



EZITIG 180

MULTI-PROCESS TIG WELDER

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



230V 50HZ
SINGLE
PHASE



IGBT
INVERTER
TECHNOLOGY



DIRECT
CURRENT
OUTPUT



SPIKE/
GENERATOR
SAFE



INTELLIGENT
PROTECTION
SYSTEM



IP23 CORROSION
& SALT SPRAY
RESISTANT



CONSTANT
CURRENT



EZITIG 180

Congratulations on your new Strata product!

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Contents

Know Your Machine.....	5
Quick Start Guide.....	6
Available Parts & Accessories.....	7
3 Pin Remote Plug Connection.....	8
Wiring Diagram.....	9
Care & Maintenance.....	10
Electrodes.....	10
Effects of MMA Welding Various Metals.....	11
Basic MMA Welding Guide.....	12
MMA Welding Techniques.....	13
Other Knowledge & Resources.....	16
MMA Troubleshooting.....	17
TIG Welding Guide.....	18
TIG Troubleshooting.....	20
Safety.....	21
Warranty.....	27



MULTI-PROCESS TIG WELDER

• EZITIG 180 •

The EZITIG 180 is a powerful, extremely portable and easy to use TIG & MMA (Stick) unit. Extreme stress tested to 440V from the factory with IP23 moisture and salt spray protection, the EZITIG 180 has protection against the most harshest environments. Featuring the HF Start and 180A DC current, it is ideal for mild and stainless steel work such as wine vats, maintenance roll cages and industrial TIG work.



- IGBT Inverter technology for smooth & stable welding output and increased reliability
- Microprocessor control system for superior & dynamic arc characteristics
- Lightweight & compact design, ideal for portable applications
- Extreme stress tested in production up to 440V for rugged reliability
- Strong environmental protection for protection against moisture, salt spray and corrosion
- Automatic arc force, hot start & anti stick control for greater control and ease of use when MMA welding
- HF TIG arc ignition system for contamination free and easy arc starting
- 2T/4t trigger control
- Digital display meter for accurate setting & feedback of welding output
- High quality & over specified electronic components for durability & reliability
- Quick connect inlet gas fitting for ease of use and changing bottles between machines.



DIMENSIONS:	WEIGHT:	INPUT POWER SUPPLY:	MAX. INPUT CURRENT:	GENERATOR CAPACITY:	CURRENT OUTPUT:	MMA O/C VOLTAGE:	DUTY CYCLE:	STANDARDS:	MAX WELD THICKNESS:
410 x 146 x 278mm	5.5kg	230V AC 15A 50Hz	40A	9.8KVA	10-180A	74V	60% @125A	EN60974-1:2012	8mm



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SINGLE
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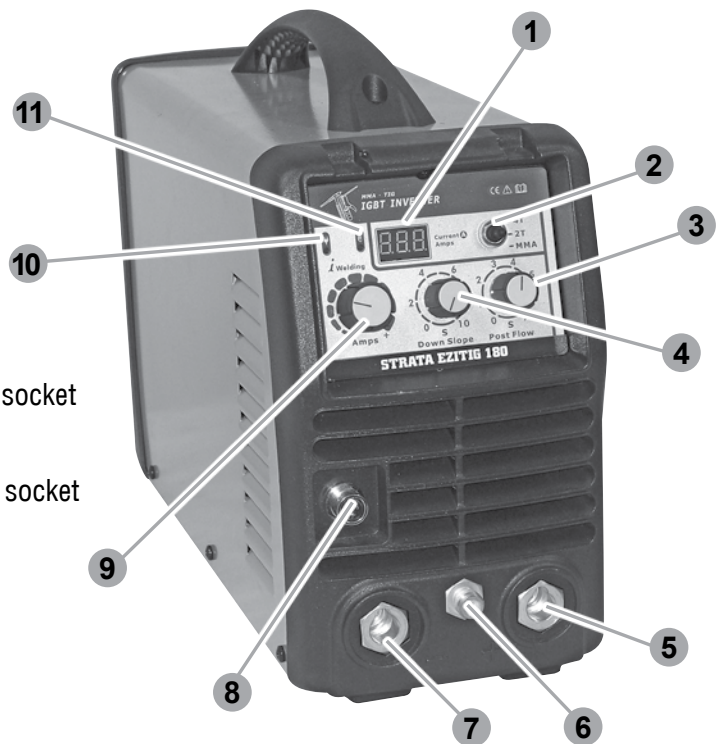


EZITIG 180

Know Your Machine

*Denotes more detailed explanation of function to follow.

1. Digital current display meter
2. Welding output mode switch. Sets power source in TIG 2T, TIG 4T or MMA mode*
3. TIG post gas flow control knob*
4. Down slope control knob*
5. Positive (+) welding power output connection socket
6. TIG torch gas connector
7. Negative (-) welding power output connection socket
8. TIG torch remote connection socket
9. Welding current control knob
10. Power Indicator. Lights when input power connected and machine switched on
11. Error/ Overload Indicator*



Further Controls Explained

Overload/ Error Indicator

Lights when over voltage, over current or electrical overheating (due to exceeding duty cycle) is detected and protection is activated. When protection is activated, welding output will be disabled until the safety system senses the overload has reduced sufficiently and indicator lamp goes out. May also trigger if machine experiences an internal power circuit failure.

TIG 2T/4T

In 2T mode the trigger is pulled and held on to activate the welding circuit, when the trigger is released, the welding circuit stops. 4T is known as 'latching' mode. The trigger is pulled once and released to activate the welding circuit, pulled and released again to stop the welding circuit. This function is useful for longer welds as the trigger is not required to be held on continuously.

Post Flow

Controls the period of time the shielding gas continues to flow for after the arc is stopped. This protects the weld area and torch tungsten from contamination

while it is still hot enough to react with atmospheric gases, after the weld is finished.

Down Slope

When the trigger is released, the welding current will reduce gradually over the time selected down to 0. This allows the operator to complete the weld without leaving a 'crater' at the end of the weld pool.

Tips & Tricks

Duty Cycle Rating

Welding duty cycle is the percentage of actual welding time that can occur in a ten minute cycle. E.g. 20% at 160 amps - this means the welder can weld at 160 amps for 2 minutes and then the unit will need to be rested for 8 minutes.

All duty cycle ratings are based on an ambient air temperature of 40°C with 50% humidity, which is the international standard for such a rating. In an environment with temperatures exceeding 40°C, the duty cycle will be less than stated. In ambient temperature less than 40°C, duty cycle performance will be higher.



EZITIG 180

Quick Start Guide - Welder Installation

Electrical Connection

The EZITIG 180 is designed to operate on a 15A 230V AC power supply. If an extension cord must be used, it should be a heavy duty version with a minimum cable core size of 2.5mm². It is recommended to use the Euroquip industrial duty 15A extension lead, part number; 16895.

Operating Environment

Adequate ventilation is required to provide proper cooling for the EZITIG 180. Ensure that the machine is placed on a stable level surface where clean cool air can easily flow through the unit. The EZITIG 180 has electrical components and control circuit boards which may be damaged by excessive dust and dirt, so a clean operating environment is important for reliable product life.

Basic Operation

1. ARC/ MMA Welding Operation

- 1.1 Connect the earth cable quick connector to the negative welding power output socket (7) Connect the earth clamp to the work piece. Contact with the work piece must be firm contact with clean, bare metal, with no corrosion, paint or scale at the contact point.
- 1.2 Insert an electrode into the electrode holder and connect the electrode holder and work lead to the positive welding power output socket (5).

Note: This polarity connection configuration is valid for most GP (General Purpose) MMA electrodes. There are variances to this. If in doubt, check the electrode specifications or consult the electrode manufacturer.

- 1.3 Connect the machine to suitable mains power using the mains input power lead. Switch the mains power switch to 'on' to power up the machine. Set the welding mode switch (2) to 'MMA'.
- 1.4 Select the required output current using the current control knob (9). You are now ready to weld!

2. TIG Operation

Note: TIG operation requires an argon gas supply.

- 2.1 Connect the earth cable quick connector to the positive welding power output socket (5). Connect the earth clamp to the work piece. Contact with the work piece must be firm contact with clean, bare metal, with no corrosion, paint or scale at the contact point.
- 2.2 Insert TIG torch power connection into the negative welding power output socket (7). Connect TIG torch remote plug to remote socket (8) and torch gas connection to the TIG gas outlet (6).
- 2.3 Connect the machine to suitable mains power using the mains input power lead. Switch the mains power switch to 'on' to power up the machine. Select '2T' or '4T' mode using the mode selector switch (2).
- 2.4 Assemble the female gas quick connector to the gas line and to the regulator outlet fitting. Connect the gas regulator to a gas cylinder (not included with machine) and connect the female quick connector to the male gas inlet on the rear of the machine. Ensure all connections are tight. Open gas cylinder valve and adjust regulator, flow should be between 5-10 l/min depending on application. Re-check regulator flow pressure with the torch triggered as static gas flow setting may drop once gas is flowing.
- 2.5 Set the welding current (9), down slope (4) and gas post flow (3) as required. You are now ready to weld!

Please note, the EZITIG 180 is a DC (Direct Current) output welder only. This means that it is unable to TIG weld reactive metals such as Aluminium alloys and Brass (which require AC output). DC TIG output is suitable for steel, stainless steel and copper.

The ADVANCETIG AC/DC series are the models designed for TIG welding Aluminium and its alloys.



EZITIG 180

Available Parts & Accessories

EZITIG 180:			
7370	Pro-Grip 26 Torch X 12.5Ft, Tgc End (Large Dinse) M12 And 3 Pin Hizone Plug	TT16-150	Thoriated Tungsten Electrode 1.6mm (3pk)
		TT24-150	Thoriated Tungsten Electrode 2.4mm (3pk)
AAL3550	Arc Lead 16mm ² Cable, 35-70mm Plug, 4m	TT32-150	Thoriated Tungsten Electrode 3.2mm (3pk)
AEL3550	Earth Lead 16mm ² Cable, 35-70mm Plug, 3m	DCKIT	DC Tig Components Starter Kit - WP17, WP18,
ALS3550	MMA Lead Set 300A 3m Earth + 4m Arc, 1/2" Dinse Connectors	WP26	Suits : XTP200PRO, XMP5000 Suits any TIG Kit sold with MIG or ARC welder
S400EH	400A Screw Type Elect.Holder	TR16MS-70S-6	Mild Steel TIG Rod 1.6mm/ 1kg
S500EC	Strata 500a Earth Clamp	TR24MS-70S-6	Mild Steel TIG Rod 2.4mm/ 1kg
CP3550	Cable Plug - 35-50mm ² - Male	TR32MS-70S-6	Mild Steel TIG Rod 3.2mm/ 1kg
DW3000	Auto Darkening Helmet, Shade 9-13	TR16SS-316	Stainless Steel TIG Rod 1.6mm
DW4000	Auto Darkening Helmet, Shade 9-13 with Grinding Visor	TR24SS-316	Stainless Steel TIG Rod 2.4mm
		TR32SS-316	Stainless Steel Tig Rod 3.2mm
GR101AR	Argon Twin Gauge Regulator	ETCPH4825	Overcord R92 2.5mm Electrodes (350mm)
GR101ARFL	Argon Gas Regulator c/w Flow Meter	ETCPH4832	Overcord R92 3.2mm Electrodes (350mm)
GR101AR-2FL	Argon Regulator c/w Twin Flow Meter	ETCPH4840	Overcord R92 4.0mm Electrodes (350mm)
16895	15m H/D 15A Extension Lead (3x2.5mm ² wiring)	ETCPH6825	Overcord 2.5mm Electrodes (350mm)
TBC57Y02	Long Black Cap	ETCPH6832	Overcord 3.2mm Electrodes (350mm)
TC10N23	Collet 1/16 (1.6mm) (2 pk)	ETCPH6840	Overcord 4.0mm Electrodes (350mm)
TC10N24	Collet 3/32 (2.4mm) (2 pk)	ETCPH7725	Supercito 2.5mm Electrodes (350mm)
TC10N25	Collet 1/8 3.2mm (Pkt 2)	ETCPH7732	Supercito 3.2mm Electrodes (450mm)
TCB10N31	Collet Body 1/16 (1.6mm) (2pk)	ETCPH7740	Supercito 4.0mm Electrodes (450mm)
TCB10N32	Collet Body 3/32 (2.4mm) (2pk)	ETCPH56S25	Tenax 56S 2.5mm Electrodes (350mm)
TCB10N28	Collet Body 1/8 (3.2mm) (2 pk)	ETCPH56S32	Tenax 56S 3.2mm Electrodes (350mm)
TCC10N48	Std. Ceramic Cup 3/8 bore #6 (2pk)	ETCPH56S40	Tenax 56S 4.0mm Electrodes (450mm)
TCC10N47	Std. Ceramic Cup 7/16 bore #7 (2pk)	PDL15	Plug, 3 Pin 15A 250V Straight
TCC10N46	Std. Ceramic Cup 1/2 bore #8 (2pk)	17844	Gas Inlet QC
TCC10N45	Std. Ceramic Cup 5/8 bore #10 (2pk)	17845	3 Pin Strata EziTig 180 Remote Plug

These accessories listed are available from your Strata Supplier. Refer to the Strata Catalogue, your Strata Supplier or look online at www.strata.co.nz for other accessories and consumables available.

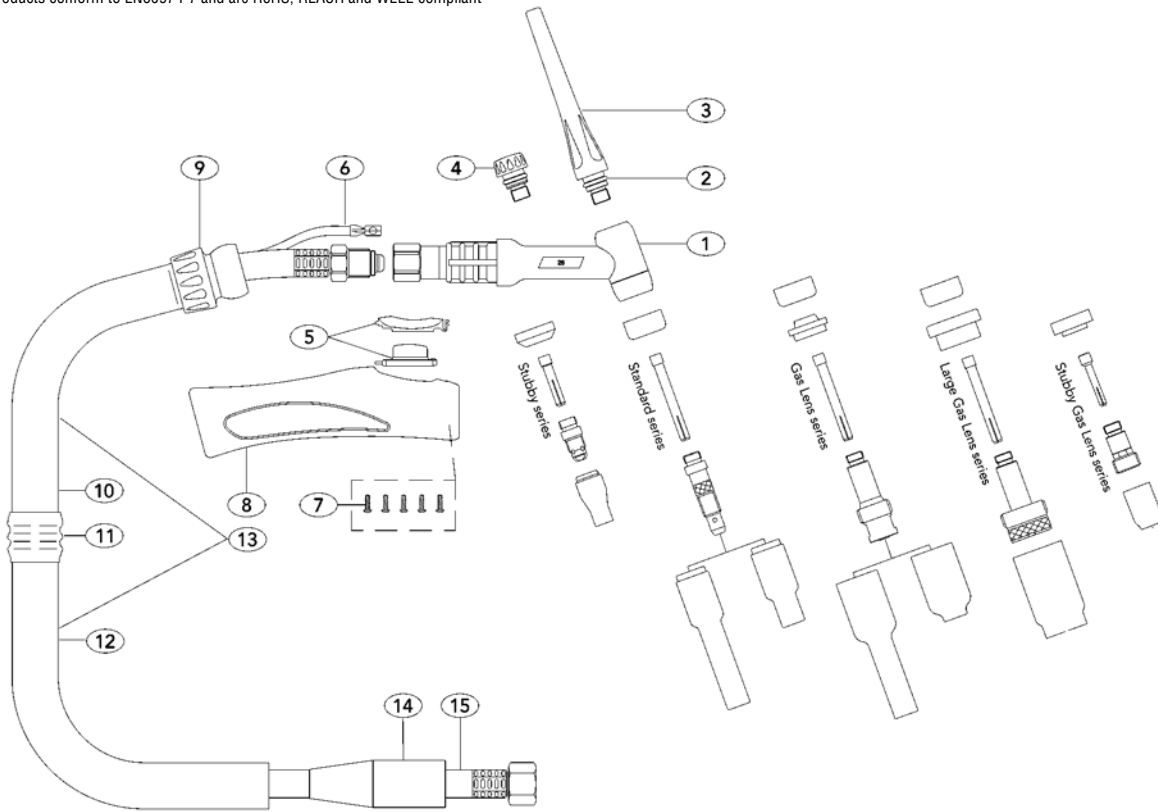


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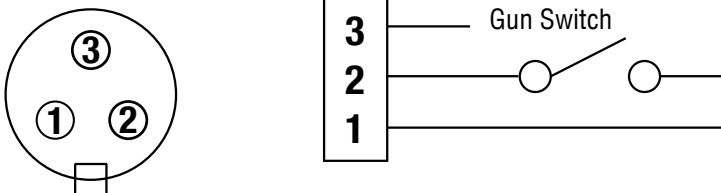
Suregrip™ Series WP26 Torch Parts

3.	TCB57Y02	Back Cap Long
4.	TCB57Y04	Back Cap Short
5.	TER1MS	Momentary Kit
6.	UERSWL8	Trigger Lead 25ft
8.	TERH200	Large Ergo Tig Handle
9.	UERKJ200	Large Knuckle Joint
11.	UERJK200	Jointing Repair Kit
13.	UERC0200-40	Sheath x 12.5ft Inc Leather Cover
	UERC0200-80	Sheath x 25ft Inc Leather Cover
15.	46V28	Power Cable x 12.5ft Rubber
	46V30	Power Cable x 25ft Rubber

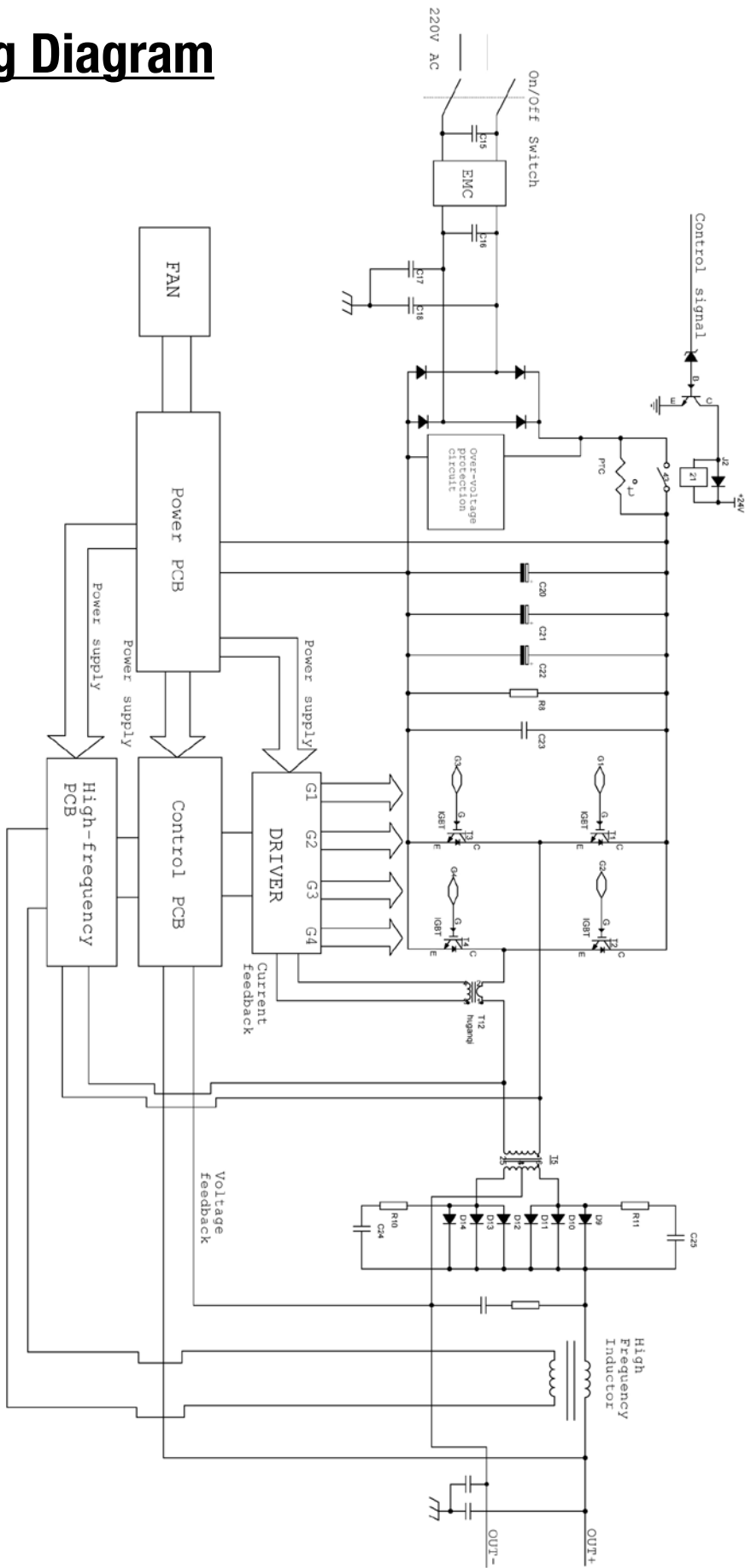
All products conform to EN60974-7 and are RoHS, REACH and WEEE compliant



3 Pin Remote Plug Connection



Wiring Diagram





Care & Maintenance

Keep your Welding Machine in Top Condition

The EZITIG 180 does not require any special maintenance, however the user should take care of the machine as follows:

- Regularly clean the ventilation slots.
- Keep the casing clean.
- Check all cables before use.
- Check electrode holders, work lead/clamps and welding torches before use.
- Replace worn electrode holders and earth clamps, which do not provide a good connection.
- Replace worn consumable parts in a timely manner.
- Use a soft cloth or brush to clean electrical components.
- Do not use liquid cleaning products, water or especially solvents.
- Do not use compressed air to clean electrical components as this can force dirt and dust further into components, causing electrical short circuits.
- Check for damaged parts. Do not use the welder with damaged parts.
- A damaged welder must be carefully checked by a qualified person to determine that it will operate properly. Check for breakage of parts, mountings and other conditions that may affect its operation. An authorised service centre should properly repair a damaged part. Have your welder repaired by an expert.

This appliance is manufactured in accordance with relevant safety standards. Only experts must carry

out repairing of electrical appliances, otherwise considerable danger for the user may result. Use only genuine replacement parts. Do not use modified or non-genuine parts.

Storing the Welder

When not in use the welder should be stored in the dry and frost-free environment.



WARNING! Before performing cleaning/maintenance, replacing cables / connections, make sure the welding machine is switched off and disconnected from the power supply.

Electrodes



Size of Electrodes

The electrode size is determined by the thickness of metals being joined and can also be governed by the type of welding machine available. Small welding machines will only provide current (amperage) to run smaller sized electrodes.

For thin sections, it is necessary to use smaller electrodes otherwise the arc may burn holes through the job. A little practice will soon establish the most suitable electrode for a given application.

Storage of Electrodes

Always store electrodes in a dry place and in their original containers.

Electrode Polarity

Electrodes are generally connected to the electrode holder with the electrode holder connected positive polarity.

The work lead is connected to the negative polarity and is connected to the work piece. If in doubt consult the electrode data sheet.



Effects of MMA Welding Various Materials

High Tensile and Alloy Steels

The two most prominent effects of welding these steels are the formation of a hardened zone in the weld area, and, if suitable precautions are not taken, the occurrence in this zone of under-bead cracks. Hardened zone and underbead cracks in the weld area may be reduced by using the correct electrodes, pre-heating, using higher current settings, using larger electrode sizes, short runs for larger electrode deposits or tempering in a furnace.

Manganese Steels

The effect on manganese steel of slow cooling from high temperatures causes embrittlement. For this reason it is absolutely essential to keep manganese steel cool during welding by quenching after each weld or skip welding to distribute the heat.

Cast Iron

Most types of cast iron, except white iron, are weldable. White iron, because of its extreme brittleness, generally cracks when attempts are made to weld it. Trouble may also be experienced when welding white-heart malleable, due to the porosity caused by gas held in this type of iron.

Copper and Alloys

The most important factor is the high rate of heat conductivity of copper, making pre-heating of heavy sections necessary to give proper fusion of weld and base metal.

Types of Electrodes

ARC Welding electrodes are classified into a number of groups depending on their applications. There are a great number of electrodes used for specialised industrial purposes which are not of particular interest for everyday general work. These include some low hydrogen types for high tensile steel, cellulose types for welding large diameter pipes, etc. The range of electrodes dealt with in this publication will cover the vast majority of applications likely to be encountered; are all easy to use.

Electrodes for joining different metals

MILD STEEL :

E6011 - This electrode is used for all-position welding or for welding on rusty, dirty, less-than- new metal. It has a deep, penetrating arc and is often the first choice for repair or maintenance work.

E6013 - This all-position electrode is used for welding clean, new sheet metal. Its soft arc has minimal spatter, moderate penetration and an easy-to-clean slag.

E7014 - All positional, ease to use electrode for use on thicker steel than E6013. Especially suitable for sheet metal lap joints, fillet welds and general purpose plate welding.

E7018 - A low-hydrogen, all-position electrode used when quality is an issue or for hard-to-weld metals. It has the capability of producing more uniform weld metal, which has better impact properties at low temperatures.

CAST IRON:

ENI-CL - Suitable for joining all cast irons except white cast iron.

STAINLESS STEEL:

E318L-16 - High corrosion resistances. Ideal for dairy work etc.

Basic MMA Welding Guide

<p>Flat Position, Down Hand Butt Weld (Fig 1-11)</p>	
<p>Flat Position, Gravity Fillet Weld (Fig 1-12)</p>	
<p>Horizontal Position, Butt Weld (Fig 1-13)</p>	
<p>Horizontal-Vertical (HV) Position (Fig 1-14)</p>	
<p>Vertical Position, Butt Weld (Fig 1-15)</p>	
<p>Vertical Position, Fillet Weld (Fig 1-16)</p>	
<p>Overhead Position, Butt Weld (Fig 1-17)</p>	
<p>Overhead Position, Fillet Weld (Fig 1-18)</p>	

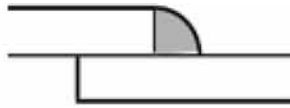
Joint Preparations

In many cases, it will be possible to weld steel sections without any special preparation. For heavier sections and for repair work on castings, etc., it will be necessary to cut or grind an angle between the pieces being joined to ensure proper penetration of the weld metal and to produce sound joints.

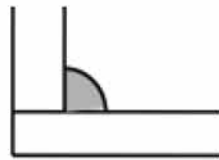
In general, surfaces being welded should be clean and free of rust, scale, dirt, grease, etc. Slag should be removed from oxy-cut surfaces. Typical joint designs are shown in Figure 1-19.

<p>Open Square Butt Joint (Fig 1-19a)</p>	
<p>Gap varies from 1.6mm (1/16") to 4.8mm (3/16") depending on plate thickness</p>	
<p>Single Vee Butt Joint (Fig 1-19b)</p>	<p>Not less than 45°</p>
<p>Single Vee Butt Joint (Fig 1-19c)</p>	<p>Not less than 70°</p> <p>1.6mm (1/16")</p> <p>1.6mm (1/16") max.</p>
<p>Double Vee Butt Joint (Fig 1-19d)</p>	<p>Not less than 70°</p> <p>1.6mm (1/16")</p> <p>1.6mm (1/16") max.</p>

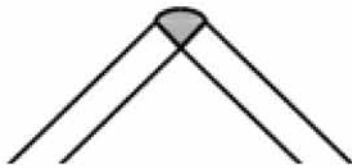
Lap Joint (Fig 1-19e)



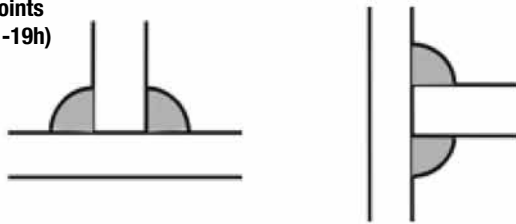
Fillet Joint (Fig 1-19f)



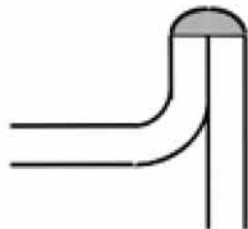
Corner Weld (Fig 1-19g)



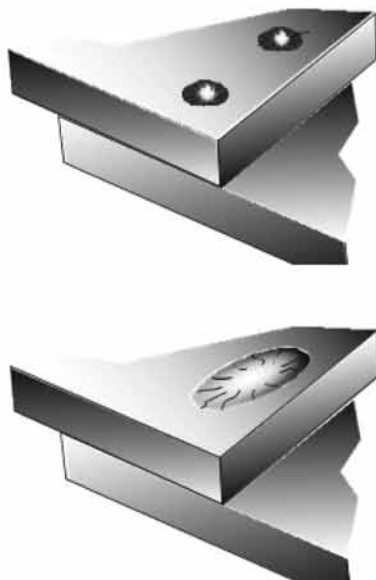
Tee Joints (Fig 1-19h)



Edge Joint (Fig 1-19i)



Plug Welds (Fig 1-19j)



MMA Welding Techniques

A Word for Beginners

For those who have not yet done any welding, the simplest way to commence is to run beads on a piece of scrap plate. Use mild steel plate about 6.0mm thick and a 3.2mm electrode.

Clean any paint, loose scale or grease off the plate and set it firmly on the work bench so that welding can be carried out in the down hand position. Make sure that the Work Lead/Clamp is making good electrical contact with the work, either directly or through the work table. For light gauge material, always clamp the work lead directly to the job, otherwise a poor circuit will probably result.

The Welder

Place yourself in a comfortable position before beginning to weld. Get a seat of suitable height and do as much work as possible sitting down. Don't hold your body tense. A taut attitude of mind and a tensed body will soon make you feel tired. Relax and you will find that the job becomes much easier. You can add much to your peace of mind by wearing a leather apron and gauntlets. You won't be worrying then about being burnt or sparks setting alight to your clothes.

Place the work so that the direction of welding is across, rather than to or from, your body. The electrode holder lead should be clear of any obstruction so that you can move your arm freely along as the electrode burns down. If the lead is slung over your shoulder, it allows greater freedom of movement and takes a lot of weight off your hand. Be sure the insulation on your cable and electrode holder is not faulty; otherwise you are risking an electric shock.

Striking the Arc

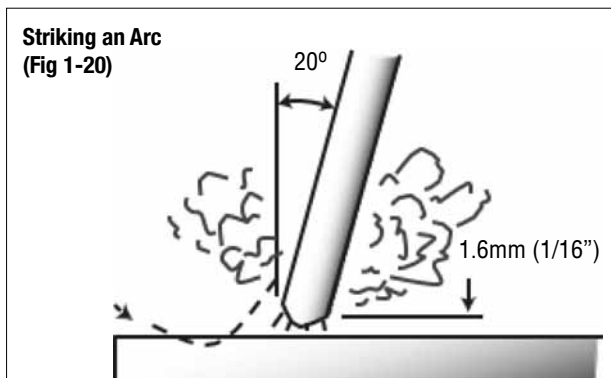
Practice this on a piece of scrap plate before going on to more exacting work. You may at first experience difficulty due to the tip of the electrode "sticking" to the work piece. This is caused by making too heavy a contact with the work and failing to withdraw the electrode quickly enough. A low amperage will accentuate it. This freezing-on of the tip may be overcome



EZITIG 180

by scratching the electrode along the plate surface in the same way as a match is struck. As soon as the arc is established, maintain a 1.6mm to 3.2mm gap between the burning electrode end and the parent metal. Draw the electrode slowly along as it melts down.

Another difficulty you may meet is the tendency, after the arc is struck, to withdraw the electrode so far that the arc is broken again. A little practice will soon remedy both of these faults.



Arc Length

The securing of an arc length necessary to produce a neat weld soon becomes almost automatic. You will find that a long arc produces more heat.

A very long arc produces a crackling or spluttering noise and the weld metal comes across in large, irregular blobs. The weld bead is flattened and spatter increases. A short arc is essential if a high quality weld is to be obtained although if it is too short there is the danger of it being blanketed by slag and the electrode tip being solidified in. If this should happen, give the electrode a quick twist back over the weld to detach it. Contact or "touch-weld" electrodes such as E7014 Stick electrodes do not stick in this way, and make welding much easier.

Rate of Travel

After the arc is struck, your next concern is to maintain it, and this requires moving the electrode tip towards the molten pool at the same rate as it is melting away. At the same time, the electrode has to move along the plate to form a bead.

The electrode is directed at the weld pool at about 20° from the vertical. The rate of travel has to be adjusted so that a well-formed bead is produced.

If the travel is too fast, the bead will be narrow and strung out and may even be broken up into individual globules. If the travel is too slow, the weld metal piles up and the bead will be too large.

Making Welded Joints

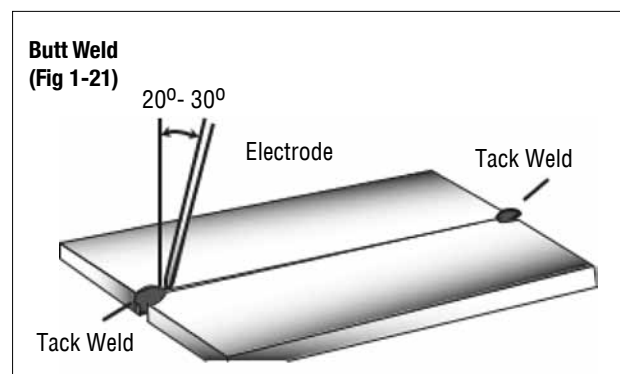
Having attained some skill in the handling of an electrode, you will be ready to go on to make up welded joints.

A. Butt Welds

Set up two plates with their edges parallel, as shown in Figure 1-21, allowing 1.6mm to 2.4mm gap between them and tack weld at both ends. This is to prevent contraction stresses from the cooling weld metal pulling the plates out of alignment.

Plates thicker than 6.0mm should have their mating edges bevelled to form a 70° to 90° included angle. This allows full penetration of the weld metal to the root. Using a 3.2mm E7014 Stick electrode at 100 amps, deposit a run of weld metal on the bottom of the joint.

Do not weave the electrode, but maintain a steady rate of travel along the joint sufficient to produce a well-formed bead. At first you may notice a tendency for undercut to form, but keeping the arc length short, the angle of the electrode at about 20° from vertical, and the rate of travel not too fast, will help eliminate this.

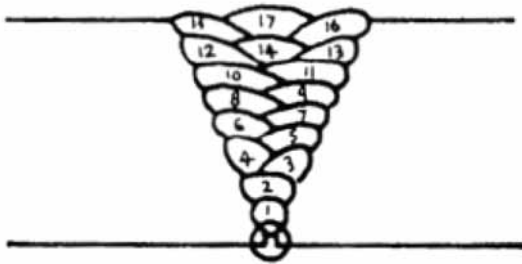




EZITIG 180

The electrode needs to be moved along fast enough to prevent the slag pool from getting ahead of the arc. To complete the joint in thin plate, turn the job over, clean the slag out of the back and deposit a similar weld.

Weld Build Up Sequence
(Fig 1-22)



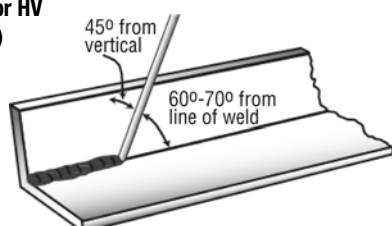
Heavy plate will require several runs to complete the joint. After completing the first run, chip the slag out and clean the weld with a wire brush. It is important to do this to prevent slag being trapped by the second run. Subsequent runs are then deposited using either a weave technique or single beads laid down in the sequence shown in Figure 1-22. The width of weave should not be more than three times the core wire diameter of the electrode.

When the joint is completely filled, the back is either machined, ground or gouged out to remove slag which may be trapped in the root, and to prepare a suitable joint for depositing the backing run. If a backing bar is used, it is not usually necessary to remove this, since it serves a similar purpose to the backing run in securing proper fusion at the root of the weld.

B. Fillet Welds

These are welds of approximately triangular cross-section made by depositing metal in the corner of two faces meeting at right angles. Refer to Figure 1-14, 1-23 and 1-24.

Electrode Position for HV Fillet Weld
(Fig 1-23)

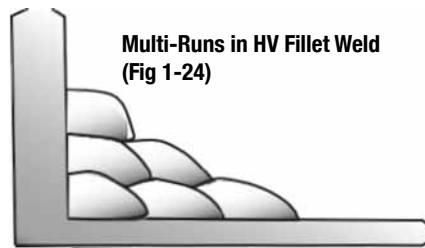


A piece of angle iron is a suitable specimen with which to begin, or two lengths of strip steel may be tacked together at right angles. Using a 3.2mm E7014 Stick electrode at 100 amps, position angle iron with one leg horizontal and the other vertical. This is known as a horizontal-vertical (HV) fillet.

Strike the arc and immediately bring the electrode to a position perpendicular to the line of the fillet and about 45° from the vertical. Some electrodes require being sloped about 20° away from the perpendicular position to prevent slag from running ahead of the weld. Refer to Figure 1-23.

Do not attempt to build up much larger than 6.4mm width with a 3.2mm electrode, otherwise the weld metal tends to sag towards the base, and undercut forms on the vertical leg. Multi-runs can be made as shown in Figure 1-24. Weaving in HV fillet welds is undesirable.

Multi-Runs in HV Fillet Weld
(Fig 1-24)

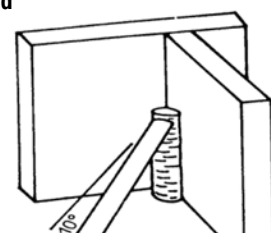


C. Vertical Welds

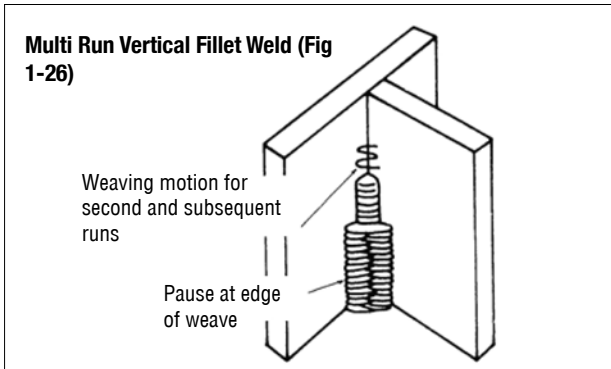
1. Vertical Up

Tack weld a three feet length of angle iron to your work bench in an upright position. Use a 3.2mm E7014 Stick electrode and set the current at 100 amps. Make yourself comfortable on a seat in front of the job and strike the arc in the corner of the fillet. The electrode needs to be about 10° from the horizontal to enable a good bead to be deposited. Refer Fig. 1-25.

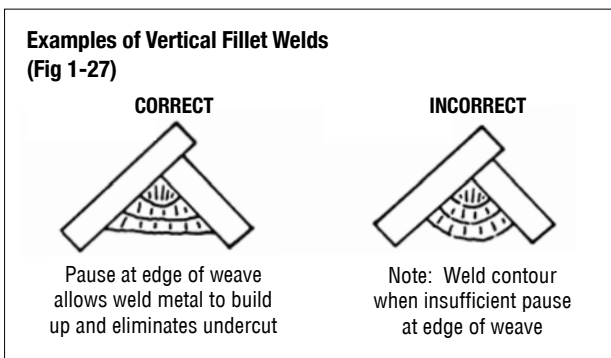
Single Run Vertical Fillet Weld
(Fig 1-25)



Use a short arc, and do not attempt to weave on the first run. When the first run has been completed de-slag the weld deposit and begin the second run at the bottom. This time a slight weaving motion is necessary to cover the first run and obtain good fusion at the edges.



At the completion of each side motion, pause for a moment to allow weld metal to build up at the edges, otherwise undercut will form and too much metal will accumulate in the centre of the weld. Figure 1-26 illustrates multi-run technique and Figure 1-27 shows the effects of pausing at the edge of weave and of weaving too rapidly.



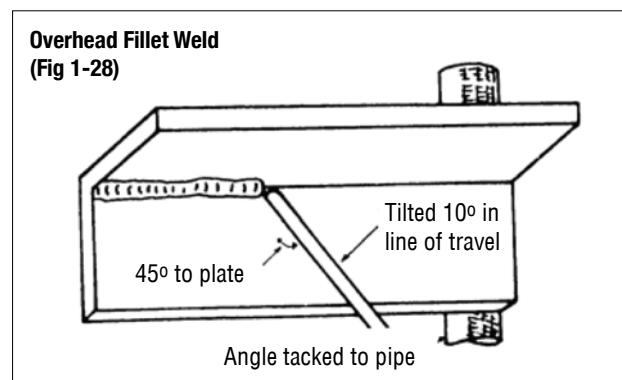
2. Vertical Down

The E7014 Stick electrode makes welding in this position particularly easy. Use a 3.2mm electrode at 100 amps. The tip of the electrode is held in light contact with the work and the speed of downward travel is regulated so that the tip of the electrode just keeps ahead of the slag. The electrode should point upwards at an angle of about 45°.

3. Overhead Welds

Apart from the rather awkward position necessary, overhead welding is not much more difficult than down hand welding.

Set up a specimen for overhead welding by first tacking a length of angle iron at right angles to another piece of angle iron or a length of waste pipe. Then tack this to the work bench or hold in a vice so that the specimen is positioned in the overhead position as shown in the sketch.



The electrode is held at 45° to the horizontal and tilted 10° in the line of travel (Figure 1-28). The tip of the electrode may be touched lightly on the metal, which helps to give a steady run. A weave technique is not advisable for overhead fillet welds.

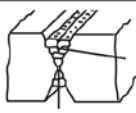

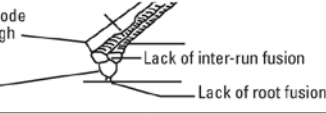
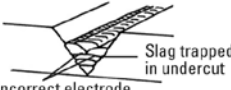

Use a 3.2mm E6013 Stick electrode at 100 amps, and deposit the first run by simply drawing the electrode along at a steady rate. You will notice that the weld deposit is rather convex, due to the effect of gravity before the metal freezes.

Other Knowledge & Resources

Please refer to Euroquip website [www.euroquip.co.nz/ Downloads.html](http://www.euroquip.co.nz/Downloads.html) for knowledgebase articles & operation videos.



MMA Troubleshooting

Fault	Cause	Remedy
A gap is left by failure of the weld metal to fill the root of the weld.	Welding current too low.	Increase welding current.
	Electrode too large for joint.	Use smaller diameter electrode.
	Insufficient gap.	Allow wider gap.
Non-metallic particles are trapped in the weld metal.	Non-metallic particles may be trapped in undercut from previous run.	If a bad undercut is present clean slag bout and cover with a run from a smaller gauge electrode.
	Joint preparation too restricted.	Allow for adequate penetration and room for cleaning out the slag.
	Irregular deposits allow slag to be trapped.	If very bad, chip or grind out irregularities.
	Lack of penetration with slag trapped beneath weld bead.	Use smaller electrode with sufficient current to give adequate penetration. Use suitable tools to remove all slag from comers.
	Rust or mill scale is preventing full fusion.	Clean joint before welding.
	Wrong electrode for position in which welding is done.	Use electrodes designed for position in which welding is done, otherwise proper control of slag is difficult.
<p>Figure 1: Example of insufficient gap or incorrect sequence</p> <p>Incorrect Sequence </p> <p>Insufficient Gap </p>		
A groove has been formed in the base metal adjacent to the toe of a weld and has not been filled by the weld metal (undercut).	Welding current is too high.	Reduce welding current.
	Welding arc is too long.	Reduce the length of the welding arc.
	Angle of the electrode is incorrect.	Electrode should not be inclined less than 45° to the vertical face.
	Joint preparation does not allow correct electrode angle.	Allow more room in joint for manipulation of the electrode.
	Electrode too large for joint.	Use smaller gauge electrode.
	Insufficient deposit time at edge of weave.	Pause for a moment at edge of weave to allow weld metal build-up.
	Power source is set for MIG (GMAW) welding.	Set power source to STICK (MMA) mode.
Portions of the weld run do not fuse to the surface of the metal or edge of the joint.	Small electrodes used on heavy cold plate.	Use larger electrodes and preheat the plate.
	Welding current is too low.	Increase welding current.
	Wrong electrode angle.	Adjust angle so the welding arc is directed more into the base metal.
	Travel speed of electrode is too high.	Reduce travel speed of electrode.
	Scale or dirt on joint surface.	Clean surface before welding.
<p>Figure 2: Example of Lack of Fusion</p> <p>Lack of fusion caused by dirt; electrode angle incorrect; rate of travel too high </p>		
Gas pockets or voids in weld metal (porosity)	High levels of sulphur in steel.	Use an electrode that is designed for high sulphur steels.
	Electrodes are damp.	Dry electrodes before use.
	Welding current is too high.	Reduce welding current.
	Surface impurities such as oil, grease, paint, etc.	Clean joint before welding.
	Welding in a windy environment.	Shield the weld area from the wind.
	Electrode damaged i.e. flux coating incomplete.	Discard damaged electrodes and only use electrodes with a complete flux coating.
Crack occurring in weld metal soon after solidification commences	Rigidity of joint.	Redesign to relieve weld joint of severe stresses or use crack resistance electrodes.
	Insufficient throat thickness.	Travel slightly slower to allow greater build up in throat.
	Weld current is too high.	Decrease welding current.
<p>Figure 3: Example of Slag Inclusion</p> <p>Not cleaned, or incorrect electrode  Slag trapped in undercut</p> <p>Slag trapped in root </p>		



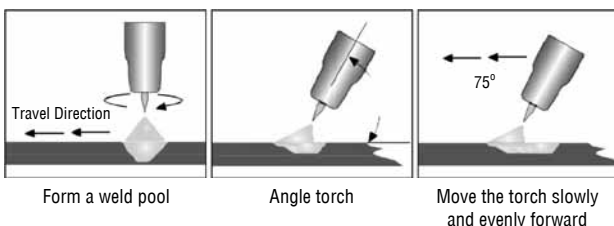
TIG Welding Guide

Tig Welding Techniques

Tig Welding Fusion Technique

Manual TIG welding is often considered the most difficult of all the welding processes. Because the welder must maintain a short arc length, great care and skill are required to prevent contact between the electrode and the work piece. Similar to Oxygen Acetylene torch welding, TIG welding normally requires two hands and in most instances requires the welder to manually feed a filler wire into the weld pool with one hand while manipulating the welding torch in the other. However, some welds combining thin materials can be accomplished without filler metal like edge, corner, and butt joints.

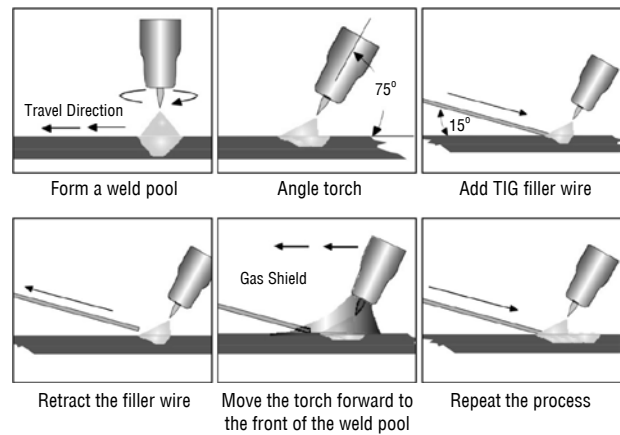
This is known as Fusion welding where the edges of the metal pieces are melted together using only the heat and arc force generated by the TIG arc. Once the arc is started the torch tungsten is held in place until a weld pool is created, a circular movement of the tungsten will assist in creating a weld pool of the desired size. Once the weld pool is established tilt the torch at about a 75° angle and move smoothly and evenly along the joint while fusing the materials together.



Tig Welding with Filler Wire Technique

In many situations with TIG welding, it is necessary to add a filler wire into the weld pool to build up weld reinforcement and create a strong weld. Once the arc is started the torch tungsten is held in place until a weld pool is created, a circular movement of the tungsten will assist in creating a weld pool of the desired size. Once the weld pool is established tilt the torch at about a 75° angle and move smoothly and evenly along the joint. The filler metal is introduced to the leading edge of the weld pool. The filler wire is usually held at about a 15° angle and fed into the leading edge

of the molten pool, the arc will melt the filler wire into the weld pool as the torch is moved forward. Also a dabbing technique can be used to control the amount of filler wire added, the wire is fed into the molten pool and retracted in a repeating sequence as the torch is moved slowly and evenly forward. It is important during the welding to keep the molten end of the filler wire inside the gas shield as this protects the end of the wire from being oxidised and contaminating the weld pool.



Electrodes

Tungsten Electrodes

Tungsten is a rare metallic element used for manufacturing TIG welding electrodes. The TIG process relies on tungsten's hardness and high temperature resistance to carry the welding current to the arc. Tungsten has the highest melting point of any metal at 3410 degrees Celsius.

Tungsten electrodes are non-consumable and come in a variety of sizes, they are made from pure tungsten or an alloy of tungsten and other rare earth elements. Choosing the correct tungsten depends on the material being welded, the amount of amps required and whether you are using AC or DC welding current. Tungsten electrodes are colour-coded at the end for easy identification.

Thoriated Tungsten Electrodes

Thoriated tungsten electrodes (AWS classification EWTh-2) contain a minimum of 97.30 percent tungsten and 1.70 to 2.20 percent thorium and are called 2 percent thoriated. They are the most commonly used



EZITIG 180

electrodes today and are preferred for their longevity and ease of use.

Thorium increases the electron emission qualities of the electrode, which improves arc starts and allows for a higher current-carrying capacity. This electrode operates far below its melting temperature, which results in a considerably lower rate of consumption and eliminates arc wandering. Compared with other electrodes, thoriated electrodes deposit less tungsten into the weld puddle, so they cause less weld contamination.

Thorium is a low-level radioactive hazard and many users have switched to other alternatives. Thorium is an alpha emitter but when enclosed in a tungsten matrix, the risks are negligible. Thus holding a stick of Thoriated tungsten in your hand should not pose a great threat unless a welder has open cuts on their skin. Thoriated tungsten should not get in contact with open cuts or wounds. The more significant danger to welders can occur when thorium oxide gets into the lungs. This can happen from the exposure to vapours during welding or from ingestion of material/dust in the grinding of the tungsten. Follow the manufacturer's warnings, instructions, and the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for its use.

Tungsten Electrode Current Ranges

Tungsten Diameter	DC Current Amps Torch Negative 2% Thoriated
1.0mm	15 - 80
1.6mm	70 - 150
2.4mm	150 - 250
3.2mm	250 - 400
4.0mm	400 - 500

Tungsten Preparation

Always use DIAMOND wheels when grinding and cutting. While tungsten is a very hard material, the surface of a diamond wheel is harder, and this makes for smooth grinding. Grinding without diamond wheels, such as aluminium oxide wheels, can lead to

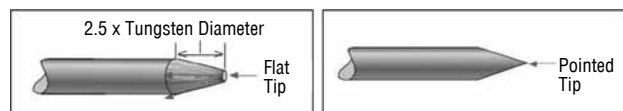
jagged edges, imperfections, or poor surface finishes not visible to the eye that will contribute to weld inconsistency and weld defects.

Always grind the tungsten in a longitudinal direction. Tungsten electrodes are manufactured with the molecular structure of the grain running lengthwise and thus grinding crosswise is "grinding against the grain." If electrodes are ground crosswise, the electrons have to jump across the grinding marks and the arc can start before the tip and wander. Grinding longitudinally with the grain, the electrons flow steadily and easily to the end of the tungsten tip. The arc starts straight and remains narrow, concentrated, and stable.



Electrode Tip/Flat

The shape of the tungsten electrode tip is an important process variable in precision arc welding. A good selection of tip/flat size will balance the need for several advantages. The bigger the flat, the more likely arc wander will occur and the more difficult it will be to arc start. Increasing the flat to the maximum level that still allows arc start and eliminates arc wander will improve the weld penetration and increase the electrode life. Some welders grind electrodes to a sharp point, which makes arc starting easier but can contribute to decreased welding performance due to the tip melting and falling into the weld pool.



Electrode Included Angle/Taper

DC Welding Tungsten electrodes for DC welding should be ground longitudinally and concentrically with diamond wheels to a specific included angle in conjunction with the tip/flat preparation. Different angles produce different arc shapes and offer different weld penetration capabilities.



EZITIG 180

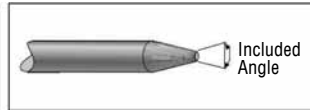
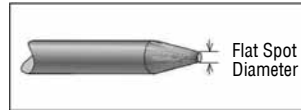
In general, electrodes that have an appropriate included angle and a suitable flat on the tip, exhibit the following benefits:

- Last longer
- Have better weld penetration
- Have a narrower arc shape
- Can handle more amperage without eroding.

Sharper electrodes with smaller included angle provide:

- Offer less arc weld
- Have a wider arc
- Have a more consistent arc

The included angle determines weld bead shape and size. Generally, as the included angle increases, penetration increases and bead width decreases.



Tungsten Electrode Preparation

Tungsten Electrode Diameter (mm)	Flat Spot Diameter at the Tip (mm)	Tip Included Angle (Degrees)	Current Range (Amps)	Current Pulsed (Amps)
1.6	.500	25	08 - 50	05 - 10
	.800	30	10 - 70	10 - 140
2.4	.800	35	12 - 90	12 - 180
	1.100	45	15 - 150	15 - 250
3.2	1.100	60	20 - 200	20 - 300
	1.500	90	25 - 250	25 - 350

TIG Troubleshooting

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Tungsten burning away quickly	Incorrect gas	Check that pure Argon is being used
	No gas	Check the gas cylinder contains gas and is connected
	Inadequate gas flow	Check the gas is connected, check hoses, gas valve and torch are not restricted. Set the gas flow between 10 - 15 l/min flow rate
	Back cap not fitted correctly	Ensure the torch back cap is fitted so that the o-ring is inside the torch body
	Torch connected to DC +	Connect the torch to the DC- output terminal
	Incorrect tungsten being used	Check and change the tungsten type if necessary
	Tungsten being oxidised after weld is finished	Keep shielding gas flowing 10-15 seconds after arc stoppage. 1 second for each 10 amps of weld current.
	Tungsten melting back into the nozzle on AC welding	Check that correct type of tungsten is being used. Check the balance control is not set too high on the balance - reduce to a lower setting
Contaminated Tungsten	Touching tungsten into the weld pool	Keep tungsten from contacting weld puddle. Raise the torch so that the tungsten is off of the work piece 2 - 5mm
	Touching the filler wire to the tungsten	Keep the filler wire from touching the tungsten during welding, feed the filler wire into the leading edge of the weld pool in front of the tungsten
	Tungsten melting into the weld pool	Check that correct type of tungsten is being used. Too much current for the tungsten size so reduce the amps or change to a larger tungsten
Porosity - Poor weld appearance and colour	Incorrect gas	Check that pure Argon is being used
	Inadequate gas flow / gas leaks	Check the gas is connected and cylinder valve open, check hoses, gas valve and torch are not restricted. Set the gas flow between 10 - 15 l/min
	Moisture on the base metal	Remove all moisture from base metal before welding
	Contaminated base metal	Remove materials like paint, grease, oil, and dirt, including mill scale
	Contaminated filler wire	Remove all grease, oil, or moisture from filler metal.
	Incorrect filler wire	Check the filler wire and change if necessary



EZITIG 180

Yellowish residue / smoke on the alumina nozzle & discoloured tungsten	Incorrect Gas	Use pure Argon gas
	Inadequate gas flow	Set the gas flow between 10 - 15 l/min flow rate
	Inadequate post flow gas	Increase the post flow gas time
	Alumina gas nozzle too small for size of tungsten being used	Increase the size of the alumina gas nozzle
Unstable Arc during welding	Torch connected to DC +	Connect the torch to the DC- output terminal
	Contaminated base metal	Remove materials like paint, grease, oil, and dirt, including mill scale
	Tungsten is contaminated	Remove 10mm of contaminated tungsten and re grind the tungsten
	Arc length too long	Lower torch so that the tungsten is off of the work piece 2 - 5mm
HF present but no welding power	Incomplete welding circuit	Check earth lead is connected. Check all cable connections. If using a water cooled torch check that the power cable is not separated.
	No gas	Check the gas is connected and cylinder valve open, check hoses, gas valve and torch are not restricted. Set the gas flow between 10 - 15 l/min
	Tungsten melting into the weld pool	Check that correct type of tungsten is being used. Too much current for the tungsten size so reduce the amps or change to a larger tungsten
Arc wanders during welding	Poor gas flow	Check and set the gas flow between 10 - 15 l/min flow rate
	Incorrect arc length	Lower torch so that the tungsten is off of the work piece 2 - 5mm
	Tungsten incorrect or in poor condition	Check that correct type of tungsten is being used. Remove 10mm from the weld end of the tungsten and re sharpen the tungsten
	Poorly prepared tungsten	Grind marks should run lengthwise with tungsten, not circular. Use proper grinding method and wheel.
	Contaminated base metal	Remove contaminating materials like paint, grease, oil, and dirt, including mill scale from base metal.
	Contaminated filler wire	Remove all grease, oil, or moisture from filler metal.
	Incorrect filler wire	Check the filler wire and change if necessary
Arc difficult to start or will not start welding	Incorrect machine set up	Check machine set up is correct
	No gas, incorrect gas flow	Check the gas is connected and cylinder valve open, check hoses, gas valve and torch are not restricted. Set the gas flow between 10 - 15 l/min
	Tungsten is contaminated	Remove 10mm of contaminated tungsten and re grind the tungsten
	Incorrect tungsten size and or tungsten being used	Check and change the size and or the tungsten if required
	Loose connection	Check all connectors and tighten
	Earth clamp not connected to work	Connect the earth clamp directly to the work piece wherever possible
	Loss of high frequency	Check torch and cables for cracked insulation or bad connections. Check spark gaps and adjust if necessary

Safety

Store and Retain this Manual

Retain this manual for the safety warnings and precautions, assembly, operating, inspection, maintenance and cleaning procedures. Write the product's serial number at the rear of this manual and keep this manual and the receipt in a safe and dry place for future reference.

Important Safety Information

Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire, serious injury and/or

death. Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.



This is the safety alert symbol to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.



DANGER! indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



EZITIG 180



WARNING! indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



CAUTION, used with the safety alert symbol, indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTE, used to address practices not related to personal injury.

CAUTION, without the safety alert symbol, is used to address practices not related to personal injury.

General Safety Warnings

1. Maintain labels and nameplates on the welder. These carry important information. If unreadable or missing, contact Euroquip for a replacement.

2. Avoid unintentional starting. Make sure the welder is setup correctly and you are prepared to begin work before turning on the welder.

3. Unplug before performing maintenance.

Always unplug the welder from its electrical outlet before performing any inspection, maintenance, or cleaning procedures.

4. Never leave the welder unattended while energised. Turn power off before leaving the welder unattended.

5. Do not touch live electrical parts. Wear dry, insulating gloves. Do not touch the electrode or the conductor tong with bare hands. Do not wear wet or damaged gloves.

6. Protect yourself from electric shock. Do not use the welder outdoors. Insulate yourself from the work piece and the ground. Use non-flammable, dry insulating material if possible, or use dry rubber mats, dry wood or plywood, or other dry insulating material large enough to cover the area of contact with the work or the ground.

7. Avoid inhaling dust. Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, cutting, welding and other construction activities, contain chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other harm. Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your

exposure to these chemicals, work in a well-ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

8. People with pacemakers should consult their physician(s) before using this machine.



WARNING!

Electromagnetic fields in close proximity to a heart pacemaker could cause interference, or failure of the pacemaker. The use of a Welder is **NOT RECOMMENDED** for pacemaker wearers. Consult your doctor.

9. Ensure that the unit is placed on a stable location before use.



WARNING!

If this unit falls while plugged in, severe injury, electric shock, or fire may result.

10. Transportation Methods Lift unit with the handles provided, or use a handcart or similar device of adequate capacity. If using a fork lift vehicle, secure the unit to a skid before transporting.



CAUTION!

Disconnect input power conductors from de-energized supply line before moving the welding power source.

11. Exercise good work practices. The warnings, precautions, and instructions discussed in this instruction manual cannot cover all possible conditions and situations that may 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 considered by the operator.

Welding Safety Instructions & Warnings



WARNING!

Protect yourself and others from possible serious injury or death. Keep children away. Read the operating/Instruction manual before installing, operating or servicing this equipment. Have all installation, operation, maintenance, and repair work performed by qualified people.



EZITIG 180

If an operator does not strictly observe all safety rules and take precautionary actions, welding products and welding processes can cause serious injury or death, or damage to other equipment or property. Safe practices have developed from past experience in the use of welding and cutting.

These practices must be learned through study and training before using this equipment. Some of these practices apply to equipment connected to power lines; other practices apply to engine driven equipment. Anyone not having extensive training in welding and cutting practices should not attempt to weld.

Safe practices are outlined in the European Standard EN60974-1 entitled: Safety in welding and allied processes.



WARNING!

Only use safety equipment that has been approved by an appropriate standards agency. Unapproved safety equipment may not provide adequate protection. Eye and breathing protection must be AS/NZS compliant for the specific hazards in the work area.



DANGER!

Always wear AS/NZS compliant safety glasses and full face shield fitted with appropriate filter shade number (Refer Filter Table on page 17.)



CAUTION!

Heavy-duty work gloves, non-skid safety shoes and hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.



CAUTION!

Have the equipment serviced by a qualified repair person using identical replacement parts. This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.

Personal Safety



CAUTION!

Keep the work area well lit. Make sure there is adequate space surrounding the work area. Always keep the work area free of obstructions, grease, oil, trash, and other debris. Do not use equipment in areas near flammable chemicals,

dust, and vapours. Do not use this product in a damp or wet location.

1. Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating equipment. Do not use a tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of distraction when operating equipment may result in serious personal injury.
2. Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.

Arc Rays can Burn Eyes and Skin



DANGER!

Arc rays from the welding process produce intense heat and strong ultraviolet rays that can burn eyes and skin.

1. Use a Welding Helmet or Welding Face Shield fitted with a proper shade filter (refer AS 60974-1, AS/NZS 1337.1 and AS/NZS 1338.1 Safety Standards) to protect your face and eyes when welding or watching. (See Filter Table on Page 20)
2. Wear approved safety glasses. Side shields are recommended.
3. Use protective screens or barriers to protect others from flash and glare; warn others not to watch the arc.
4. Wear protective clothing made from durable, flame-resistant material (wool and leather) and foot safety protection.
5. Never wear contact lenses while welding.

Noise Can Damage Hearing



CAUTION!

Noise from some processes can damage hearing. Use AS/NZS compliant ear plugs or ear muffs if the noise level is high.

Work Environment Safety



DANGER!

Remove any combustible material from the work area.



EZITIG 180

1. When possible, move the work to a location well away from combustible materials. If relocation is not possible, protect the combustibles with a cover made of fire resistant material.
2. Remove or make safe all combustible materials for a radius of 10 metres around the work area. Use a fire resistant material to cover or block all doorways, windows, cracks, and other openings.
3. Enclose the work area with portable fire resistant screens. Protect combustible walls, ceilings, floors, etc., from sparks and heat with fire resistant covers.
4. If working on a metal wall, ceiling, etc., prevent ignition of combustibles on the other side by moving the combustibles to a safe location. If relocation of combustibles is not possible, designate someone to serve as a fire watch, equipped with a fire extinguisher, during the welding process and well after the welding is completed.
5. Do not weld or cut on materials having a combustible coating or combustible internal structure, as in walls or ceilings, without an approved method for eliminating the hazard.
6. After welding, make a thorough examination for evidence of fire. Be aware that visible smoke or flame may not be present for some time after the fire has started. Do not weld or cut in atmospheres containing dangerously reactive or flammable gases, vapours, liquids, and dust. Provide adequate ventilation in work areas to prevent accumulation of flammable gases, vapours, and dust.
7. Do not apply heat to a container that has held an unknown substance or a combustible material whose contents, when heated, can produce flammable or explosive vapours. Clean and purge containers before applying heat. Vent closed containers, including castings, before preheating, welding, or cutting.

Electricity Can Kill



DANGER!

Touching live electrical parts can cause fatal shocks or severe burns. The electrode and work circuit is electrically live whenever the output is on.

The input power circuit and machine internal circuits are also live when power is on. In semi-automatic or automatic wire welding, the wire, wire reel, drive roll housing, and all metal parts touching the welding wire are electrically live. Incorrectly installed or improperly grounded equipment is a hazard.

1. Do not touch live electrical parts.
2. Wear dry, hole-free insulating gloves and body protection.
3. Insulate yourself from the work and the ground using dry insulating mats or covers.
4. Disconnect input power before installing or servicing this equipment. Lock input power, disconnect switch open, or remove line fuses so power cannot be turned on accidentally.
5. Properly install and ground this equipment according to national, state, and local codes.
6. Turn off all equipment when not in use. Disconnect power to equipment if it will be left unattended or out of service.
7. Use fully insulated electrode holders. Never dip the holder in water to cool it or lay it down on the ground or the work surface. Do not touch holders connected to two welding machines at the same time or touch other people with the holder or electrode.
8. Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or poorly spliced cables.
9. Do not wrap cables around your body.
10. Connect work piece to a good electrical ground.
11. Do not touch the electrode while in contact with the work (ground) circuit.
12. Use only well-maintained equipment. Repair or replace damaged parts as soon as practical.
13. In confined spaces or damp locations, do not use a welder with AC output unless equipped with a voltage reducer.

Arc rays from the welding process produce intense heat and strong ultraviolet rays that can burn eyes and skin. Use the following table to select the appropriate shade number for a Welding Helmet or Welding Face Shield.



EZITIG 180

Recommended Protective Filters for Electric Welding

Description of Process	Approximate Range of Welding Current in Amps	Minimum Shade Number of Filter(s)
Manual Metal Arc Welding - Covered Electrodes (MMA)	Less than or equal to 100	8
	100 to 200	10
	200 to 300	11
	300 to 400	12
	Greater than 400	13
Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW) (MIG) other than Aluminium And Stainless Steel	Less than or equal to 150	10
	150 to 250	11
	250 to 300	12
	300 to 400	13
	Greater than 400	14
Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW) (MIG) Aluminium and Stainless Steel	Less than or equal to 250	12
	250 to 350	13
Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (GTAW) (TIG)	Less than or equal to 100	10
	100 to 200	11
	200 to 250	12
	250 to 350	13
	Greater than 350	14
Flux-Cored Arc Welding (FCAW) - with or without Shielding Gas	Less than or equal to 300	11
	300 to 400	12
	400 to 500	13
	Greater than 500	14
Air - Arc Gouging	Less than or equal to 400	12
Plasma - Arc Cutting	50 to 100	10
	100 to 400	12
	400 to 800	14
Plasma - Arc Spraying	—	15
Plasma - Arc Welding	Less than or equal to 20	8
	20 to 100	10
	100 to 400	12
	400 to 800	14
Submerged - Arc Welding	—	2 (5)
Resistance Welding	—	Safety Spectacles or Eye Shield

Refer to standard AS/NZS 1338.1 for comprehensive information regarding the above table.

Fumes And Gases



WARNING!

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

1. Keep your head out of the fumes. Do not breathe the fumes.
2. If inside, ventilate the area and/or use an exhaust at the arc to remove welding fumes and gases.
3. If ventilation is poor, use an approved air-supplied respirator.
4. Read the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and the manufacturer's instruction for the metals, consumables, coatings, and cleaners.
5. Work in a confined space only if it is well ventilated, or while wearing an air-supplied respirator. Shielding gases used for welding can displace air causing injury or death. Be sure the breathing air is safe.
6. Do not weld in locations near degreasing, cleaning, or spraying operations. The heat and rays of the arc can react with vapours to form highly toxic and irritating gases.



EZITIG 180

7. Do not weld on coated metals, such as galvanized, lead, or cadmium plated steel, unless the coating is removed from the weld area, the area is well ventilated, and if necessary, while wearing an air-supplied respirator. The coatings and any metals containing these elements can give off toxic fumes if welded.

Fire & Explosive Risks



WARNING!

Sparks and spatter fly off from the welding arc. The flying sparks and hot metal, weld spatter, work piece, and hot equipment can cause fires and burns.

Accidental contact of electrode or welding wire to metal objects can cause sparks, overheating, or fire.

1. Protect yourself and others from flying sparks and hot metal.
2. Do not weld where flying sparks can strike flammable material.
3. Remove all flammables within 10m of the welding site.
4. Be alert that welding sparks and hot materials from welding can easily go through small cracks and openings to adjacent areas.
5. Watch for fire, and keep a fire extinguisher nearby.
6. Be aware that welding on a ceiling, floor, bulkhead, or partition can cause fire on the hidden side.
7. Do not weld on closed containers such as tanks or drums.
8. Connect the work lead/clamp to the job as close to the welding area as practical to prevent welding current from travelling long, possibly unknown paths and causing electric shock and fire hazards.
9. Do not use a welder to thaw frozen pipes.
10. Remove the stick electrode from the holder or cut off the welding wire at the contact tip when not in use.



Sparks & Hot Metal



WARNING!

Chipping and grinding causes flying metal, and as welds cool they can throw off slag.

1. Wear an AS/NZS approved face shield or safety goggles. Side shields are recommended.
2. Wear appropriate safety equipment to protect the skin and body.

Cylinders



WARNING!

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

1. Protect compressed gas cylinders from excessive heat, mechanical shocks, and arcs.
2. Install and secure cylinders in an upright position by chaining them to a stationary support or equipment cylinder rack to prevent falling or tipping.
3. Keep cylinders away from any welding or other electrical circuits.
4. Never allow a welding electrode to touch any cylinder.
5. Use appropriate shielding gas, regulators, hoses, and fittings designed for the specific application; maintain them and their associated parts in good condition.
6. Turn your face away from the valve outlet when opening the cylinder valve.



EZITIG 180

Warranty

As part of an on-going commitment to excellence in product support, Euroquip offers a comprehensive product warranty program.

In order to qualify for full warranty support, your product must be registered. Product not registered with Euroquip is supported by a base 12 month warranty only. Spare parts and technical support will not be available for an unregistered product outside of this base warranty period. If a Euroquip dealer has not already registered your product, please register it online or download a physical registration form at www.euroquip.co.nz.

Registered warranty period for the EZITIG 180:

Commercial Use: 24 Months

Domestic Use: 24 Months

Warranty covers failure caused by manufacturing and material defects in the product, during the warranty period specified. The warranty period begins when the product is purchased by the end user. Warranty is not transferrable and is only claimable by the original purchaser.

Warranty does not cover parts that are subject to wear and tear from usage.

Warranty covers failure of a product caused by defective materials and/or manufacturing for the period given and the usage specified by Euroquip. The warranty period begins when the product is purchased by the end user. Warranty is not transferrable and is only claimable by the original purchaser.

Warranty also does not cover failure caused by the untimely replacement or service of the above wearing parts. Evidence must be provided that the product has been maintained and serviced suitably for a claim to be considered under warranty.

Failure caused by incorrect operation of the product, lack of proper care and maintenance of the product, external damage, external circumstances such as contaminated fuel or poor water supply, modifications to the product, attempted repair/ service by a party other than an Approved Service Agent, is not covered under warranty.

Warranty does not cover pre delivery service and adjustment, or failure that may occur as a result of lack of/ incorrect pre delivery service and adjustment.

Warranty does not cover any incidental, indirect or consequential loss, damage or expense that may result from any defect, failure or malfunction of a product.

Should any issue be found to be a combination of a warranty failure and a non-warranty issue, the repair cost component to rectify and repair the non-warranty failure is the customers' full responsibility.

The decision that an issue with a product qualifies as a warranty claim is made at the sole jurisdiction of Euroquip.

No costs incurred will be considered under warranty if repairs are carried out by a party other than a Euroquip Approved Service Agent, unless with prior consent in writing from Euroquip.

It is the responsibility of the purchaser to deliver a product under warranty to the nearest relevant service agent or product reseller. Warranty does not cover call outs, mileage and freight costs.

If a product is repaired under warranty, parts and labour required for the repair will be supplied at no charge. Warranty assessment and repair will be scheduled and executed according to the normal work flow at the service location and depending on the availability of suitable replacement parts.

This warranty policy is an additional benefit and does not affect the legal rights of any end user, reseller or service agent.



Scan here to register your product

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