen the tension adjusting knob holding the drive tension arm in place and lift the tension arm up off the drive roller.

3.11 Insert the wire into the inlet guide tube, feed it across the drive roller and into the torch assembly about six inches.

**▲ CAUTION**

-Make certain that the welding wire is actually going into the torch liner. If not, the wire will jam up in the mechanism.

3.12 Line the wire up with the correct groove in the drive roller. Place the drive tension arm back above the drive roller.

3.13 Place the drive tension adjustment arm back in place.

3.14 Tighten (turn clockwise) the drive tension adjusting knob until the tension roller is applying enough force on the wire to prevent it from slipping in the drive rollers. **DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN.**

3.15 **NOW YOU CAN LET GO OF THE WIRE.**

3.16 Plug in the welder power cord and turn the welder ON. Set the Voltage switch to the voltage setting recommended for the gauge metal that is to be welded. Refer to the set-up chart on the back side of the drive compartment door.

**▲ CAUTION**

-The welding wire is electrically hot when the power is on and the torch trigger is activated.

3.17 Set the WIRE SPEED control to the middle of the wire speed range.

3.18 Straighten the MIG torch cable and pull the trigger in the gun handle to feed the wire through the torch assembly. When at least one inch of the wire sticks out past the end of the torch, release the trigger.

3.19 Turn the Power Switch to the OFF position.

3.20 Select a contact tip stamped with the same diameter as the wire being used.

**NOTE:**

- Due to inherent variances in flux cored welding wire, it may be necessary to use a contact tip one size larger than your flux core wire if wire jams occur.

3.21 Slide the contact tip over the wire (protruding from the end of the torch). Thread the contact tip into the end of the torch and hand-tighten securely.

3.22 Install the nozzle on the torch assembly.



- 3.23 Cut off excess wire that extends past the end of the nozzle more than 1/4 inch.
- 3.24 Turn the welder ON.

#### 4. SETTING THE DRIVE ROLL TENSION

##### **▲ WARNING**

- **Arc flash can injure eyes! To reduce the risk of arc flash, make certain that the wire coming out of the end of the torch does not come in contact with the work piece, ground clamp, or any grounded material during the drive tension setting process or arcing will occur.**

4.1 Press the trigger on the torch.

4.2 Turn the drive tension adjustment knob clockwise until the wire seems to feed smoothly without slipping.

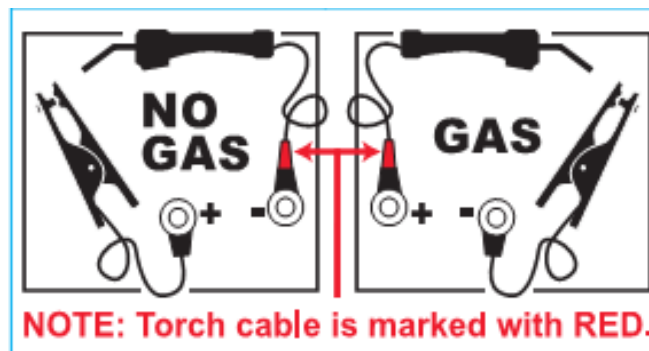
#### 5. GAS INSTALLATION

##### **▲ WARNING**

**Shielding gas cylinders and high pressure cylinders can explode if damaged, so treat them carefully.**

- **Never expose cylinders to high heat, sparks, open flames, mechanical shocks or arcs.**
- **Do not weld on the cylinder.**
- **Always secure cylinder upright to a cart or stationary object.**
- **Keep cylinders away from welding or electrical circuits.**
- **Use the proper regulators, gas hose and fittings for the specific application.**

5.1 Polarity Changing - For flux core welding (no shielding gas is required), the MIG gun lead is connect to “-” (negative) polarity and ground cable end is to “+” (positive). If MIG welding with shielding gas the MIG gun lead is to “+”, and ground cable is connected to “-”. Secure leads tight with fasteners. See illustrations below.



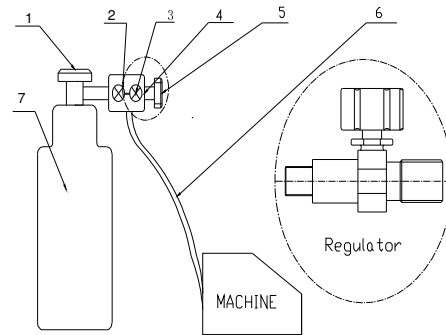
5.2 Connect one end of the gas hose to the gas hose connection on the back of the welder. Use a wrench to snug up the connection.

5.3 Connect the other end of the gas hose to the gas hose connection on the supplied regulator/flowgauge. Use a wrench to snug up the connection.

5.4 Before installing the regulator, it is good practice to make certain no debris is in the gas bottle

connection. Rotate the bottle so the gas connection is not pointing toward you or any other person. Turn the valve on the gas bottle clockwise and quickly close. This quick thrust of gas will clear any debris in the connection. Connect the regulator to the gas bottle connection. Use a wrench to snug up the connection.

- (1) Gas Bottle Valve
- (2) Gas Flow Gauge (Set at 20 CFM)
- (3) Gas Pressure Gauge
- (4) Regulator
- (5) Gas Flow Adjuster
- (6) Gas Hose
- (7) Gas Cylinder



5.5 Open the Gas Bottle Valve on the cylinder of gas.

5.6 Turn the Gas Flow Adjuster on the regulator so that the gas flow rate is set at approximately 20 CFM. Make certain you are reading the correct scale on the gauge.

**NOTE:** Slowly open the cylinder valve by turning it counterclockwise until the cylinder pressure gauge registers on the first gauge of the regulator. Turn the adjustment knob clockwise (right) slowly to increase gas flow to 20 cfm. To reduce the gas flow turn the adjustment counterclockwise (left). The gas valve is located on the back panel of the welder and activated by the trigger. Gas flow should be heard when the trigger is activated. No gas flow will result in a harsh arc with excessive spatter, a smooth weld bead will be difficult to obtain. Avoid unnecessary gas loss by closing the tank valve when finished welding.

#### 5.7. Gas selection

Different materials require different shielding gas when MIG welding, refer to the set up chart inside the wire feed compartment.

**Mild steel:** Use 75% Argon and 25% CO<sub>2</sub> for reduced spatter and reduced penetration for thinner materials. Do NOT USE Argon gas concentrations higher than 75% on steel. The result will be extremely poor penetration, porosity, and brittleness of weld.

**Mild Steel:** Use CO<sub>2</sub> for deeper penetration but increased spatter. (A CO<sub>2</sub> regulator adapter will be needed)

**Stainless steel:** Use a mixed gas consisting of Helium, Argon and CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Aluminum or bronze:** Use 100% Argon.

## MIG OPERATION

### **▲ WARNING**

High voltage danger from power source! Consult a qualified electrician for proper installation of receptacle at the power source. This welder must be grounded while in use to protect the operator from electrical shock. If you are not sure if your outlet is properly grounded, have it checked by a qualified electrician. Do not cut off the grounding prong or alter the plug in any way and do not use any adapter between the welder's power cord and the power source receptacle. Make sure the POWER switch is OFF then connect your welder's power cord to a properly grounded 230 VAC (220V - 240V), 60 HZ, single phase, 50 amp power source.

#### 1. POWER SWITCH

The power switch supplies electrical current to the welder. Whenever the power switch is in the ON position, the welding circuit is activated. ALWAYS turn the power switch to the OFF position and unplug the welder before performing any maintenance.

#### 2. VOLTAGE SELECTOR

The voltage selector controls the welding voltage/heat. This unit has an infinite voltage control. Refer to the label inside the welder side door for recommended voltage selector settings for your welding job.

#### 3. WIRE SPEED CONTROL

The wire speed control adjusts the speed at which the wire is fed out of the welding torch. The wire speed needs to be closely matched (tuned-in) to the rate at which it is being melted off. Some things that affect wire speed selection are the type and diameter of the wire being used, the heat setting selected, and the welding position to be used. Refer to the label inside the welder side door for recommended wire speed settings for your welding job.

**NOTE:** The wire will feed faster without an arc. When an arc is being drawn, the wire speed will slow down.

#### 4. HOLDING THE TORCH

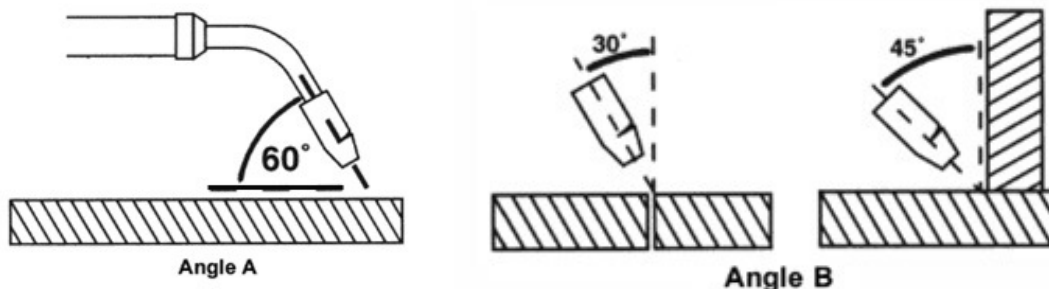
The best way to hold the welding torch is the way it feels most comfortable to you. While practicing to use your new welder, experiment holding the torch in different positions until you find the one that seems to work best for you.

#### 5. POSITION OF THE TORCH TO THE WORK PIECE

There are two angles of the torch nozzle in relation to the work piece that must be considered when welding.

5.1. Angle a can be varied, but in most cases the optimum angle will be 60 degrees, the point at which the torch angle is parallel to the work piece. If angle A is increased, penetration will increase. If angle A is decreased, penetration will decrease also.

5.2. Angle B can be varied for two reasons: to improve the availability to see the arc in relation to the weld puddle and to direct the force of the arc.



6. DISTANCE FROM THE WORK PIECE - If the nozzle is held off the work piece, the distance between the nozzle and the work piece should be kept constant and should not exceed 1/4 inch or the arc may begin sputtering, signaling a loss in welding performance.

7. TUNING IN THE WIRE SPEED - This is one of the most important parts of wire welder operation and must be done before starting each welding job or whenever the voltage setting or wire diameter is changed.

**▲ WARNING**

**EXPOSURE TO A WELDING ARC IS EXTREMELY HARMFUL TO THE EYES AND SKIN! Prolonged exposure to the welding arc can cause blindness and burns. Never strike an arc or begin welding until you are adequately protected. Wear flame-proof welding gloves, a heavy long sleeved shirt, trousers without cuffs, high topped shoes, and an ANSI approved welding helmet.**

7.1 Connect the Ground Clamp to a scrap piece of the same type of material which you will be welding. It should be equal to or greater than the thickness of the actual work piece, and free of oil, paint, rust, etc.

7.2 Select a heat setting.

7.3 Hold the torch in one hand. Hold the wire just off the work piece. (See HOLDING THE TORCH section if you are uncertain of the angle at which you will be welding).

7.4 Set the wire feed speed based on the thickness of material and the set-up chart on the back side of the wire feeder door.

7.5 Lower your welding helmet and pull the trigger on the torch and let the wire feed into the work piece to start an arc, then begin to drag the torch toward you.

7.6 LISTEN! If the arc is sputtering, increase the wire speed slightly and try again. Continue increasing the wire speed adjustment until you achieve a smooth buzzing sound. If the wire seems to "pound" into the work piece, decrease wire speed slightly and try again. Use the wire speed control to slightly increase or decrease the heat and penetration for a given voltage setting by increasing or decreasing the wire speed slightly. Repeat this tune-in procedure if you select a new voltage setting, a different wire diameter, or a different roll of wire.

8. WELDING TECHNIQUES

**▲ WARNING**

**EXPOSURE TO A WELDING ARC IS EXTREMELY HARMFUL TO THE EYES AND SKIN! Prolonged exposure to the welding arc can cause blindness and burns. Never strike an arc or begin welding until you are adequately protected. Wear flame-proof welding gloves, a heavy long sleeved shirt, trousers without cuffs, high topped shoes, and an ANSI approved welding helmet.**

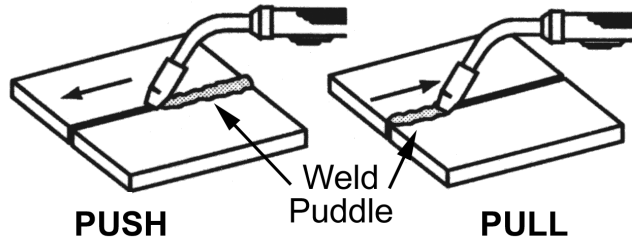
**▲ WARNING**

**ELECTRIC SHOCK CAN KILL!** To prevent **ELECTRIC SHOCK**, do not perform any welding while standing, kneeling, or lying directly on the grounded work piece.

**8.1 Moving the torch**

Torch travel refers to the movement of the torch along the weld joint and is broken into two elements: Direction and Speed. A solid weld bead requires that the welding torch be moved steadily and at the right speed along the weld joint. Moving the torch too fast, too slow, or erratically will prevent proper fusion or create a lumpy, uneven bead.

**Travel direction** is the direction the torch is moved along the weld joint in relation to the weld puddle. The torch is either **PUSHED** into the weld puddle or **PULLED** away from the weld puddle.



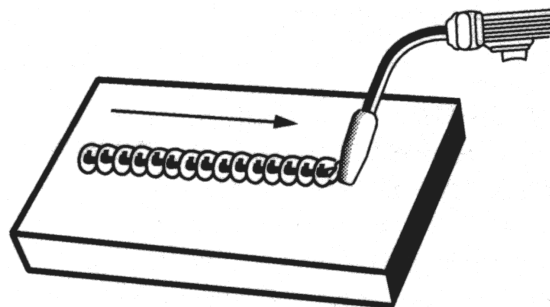
For most welding jobs you will pull the torch along the weld joint to take advantage of the greater weld puddle visibility.

**Travel speed** is the rate at which the torch is being pushed or pulled along the weld joint. For a fixed heat setting, the faster the travel speed, the lower the penetration and the lower and narrower the finished weld bead. Likewise, the slower the travel speed, the deeper the penetration and the higher and wider the finished weld bead.

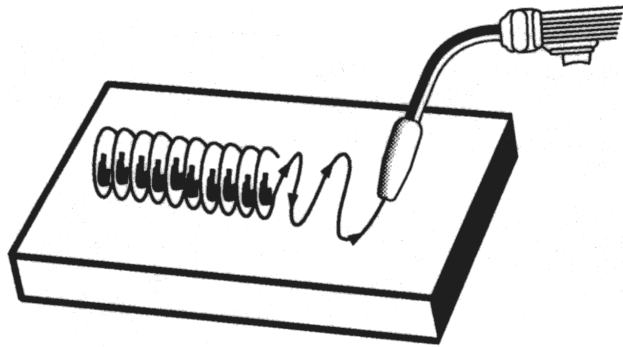
**8.2 Types of welding beads**

As you become more familiar with your new welder and better at laying some simple weld beads, you can begin to try some different weld bead types.

The **STRINGER BEAD** is formed by traveling with the torch in a straight line while keeping the wire and nozzle centered over the weld joint. See following figure.

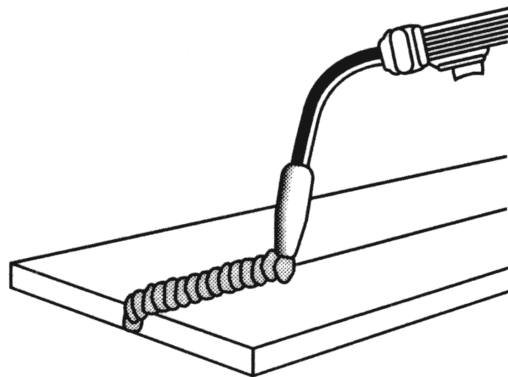


The **WEAVE BEAD** Used when you want to deposit metal over a wider space than would be possible with a stringer bead. It is made by weaving from side to side while moving with the torch. It is best to hesitate momentarily at each side before weaving back the other way.



### 8.3 Welding position

FLAT POSITION is easiest of the welding positions and is most commonly used. It is best if you can weld in the flat position if at all possible as good results are easier to achieve.



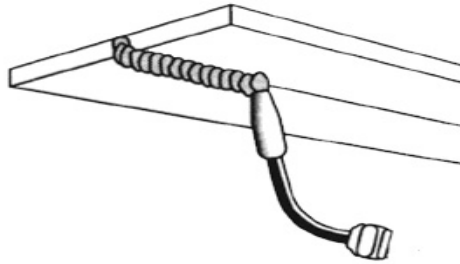
HORIZONTAL POSITION is performed very much the same as the flat weld except that angle B (see HOLDING THE TORCH) is such that the wire, directed more toward the metal above the weld joint is to help prevent the weld puddle from running downward while still allowing slow enough travel speed. A good starting point for angle B is about 30 degrees DOWN from being perpendicular to the work piece.



VERTICAL POSITION It is easier for many people to Pull the torch from top to bottom. It can be difficult to prevent the puddle from running downward. Pushing the torch from bottom to top may provide better puddle control and allow slower rates of travel speed to achieve deeper penetration. When vertical welding, angle B (see HOLDING THE TORCH) is usually always kept at zero, but angle A will generally range from 45 to 60 degrees to provide better puddle control.

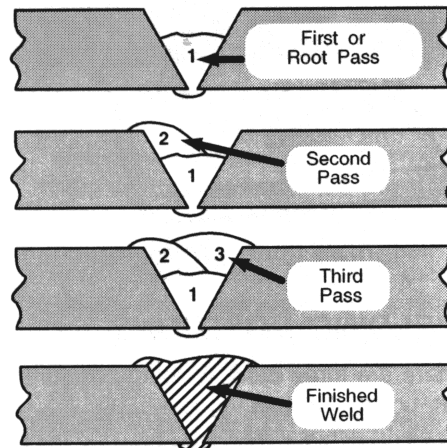
OVERHEAD POSITION Is the most difficult welding position. Angle A (see HOLDING THE TORCH) should be maintained at 60 degrees. Maintaining this angle will reduce the chances of molten metal

falling into the nozzle. Angle B should be held at zero degrees so that the wire is aiming directly into the weld joint. If you experience excessive dripping of the weld puddle, select a lower heat setting. Also, the weave bead tends to work better than the stringer.



#### 8.4 Multiple pass welding

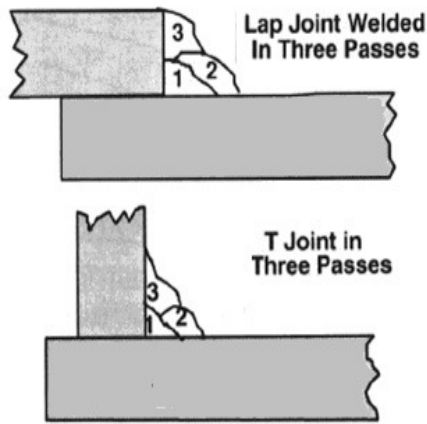
**Butt Weld Joints** When butt welding thicker materials, you will need to prepare the edges of the material to be joined by grinding a bevel on the edge of one or both pieces of the metal being joined. When this is done, a “V” is created between the two pieces of metal that will have to be welded closed. In most cases more than one pass or bead will need to be laid into the joint to close the “V”. Laying more than one bead into the same weld joint is known as a multiple-pass weld. The illustrations in following figure show the sequence for laying multiple pass beads into a single “V” butt joint.



**NOTE:**

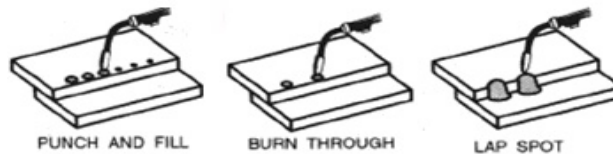
WHEN USING SELF-SHIELDING FLUX-CORE WIRE it is very important to thoroughly chip and brush the slag off each completed weld bead before making another pass or the next pass will be of poor quality.

**Fillet Weld Joints.** Most fillet weld joints, on metals of moderate to heavy thickness, will require multiple pass welds to produce strong joint. The following figure will show the sequence of laying multiple pass beads into a T fillet joint and a lap fillet joint.



### 8.5 Spot welding

There are three methods of spot welding: Burn-Through, Punch and Fill, and Lap. Each has advantages and disadvantages depending on the specific application as well as personal preference.



1. The BURN-THROUGH METHOD welds two overlapped pieces of metal together by burning through the top piece and into the bottom piece. With the burn-through method, larger wire diameters tend to work better than smaller diameters. Wire diameters that tend to work best, with the burn-through method are 0.035 inch self-shielding flux-core wire. Do not use 0.030 inch self-shielding flux core wires when using the burn-through method unless the metal is VERY thin or excessive filler metal build-up and minimal penetration is acceptable. Always select the HIGH heat setting with the burn-through method and tune in the wire speed prior to making a spot weld.

2. The PUNCH AND FILL METHOD produces a weld with the most finished appearance of the three spot weld methods. In this method, a hole is punched or drilled into the top piece of metal and the arc is directed through the hole to penetrate into the bottom piece. The puddle is allowed to fill up the hole leaving a spot weld that is smooth and flush with the surface of the top piece. Select the wire diameter, heat setting, and tune in the wire speed as if you were welding the same thickness material with a continuous bead.

3. The LAP SPOT METHOD directs the welding arc to penetrate the bottom and top pieces, at the same time, right along each side of the lap joint seam. Select the wire diameter, heat setting, and tune in the wire speed as if you were welding the same thickness material with a continuous bead.



## 8.6 SPOT WELDING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Select the wire diameter and heat setting recommended above for the method of spot welding you intend to use.
2. Tune in the wire speed as if you were going to make a continuous weld.
3. Hold the nozzle piece completely perpendicular to and about 1/4 inch off the work piece.
4. Pull the trigger on the torch and release it when it appears that the desired penetration has been achieved.
5. Make practice spot welds on scrap metal, varying the length of time you hold the trigger, until a desired spot weld is made.
6. Make spot welds on the actual work piece at desired locations.

## DC STICK OPERATION

### **▲ WARNING**

**High voltage danger from power source! Consult a qualified electrician for proper installation of receptacle at the power source. This welder must be grounded while in use to protect the operator from electrical shock. If you are not sure if your outlet is properly grounded, have it checked by a qualified electrician. Do not cut off the grounding prong or alter the plug in any way and do not use any adapter between the welder's power cord and the power source receptacle. Make sure the POWER switch is OFF then connect your welder's power cord to a properly grounded 230 VAC, 60 HZ, single phase, 50 amp power source.**

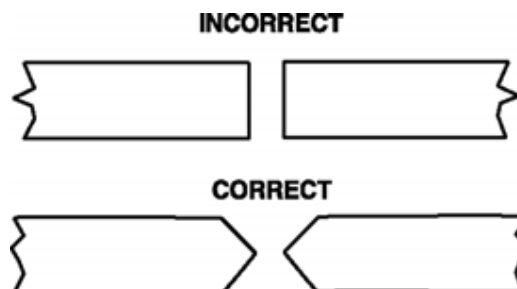
### 1. SETTING UP THE WORK PIECE

#### 1.1 Welding positions

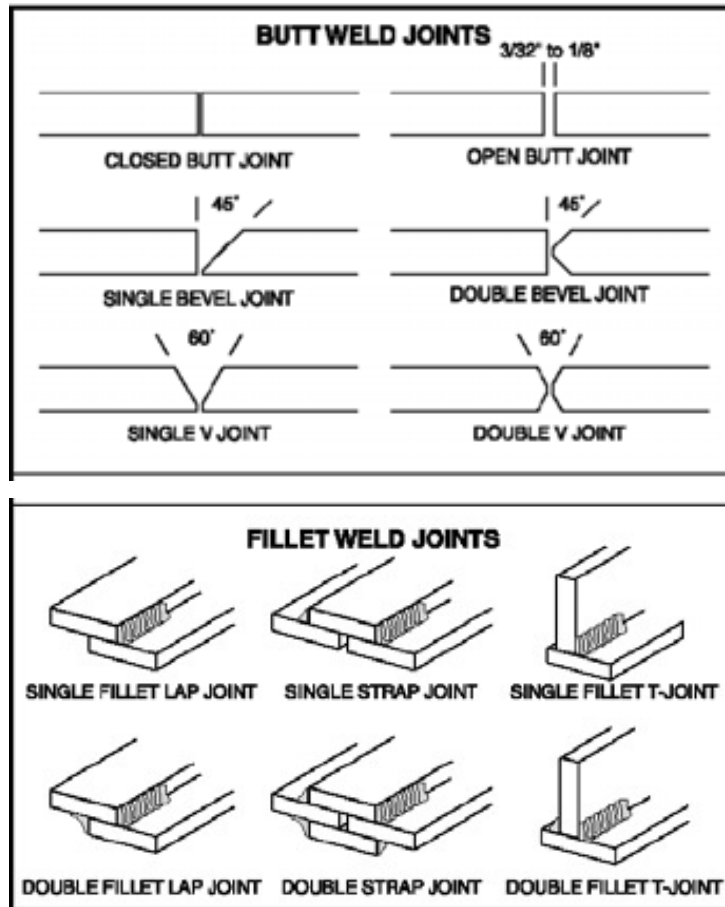
There are two basic positions, for welding: Flat and Horizontal. Flat welding is generally easier, faster, and allows for better penetration. If possible, the work piece should be positioned so that the bead will run on a flat surface.

#### 1.2 Preparing the Joint

Before welding, the surface of work piece needs to be free of dirt, rust, scale, oil or paint or it will create brittle and porous welds. If the base metal pieces to be joined are thick or heavy, it may be necessary to bevel the edges with a metal grinder, the correct bevel should be around 60 degree. See following picture:



Based on different welding position, there are different welding joint, see following images for more information.



## 2. GROUND CLAMP CONNECTION

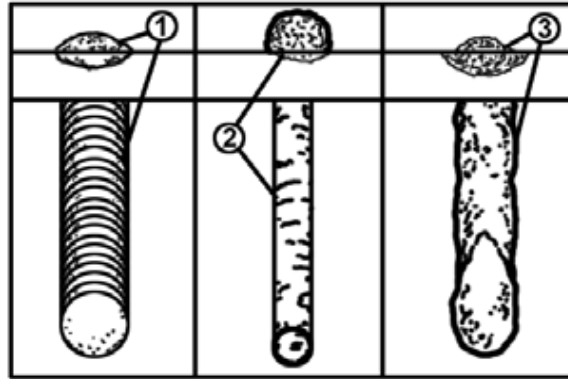
Clear any dirt, rust, scale, oil or paint on the ground clamp. Make certain you have a good solid ground connection. A poor connection at the ground clamp will waste power and heat. Make sure the ground clamp touches the metal.

## 3. ELECTRODE

The welding electrode is a rod coated with a layer of flux. When welding, electrical current flows between the electrode (rod) and the grounded metal work piece. The intense heat of the arc between the rod and the grounded metal melts the electrode and the flux.

## 4. SELECTING THE PROPER ELECTRODE

There is no golden rule that determine the exact rod or heat setting required for every situation. The type and thickness of metal and the position of the work piece determine the electrode type and the amount of heat needed in the welding process. Heavier and thicker metals required more amperage. It is best to practice your welds on scrap metal which matches the metal you intend to work with to determine correct heat setting and electrode choice. See the following helpful trouble shooting tips to determine if you are using a correct electrode.



4.1. When proper rod is used:

4.1.a. The bead will lay smoothly over the work without ragged edges

4.1.b. The base metal puddle will be as deep as the bead that rises above it

4.1.c. The welding operation will make a crackling sound similar to the sound of eggs frying

4.2. When a rod too small is used;

4.2. a. The bead will be high and irregular

4.2. b. The arc will be difficult to maintain

4.3. When the rod is too large

4.3. a. The arc will burn through light metals

4.3. b. The bead will undercut the work

4.3. c. The bead will be flat and porous

4.3. d. Rod may be freeze or stick to work piece

**Note:** Rate of travel over the work also affects the weld. To ensure proper penetration and enough deposit of rod, the arc must be moved slowly and evenly along the weld seam.

## 5. SETTING THE AMPERAGE CONTROL

The welder has an infinite current control. It is capable of welding with electrodes up to 3/32" diameter. There is no golden rule that determines the exact amperage required for every situation. It is best to practice your welds on scrap metal which matches the metals you intend to work with to determine correct setting for your job. The electrode type and the thickness of the work piece metal determine the amount of heat needed in the welding process. Heavier and thicker metals require more voltage (amperage), whereas lighter and thinner metals require less voltage (amperage). Consult the welding electrode packaging for recommended welding amperage range.

## 6. WELDING TECHNIQUES

The best way to teach yourself how to weld is with short periods of practice at regular intervals. All practice welds should be done on scrap metal that can be discarded. Do not attempt to make any repairs on valuable equipment until you have satisfied yourself that your practice welds are of good appearance and free of slag or gas inclusions.

### 6.1 Holding the electrode

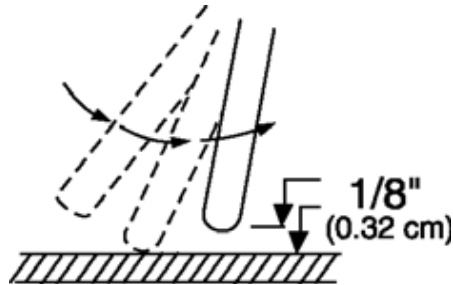
The best way to grip the electrode holder is the way that feels most comfortable to you. Position the Electrode to the work piece when striking the initial arc it may be necessary to hold the electrode perpendicular to the work piece. Once the arc is started the angle of the electrode in relation to the work piece should be between 10 and 30 degrees. This will allow for good penetration, with minimal spatter.

## 6.2 Striking the arc

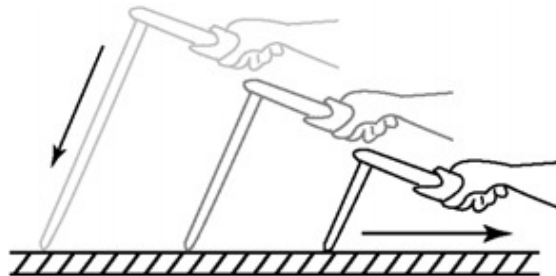
### **▲ WARNING**

**EXPOSURE TO A WELDING ARC IS EXTREMELY HARMFUL TO THE EYES AND SKIN! Prolonged exposure to the welding arc can cause blindness and burns. Never strike an arc or begin welding until you are adequately protected. Wear flame-proof welding gloves, a heavy long sleeved shirt, trousers without cuffs, high topped shoes, and an ANSI approved welding helmet.**

Scratch the work piece with the end of electrode to start arc and then raise it quickly about 1/8 inch gap between the rod and the work piece, see following picture



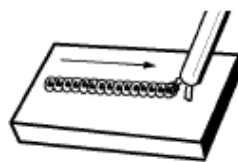
It is important that the gap be maintained during the welding process and it should be neither too wide nor too narrow. If too narrow, the rod will stick to the work piece. If too wide, the arc will be extinguished. It needs much practice to maintain the gap. The beginners may usually get sticker or arc extinguishing. When the rod is stuck to the work piece, gently rock it back and forth to make them separate. If not, a short circuit will occur and it will break the welder. A good arc is accompanied by a crisp, cracking sound. The sound is similar to that made by eggs frying. To lay a weld bead, only 2 movements are required; downward (as the electrode is consumed) and in the direction the weld is to be laid, as in following figure:



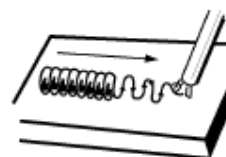
## 6.3 Types of weld bead

The following paragraphs discuss the most commonly used arc welding beads.

The stringer bead Formed by traveling with the electrode in a straight line while keeping the electrode centered over the weld joint.



Stringer Bead



Weave Bead

The weave bead Used when you want to deposit metal over a wider space than would be possible with a stringer bead. It is made by weaving from side to side while moving with the electrode. It is best to hesitate momentarily at each side before weaving back the other way.

#### 6.4 Welding position

Flat position It is easiest of the welding positions and is most commonly used. It is best if you can weld in the flat position if at all possible as good results are easier to achieve.



Flat Position

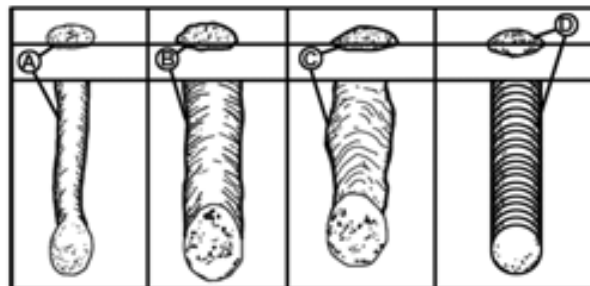


Horizontal Position

The horizontal position it is performed very much the same as the flat weld except that the angle is different such that the electrode, and therefore the arc force, is directed more toward the metal above the weld joint. This more direct angle helps prevent the weld puddle from running downward while still allowing slow enough travel speed to achieve good penetration. A good starting point for your electrode angle is about 30 degrees DOWN from being perpendicular to the work piece.

#### 6.5 Judge the good weld bead

When the trick of establishing and holding an arc has been learned, the next step is learning how to run a good bead. The first attempts in practice will probably fall short of acceptable weld beads. Too long of an arc will be held or the travel speed will vary from slow to fast (see following)



- A. Weld speed is too fast.
- B. Weld speed is too slow.
- C. Arc is too long.
- D. Ideal weld.

A solid weld bead requires that the electrode be moved slowly and steadily along the weld seam. Moving the electrode rapidly or erratically will prevent proper fusion or create a lumpy, uneven bead.

#### **▲ WARNING**

**ELECTRIC SHOCK CAN KILL! To prevent ELECTRIC SHOCK, do not perform any welding while standing, kneeling, or lying directly on the grounded work piece.**

#### 6.6 Finish the bead

As the coating on the outside of the electrode burns off, it forms an envelope of protective gases around the weld. This prevents air from reaching the molten metal and creating an undesirable chemical reaction. The burning coating, however, forms slag. The slag formation appears as an

accumulation of dirty metal scale on the finished weld. Slag should be removed by using a chipping hammer.

**▲ WARNING**

**PEENING THE SLAG FROM A WELD JOINT CAUSES SMALL CHIPS OF METAL TO FLY THROUGH THE AIR! Metallic chips flying through the air can cause eye injury or injury to other parts of the head, hands or exposed portions of the body. Wear goggles or safety glasses with side shields and protect the hands and other exposed parts of the body with protective garments, or if possible, work with a shield between the body and the work piece.**

The intense heat produced at the arc sets up strains in the metal joined by welding. Peening the weld not only removes the scale left behind in the welding but relieves the internal strains developed by the heating and cooling process.

## DC TIG OPERATION

**▲ WARNING**

**High voltage danger from power source! Consult a qualified electrician for proper installation of receptacle at the power source. This welder must be grounded while in use to protect the operator from electrical shock. If you are not sure if your outlet is properly grounded, have it checked by a qualified electrician. Do not cut off the grounding prong or alter the plug in any way and do not use any adapter between the welder's power cord and the power source receptacle. Make sure the POWER switch is OFF then connect your welder's power cord to a properly grounded 230 VAC, 60 HZ, single phase, 50 amp power source.**

**▲ WARNING**

**EXPOSURE TO A WELDING ARC IS EXTREMELY HARMFUL TO THE EYES AND SKIN! Prolonged exposure to the welding arc can cause blindness and burns. Never strike an arc or begin welding until you are adequately protected. Wear flame-proof welding gloves, a heavy long sleeved shirt, trousers without cuffs, high topped shoes, and an ANSI approved welding helmet.**

**▲ CAUTION**

Be aware that the TIG torch will be electrically HOT when the Input Power Switch on the welder is turned on.

1. Remove the ground cable and the electrode holder from the weld output connections. Install the ground cable to the Positive (+) weld output connection.
2. Secure the ground clamp to the work piece
3. Connect a regulator to a bottle of ARGON gas. Then connect the gas connection from the TIG torch to the regulator.
4. Connect the TIG torch weld cable to the Negative (-) weld output connection.
5. Set desired amperage on the amperage control knob on the front panel of the welder.
6. Turn on the input power switch on the welder.
7. Turn on the regulator on the bottle of shielding gas and adjust the regulator to approximately 20 CFH. Then open the shielding gas valve on the torch to start the flow of shielding gas.

8. Follow these steps for striking an arc while TIG welding.

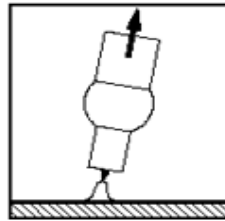
8.1 Open the shielding gas valve on the torch handle to begin gas flow.

8.2 Rest the TIG torch nozzle on the work piece taking care to not touch the installed tungsten electrode.



8.3 Twist the torch to make contact between the work piece and the tungsten.

8.4 Lift torch away from the work piece about 1/8 inch.



8.4 Move down the joint to be welded by pushing the torch.

8.5 Insert filler metal in the leading edge of the weld puddle as needed.

## MAINTENANCE

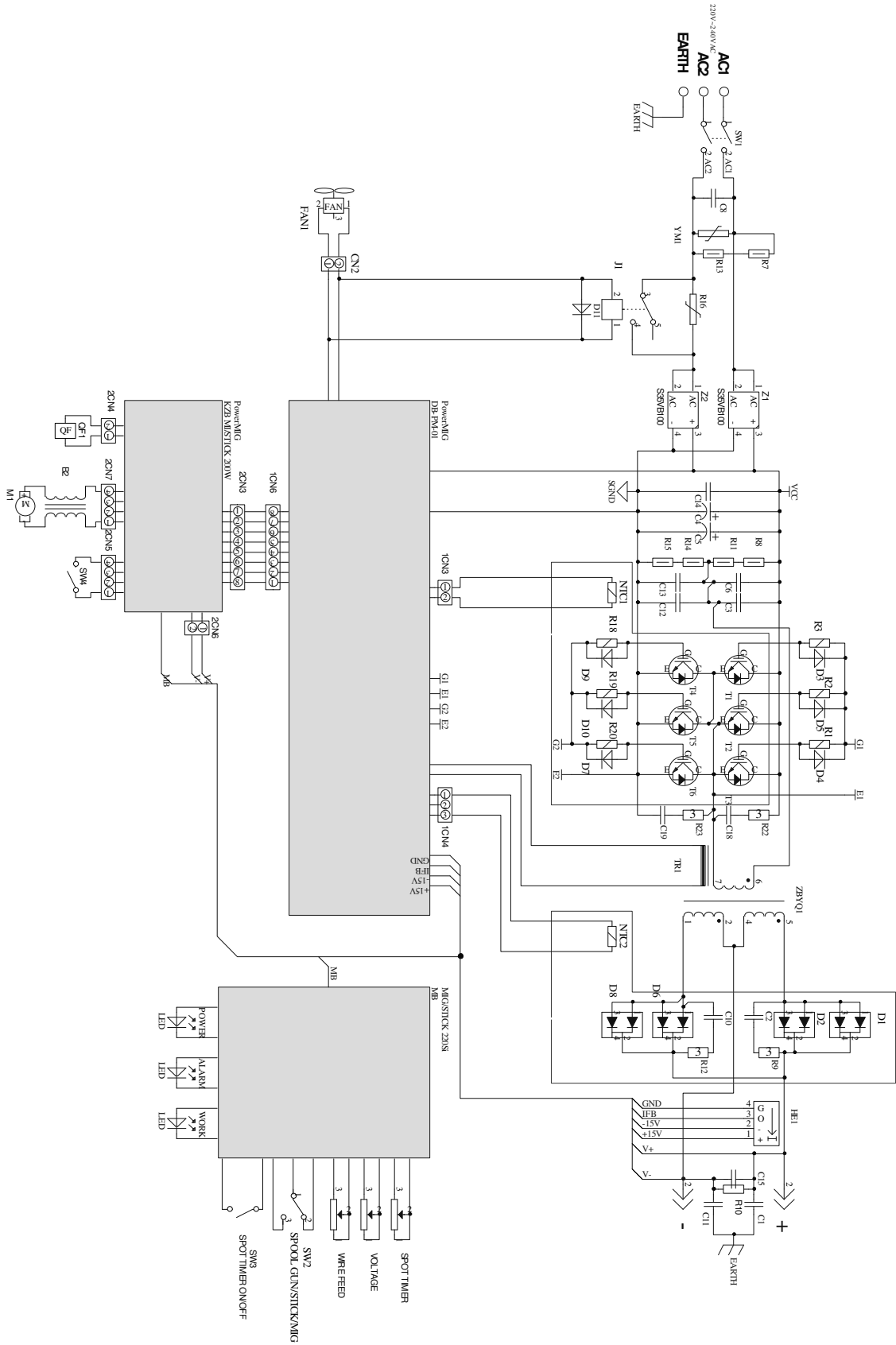
- **Maintain your welder.** It is recommended that the general condition of any welder be examined before it is used. Keep your welder in good repair by adopting a program of conscientious repair and maintenance. Have necessary repairs made by qualified service personnel.
- Periodically clean dust, dirt, grease, etc. from your welder.
- Every six months, or as necessary, remove the cover panel from the welder and air-blow any dust and dirt that may have accumulated inside the welder.
- Replace power cord, ground cable, ground clamp, or electrode assembly when damaged or worn.

# TROUBLESHOOTING

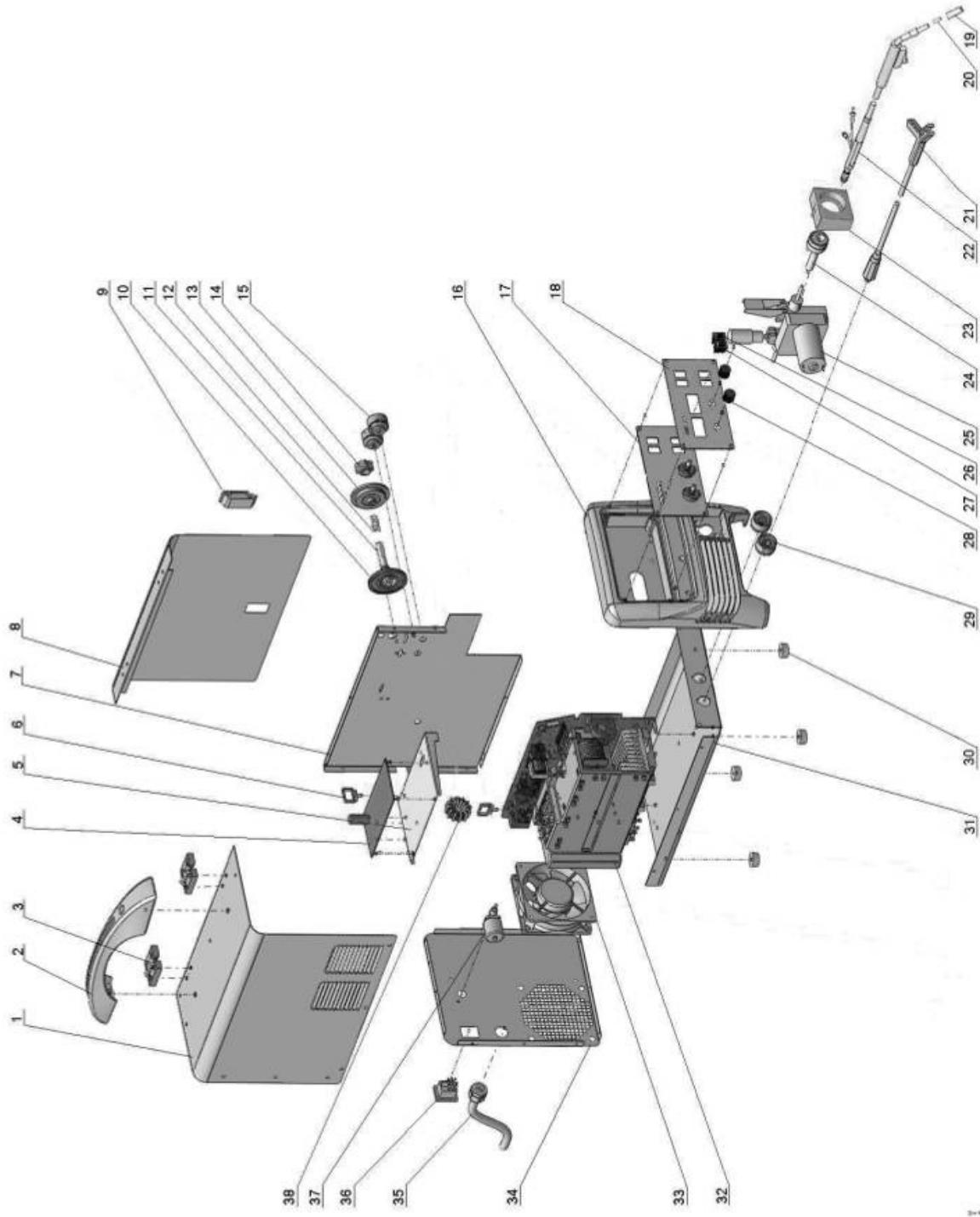
| SYMPTOM  | POSSIBLE CAUSE   | CORRECTIVE ACTION   |
|--|--|---|
| Unit Does Not Power Up   | Unit Is Not Plugged In   | Plug In Unit  |
|  | Input Power Circuit Breaker Not On   | Reset Input Power Circuit Breaker   |
|  | The Main Power Switch Is Not Working   | Replace Main Power Switch   |
| Protection Indicator Is On   | The internal temperature is too high.  | Leave power on and let the fan cool the unit. Output will continue when the unit has cooled.                    |
|  | Input Power Voltage is Too High or Too Low.  | Meter Input Power Voltage. This unit must be used with input voltage that ranges from 230V AC plus or minus 15% |
|  | Cooling Fan Is Damaged   | Replace the cooling fan.  |
| Wire Drive Motor Does Not Turn                                     | Wire Feed Speed Control at Zero  | Increase Wire Feed Speed Control  |
|  | Trigger Is Not Mashed  | Wire Will Feed Only When Trigger Is Mashed  |
|  | Wire Drive Motor Is Damaged  | Replace Wire Drive Motor  |
|  | Feed Roller Is Not Correctly Installed   | See Installation section to correctly install the drive roller.   |
| Wire Feeds Inconsistently  | Torch Liner is plugged   | Clear or replace torch liner  |
|  | Wire Diameter may vary on spool of wire causing the wire to catch in the contact tip.  | Increase the contact tip one size.  |
|  | Too Much or Too Little Wire Tension  | See Installing The Wire Section   |
|  | Too Much or Too Little Drive Roll Tension  | See Setting Drive Roll Tension Section  |
|  | Drive Roll is Worn   | Replace Drive Roll  |
| Can Not Create An Arc  | Work Piece is Painted Or Rusty   | Remove All Paint And Rust   |
|  | Ground Clamp Is Connected Where There Is Paint Or Rust                                 | Remove All Paint And Rust So Ground Clamp Is Connected To Bare Metal  |
|  | Ground Clamp Is Not Electrically Connected To The Work Piece                           | Make Certain The Ground Clamp Is Connected To The Work Piece  |
|  | Trigger Is Not Mashed  | This Unit Is Not Electrically Hot Until You Mash The Torch Trigger  |
|  | Stick or TIG Welding and Machine is set for MIG welding                                | Make certain the SPOOL GUN/MIG TORCH/STICK WELDING selector switch is in the STICK position.                    |
| Welding Arc is unstable, excessive spatter.                        | The contact tip is too large.  | Make certain the correct contact tip is installed.  |
|  | Torch Liner is plugged   | Clear or replace torch liner  |
|  | No Shielding Gas   | Connect Shielding Gas Supply And Turn Shielding Gas On.   |
|  | MIG torch is not correctly installed and shielding gas is not transferring to the arc. | Remove And Reconnect The MIG torch To Make Certain It Is Completely Installed Into The MIG Connector.           |
|  | Wire Speed Setting Is Incorrect.   | Refer To The Label Inside The Wire Compartment Door For Wire Speed Setting Recommendations.                     |
|  | Voltage Setting Is Incorrect.  | Refer To The Label Inside The Wire Compartment Door For Voltage Setting Recommendations.                        |
| <b>For Assistance, Contact Metal Man Work Gear at 888-762-4045</b> |  |   |



# MAIN CIRCUIT CHART



# DIAGRAM & PARTS LIST



| Reference # | Description                       | Part Number    | Qty. |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------|
| 1           | Enclosure                         | 1.1.01.01.0399 | 1    |
| 2           | Handle                            | 2.05.08.115    | 1    |
| 3           | Plastic hinge                     | 2.05.17.012    | 2    |
| 4           | Control board                     | 1.1.05.02.0208 | 1    |
| 5           | PCB support plate                 | 1.1.01.05.2848 | 1    |
| 6           | Cable sleeve                      | 2.20.05.416    | 1    |
| 7           | Vertical board                    | 1.1.02.01.8701 | 1    |
| 8           | Right panel                       | 1.1.01.02.8679 | 1    |
| 9           | Wire feeder lock                  | 2.08.07.803    | 1    |
| 10          | Wire spool base cap               | 2.05.05.306    | 1    |
| 11          | Wire spool bolt                   | 2.05.05.308    | 1    |
| 12          | Spool shaft spring                | 2.06.29.037    | 1    |
| 13          | Wire spool base                   | 2.05.05.305    | 1    |
| 14          | Wire spool adjusting screw nut    | 2.05.05.307    | 1    |
| 15          | Connection pole insulation sleeve | 1.1.02.01.8022 | 2    |
| 16          | Front panel                       | 1.1.01.03.1150 | 1    |
| 17          | Front panel control board         | 1.1.05.07.0114 | 1    |
| 18          | Front panel support board         | 1.1.01.05.3044 | 1    |
| 19          | Nozzle                            | 2.20.04.501    | 1    |
| 20          | Tip                               | 2.30.08.188    | 1    |
| 21          | Ground Cable                      | 1.2.08.02.0471 | 1    |
| 22          | MIG Torch                         | 1.2.08.04.0120 | 1    |
| 23          | MIG Block Cover                   | 2.05.05.051    | 1    |
| 24          | Torch socket wires                | 1.2.07.02.3220 | 1    |
| 25          | Wire feeder                       | 2.20.09.709    | 1    |
| 26          | Spot welding setting switch       | 2.03.30.765    | 1    |
| 27          | Welding model change-over switch  | 2.03.40.320    | 1    |
| 28          | Potentiometer knob                | 2.07.11.058    | 3    |
| 29          | Quick Connect Socket              | 2.07.57.967    | 2    |
| 30          | Feet                              | 2.05.05.999    | 4    |
| 31          | Bottom panel                      | 1.1.01.04.1293 | 1    |
| 32          | Main control PCB board            | 1.1.05.02.0207 | 1    |
| 33          | Fan                               | 1.2.07.02.3812 | 1    |
| 34          | Back panel                        | 1.1.01.03.1610 | 1    |
| 35          | Input cable                       | 1.2.07.01.2885 | 1    |
| 36          | ON-OFF switch                     | 2.07.80.001    | 1    |
| 37          | Gas valve                         | 1.2.07.02.3781 | 1    |
| 38          | Wire feeder cable                 | 2.03.40.324    | 1    |

For replacement parts or technical questions, please contact our welder help line at  
**1-888-762-4045.**



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