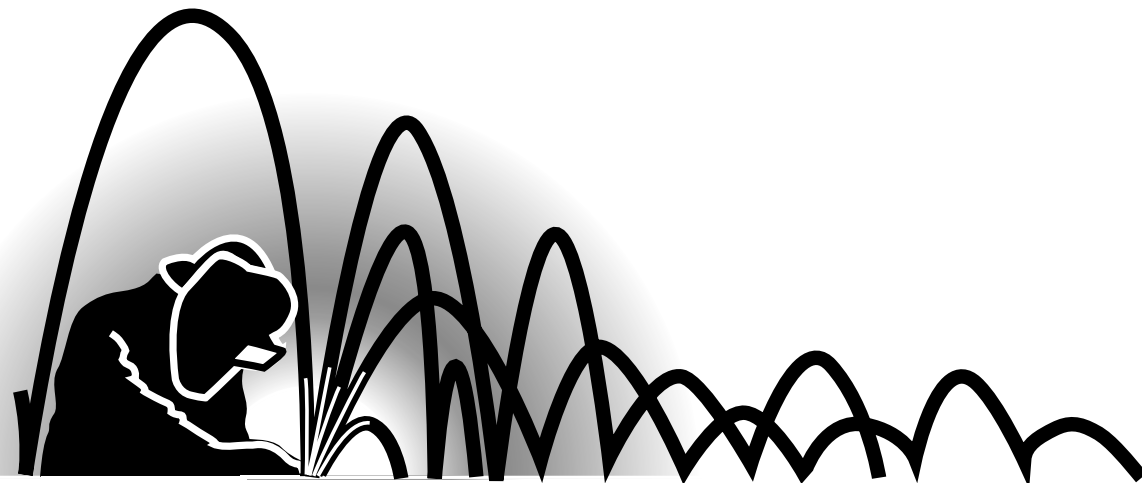


# ***RED-D-ARC*** ***E500***

**IM656-A**

March, 2004

For use with machines having Code Numbers: **10649, 11042**



# ***RED-D-ARC*** ***Welderrentals***

## ***OPERATOR'S MANUAL***

### ***Red-D-Arc Spec-Built Welding Equipment***

This **RED-D-ARC** welder is built to **RED-D-ARC Extreme Duty** design specifications by Lincoln Electric.

### ***Safety Depends on You***

This welder is designed and built with safety in mind.

However, your overall safety can be increased by proper installation ... and thoughtful operation on your part.

**DO NOT INSTALL, OPERATE OR REPAIR THIS EQUIPMENT WITHOUT READING THIS MANUAL AND THE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS CONTAINED THROUGHOUT.**

And, most importantly, think before you act and be careful.

***1-800-245-3660***

***North America's Largest Fleet of Welding Equipment***

## ! WARNING

### ! CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNINGS !

Diesel engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm.

The Above For Diesel Engines

The engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

The Above For Gasoline Engines

**ARC WELDING CAN BE HAZARDOUS. PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS FROM POSSIBLE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY. PACEMAKER WEARERS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR DOCTOR BEFORE OPERATING.**

Read and understand the following safety highlights. For additional safety information, it is strongly recommended that you purchase a copy of "Safety in Welding & Cutting - ANSI Standard Z49.1" from the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, Florida 33135 or CSA Standard W117.2-1974. A Free copy of "Arc Welding Safety" booklet E205 is available from the Lincoln Electric Company, 22801 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44117-1199.

**BE SURE THAT ALL INSTALLATION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR PROCEDURES ARE PERFORMED ONLY BY QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS.**



### FOR ENGINE powered equipment.

1.a. Turn the engine off before troubleshooting and maintenance work unless the maintenance work requires it to be running.



1.b. Operate engines in open, well-ventilated areas or vent the engine exhaust fumes outdoors.



1.c. Do not add the fuel near an open flame welding arc or when the engine is running. Stop the engine and allow it to cool before refueling to prevent spilled fuel from vaporizing on contact with hot engine parts and igniting. Do not spill fuel when filling tank. If fuel is spilled, wipe it up and do not start engine until fumes have been eliminated.



1.d. Keep all equipment safety guards, covers and devices in position and in good repair. Keep hands, hair, clothing and tools away from V-belts, gears, fans and all other moving parts when starting, operating or repairing equipment.

1.e. In some cases it may be necessary to remove safety guards to perform required maintenance. Remove guards only when necessary and replace them when the maintenance requiring their removal is complete. Always use the greatest care when working near moving parts.

1.f. Do not put your hands near the engine fan. Do not attempt to override the governor or idler by pushing on the throttle control rods while the engine is running.

1.g. To prevent accidentally starting gasoline engines while turning the engine or welding generator during maintenance work, disconnect the spark plug wires, distributor cap or magneto wire as appropriate.



1.h. To avoid scalding, do not remove the radiator pressure cap when the engine is hot.



### ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS may be dangerous

2.a. Electric current flowing through any conductor causes localized Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF). Welding current creates EMF fields around welding cables and welding machines

2.b. EMF fields may interfere with some pacemakers, and welders having a pacemaker should consult their physician before welding.

2.c. Exposure to EMF fields in welding may have other health effects which are now not known.

2.d. All welders should use the following procedures in order to minimize exposure to EMF fields from the welding circuit:

2.d.1. Route the electrode and work cables together - Secure them with tape when possible.

2.d.2. Never coil the electrode lead around your body.

2.d.3. Do not place your body between the electrode and work cables. If the electrode cable is on your right side, the work cable should also be on your right side.

2.d.4. Connect the work cable to the workpiece as close as possible to the area being welded.

2.d.5. Do not work next to welding power source.

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### ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

3.a. The electrode and work (or ground) circuits are electrically “hot” when the welder is on. Do not touch these “hot” parts with your bare skin or wet clothing. Wear dry, hole-free gloves to insulate hands.

3.b. Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulation. Make certain the insulation is large enough to cover your full area of physical contact with work and ground.

**In addition to the normal safety precautions, if welding must be performed under electrically hazardous conditions (in damp locations or while wearing wet clothing; on metal structures such as floors, gratings or scaffolds; when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling or lying, if there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with the workpiece or ground) use the following equipment:**

- Semiautomatic DC Constant Voltage (Wire) Welder.
- DC Manual (Stick) Welder.
- AC Welder with Reduced Voltage Control.

3.c. In semiautomatic or automatic wire welding, the electrode, electrode reel, welding head, nozzle or semiautomatic welding gun are also electrically “hot”.

3.d. Always be sure the work cable makes a good electrical connection with the metal being welded. The connection should be as close as possible to the area being welded.

3.e. Ground the work or metal to be welded to a good electrical (earth) ground.

3.f. Maintain the electrode holder, work clamp, welding cable and welding machine in good, safe operating condition. Replace damaged insulation.

3.g. Never dip the electrode in water for cooling.

3.h. Never simultaneously touch electrically “hot” parts of electrode holders connected to two welders because voltage between the two can be the total of the open circuit voltage of both welders.

3.i. When working above floor level, use a safety belt to protect yourself from a fall should you get a shock.

3.j. Also see Items 6.c. and 8.



### ARC RAYS can burn.

4.a. Use a shield with the proper filter and cover plates to protect your eyes from sparks and the rays of the arc when welding or observing open arc welding. Headshield and filter lens should conform to ANSI Z87.1 standards.

4.b. Use suitable clothing made from durable flame-resistant material to protect your skin and that of your helpers from the arc rays.

4.c. Protect other nearby personnel with suitable, non-flammable screening and/or warn them not to watch the arc nor expose themselves to the arc rays or to hot spatter or metal.



### FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous.

5.a. Welding may produce fumes and gases hazardous to health. Avoid breathing these fumes and gases. When welding, keep your head out of the fume. Use enough ventilation and/or exhaust at the arc to keep fumes and gases away from the breathing zone. **When welding with electrodes which require special ventilation such as stainless or hard facing (see instructions on container or MSDS) or on lead or cadmium plated steel and other metals or coatings which produce highly toxic fumes, keep exposure as low as possible and below Threshold Limit Values (TLV) using local exhaust or mechanical ventilation. In confined spaces or in some circumstances, outdoors, a respirator may be required. Additional precautions are also required when welding on galvanized steel.**

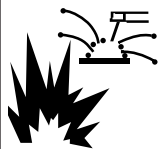
5.b. Do not weld in locations near chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors coming from degreasing, cleaning or spraying operations. The heat and rays of the arc can react with solvent vapors to form phosgene, a highly toxic gas, and other irritating products.

5.c. Shielding gases used for arc welding can displace air and cause injury or death. Always use enough ventilation, especially in confined areas, to insure breathing air is safe.

5.d. Read and understand the manufacturer’s instructions for this equipment and the consumables to be used, including the material safety data sheet (MSDS) and follow your employer’s safety practices. MSDS forms are available from your welding distributor or from the manufacturer.

5.e. Also see item 1.b.

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### WELDING SPARKS can cause fire or explosion.

6.a. Remove fire hazards from the welding area.

If this is not possible, cover them to prevent the welding sparks from starting a fire.

Remember that welding sparks and hot materials from welding can easily go through small cracks and openings to adjacent areas. Avoid welding near hydraulic lines. Have a fire extinguisher readily available.

6.b. Where compressed gases are to be used at the job site, special precautions should be used to prevent hazardous situations. Refer to "Safety in Welding and Cutting" (ANSI Standard Z49.1) and the operating information for the equipment being used.

6.c. When not welding, make certain no part of the electrode circuit is touching the work or ground. Accidental contact can cause overheating and create a fire hazard.

6.d. Do not heat, cut or weld tanks, drums or containers until the proper steps have been taken to insure that such procedures will not cause flammable or toxic vapors from substances inside. They can cause an explosion even though they have been "cleaned". For information, purchase "Recommended Safe Practices for the Preparation for Welding and Cutting of Containers and Piping That Have Held Hazardous Substances", AWS F4.1 from the American Welding Society (see address above).

6.e. Vent hollow castings or containers before heating, cutting or welding. They may explode.

6.f. Sparks and spatter are thrown from the welding arc. Wear oil free protective garments such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes and a cap over your hair. Wear ear plugs when welding out of position or in confined places. Always wear safety glasses with side shields when in a welding area.

6.g. Connect the work cable to the work as close to the welding area as practical. Work cables connected to the building framework or other locations away from the welding area increase the possibility of the welding current passing through lifting chains, crane cables or other alternate circuits. This can create fire hazards or overheat lifting chains or cables until they fail.

6.h. Also see item 1.c.



### CYLINDER may explode if damaged.

7.a. Use only compressed gas cylinders containing the correct shielding gas for the process used and properly operating regulators designed for the gas and pressure used. All hoses, fittings, etc. should be suitable for the application and maintained in good condition.

7.b. Always keep cylinders in an upright position securely chained to an undercarriage or fixed support.

7.c. Cylinders should be located:

- Away from areas where they may be struck or subjected to physical damage.

- A safe distance from arc welding or cutting operations and any other source of heat, sparks, or flame.

7.d. Never allow the electrode, electrode holder or any other electrically "hot" parts to touch a cylinder.

7.e. Keep your head and face away from the cylinder valve outlet when opening the cylinder valve.

7.f. Valve protection caps should always be in place and hand tight except when the cylinder is in use or connected for use.

7.g. Read and follow the instructions on compressed gas cylinders, associated equipment, and CGA publication P-1, "Precautions for Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders," available from the Compressed Gas Association 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.



### FOR ELECTRICALLY powered equipment.

8.a. Turn off input power using the disconnect switch at the fuse box before working on the equipment.

8.b. Install equipment in accordance with the U.S. National Electrical Code, all local codes and the manufacturer's recommendations.

8.c. Ground the equipment in accordance with the U.S. National Electrical Code and the manufacturer's recommendations.

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## PRÉCAUTIONS DE SÛRETÉ

Pour votre propre protection lire et observer toutes les instructions et les précautions de sûreté spécifiques qui paraissent dans ce manuel aussi bien que les précautions de sûreté générales suivantes:

### Sûreté Pour Soudage A L'Arc

1. Protégez-vous contre la secousse électrique:
  - a. Les circuits à l'électrode et à la pièce sont sous tension quand la machine à souder est en marche. Eviter toujours tout contact entre les parties sous tension et la peau nue ou les vêtements mouillés. Porter des gants secs et sans trous pour isoler les mains.
  - b. Faire très attention de bien s'isoler de la masse quand on soude dans des endroits humides, ou sur un plancher métallique ou des grilles métalliques, principalement dans les positions assis ou couché pour lesquelles une grande partie du corps peut être en contact avec la masse.
  - c. Maintenir le porte-électrode, la pince de masse, le câble de soudage et la machine à souder en bon et sûr état de fonctionnement.
  - d. Ne jamais plonger le porte-électrode dans l'eau pour le refroidir.
  - e. Ne jamais toucher simultanément les parties sous tension des porte-électrodes connectés à deux machines à souder parce que la tension entre les deux pinces peut être le total de la tension à vide des deux machines.
  - f. Si on utilise la machine à souder comme une source de courant pour soudage semi-automatique, ces précautions pour le porte-électrode s'appliquent aussi au pistolet de soudage.
2. Dans le cas de travail au dessus du niveau du sol, se protéger contre les chutes dans le cas où on reçoit un choc. Ne jamais enrouler le câble-électrode autour de n'importe quelle partie du corps.
3. Un coup d'arc peut être plus sévère qu'un coup de soleil, donc:
  - a. Utiliser un bon masque avec un verre filtrant approprié ainsi qu'un verre blanc afin de se protéger les yeux du rayonnement de l'arc et des projections quand on soude ou quand on regarde l'arc.
  - b. Porter des vêtements convenables afin de protéger la peau de soudeur et des aides contre le rayonnement de l'arc.
  - c. Protéger l'autre personnel travaillant à proximité au soudage à l'aide d'écrans appropriés et non-inflammables.
4. Des gouttes de laitier en fusion sont émises de l'arc de soudage. Se protéger avec des vêtements de protection libres de l'huile, tels que les gants en cuir, chemise épaisse, pantalons sans revers, et chaussures montantes.
5. Toujours porter des lunettes de sécurité dans la zone de soudage. Utiliser des lunettes avec écrans latéraux dans les

zones où l'on pique le laitier.

6. Eloigner les matériaux inflammables ou les recouvrir afin de prévenir tout risque d'incendie dû aux étincelles.
7. Quand on ne soude pas, poser la pince à un endroit isolé de la masse. Un court-circuit accidentel peut provoquer un échauffement et un risque d'incendie.
8. S'assurer que la masse est connectée le plus près possible de la zone de travail qu'il est pratique de le faire. Si on place la masse sur la charpente de la construction ou d'autres endroits éloignés de la zone de travail, on augmente le risque de voir passer le courant de soudage par les chaînes de levage, câbles de grue, ou autres circuits. Cela peut provoquer des risques d'incendie ou d'échauffement des chaînes et des câbles jusqu'à ce qu'ils se rompent.
9. Assurer une ventilation suffisante dans la zone de soudage. Ceci est particulièrement important pour le soudage de tôles galvanisées plombées, ou cadmiées ou tout autre métal qui produit des fumées toxiques.
10. Ne pas souder en présence de vapeurs de chlore provenant d'opérations de dégraissage, nettoyage ou pistolage. La chaleur ou les rayons de l'arc peuvent réagir avec les vapeurs du solvant pour produire du phosgène (gas fortement toxique) ou autres produits irritants.
11. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur la sûreté, voir le code "Code for safety in welding and cutting" CSA Standard W 117.2-1974.

## PRÉCAUTIONS DE SÛRETÉ POUR LES MACHINES À SOUDER À TRANSFORMATEUR ET À REDRESSEUR

1. Relier à la terre le châssis du poste conformément au code de l'électricité et aux recommandations du fabricant. Le dispositif de montage ou la pièce à souder doit être branché à une bonne mise à la terre.
2. Autant que possible, l'installation et l'entretien du poste seront effectués par un électricien qualifié.
3. Avant de faire des travaux à l'intérieur de poste, la débrancher à l'interrupteur à la boîte de fusibles.
4. Garder tous les couvercles et dispositifs de sûreté à leur place.

Mar. '93

# Thank You

for selecting this **QUALITY** product. We want you to take pride in operating this product ••• as much pride as we have in bringing this product to you!

## **Please Examine Carton and Equipment For Damage Immediately**

When this equipment is shipped, title passes to the purchaser upon receipt by the carrier. Consequently, Claims for material damaged in shipment must be made by the purchaser against the transportation company at the time the shipment is received.

Please record your equipment identification information below for future reference. This information can be found on your machine nameplate.

Model Name & Number \_\_\_\_\_

Code & Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Purchase \_\_\_\_\_

Whenever you request replacement parts for or information on this equipment always supply the information you have recorded above.

**Read this Operators Manual completely** before attempting to use this equipment. Save this manual and keep it handy for quick reference. Pay particular attention to the safety instructions we have provided for your protection. The level of seriousness to be applied to each is explained below:

### **⚠ WARNING**

This statement appears where the information **must** be followed **exactly** to avoid **serious personal injury** or **loss of life**.

### **⚠ CAUTION**

This statement appears where the information **must** be followed to avoid **minor personal injury** or **damage to this equipment**.

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\* Go to [www.lincolnelectric.com](http://www.lincolnelectric.com) for the latest Parts List information.

## LOCATION

### ⚠ WARNING



**FALLING EQUIPMENT** can cause injury.

- Do not lift this machine using lift bail if it is equipped with a heavy accessory such as trailer or gas cylinder.
- Lift only with equipment of adequate lifting capacity.
- Be sure machine is stable when lifting.

Install the welder in a dry location where there is a free circulation of air in through the front louvers and out the back of the case. A location which minimizes the amount of smoke and dirt drawn into the front louvers reduces the chance of dirt accumulation that can block air passages, causing overheating and nuisance shut-down of the machine.

## INPUT WIRING

### ⚠ WARNING



**ELECTRIC SHOCK** can kill.

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

Welder is rated for 230/460/575V input and is shipped from the factory connected for 460V input. To change the connection, see the wiring or connection diagram pasted to the inside of the access panel in the case back.

Be sure the voltage, phase and frequency of the input power is as specified on the welder nameplate. Have a qualified electrician remove the access panel in the case back and connect the three phase AC power to terminals L<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>2</sub>, L<sub>3</sub> of the input contactor in accordance with the U. S. National Electrical Code, all local codes, and the wiring diagram located inside the machine.

The welder frame must be grounded. A stud marked with the symbol located on the floor of the input box is provided for this purpose. See the U.S. National Electrical Code for details on proper grounding methods.

**Recommended Input Wire,  
Ground Wire and Fuse Sizes  
Based on U.S. National Electrical Code.  
For 60 hertz, 3 phase Welders at 60% Duty Cycle.**

Welder	Input Volts	Amps Input	Copper Wire Size Type 75°C in Conduit		Super Lag Fuse Size in Amps
			3 Input Wires	1 Ground Wire	
E500	230	100	4	6	150
	460	50	8	8	70
	575	40	10	10	60

This welder is rated for 60% duty cycle. Duty cycle is based on a ten minute period. Therefore, the welder can be operated at nameplate rated output for 6 minutes of every 10 minute period without overheating. An amber high temperature warning light provides a visual indication of an over temperature condition.

## OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

### OUTPUT STUDS

With the machine off, run electrode and work cables of the appropriate sizes (see the following table) up through the rectangular holes in the machine base located below the output studs. Connect the cable lugs to the output terminals marked (+) and (-) or, if the welder comes equipped with the polarity switch option “electrode” and “to work”. Tighten the holding nuts with a wrench.

**Cable Sizes for Combined Length of Electrode and Work Cable (Copper) at 60% Duty Cycle**  
**Extreme care must be observed when installing or extending the wiring of a remote control.**

Machine Size	Up to 100 ft. (30 m)	100 to 150 ft. (30 – 46 m)	150 to 200 ft. (46 – 61 m)	200 to 250 ft. (61 – 76 m)
E500	2/0 (68 mm <sup>2</sup> )	3/0 (86 mm <sup>2</sup> )	3/0 (86 mm <sup>2</sup> )	4/0 (108 mm <sup>2</sup> )

### TIG WELDING

The E500 is shipped with proper R.F. By-pass circuitry installed to protect the control circuit when TIG welding with a TIG Module unit.

### ⚠ CAUTION

**To provide protection, the welder frame grounding stud must be connected to ground.**

## ⚠ WARNING



### ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

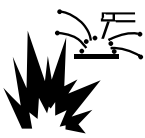
- Do not touch electrically live parts or electrode with skin or wet clothing.

- Insulate yourself from work and ground.
- Always wear dry insulating gloves.



### FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous.

- Keep your head out of fumes.
- Use ventilation or exhaust to remove fumes from breathing zone.



### WELDING SPARKS can cause fire or explosion.

- Keep flammable material away.
- Do not weld on containers that have held combustibles.



### ARC RAYS can burn.

- Wear eye, ear and body protection.

**NOTE:** The P.C. Board is protected by a moisture resistant coating. When the welder is operated, this coating will “bake off” of certain power resistors that normally operate at high temperatures, emitting some smoke and odor for a short time. These resistors and the P.C. Board beneath them may become blackened. This is a normal occurrence and does not damage the component or affect the machine performance.

**NOTE:** The cooling fan on this unit is controlled by a thermostat to operate only when it is needed.

1. To Start the Welder, move the “Power” switch to “On”. This starts the welder and lights the white pilot light on the machine control panel. This light indicates that the line contactor is energized).
2. Setting Welding Current
  - a. The “Current Control” dials on the front of the machine indicates the output current at the NEMA arc voltage. The “A” range controls the current over about 1/2 of the range of the “B” range. A toggle switch on the control panel allows selection of the desired range. The output control can be adjusted while welding.

- b. Provisions for remote control are standard. A current control switch on the machine control panel labeled “Current Control at E500” or “Current Control Remote” is provided for selecting the desired mode of operation, either at the machine or remote. Be certain the machine remote switch is in the machine position, unless a remote control is connected.
- c. The “Arc Force Control”, located on the right side of the front control panel, is calibrated from one to ten. Lower settings will provide less short circuit current and a softer arc. A setting that is too low may cause the electrode to stick in the puddle. Higher settings will provide a higher short circuit current, a more forceful arc, and possibly more spatter. For most welding, the dial should be set at approximately mid range (5 – 6). Adjustment up or down can then be made depending on the electrode, procedures, and operator preference. For most TIG welding applications adjust this control to minimum for best operating characteristics.

### 115 VAC Duplex Receptacle (Code 10649 only)

The duplex receptacle is located near the output studs and is protected by a 15 amp circuit breaker.

### 115 VAC GFCI Receptacle (Codes 11042 and above)

The GFCI receptacle is located near the output studs and is protected by a 15 amp circuit breaker.

## OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

1. Undercarriage – (K817, K817R) includes a spring loaded handle for hand towing and a choice of wheels.
2. Remote Control - Supplied by Red-D-Arc.


**WARNING**


**ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.**

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

## GENERAL MAINTENANCE

1. The fan motor has sealed bearings which require no service.
2. In extremely dusty locations, dirt may clog the air channels causing the welder to run hot. Blow out the welder at regular intervals. The side panels can be removed even when the machines are stacked.

## POWER RECTIFIER REPLACEMENT

Refer to the troubleshooting section “Power Rectifier Bridge Assembly Checking Procedure” if a rectifier failure is suspected.

**NOTE:** Since proper material and correct assembly procedures are critical, field disassembly of the power rectifier bridge sections can do more harm than good. Return a defective rectifier bridge section (or the entire bridge) to the factory for repairs.

## TESTING THE GFCI RECEPTACLE

Turn the welder **ON**. Press the reset button fully. Plug a lamp or radio into the GFCI (and leave it plugged in) to verify that power is **ON**. If there is no power, go to the **TROUBLESHOOTING** section.

Press the **TEST** button in order to trip the GFCI device. This should stop the flow of electricity, making the lamp or radio shut **OFF**. Note that the **RESET** button will pop out. If the power stays on, go to the **TROUBLESHOOTING** section. If the power goes **OFF**, the GFCI is working properly. To restore power, press the **RESET** button.

Press the **TEST** button (then **RESET** button) every month to assure proper operation.

**NOTE:** The GFCI receptacle is in a 115V circuit where the neutral is floating with respect to ground. Consequently, if a GFCI tester is plugged into the GFCI receptacle, the tester will show that there is an “open ground”. This indication of an “open ground” is normal and the GFCI will function properly in the event of a ground fault current as the GFCI is designed to do.

## HOW TO USE TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

### WARNING

Service and Repair should only be performed by Factory Trained Personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment may result in danger to the technician and machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid Electrical Shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

This Troubleshooting Guide is provided to help you locate and repair possible machine malfunctions. Simply follow the three-step procedure listed below.

#### **Step 1. LOCATE PROBLEM (SYMPTOM).**

Look under the column labeled “PROBLEM (SYMPTOMS)”. This column describes possible symptoms that the machine may exhibit. Find the listing that best describes the symptom that the machine is exhibiting.

#### **Step 2. POSSIBLE CAUSE.**

The second column labeled “POSSIBLE CAUSE” lists the obvious external possibilities that may contribute to the machine symptom.

#### **Step 3. RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION**

This column provides a course of action for the Possible Cause.

If you do not understand or are unable to perform the Recommended Course of Action safely, contact your local Authorized Field Service Facility.

### WARNING



**ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.**

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

### CAUTION

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact your **Local Authorized Field Service Facility** for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.

Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE CAUSE	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
<b>FUNCTION PROBLEMS</b>		
A. Input contactor chatters.	1. Faulty input contactor. 2. Low line voltage.	1. Repair or replace. 2. Check with Power Company.
B. Machine input contactor does not operate.	1. Supply line fuse blown. 2. Power circuit dead. 3. Broken or loose power lead. 4. Wrong voltage. 5. Thermostats tripped. (High Temperature Warning Light should be lit.) (Welder overheated.) 6. Input contactor coil open. 7. Open winding on 115V pilot transformer. 8. Power ON-OFF switch not closing. 9. Lead broken or loose connection in 115V starter circuit. 10. Thermostats defective. (High Temperature Warning Light should be lit.)	1. Replace (look for reason for blown fuse first). 2. Check voltage. 3. Repair. 4. Check voltage against instructions. 5. a. Make sure the fan is operating and that there are no obstructions to free flow of air. b. Operate at normal current and duty cycle. c. Replace High Temperature Warning Light if defective. 6. Replace. 7. Replace. 8. Replace. 9. Replace. 10. Turn input power off (115V circuit is hot when input power is connected). Check thermostats with continuity meter – should read short-circuit when machine is cool. Replace if defective. There are two thermostats; one on the secondary lead and one on the choke. Replace High Temperature Warning Light if defective.

**⚠ CAUTION**

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact your **Local Authorized Field Service Facility** for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.

Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE CAUSE	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
<b>FUNCTION PROBLEMS</b>		
<p>C. Machine input contactor closes but has no or low output. Open circuit voltage should be 67 to 71 volts.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electrode or work lead loose or broken.</li> <li>2. Open transformer primary or secondary circuit.</li> <li>3. Supply line fuse blown.</li> <li>4. Input line grounded causing single phase input.</li> <li>5. Input leads not connected to contactor.</li> <li>6. Latching resistor, R3, open.</li> <li>7. Control circuit problems.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Repair connections.</li> <li>2. Repair.</li> <li>3. Replace blown fuse – check fuse size.</li> <li>4. Repair input to machine.</li> <li>5. Connect input lead.</li> <li>6. a. Replace. b. Check leads to the resistor and repair if defective.</li> <li>7. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Power Silicon Controlled Rectifier.</li> </ol>
<p>D. Machine has maximum output but no control.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Possible defective power SCR.</li> <li>2. Possible defective control board.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove all gate leads G1, G2 and G3 at PC board.* If welder has any open circuit voltage, power SCR is defective. Check per Troubleshooting Procedures.</li> <li>2. Replace. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Replacing PC Boards.</li> </ol> <p>* Connector J4 on latest control board.</p>

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PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE CAUSE	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
<b>FUNCTION PROBLEMS</b>		
E. Machine does not have maximum output (67 to 71 volts).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Input fuse blown. Machine is single phased.</li> <li>2. One phase of main transformer windings open.</li> <li>3. Defective power bridge.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace fuse or repair input line. Check reason for fault.</li> <li>2. Repair.</li> <li>3. Check bridge. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Checking Snubber Circuit and Power Rectifier Bridge Assembly.</li> </ol>
F. Machine comes on but soon trips off while under load and High Temperature Warning Light glows. (Choke or Secondary thermostat tripped)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improper ventilation.</li> <li>2. Loaded beyond rating.</li> <li>3. Fan inoperative.</li> <li>4. Shorted diode or SCR in power rectifier bridge.</li> <li>5. Defective thermal fan thermostat</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make sure all case openings are free for proper circulation of air.</li> <li>2. Operate at rated current and duty cycle.</li> <li>3. Check leads, choke and secondary thermostat and motor bearings. Fan can be tested on 115 volt line. Check thermal fan thermostat.</li> <li>4. Refer to Power Hybrid Bridge Checking Procedure. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Checking Snubber Circuit and Power Rectifier Bridge Assembly.</li> <li>5. Replace</li> </ol>
G. Machine comes on but reduces to low output under load and remains there until the load is broken and arc re-started. See Fault Protection Operation Section.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Excessive load causing the overload protection on control board to operate.</li> <li>2. Machine output shorted causing overload protection on control board to operate.</li> <li>3. Control circuit defective.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduce load.</li> <li>2. Turn machine off and remove short.</li> <li>3. Replace per PC board replacement. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Replacing PC Boards.</li> </ol>

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Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE CAUSE	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
<b>FUNCTION PROBLEMS</b>		
H. Machine trips off when under no load or makes excessive noise like it is loaded.	1. Power bridge rectifier may have a shorted diode or SCR.  2. Short in the transformer.  3. Fan hitting vertical baffle.	1. Refer to Power Hybrid Bridge Checking Procedure. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Checking Snubber Circuit and Power Rectifier Bridge Assembly.  2. Repair.  3. Clear the fan.
I. Variable or sluggish welding arc.	1. Poor work or electrode cable connection.  2. Current too low.  3. Welding leads too small.  4. Open SCR or diode in power rectifier bridge.  5. Control circuit problems.	1. Check and clean cable connections.  2. Check recommended currents for rod type and size.  3. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Fault Protection Operation.  4. Check per Power Hybrid Bridge Procedures. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Checking Snubber Circuit.  5. See Troubleshooting Procedures.
J. Welder will not shut off.	1. Input contactor contacts frozen.	1. Replace input contactor.
K. Current control on machine not functioning.	1. Current control switch in wrong position.  2. Current control switch defective.  3. Current control potentiometer defective.  4. Lead or connection in control circuit open.  5. Defective control or circuit boards.	1. Place switch in “machine” position.  2. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Toggle Switch Check.  3. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Checking Current Control Rheostat.  4. Repair or connect.  5. See Troubleshooting Procedure – Power Silicon Controlled Rectifier.

**⚠ CAUTION**

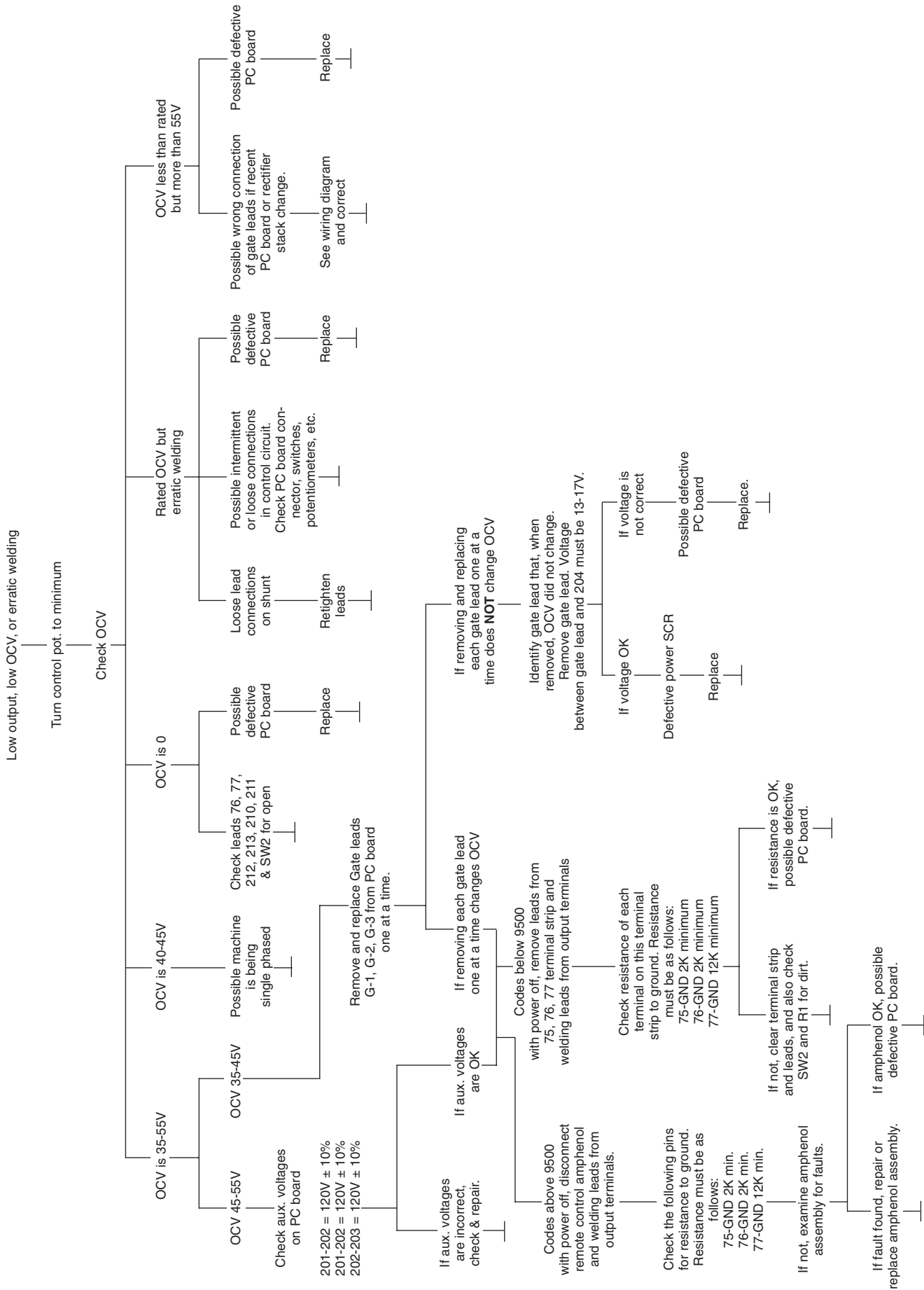
If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact your **Local Authorized Field Service Facility** for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.

Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE CAUSE	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
<b>FUNCTION PROBLEMS</b>		
<p>L. Optional remote current control not functioning. See Troubleshooting Procedures before connecting.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Current control switch in the wrong position.</li> <li>2. Leads 75, 76 and 77 not connected to correct numbers on models with terminal strip.</li> <li>3. Remove control leads broken.</li> <li>4. Remote control potentiometer open.</li> <li>5. Lead or connection in current control circuit open.</li> <li>6. Control PC board plug disconnected or loose.</li> <li>7. Control circuit problems.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Place switch in "REMOTE" position.</li> <li>2. Correct connection.</li> <li>3. Repair broken leads.</li> <li>4. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Connecting Remote Control.</li> <li>5. Connect or repair.</li> <li>6. Connect plug.</li> <li>7. See Troubleshooting Procedures – Power Silicon Controlled Rectifier.</li> </ol>
<p>M. 115 VAC Receptacle or GFCI not working.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Circuit Breaker Tripped.</li> <li>2. Defective Circuit Breaker.</li> <li>3. Broken connection in wiring.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reset circuit breaker. Make sure load on receptacle or GFCI does not exceed 15A rating of circuit breaker. See General Maintenance Section for testing GFCI.</li> <li>2. Replace.</li> <li>3. Check all wiring going to receptacle or GFCI and circuit breaker for possible broken connection.</li> </ol>
<p>N. Fan runs continuously.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Defective Thermal Fan Thermostat.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace.</li> </ol>

 **CAUTION**

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact your **Local Authorized Field Service Facility** for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.



## TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

### PROCEDURE FOR REPLACING P.C. BOARD

(The P.C. Board is located behind the front control panel. Remove the nameplate screws to loosen the control panel.)

When the P.C. Board is to be replaced, follow this procedure:

Visually inspect P.C. Board in question. Are any of the components damaged? Is a conductor on the back side of the board damaged?

1. If there is no damage to the P.C. Board, insert a new one and see if this remedies the problem. If the problem is remedied, re-insert the old P.C. Board and see if the problem still exists with the old P.C. Board.
  - a. If the problem does not exist with the old board, check the harness plug and P.C. Board plug for corrosion, contamination, or oversize.
  - b. Check leads in the harness for loose connections.
2. If there is damage to the P.C. Board, refer to the Troubleshooting Guide.

### OUTPUT VOLTAGE

The open circuit voltage of the machine should be 67 to 71 volts and should not vary when the rheostat is varied. If any other condition exists, refer to the Troubleshooting Guide.

### OVERLOAD PROTECTION

E500's have built-in protective thermostats. If the rectifier or transformer reaches the maximum safe operating temperature because of frequent overload or high room temperature plus overload, the line contactor drops out stopping the welder. The thermostats automatically reset and the line contactor pulls in when the temperature reaches a safe operating level.

The power rectifier bridge is also protected against short term, high current overloads generally caused by poor operating techniques. For example, if an arc

gouging carbon or the electrode is allowed to touch – or almost touch – the work for a couple of seconds or more, the overload protection P.C. Board automatically reduces the output to minimum and keeps it there until the overload is removed or the machine is turned off.

### CHECKING SNUBBER CIRCUIT

In case of an SCR malfunction or failure, the snubber assembly should be checked. Turn the machine off and disconnect one lead of the snubber assembly. (Either 221, 222, or 223 depending on the SCR in question. See wiring diagram.) The sides of the machine have to be removed to do this. (See parts list for the exact location.)

1. Visually inspect the snubber assembly for overheated components.
2. Using a V.O.M meter on the X10 scale connect the positive lead to the lead removed. Touch the negative lead to the shunt. The indicating needle on the meter will move quickly to the right (low resistance value) and then slowly return to the left (high resistance value). This indicates that the capacitor in the snubber circuit is taking a charge.
3. If the needle stays to the right, the capacitor is shorted and the assembly is defective.
4. If the needle does not move, the capacitor or resistor on the snubber assembly is open and the assembly is defective.

### CHECKING CURRENT CONTROL RHEOSTAT ON MACHINE

Turn the machine off.

Remove the control panel screws and open the front cover.

Turn the current control switch to remote.

Disconnect the harness plug from the control board.

Put current range switch to "B" range.

With an ohmmeter on X1K, connect it to lead 210 and 211 on SW #2.

Rotate the current control rheostat. The resistance reading should be from around zero to 10K ohms.

Check the resistance reading between 75 on the terminal strip and 211 on SW #2. The reading must be 10K ohms. No reading will indicate an open rheostat and a low reading will indicate a shorted or partially shorted rheostat; in either case, replace.

### TOGGLE SWITCH CHECK

1. Turn off the machine power input. SW #1 has 115 volts across it when the input power is connected.
2. Isolate the switch to be tested by removing all connecting leads.
3. Check to make sure the switch is making connections with a V.O.M. meter. The meter should read zero resistance.
4. Put the ohmmeter on X1K scale and measure the resistance between the terminal and the case of the machine (touch a self tapping screw). Reading should be infinite.
5. If either step (3) or step (4) fails, replace the switch.

### REMOTE CONTROL CHECK

Disconnect the remote field control and connect an ohmmeter across 75 and 76 and rotate the rheostat in the remote control. The resistance reading should go from zero to 10K ohms. Repeat with ohmmeter across 77 and 76 with same results. Connect ohmmeter across 75 and 77. The reading should be 10K ohms. A lower reading will indicate a shorted or partially shorted rheostat. A very high reading will indicate an open rheostat. In either of the last two cases, replace the rheostat. Check for any physical damage.

### CHECKING POWER RECTIFIER BRIDGE



#### ASSEMBLY

**Precise evaluation of diodes or SCRs require laboratory equipment. If a bridge problem still exists after test, please call a Lincoln Field Service Shop.**

Equipment Needed:

1. V.O.M. or ohmmeter for diodes
2. Circuit Diagram 1 for SCRs

**DEVICE ISOLATION** (See the instruction manual parts list for the exact location.)

Disconnect the following leads from the bridge, shown in Diagram 2:

1. Wiring harness gate leads (G1, G2, G3) from gate lead connector J4 on control P.C. Board
2. AC leads X1, X2, and X3 from the anodes of the SCRs and cathodes of the diodes.
3. The 200, 221, 222, and 223 leads from the Snubber P.C. Board.
4. Lead 220 that connects to the latching resistor (R3).
5. The cathode of each diode (4 total).

### POWER DIODE TEST

1. Establish the polarity of the ohmmeter leads and set to the X10 scale.
2. Connect the ohmmeter positive lead to anode and negative lead to the cathode.
3. Reverse the leads of the ohmmeter from Step 2.
4. A shorted diode will indicate zero or an equally low resistance in both directions. An open diode will have an infinite or high resistance in both directions; and a good diode will have a low resistance in Step 2 and a much higher resistance in Step 3.

### POWER SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIER TEST

The SCR must be mounted in the heat sink when making this test.

1. Connect the ohmmeter (set to the X10 scale) leads to the anode and cathode.
2. Reverse the leads of the ohmmeter from Step 1.
3. A shorted SCR will indicate zero or an equally low resistance in one or both directions.
4. Establish the polarity of the ohmmeter. Connect the positive lead to the gate and the negative lead to the cathode.

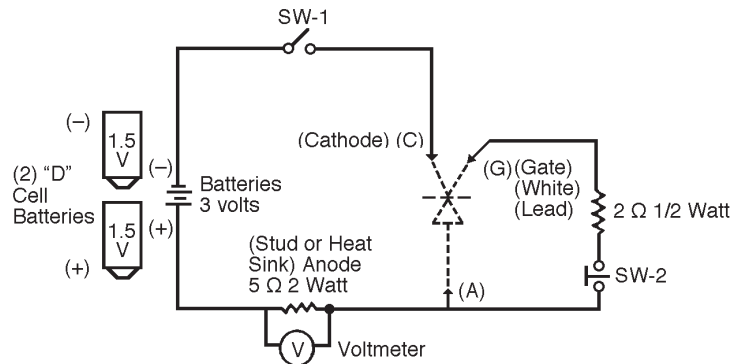


DIAGRAM 1

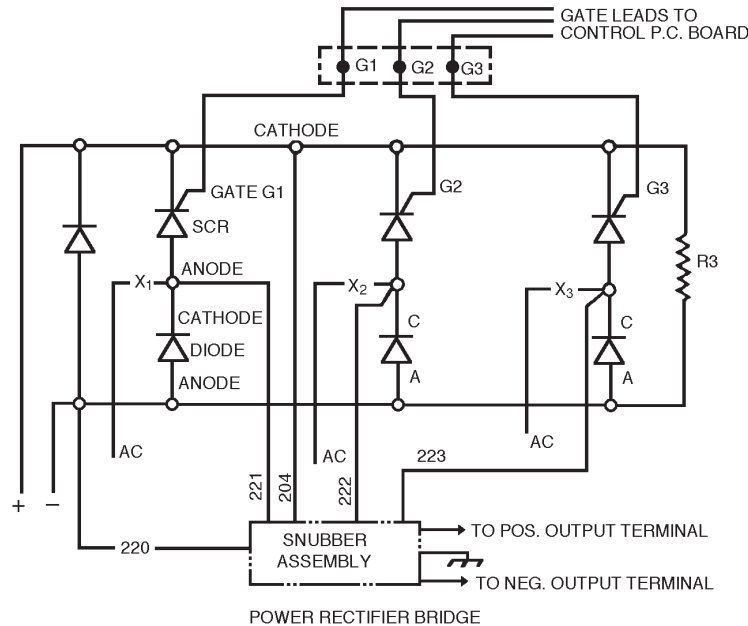


DIAGRAM 2

5. An open gate circuit will have an infinite or high resistance. A good gate circuit will read a low resistance, but not zero ohms.

## BATTERY TEST

Check the batteries by shorting leads (A) and (C), then close switch SW-1. Replace batteries if voltage is less than 3 volts.

## SCR TEST

1. Isolate SCR to be tested by disconnecting gate leads from the terminals on the P. C. Board. (Do not remove SCR from the heat sink.)
2. Connect SCR into the test circuit as shown (A) lead to anode (C) lead to cathode and (G) lead to the gate.

3. Close switch SW #1 (switch SW#2 should be open); voltmeter should read zero. If the voltmeter reads higher than zero, the SCR is shorted.

4. With switch SW #1 closed, close switch SW #2 for two seconds and release. The voltmeter should read 2 to 2.5 volts before and after switch SW #2 is released. If the voltmeter does not read, or reads only while SW #2 is depressed, the SCR is open or batteries are defective (repeat Battery Test Procedure).

5. Open switch SW #1, disconnect the gate lead (G) and reverse the (A) and (C) leads on the SCR. Close switch SW #1. The voltmeter should read zero. If the voltage is higher than zero, the SCR is shorted.

E500 WIRING DIAGRAM (230/460/575 V)

ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS PER E1537

LEGEND

- D5 } POCKET AMPTRON SENSING BRIDGE
- D6 } POCKET AMPTRON SENSING BRIDGE
- D7 } POCKET AMPTRON SENSING BRIDGE
- L1 } DC OUTPUT FILTER
- R1 10K OHM POT., OUTPUT CONTROL
- R2 10K OHM POT., ARC FORCE CONTROL
- R3 40 OHM
- R4 .4 OHM POCKET AMPTRON SENSING RESISTOR
- SW1 POWER SWITCH
- SW2 MACHINE/REMOTE SWITCH
- SW3 DIAL SELECTOR SWITCH
- SW4 OPTIONAL POLARITY SWITCH (60 Hz ONLY)

- SCR1-D1 } SCR AND DIODE RECTIFIER BRIDGE
- SCR2-D2 } SCR AND DIODE RECTIFIER BRIDGE
- SCR3-D3 } SCR AND DIODE RECTIFIER BRIDGE
- D4 } SCR AND DIODE RECTIFIER BRIDGE

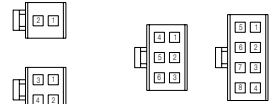
- T1 MAIN TRANSFORMER
- T2 CONTROL TRANSFORMER
- T3 POCKET AMPTRON OPTION TRANSFORMER

ICR INPUT STARTER

COLORS

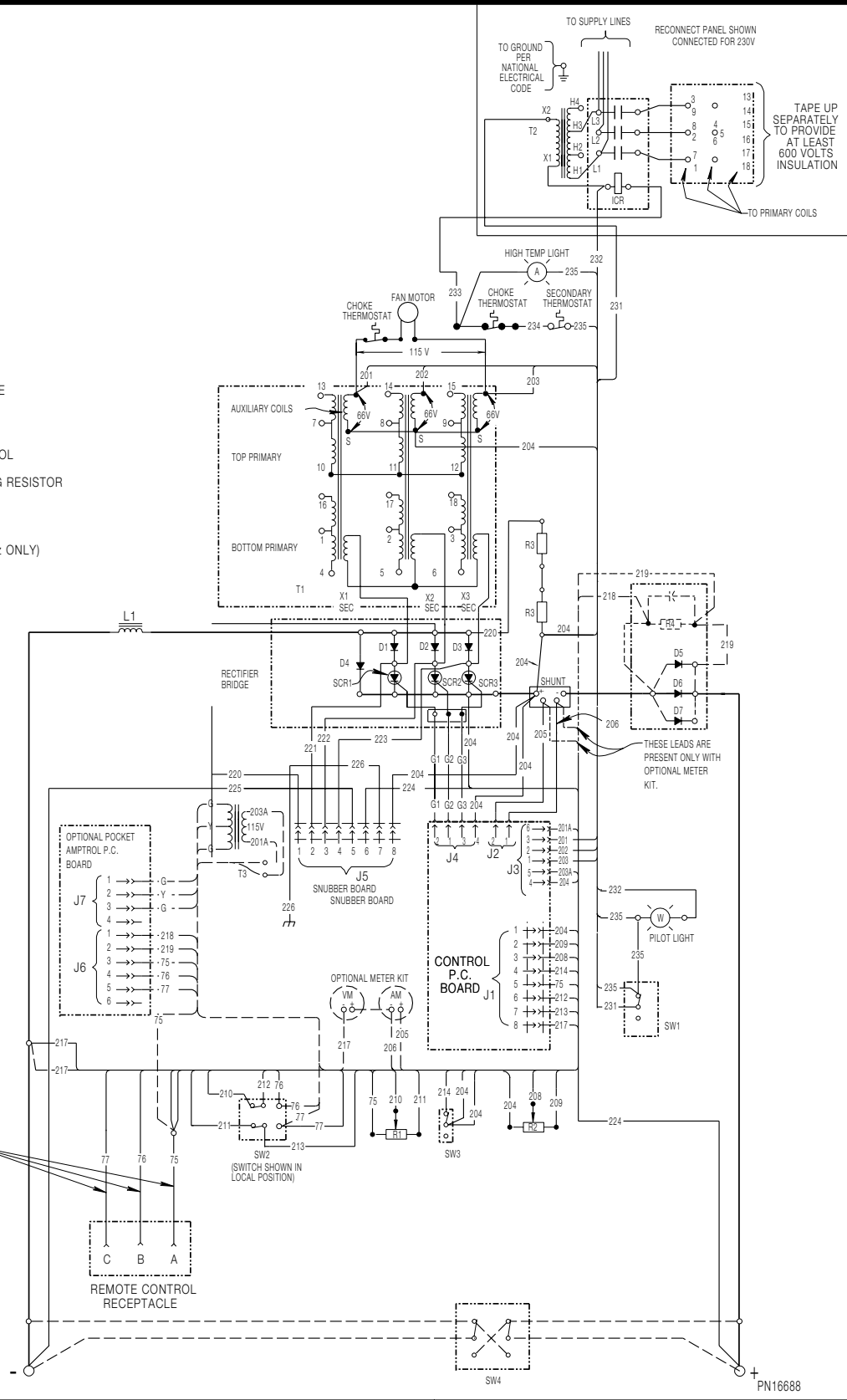
- A = AMBER
- G = GREEN
- W = WHITE
- Y = YELLOW

( DASHED ITEMS ON WIRING DIAGRAM ARE OPTIONAL )



CAVITY NUMBERING SEQUENCE (COMPONENT SIDE OF BOARD)

CONNECTOR AND THESE THREE LEADS ARE NOT USED WHEN OPTIONAL POCKET AMPTRON IS PROVIDED



PN16688

L8184



# E500 WIRING DIAGRAM (230/460/575 V)

ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS PER E1537

### LEGEND

- L1 DC OUTPUT FILTER
- R1 10K OHM POT., OUTPUT CONTROL
- R2 10K OHM POT., ARC FORCE CONTROL
- R3 30 OHM

- SW1 POWER SWITCH
- SW2 MACHINE/REMOTE SWITCH
- SW3 DIAL SELECTOR SWITCH

- SCR1-D1 } SCR AND DIODE
- SCR2-D2 } RECTIFIER BRIDGE
- SCR3-D3 }
- D4 }

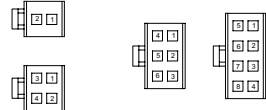
- T1 MAIN TRANSFORMER
- T2 CONTROL TRANSFORMER

1CR INPUT STARTER

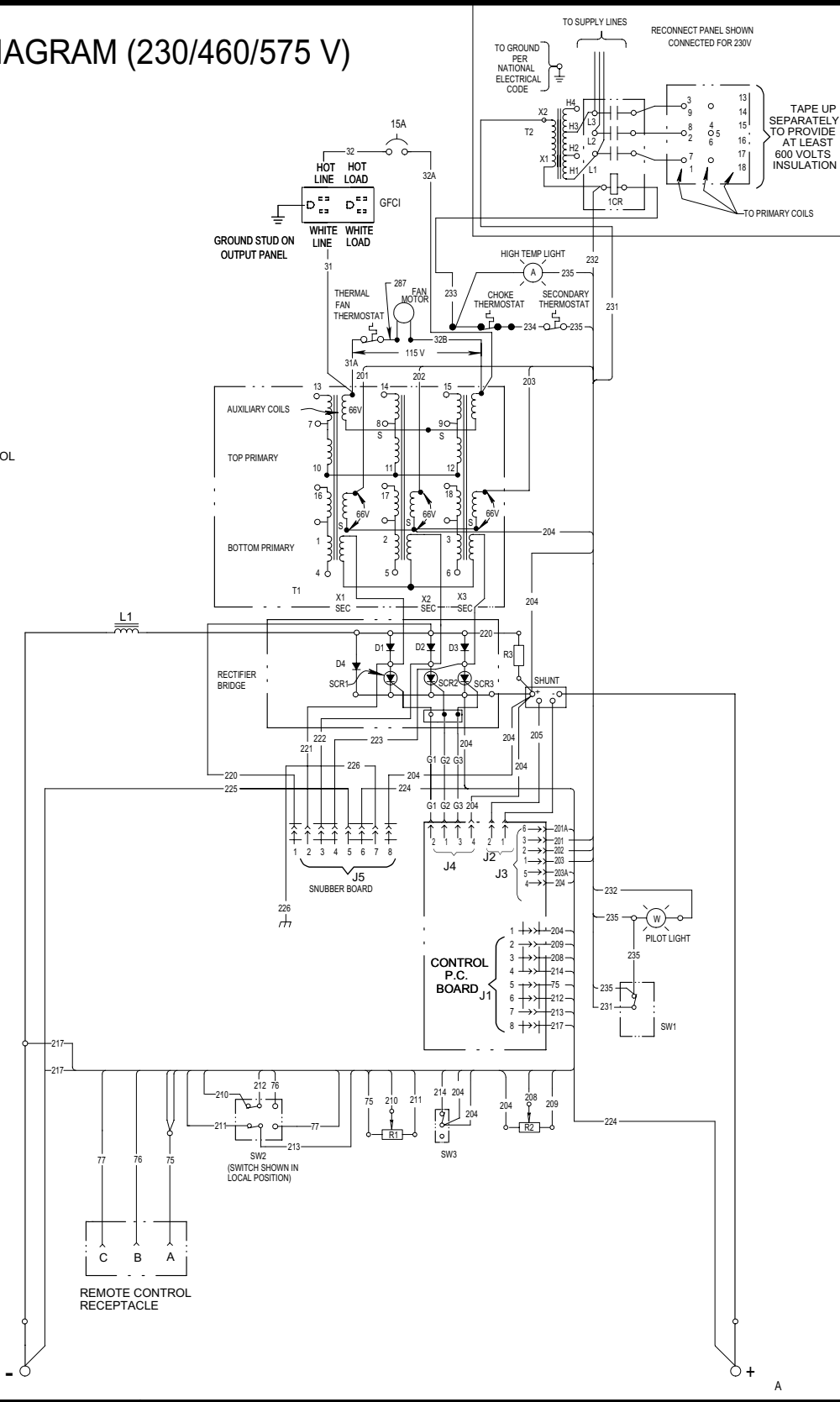
### COLORS

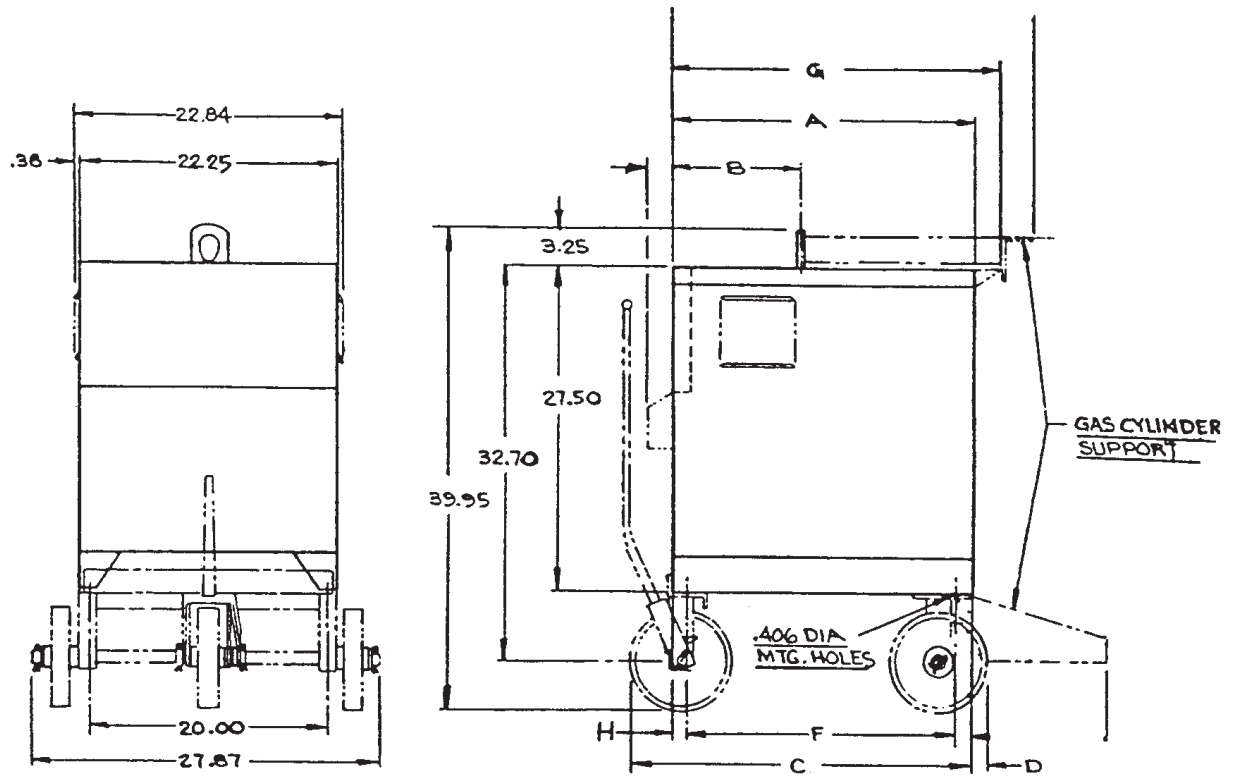
- A = AMBER
- G = GREEN
- W = WHITE
- Y = YELLOW

(DASHED ITEMS ON WIRING DIAGRAM ARE OPTIONAL)



CAVITY NUMBERING SEQUENCE (COMPONENT SIDE OF BOARD)





N.A-OPTIONAL UNDERCARRIAGE AVAILABLE

Part No.	Type	A	B	C	D	F	G	H
M12244-7	E500	32.00	15.39	3092	1.44	30.02±.11	33.07±.06	.94

M12244-7  
7-7-78

# NOTES

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# NOTES

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<b>WARNING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not touch electrically live parts or electrode with skin or wet clothing.</li> <li>Insulate yourself from work and ground.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep flammable materials away.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear eye, ear and body protection.</li> </ul>
Spanish <b>AVISO DE PRECAUCION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No toque las partes o los electrodos bajo carga con la piel o ropa mojada.</li> <li>Aislese del trabajo y de la tierra.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mantenga el material combustible fuera del área de trabajo.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protéjase los ojos, los oídos y el cuerpo.</li> </ul>
French <b>ATTENTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ne laissez ni la peau ni des vêtements mouillés entrer en contact avec des pièces sous tension.</li> <li>Isolez-vous du travail et de la terre.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gardez à l'écart de tout matériel inflammable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protégez vos yeux, vos oreilles et votre corps.</li> </ul>
German <b>WARNUNG</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Berühren Sie keine stromführenden Teile oder Elektroden mit Ihrem Körper oder feuchter Kleidung!</li> <li>Isolieren Sie sich von den Elektroden und dem Erdboden!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entfernen Sie brennbares Material!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tragen Sie Augen-, Ohren- und Körperschutz!</li> </ul>
Portuguese <b>ATENÇÃO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Não toque partes elétricas e electrodos com a pele ou roupa molhada.</li> <li>Isole-se da peça e terra.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mantenha inflamáveis bem guardados.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use proteção para a vista, ouvido e corpo.</li> </ul>
Japanese <b>注意事項</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>通電中の電気部品、又は溶材にヒブやぬれた布で触れないこと。</li> <li>施工物やアースから身体が絶縁されている様にして下さい。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>燃えやすいものの側での溶接作業は絶対にはなりません。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>目、耳及び身体に保護具をして下さい。</li> </ul>
Chinese <b>警告</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>皮肤或湿衣物切勿接触带电部件及焊条。</li> <li>使你自已与地面和工件绝缘。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>把一切易燃物品移离工作场所。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>佩戴眼、耳及身体劳动保护用具。</li> </ul>
Korean <b>위험</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>전도체나 용접봉을 젖은 헝겊 또는 피부로 절대 접촉치 마십시오.</li> <li>모재와 접지를 접촉치 마십시오.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>인화성 물질을 접근 시키지 마십시오.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>눈, 귀와 몸에 보호장구를 착용하십시오.</li> </ul>
Arabic <b>تحذير</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>لا تلمس الاجزاء التي يسري فيها التيار الكهربائي أو الإلكترود بجسدك أو بالملابس المبللة بالماء.</li> <li>ضع عازلا على جسمك خلال العمل.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ضع المواد القابلة للاشتعال في مكان بعيد.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ضع أدوات وملابس واقية على عينيك وأذنيك وجسمك.</li> </ul>

**READ AND UNDERSTAND THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTION FOR THIS EQUIPMENT AND THE CONSUMABLES TO BE USED AND FOLLOW YOUR EMPLOYER'S SAFETY PRACTICES.**

**SE RECOMIENDA LEER Y ENTENDER LAS INSTRUCCIONES DEL FABRICANTE PARA EL USO DE ESTE EQUIPO Y LOS CONSUMIBLES QUE VA A UTILIZAR, SIGA LAS MEDIDAS DE SEGURIDAD DE SU SUPERVISOR.**

**LISEZ ET COMPRENEZ LES INSTRUCTIONS DU FABRICANT EN CE QUI REGARDE CET EQUIPMENT ET LES PRODUITS A ETRE EMPLOYES ET SUIVEZ LES PROCEDURES DE SECURITE DE VOTRE EMPLOYEUR.**

**LESEN SIE UND BEFOLGEN SIE DIE BETRIEBSANLEITUNG DER ANLAGE UND DEN ELEKTRODENEINSATZ DES HERSTELLERS. DIE UNFALLVERHÜTUNGSVORSCHRIFTEN DES ARBEITGEBERS SIND EBENFALLS ZU BEACHTEN.**

			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Keep your head out of fumes.</li> <li>● Use ventilation or exhaust to remove fumes from breathing zone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Turn power off before servicing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Do not operate with panel open or guards off.</li> </ul>	<b>WARNING</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Los humos fuera de la zona de respiración.</li> <li>● Mantenga la cabeza fuera de los humos. Utilice ventilación o aspiración para gases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Desconectar el cable de alimentación de poder de la máquina antes de iniciar cualquier servicio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No operar con panel abierto o guardas quitadas.</li> </ul>	Spanish <b>AVISO DE PRECAUCION</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gardez la tête à l'écart des fumées.</li> <li>● Utilisez un ventilateur ou un aspirateur pour ôter les fumées des zones de travail.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Débranchez le courant avant l'entretien.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● N'opérez pas avec les panneaux ouverts ou avec les dispositifs de protection enlevés.</li> </ul>	French <b>ATTENTION</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Vermeiden Sie das Einatmen von Schweißrauch!</li> <li>● Sorgen Sie für gute Be- und Entlüftung des Arbeitsplatzes!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strom vor Wartungsarbeiten abschalten! (Netzstrom völlig öffnen; Maschine anhalten!)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Anlage nie ohne Schutzgehäuse oder Innenschutzverkleidung in Betrieb setzen!</li> </ul>	German <b>WARNUNG</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mantenha seu rosto da fumaça.</li> <li>● Use ventilação e exaustão para remover fumo da zona respiratória.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Não opere com as tampas removidas.</li> <li>● Desligue a corrente antes de fazer serviço.</li> <li>● Não toque as partes elétricas nuas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mantenha-se afastado das partes moventes.</li> <li>● Não opere com os painéis abertos ou guardas removidas.</li> </ul>	Portuguese <b>ATENÇÃO</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ヒュームから頭を離すようにして下さい。</li> <li>● 換気や排煙に十分留意して下さい。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● メンテナンス・サービスに取りかかる際には、まず電源スイッチを必ず切って下さい。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● パネルやカバーを取り外したままで機械操作をしないで下さい。</li> </ul>	Japanese <b>注意事項</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 頭部遠離煙霧。</li> <li>● 在呼吸區使用通風或排風器除煙。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 維修前切斷電源。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 儀表板打開或沒有安全罩時不準作業。</li> </ul>	Chinese <b>警告</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 얼굴로부터 용접가스를 멀리하십시오.</li> <li>● 호흡지역으로부터 용접가스를 제거하기 위해 가스제거기나 통풍기를 사용하십시오.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 보수전에 전원을 차단하십시오.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 판넬이 열린 상태로 작동치 마십시오.</li> </ul>	Korean <b>위험</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ابعء رأسك بعيداً عن الدخان.</li> <li>● استعمل التهوية أو جهاز ضغط الدخان للخارج لكي تبعد الدخان عن المنطقة التي تتنفس فيها.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● اقطع التيار الكهربائي قبل القيام بأية صيانة.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● لا تشغيل هذا الجهاز إذا كانت الاغطية الحديدية الواقية ليست عليه.</li> </ul>	Arabic <b>تحذير</b>

**LEIA E COMPREENDA AS INSTRUÇÕES DO FABRICANTE PARA ESTE EQUIPAMENTO E AS PARTES DE USO, E SIGA AS PRÁTICAS DE SEGURANÇA DO EMPREGADOR.**

使う機械や溶材のメーカーの指示書をよく読み、まず理解して下さい。そして貴社の安全規定に従って下さい。

請詳細閱讀並理解製造廠提供的說明以及應該使用的銀焊材料，並請遵守貴方的有關勞動保護規定。

이 제품에 동봉된 작업지침서를 숙지하시고 귀사의 작업자 안전수칙을 준수하시기 바랍니다.

اقرأ بتمعن وافهم تعليمات المصنع المنتج لهذه المعدات والمواد قبل استعمالها واتبع تعليمات الوقاية لصاحب العمل.



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