

EN IT FR ES DE RU PT
EL NL HU RO SV DA
NO FI CS SK SL HR-SR
LT ET LV BG PL AR

(EN) INSTRUCTION MANUAL
(IT) MANUALE D'ISTRUZIONE
(FR) MANUEL D'INSTRUCTIONS
(ES) MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES
(DE) BEDIENUNGSANLEITUNG
(RU) РУКОВОДСТВО ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЯ
(PT) MANUAL DE INSTRUÇÕES
(EL) ΕΓΧΕΙΡΙΔΙΟ ΧΡΗΣΗΣ
(NL) INSTRUCTIEHANDLEIDING
(HU) HASZNÁLATI UTASÍTÁS
(RO) MANUAL DE INSTRUCTIUNI
(SV) BRUKSANVISNING
(DA) INSTRUKTIONSMANUAL
(NO) BRUKERVEILEDNING
(FI) OHJEKIRJA
(CS) NÁVOD K POUŽITÍ
(SK) NÁVOD NA POUŽITIE
(SL) PRIROČNIK Z NAVODILI ZA UPORABO
(HR-SR) PRIRUČNIK ZA UPOTREBU
(LT) INSTRUKCIJŲ KNYGELĖ
(ET) KASUTUSJUHEND
(LV) ROKASGRĀMATA
(BG) РЪКОВОДСТВО С ИНСТРУКЦИИ
(PL) INSTRUKCJA OBSŁUGI
(AR) دليل التشغيل



TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT • MMA



- ▶ (EN) Professional TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA welding machines with inverter.
- ▶ (IT) Saldatrici professionali ad inverter TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (FR) Postes de soudage professionnels à inverseur TIG (CC) (CA/CC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (ES) Soldadoras profesionales con inverter TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (DE) Professionelle Schweißmaschinen WIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA mit Invertertechnik.
- ▶ (RU) Профессиональные сварочные аппараты с инвертером TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (PT) Aparelhos de soldar profissionais com variador de frequência TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (EL) Επαγγελματικοί συγκολλητές με ινβέρτερ TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (NL) Professionele lasmachines met inverter TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (HU) Professzionális TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA inverthesztők.
- ▶ (RO) Aparate de sudură cu inverter pentru sudură TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA destinate uzului profesional.
- ▶ (SV) Professionella svetsar med växelriktare TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (DA) Professionelle svejsemaskiner med inverter TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (NO) Profesjonelle sveisebrenner med inverter TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (FI) Ammattihiitsauslaitteet vaihtosuuntaajalla TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (CS) Profesionální svařovací agregáty pro svařování TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (SK) Profesionálne zvaracie agregáty pre zváranie TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (SL) Profesionalni varilni aparati s frekvenčnim menjalnikom TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (HR-SR) Profesionalni stroj za varenje sa inverterom TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (LT) Profesionalūs suvirinimo aparatai su Inverteriu TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (ET) Inverter TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA professionaalsed keevitusaparaadid.
- ▶ (LV) Profesionālie metināšanas aparāti ar inverteru un līdzstrāvas TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA metināšanai.
- ▶ (BG) Професионални инверторни електрожени за заваряване ВИГ (TIG) (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (PL) Profesjonalne spawarki inwerterowe TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA.
- ▶ (AR) آلات لحام احترافية ذات محول .TIG (DC) (AC/DC) HF/LIFT, MMA

(EN) (IT) (FR) (DE) (ES) (PT) (RU) (EL) (HU) (RO) (SV)	EXPLANATION OF DANGER, MANDATORY AND PROHIBITION SIGNS. LEGENDA SEGNALE DI PERICOLO, D'OBBLIGO E DIVIETO. LEGENDE SIGNAUX DE DANGER, D'OBLIGATION ET D'INTERDICTION. LEYENDA SEÑALES DE PELIGRO, DE OBLIGACIÓN Y PROHIBICIÓN. LEGENDE DER GEFÄHREN-, GEBOTS- UND VERBOTSSZEICHEN. ЛЕГЕНДА СИМВОЛОВ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ, ОБЯЗАННОСТИ И ЗАПРЕТА. LEGENDA DOS SINAIS DE PERIGO, OBRIGAÇÃO E PROIBIDO. ΛΕΞΑΝΤΑ ΣΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΥ, ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΣΗΣ. LEGENDE SIGNALEN VAN GEVAAR, VERPLICHTING EN VERBOD. A VESZÉLY, KÖTELEZÉSTÉS ÉS TILTÁS JELZÉSEINEK FELÍRATAI. LEGENDĂ INDICATOARE DE AVERTIZARE A PERICOLELOR, DE OBLIGARE ȘI DE INTERZICERE. BILDTEXT SYMBOLER FÖR FARA, PÅBUD OCH FÖRBUD.	(DA) (NO) (FI) (CS) (SK) (SL) (HR-SR) (LT) (ET) (LV) (BG) (PL) (AR)	OVERSIGHT OVER FARE, PLIGT OG FORBUDSSIGNALER. SIGNALERINGSTEKST FOR FARE, FORPLIKTELSER OG FORBUDT. VAROITUS, VELVOITUS, JA KIELTOIMERKIT. VYSVĚTLIVKY K SIGNALŮM NEBEZPEČÍ, PŘÍKAZŮM A ZÁKAZŮM. VYSVĚTLIVKY K SIGNALŮM NEBEZPEČENSTVA, PŘÍKAZŮM A ZÁKAZŮM. LEGENDA SIGNALOV ZA NEVARNOST, ZA PREDPISANO IN PREPOVEDANO. LEGENDA OZNAKA OPASNOSTI, OBAVEZA I ZABRANA. PAVOJAUS, PRIVALOMUJŲ IR DRAUDŽIAMUJŲ ŽENKLŲ PAAIŠKINIMAS. OHUD, KOHUSTUSED JA KEELUL. BĪSTĀMĪBU, PIENĀKUMU UN AIZLIEGUMA ZĪMJU PASKAIDROJUMI. ЛЕГЕНДА НА ЗНАЦИТЕ ЗА ОПАСНОСТ, ЗАДЪЛЖИТЕЛНО И ЗА ЗАБРАНА. OBJASNIENIA ZNAKÓW OSTRZEGAWCZYCH, NAKAZU I ZAKAZU. مفاتيح رموز الخطر والإلزام والحظر
	(EN) DANGER OF ELECTRIC SHOCK - (IT) PERICOLO SHOCK ELETTRICO - (FR) RISQUE DE CHOC ÉLECTRIQUE - (ES) PELIGRO DESCARGA ELÉCTRICA - (DE) STROMSCHLAGGEFAHR - (RU) ОПАСНОСТЬ ПОРАЖЕНИЯ ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИМ ТОКОМ - (PT) PERIGO DE CHOQUE ELÉTRICO - (EL) ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΠΛΗΓΙΑΣ - (NL) GEVAAR ELEKTROSHOCK - (HU) ÁRAMÜTÉS VESZÉLYE - (RO) PERICOL DE ELECTROCUTARE - (SV) FARA FÖR ELEKTRISK STÖT - (DA) FARE FOR ELEKTRISK STØD - (NO) FARE FOR ELEKTRISK STØT - (FI) SÄHKÖISKUN VAARA - (CS) NEBEZPEČÍ ZÁSAHU ELEKTRICKÝM PŮDEM - (SK) NEBEZPEČENSTVO ZÁSAHU ELEKTRICKÝM PRŮDOM - (SL) NEVARNOST ELEKTRIČNEGA UDARA - (HR-SR) OPASNOST STRUJNOG UDARA - (LT) ELEKTROS SMŪGIO PAVOJUS - (ET) ELEKTRILÕÕGHOHT - (LV) ELEKTROŠOKA BĪSTAMĪBA - (BG) ОПАСНОСТ ОТ ТОКОВ УДАР - (PL) NIEBEZPIECZENSTWO SZOKU ELEKTRYCZNEGO - (AR) خطر الصدمة الكهربائية		
	(EN) DANGER OF WELDING FUMES - (IT) PERICOLO FUMI DI SALDATURA - (FR) DANGER FUMÉES DE SOUDAGE - (ES) PELIGRO HUMOS DE SOLDADURA - (DE) GEFAHR DER ENTWICKLUNG VON RAUCHGASEN BEIM SCHWEISSEN - (RU) ОПАСНОСТЬ ДЫМОВ СВАРКИ - (PT) PERIGO DE FUMAÇAS DE SOLDAGEM - (EL) ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ΚΑΠΝΩΝ ΣΥΓΚΟΛΛΗΣΗΣ - (NL) GEVAAR LASROOK - (HU) HEGESZTÉS KÖVETKEZTÉBEN KELETKEZETT FÜST VESZÉLYE - (RO) PERICOL DE GAZE DE SUDURĂ - (SV) FARA FÖR RÖK FRÅN SVETSNING - (DA) FARE P.G.A. SVEJSEDAKKE - (NO) FARE FOR SVEISERØYK - (FI) HITSAAUSAVUJEN VAARA - (CS) NEBEZPEČÍ SVAŘOVACÍCH DÝMŮ - (SK) NEBEZPEČENSTVO VÝPAROV ZO ZVÁRANIA - (SL) NEVARNOST VARILNEGA DIMA - (HR-SR) OPASNOST OD DIMA PRILIKOM VARENJA - (LT) SUVRINIMO DŪMŲ PAVOJUS - (ET) KEEVITAMISEL SUITSU OHT - (LV) METINĀŠANAS IZVAIKOJUMU BĪSTAMĪBA - (BG) ОПАСНОСТ ОТ ПУШЕКА ПРИ ЗАВАРЯВАНЕ - (PL) NIEBEZPIECZENSTWO OPARÓW SPAWALNICZYCH - (AR) خطر ادخنة اللحام		
	(EN) DANGER OF EXPLOSION - (IT) PERICOLO ESPLOSIONE - (FR) RISQUE D'EXPLOSION - (ES) PELIGRO EXPLOSIÓN - (DE) EXPLOSIONSGEFAHR - (RU) ОПАСНОСТЬ ВЗРЫВА - (PT) PERIGO DE EXPLOÇÃO - (EL) ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ΕΚΡΗΞΗΣ - (NL) GEVAAR ONTPLOFFING - (HU) ROBBANÁS VESZÉLYE - (RO) PERICOL DE EXPLOZIE - (SV) FARA FÖR EXPLOSION - (DA) SPRÆNGFARE - (NO) FARE FOR EKSPLOSJON - (FI) RÄJÄHDYSVAARA - (CS) NEBEZPEČÍ VÝBUCHU - (SK) NEBEZPEČENSTVO VÝBUCHU - (SL) NEVARNOST EKSPLOZIJE - (HR-SR) OPASNOST OD EKSPLOZIJE - (LT) SPROGIMO PAVOJUS - (ET) PLAHVATUSOHT - (LV) SPRĀDZIENBĪSTAMĪBA - (BG) ОПАСНОСТ ОТ ЕКСПЛОЗИЯ - (PL) NIEBEZPIECZENSTWO WYBUCHU - (AR) خطر الانفجار		
	(EN) WEARING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IS COMPULSORY - (IT) OBBLIGO INDOSSARE INDUMENTI PROTETTIVI - (FR) PORT DES VÊTEMENTS DE PROTECTION OBLIGATOIRE - (ES) OBLIGACIÓN DE LLEVAR ROPA DE PROTECCIÓN - (DE) DAS TRAGEN VON SCHUTZKLEIDUNG IST PFLICHT - (RU) ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ НАДЕВАТЬ ЗАЩИТНУЮ ОДЕЖДУ - (PT) OBRIGATORIO O USO DE VESTUÁRIO DE PROTEÇÃO - (EL) ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΗ ΝΑ ΦΟΡΑΤΕ ΠΡΟΤΕΖΤΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΕΝΔΥΜΑΤΑ - (NL) VERPLICHT BESCHERMENDE KLEDIJ TE DRAGEN - (HU) VÉDŐRUHA HASZNÁLATA KÖTELEZŐ - (RO) FOLOSIREA ÎMBRĂCĂMIŢEI DE PROTECŢIE OBLIGATORIE - (SV) OBLIGATORISKT ATT BÄRA SKYDDSPPLAGG - (DA) PLIGT TIL AT ANVENDE BESKYTTELSESTØJ - (NO) FORPLIKTELSE Å BRUKE VERNETØY - (FI) SUOJAJAATEKUKSEN KÄYTTÖ PAKOLLISTA - (CS) POVINNÉ POUŽITÍ OCHRANNÝCH PROSTŘEDKŮ - (SK) POVINNÉ POUŽITIE OCHRANNÝCH PROSTRIEDKOV - (SL) OBEZNO OBLECITE ZAŠČITNA OBLAČILA - (HR-SR) OBAVEZNO KORIŠTENJE ZAŠTITNE ODEJCE - (LT) PRIVALOMA DĖVETI APSAUGINĖS APRANGA - (ET) KOHUSTUSLIK KANDA KAITSERIETUST - (LV) PIENĀKUMS ĢĒRBT AIZSARGTĒRPUŠ - (BG) ЗАДЪЛЖИТЕЛНО НОСЕНЕ НА ПРЕДПАЗНО ОБЛЕКИО - (PL) NAKAZ NOSZENIA ODCIĘZY OCHRONNEJ - (AR) الالتزام بارتداء الملابس الواقية		
	(EN) WEARING PROTECTIVE GLOVES IS COMPULSORY - (IT) OBBLIGO INDOSSARE GUANTI PROTETTIVI - (FR) PORT DES GANTS DE PROTECTION OBLIGATOIRE - (ES) OBLIGACIÓN DE LLEVAR GUANTES DE PROTECCIÓN - (DE) DAS TRAGEN VON SCHUTZHANDSCHUHEN IST PFLICHT - (RU) ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ НАДЕВАТЬ ЗАЩИТНЫЕ ПЕРЧАТКИ - (PT) OBRIGATORIO O USO DE LUVAS DE SEGURANÇA - (EL) ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΗ ΝΑ ΦΟΡΑΤΕ ΠΡΟΤΕΖΤΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΓΑΝΤΙΑ - (NL) VERPLICHT BESCHERMENDE HANDSCHOENEN TE DRAGEN - (HU) VÉDŐKEZTŐYŰ HASZNÁLATA KÖTELEZŐ - (RO) FOLOSIREA MĂNUȘILOR DE PROTECȚIE OBLIGATORIE - (SV) OBLIGATORISKT ATT BÄRA SKYDDSHANDSKAR - (DA) PLIGT TIL AT BRUGE BESKYTTELSESHANDSKER - (NO) FORPLIKTELSE Å BRUKE VERNEHANSKER - (FI) SUOJAKÄSINEIDEN KÄYTTÖ PAKOLLISTA - (CS) POVINNÉ POUŽITÍ OCHRANNÝCH RUKAVIC - (SK) POVINNÉ POUŽITIE OCHRANNÝCH RUKAVIC - (SL) OBEZNO NADENITE ZAŠČITNE ROKAVICE - (HR-SR) OBAVEZNO KORIŠTENJE ZAŠTITNIH RUKAVICA - (LT) PRIVALOMA MŪVETI APSAUGINES RISTINES - (ET) KOHUSTUSLIK KANDA KAITSEKINDAID - (LV) PIENĀKUMS ĢĒRBT AIZSARGCĪMDS - (BG) ЗАДЪЛЖИТЕЛНО НОСЕНЕ НА ПРЕДПАЗНИ РЪКАВЦИ - (PL) NAKAZ NOSZENIA RĘKAWIC OCHRONNYCH - (AR) الالتزام بارتداء القفازات الواقية		
	(EN) DANGER OF ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION FROM WELDING - (IT) PERICOLO RADIAZIONI ULTRAVIOLETTE DA SALDATURA - (FR) DANGER RADIATIONS ULTRAVIOLETTES DE SOUDAGE - (ES) PELIGRO RADIACIONES ULTRAVIOLETAS - (DE) GEFAHR ULTRAVIOLETT STRAHLENGEN BEIM SCHWEISSEN - (RU) ОПАСНОСТЬ УЛЬТРАФИОЛЕТОВОГО ИЗЛУЧЕНИЯ СВАРКИ - (PT) PERIGO DE RADIAÇÕES ULTRAVIOLETAS DE SOLDADURA - (EL) ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ΥΠΕΡΙΘΑΛΟΥΣ ΑΚΤΙΝΟΒΟΛΙΑΣ ΑΠΟ ΣΥΓΚΟΛΛΗΣΗΣ - (NL) GEVAAR ULTRAVIOLET STRALEN VAN HET LASSEN - (HU) HEGESZTÉS KÖVETKEZTÉBEN LÉTREJÖTT IBOLYANTŰI SUGÁRZÁS VESZÉLYE - (RO) PERICOL DE RADIATII ULTRAVIOLETE DE LA SUDURĂ - (SV) FARA FÖR ULTRAVIOLETT STRÅLNING FRÅN SVETSNING - (DA) FARE FOR ULTRAVIOLETTE SVEJSESTRALER - (NO) FARE FOR ULTRAVIOLETT STRÅLNING UNDER SVEISINGSPROSEDYREN - (FI) HITSAAUKSEN AIHEUTTAMAM ULTRAVIOLETTISÄTEILYN VAARA - (CS) NEBEZPEČÍ ULTRAFIALOVÉHO ŽÁŘENÍ ZE SVAŘOVÁNÍ - (SK) NEBEZPEČENSTVO ULTRAFIALOVÉHO ŽIARENIA ZO ZVÁRANIA - (SL) NEVARNOST SEVANJA ULTRAVIOLETNIH ŽARKOV ZARADI VARJENJA - (HR-SR) OPASNOST OD ULTRALJUBIČASTIH ZRAKA PRILIKOM VARENJA - (LT) ULTRAVIOLETINIO SPINDULIAVIMO SUVRINIMO METU PAVOJUS - (ET) KEEVITAMISEL ERALDUVA ULTRAVIOLETTKIIRGUSEOHT - (LV) METINĀŠANAS ULTRAVIOLETĀ IZSTAROJUMA BĪSTAMĪBA - (BG) ОПАСНОСТ ОТ УЛТРАВИОЛЕТОВО ОБЛЪЧВАНЕ ПРИ ЗАВАРЯВАНЕ - (PL) NIEBEZPIECZENSTWO PROMIENIOWANIA NADFIOLETOWEGO PODCZAS SPAWANIA - (AR) خطر التعرض للأشعة تحت البنفسجية الناتجة عن اللحام		
	(EN) DANGER OF FIRE - (IT) PERICOLO INCENDIO - (FR) RISQUE D'INCENDIE - (ES) PELIGRO DE INCENDIO - (DE) BRANDGEFAHR - (RU) ОПАСНОСТЬ ПОЖАРА - (PT) PERIGO DE INCÊNDIO - (EL) ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ΠΥΡΚΑΓΙΑΣ - (NL) GEVAAR VOOR BRAND - (HU) TŰZVESZÉLY - (RO) PERICOL DE INCENDIU - (SV) BRANDRISK - (DA) BRANDFARE - (NO) BRANNFARE - (FI) TULIPALON VAARA - (CS) NEBEZPEČÍ POŽÁRU - (SK) NEBEZPEČENSTVO POŽIARU - (SL) NEVARNOST POŽARA - (HR-SR) OPASNOST OD POŽARA - (LT) GAISRO PAVOJUS - (ET) TULEOHT - (LV) UGUNSGRĒKA BĪSTAMĪBA - (BG) ОПАСНОСТ ОТ ПОЖАР - (PL) NIEBEZPIECZENSTWO POŻARU - (AR) خطر التسبب في إندلاع حريق		
	(EN) DANGER OF BURNS - (IT) PERICOLO DI USTIONI - (FR) RISQUE DE BRÛLURES - (ES) PELIGRO DE QUEMADURAS - (DE) VERBRENUNGSGEFAHR - (RU) ОПАСНОСТЬ ОЖОГОВ - (PT) PERIGO DE QUEIMADURAS - (EL) ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ΕΓΚΑΥΜΑΤΩΝ - (NL) GEVAAR VOOR BRANDWONDEN - (HU) EGÉSI SÉRÜLÉS VESZÉLYE - (RO) PERICOL DE ARSURI - (SV) RISK FÖR BRÄNNSKADA - (DA) FARE FOR FORBRÆNDINGER - (NO) FARE FOR FORBRENNINGER - (FI) PALOVAMMOJEN VAARA - (CS) NEBEZPEČÍ POPÁLENIN - (SK) NEBEZPEČENSTVO POPÁLENÍ - (SL) NEVARNOST OPEKLIN - (HR-SR) OPASNOST OD OPEKLINA - (LT) NUSIDGINIMO PAVOJUS - (ET) PÕLETUSHAARVADE SAAMISE OHT - (LV) APDEGUMU GŪŠANAS BĪSTAMĪBA - (BG) ОПАСНОСТ ОТ ИЗГАРЯНИЯ - (PL) NIEBEZPIECZENSTWO OPARZEŃ - (AR) خطر التعرض لحروق		
	(EN) DANGER OF NON-IONISING RADIATION - (IT) PERICOLO RADIAZIONI NON IONIZZANTI - (FR) DANGER RADIATIONS NON IONISANTES - (ES) PELIGRO RADIACIONES NO IONIZANTES - (DE) GEFAHR NICHT IONISIERENDER STRAHLUNGEN - (RU) ОПАСНОСТЬ НЕ ИОНИЗИРУЮЩЕЙ РАДИАЦИИ - (PT) PERIGO DE RADIAÇÕES NÃO IONIZANTES - (EL) ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ ΜΗ ΙΟΝΙΖΟΝΤΩΝ ΑΚΤΙΝΟΒΟΛΙΩΝ - (NL) GEVAAR NIET IONISERENDE STRALEN - (HU) NEM IOGEN SUGÁRZÁS VESZÉLYE - (RO) PERICOL DE RADIATII NEIONIZANTE - (SV) FARA FÖR IKKE IONISERANDE - (DA) FARE FOR IKKE-IONISERENDE STRÅLER - (NO) FARE FOR UJONISERT STRÅLNING - (FI) IONISOIMATTOMAN SÄTEILYN VAARA - (CS) NEBEZPEČÍ NEJONIZUJÍCÍHO ŽÁŘENÍ - (SK) NEBEZPEČENSTVO NEJONIZUJÚCEHO ŽIARENIA - (SL) NEVARNOST NEJONIZIRANEGA SEVANJA - (HR-SR) OPASNOST NEJONIZIRAJUĆIH ZRAKA - (LT) NEJONIZUOTO SPINDULIAVIMO PAVOJUS - (ET) MITTEIONISEERITUDKIIRGUSTE OHT - (LV) NEJONIZĒJOŠA IZSTAROJUMA BĪSTAMĪBA - (BG) ОПАСНОСТ ОТ НЕ ИОНИЗИРАНО ОБЛЪЧВАНЕ - (PL) ZAGROZENIE PROMIENIOWANIEM NIEJONIZUJĄCYM - (AR) خطر التعرض لاشعاعات غير مؤينة		
	(EN) GENERAL HAZARD - (IT) PERICOLO GENERICO - (FR) DANGER GÉNÉRIQUE - (ES) PELIGRO GENÉRICO - (DE) GEFAHR ALLGEMEINER ART - (RU) ОБЩАЯ ОПАСНОСТЬ - (PT) PERIGO GERAL - (EL) ΓΕΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ - (NL) ALGEMEEN GEVAAR - (HU) ÁLTALÁNOS VESZÉLY - (RO) PERICOL GENERAL - (SV) ALLMÅN FARA - (DA) ALMEN FARE - (NO) GENERISK FARE STRÅLNING - (FI) YLEINEN VAARA - (CS) VŠEOBECNĚ NEBEZPEČÍ - (SK) VŠEOBECNĚ NEBEZPEČENSTVO - (SL) SPLOŠNA NEVARNOST - (HR-SR) OPĆA OPASNOST - (LT) BENDRAS PAVOJUS - (ET) ÜLDINE OHT - (LV) VISPĀRĪGA BĪSTAMĪBA - (BG) ОБЩИ ОПАСНОСТИ - (PL) OGÓLNE NIEBEZPIECZENSTWO - (AR) خطر عام		
	(EN) DO NOT USE THE HANDLE TO HANG THE WELDING MACHINE. - (IT) VIETATO UTILIZZARE LA MANIGLIA COME MEZZO DI SOSPENSIONE DELLA SALDATRICE - (FR) INTERDIT D'UTILISER LA POIGNÉE COMME MOYEN DE SUSPENSION DU POSTE DE SOUDAGE - (ES) SE PROHIBE UTILIZAR LA MANILLA COMO MEDIO DE SUSPENSION DE LA SOLDADORA - (DE) ES IST UNTERSAGT, DEN GRIFF ALS MITTEL ZUM AUFHÄNGEN DER SCHWEISSMASCHINE ZU BENUTZEN - (RU) ЗАПРЕЩЕНО ПОДВЕШИВАТЬ СВАРОЧНЫЙ АППАРАТ ЗА РУКОВЯТ - (PT) É PROIBIDO UTILIZAR A MAÇANETA COMO MEIO DE SUSPENSÃO DO APARELHO DE SOLDAR - (EL) ΑΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΕΤΑΙ Η ΧΡΗΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΧΕΙΡΟΛΑΒΗΣ ΖΑΝ ΜΕΣΟ ΑΝΥΨΩΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΥΓΚΟΛΛΗΤΗΡΙΚΗΣ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΗΣ - (NL) DE HANDGREEP MAG NIET WORDEN GEBRUIKT OM HET LASAPPARAAT AAN OP TE HANGEN - (HU) TILOS A HEGESZTŐGÉPET A FOGANTYÚJÁVAL FOGVA FELKASZTANI - (RO) SE INTERZICE FOLOSIREA MĂNERULUI CA MIJLOC DE SUSTINERE A APARATULUI DE SUDURĂ - (SV) DET ÄR FÖRBUDET ATT ANVÄNDA HANDTAGET FÖR ATT HÄNGA UPP SVETSEN - (DA) DET ER FORBUDT AT ANVENDE HANDBRETT TIL AT HÆVE SVEJSEMASKINEN - (NO) DET ER FORBUDT Å BRUKE HÅNDTAGET FOR Å HENGSE SVEISEMASKINEN OPP - (FI) ON KIELLETTYÄ KÄYTTÄÄ KASIKAHVAAN HITSAAUSLAITTEEN RISTUSTUSVÄLINEENÄ - (CS) JE ZAKÁZANO POUŽÍVAT RUKOJET JAKO PROSTŘEDEK K ZAVĚŠENÍ SVAŘOVACÍHO PŘÍSTROJE - (SK) JE ZAKÁZANÉ VEŠAŤ ZVÁRACÍ PŘÍSTROJ ZA RUKOVÄŤ - (SL) ROČAJA NE SMETE UPORABljATI ZA OBEŠANJE VARILNEGA APARATA - (HR-SR) ZABRANJENO JE UPOTREBLJAVATI RUČKU ZA PODIZANJE STROJA ZA VARENJE - (LT) DRAUDŽIAMA NAUDOTI RANKENA KAIP PRIEMONŠUVINIMO APARATO SUSTĀDYMUI - (ET) ON KEELATUD RIPUTADA KEEVITUSSEADET KASUTADES SELLEKS KÄÄRPEID - (LV) IR AIZLIEGTS IZMANTOT ROKTURI METINĀŠANAS APARĀTĀ PIKĀRŠANAI - (BG) ЗАБРАНЕНО Е ДА СЕ ИЗПОЛЗВА РЪКОХВАТКАТА КАТО СРЕДСТВО ЗА ОКАЧВАНЕ НА ЗАВАРЪЧНИЯ АПАРАТ - (PL) ZABRANIA SIE UŻYWANIA UCHWYTU JAKO ŚRODKA DO ZAWIESZANIA SPAWARKI - (AR) يحظر استخدام المقبض كوسيلة لتعليق أداة اللحام		
	(EN) EYE PROTECTIONS MUST BE WORN - (IT) OBBLIGO DI INDOSSARE OCCHIALI PROTETTIVI - (FR) PORT DES LUNETTES DE PROTECTION OBLIGATOIRE - (ES) OBLIGACIÓN DE USAR GAFAS DE PROTECCIÓN - (DE) DAS TRAGEN EINER SCHUTZBRILLE IST PFLICHT - (RU) ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ НОСИТЬ ЗАЩИТНЫЕ ОЧКИ - (PT) OBRIGAÇÃO DE VESTIR ÓCULOS DE PROTEÇÃO - (EL) ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΗ ΝΑ ΦΟΡΑΤΕ ΠΡΟΤΕΖΤΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΓΥΑΛΙΑ - (NL) VERPLICHT DRAGEN VAN BESCHERMENDE BRIL - (HU) VÉDŐSZEMÜVEG VISELETE KÖTELEZŐ - (RO) ESTE OBLIGATORIE PURTAREA OCHELARILOR DE PROTECȚIE - (SV) OBLIGATORISKT ATT ANVÄNDA SKYDDSGLASÖGON - (DA) PLIGT TIL AT ANVENDE BESKYTTELSESBRILLER - (NO) DET ER OBLIGATORISK Å HA PÅ SEG VERNEBRILLER - (FI) SUOJALASIEN KÄYTTÖ PAKOLLISTA - (CS) POVINNOST POUŽÍVÁNÍ OCHRANNÝCH BRYL - (SK) POVINNOST POUŽÍVANIE OCHRANNÝCH OKULIAROV - (SL) OBEZNA UPORABA ZAŠČITNIH OČAL - (HR-SR) OBAVEZNA UPOTREBA ZAŠTITNIH NAČOČALA - (LT) PRIVALOMA DIRBTI SU APSAUGINIAIS AKINIAMS - (ET) KOHUSTUS KANDA KAITSEPRILLE - (LV) PIENĀKUMS VILKT AIZSARGBRILLES - (BG) ЗАДЪЛЖИТЕЛНО ДА СЕ НОСЯТ ПРЕДПАЗНИ ОЧИЛА - (PL) NAKAZ NOSZENIA OKULARÓW OCHRONNYCH - (AR) الالتزام بارتداء نظارات واقية		
	(EN) NO ENTRY FOR UNAUTHORISED PERSONNEL - (IT) DIVIETO DI ACCESSO ALLE PERSONE NON AUTORIZZATE - (FR) ACCÈS INTERDIT AUX PERSONNES NON AUTORISÉES - (ES) PROHIBIDO EL ACCESO A PERSONAS NO AUTORIZADAS - (DE) UNBEGUFENEN PERSONEN IST DER ZUTRITT VERBOTEN - (RU) ЗАПРЕТ ДЛЯ ДОСТУПА ПОСТОРОННИХ ЛИЦ - (PT) PROIBIÇÃO DE ACESSO AS PESSOAS NÃO AUTORIZADAS - (EL) ΑΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΕΤΑΙ ΠΡΟΣΒΑΣΗ ΣΕ ΜΗ ΕΠΙΤΕΡΑΜΕΝΑ ΑΤΟΜΑ - (NL) TOEGANGSVERBOD VOOR NIET GEAUTORISEERDE PERSONEN - (HU) FEL NEM JOGOSÍTOTT SZEMÉLYEK SZÁMÁRA TILOS A BELÉPÉS - (RO) ACCESUL PERSOANELOR NEAUTORIZATE ESTE INTERZIS - (SV) TILLRÅDE FÖRBUDET FÖR IKKE AUKTORISERADE PERSONER - (DA) ADGANG FORBUDT FOR UVEDKOMMENDE - (NO) PERSONER SOM IKKE ER AUTORISERTE MÅ IKKE HA ADGANG TIL APPARATET - (FI) PÄÄSY KIELLETTY ASIATTOMILTA - (CS) ZÁKAZ VSTUPU NEPOVOLANÝM OSOBAM - (SK) ZÁKAZ NEOPRÁVNENÉHO PRÍSTUPU K OSŮB - (SL) DOSTOP PREPOVEDAN NEPOVOLANŠČENIM OSEBAM - (HR-SR) ZABRANA PRISTUPA NEVOLANŠTENIM OSOBAMA - (LT) PASALINIAMS ĮEITI DRAUDŽIAMA - (ET) SELLEKS VOLITAMATA ISIKUTEL ON TÕOALAS VIIBIMINE KEELATUD - (LV) NEPIEDEROŠĀM PERSONĀM IEEJA AIZLIEGTA - (BG) ЗАБРАНЕНО Е ДОСТЪПЪТ НА НЕУПЪЛНОМОЩЕНИ ЛИЦА - (PL) ZAKAZ DOSTĘPU OSOBOM NIEUPRAWAŻONYM - (AR) يحظر دخول الأشخاص الغير مصرح لهم		

	(EN) WEARING A PROTECTIVE MASK IS COMPULSORY - (IT) OBBLIGO USARE MASCHERA PROTETTIVA - (FR) PORT DU MASQUE DE PROTECTION OBLIGATOIRE - (ES) OBLIGACIÓN DE USAR MÁSCARA DE PROTECCIÓN - (DE) DER GEBRAUCH EINER SCHUTZMASKE IST PFLICHT - (RU) ОБЯЗАНОСТЬ ПОЛЬЗОВАТЬСЯ ЗАЩИТНОЙ МАСКОЙ - (PT) OBRIGATORIO O USO DE MÁSCARA DE PROTEÇÃO - (EL) ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΗ ΝΑ ΦΟΡΑΤΕ ΠΡΟΤΕΛΕΥΤΙΚΗ ΜΑΣΚΑ - (NL) VERPLICHT GEBUIK VAN BESCHERMEND MASKER - (HU) VEDŐMASZK HASZNÁLATA KÖTELEZŐ - (RO) FOLOSIREA MASTII DE PROTECȚIE OBLIGATORIE - (SV) OBLIGATORISKT ATT BÅRA SKYDDSMASK - (DA) PLIGT TIL AT ANVENDE BESKYTTELSESMASKE - (NO) FORPLIKTELSE Å BRUKE VERNEBRILLER - (FI) SUOJAJAMASKIN KÄYTTÖ PAKOLLISTA - (CS) POVINNÉ POUŽITÍ OCHRANNEHO ŠTÍTU - (SK) POVINNÉ POUŽITIE OCHRANNEHO ŠTITU - (SL) OBVEZNOST UPORABI ZAŠČITNE MASKE - (HR-SR) OBAVEZNO KORISTENJE ZAŠTITNE MASKE - (LT) PRIVALOMOS APSAUGOS PRIEMONĖS KLAUSOS ORGANAMS - (ET) KOHUSTUSLIK KANDA KAITSEMASKE - (LV) PIENĀKUMS IZMANTOT AIZSARGMASKU - (BG) ЗАДЪЛЖИТЕЛНО ИЗПОЛЗВАНЕ НА ПРЕДПАЗНА ЗАБАВРЪЧНА МАСКА - (PL) NAKAZ UŻYWANIA MASKI OCHRONNEJ - (AR) الالتزام باستخدام قناع واقٍ
	(EN) WEARING EAR PROTECTORS IS COMPULSORY - (IT) OBBLIGO PROTEZIONE DELL'UDITO - (FR) PROTECTION DE L'OUÏE OBLIGATOIRE - (ES) OBLIGACIÓN DE PROTECCIÓN DEL OÍDO - (DE) DAS TRAGEN VON GEHÖRSCHUTZ IST PFLICHT - (RU) ОБЯЗАНОСТЬ ЗАЩИЩАТЬ СЛУХ - (PT) OBRIGATORIO PROTEGER O OUVIDO - (EL) ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΗ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ ΑΚΟΗΣ - (NL) VERPLICHTE OORBESCHERMING - (HU) HALLÁSVÉDELME KÖTELEZŐ - (RO) PROTECȚIA AUZULUI OBLIGATORIE - (SV) OBLIGATORISKT ATT SKYDDA HÖRSELN - (DA) PLIGT TIL AT ANVENDE HØRVEJERN - (NO) FORPLIKTELSE Å BRUKE HØRSELVERN - (FI) KUULOSUOJAUS PAKOLLINEN - (CS) POVINNOST OCHRANY SLUCHU - (SK) POVINNÁ OCHRANA SLUCHU - (SL) OBVEZNA UPORABA GLUŠNIKOV - (HR-SR) OBAVEZNA ZAŠTITA SLUHA - (LT) PRIVALOMOS APSAUGOS PRIEMONĖS KLAUSOS ORGANAMS - (ET) KOHUSTUS KANDA KUULMISKAITSEVAHENDeid - (LV) PIENĀKUMS AIZSARGĀT DZIRDĒS ORGĀNUS - (BG) ЗАДЪЛЖИТЕЛНО ДА СЕ НОСЯТ ПРЕДПАЗНИ СРЕДСТВА ЗА СЛУХА - (PL) NAKAZ OCHRONY SŁUCHU - (AR) الالتزام بحماية الاذن
	(EN) USERS OF VITAL ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC APPARATUS MUST NEVER USE THE MACHINE - (IT) VIETATO L'USO DELLA MACCHINA AI PORTATORI DI APPARECCHIATURE ELETTRICHE ED ELETTRONICHE VITALI - (FR) L'UTILISATION DE LA MACHINE EST DÉCONSEILLÉE AUX PORTEURS D'APPAREILS ÉLECTRIQUES OU ÉLECTRONIQUES MÉDICAUX - (ES) PROHIBIDO EL USO DE LA MÁQUINA A LOS PORTADORES DE APARATOS ELÉCTRICOS Y ELECTRÓNICOS VITALES - (DE) TRÄGERN LEBENSERHALTENDER ELEKTRISCHER UND ELEKTRONISCHER GERÄTE IST DER GEBRAUCH DER MASCHINE UNTERSAGT - (RU) ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ УСТАНОВКИ ЗАПРЕЩЕНО ЛИЦАМ, ИСПОЛНЯЮЩИМ ЭЛЕКТРОННУЮ И ЭЛЕКТРОАППАРАТУРУ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ЖИЗНЕДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ - (PT) É PROIBIDO O USO DA MÁQUINA AOS PORTADORES DE APARELHAGENS ELÉCTRICAS E ELECTRÓNICAS VITAIS - (EL) ΑΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΕΤΑΙ Η ΧΡΗΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΜΗΧΑΝΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΣΕ ΑΤΟΜΑ ΠΟΥ ΦΕΡΟΥΝ ΜΑΚΗΤΡΙΚΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΟΝΙΚΕΣ ΣΥΣΚΕΥΕΣ ΖΩΤΙΚΗΣ ΣΗΜΑΣΙΑΣ - (NL) HET GEBUIK VAN DE MACHINE IS VERBODEN AAN DRAGERS VAN ELEKTRISCHE EN ELEKTRONISCHE VITALE APPARATUUR - (HU) TILOS A GÉP HASZNÁLATA MINDAZOK SZÁMÁRA, AKIK SZERVEZETÉBEN ELETTFENNTARTÓ ELEKTROMOS VAGY ELEKTRONIKUS KÉSZÜLÉK VAN BEÉPÍTVE - (RO) SE INTERZICE FOLOSIREA MAȘINI DE CĂTRE PERSOANELE PURTĂTOARE DE APARATE ELECTRICE ȘI ELECTRONICE VITALE - (SV) FÖRBJUDET FÖR ANVÄNDARE AV LIVSUPPEHÅLLANDE ELEKTRISKA ELLER ELEKTRONISKA APPARATER ATT ANVÄNDA DENNA MASKIN - (DA) DET ER FORBUDT FOR PERSONER, DER ANVENDER LIVSVIGTIGT ELEKTRISK OG ELEKTRONISK APPARATUR, AT ANVENDE MASKINEN - (NO) DET ER FORBUDT FOR PERSONER SOM BRUKER LIVSVIKTIGE ELEKTRISKE ELLER ELEKTRONISKE APPARATER Å BRUKE MASKINEN - (FI) KONEEN KÄYTTÖKIELTO SÄHKÖISTEN JA ELEKTRONISTEN HENKILÖNSUOJALAITTEIDEN KÄYTTÄJILLE - (CS) ZÁKAZ POUŽITÍ STROJE NOSITELUM ELEKTRICKÝCH ALEKTRONICKÝCH ŽIVOTNĚ DŮLEŽITÝCH ZAŘÍZENÍ - (SK) ZÁKAZ POUŽÍVANIA STROJA OSOBAŤ SO ŽIVOTNE DŮLEŽITÝMI ELEKTRICKÝMI ALEKTRONICKÝMI ZARIADENAMI - (SL) PREPOVEDANA UPORABA STROJA ZA UPORABNIKE ŽIVLJENJSKO POMEMBNIH ELEKTRIČNIH IN ELEKTRONSKIH NAPRAV - (HR-SR) ZABRANJENO JE UPOTREBLJAVATI STROJ OSOBAMA KOJE IMAJU UGRAĐENE VITALNE ELEKTRIČNE ILI ELEKTRONIČKE UREĐAJE - (LT) GRIEŽTAI DRAUDŽIAMA SU ĮRANGA DIRBTI ASMENIMS, BESINAUDOJANTIEMS GYVYBŲ KAI SVARBIAIS ELEKTRINIAIS AR ELEKTRONINIAIS PRIETAISAI - (ET) SEADET EI TOHI KASUTADA ISIKUD, KES KASUTAVAD MEDITSINIILISI ELEKTRI-JA ELEKTRONIKASEADMEID - (LV) ELEKTRISKO VAI ELEKTRONISKO MEDICINISKO IERĪCI LIETOTĀJIEM IR AIZLIEGTS IZMANTOT MAŠĪNU - (BG) ЗАБРАНЕНО Е ПОЛЗВАНЕТО НА МАШИНАТА ОТ ЛИЦА, НОСИТЕЛИ НА ЕЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИ И ЕЛЕКТРОНИ МЕДИЦИНСКИ УСТРОЙСТВА - (PL) ZABRONIONE JEST UŻYWANIE URZĄDZENIA OSOBOM STOSUJĄCYM ELEKTRYCZNE I ELEKTRONICZNE URZĄDZENIA WSPOMAGAJĄCE FUNKCJE ŻYCIOWE - (AR) يحظر استخدام الآلة لحاصلي الأجهزة والاكترونية الحيوية
	(EN) PEOPLE WITH METAL PROSTHESES ARE NOT ALLOWED TO USE THE MACHINE - (IT) VIETATO L'USO DELLA MACCHINA AI PORTATORI DI PROTESI METALLICHE - (FR) UTILISATION INTERDITE DE LA MACHINE AUX PORTEURS DE PROTHÈSES MÉTALLIQUES - (ES) PROHIBIDO EL USO DE LA MÁQUINA A LOS PORTADORES DE PROTESIS METÁLICAS - (DE) TRÄGERN VON METALLPROTHESEN IST DER UMGANG MIT DER MASCHINE VERBOTEN - (RU) ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ МАШИНЫ ЗАПРЕЩАЕТСЯ ЛЮДЯМ, ИМЕЮЩИМ МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОТЕЗЫ - (PT) PROIBIDO O USO DA MÁQUINA AOS PORTADORES DE PROTESES METÁLICAS - (EL) ΑΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΕΤΑΙ Η ΧΡΗΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΧΑΝΗΣ ΣΕ ΑΤΟΜΑ ΠΟΥ ΦΕΡΟΥΝ ΜΕΤΑΛΛΙΚΕΣ ΠΡΟΤΕΖΕΙΣ - (NL) HET GEBUIK VAN DE MACHINE IS VERBODEN AAN DE DRAGERS VAN METALEN PROTHESEN - (HU) TILOS A GÉP HASZNÁLATA FEMPROTEZIST VISELŐ SZEMÉLYEK SZÁMÁRA - (RO) SE INTERZICE FOLOSIREA MAȘINI DE CĂTRE PERSOANELE PURTĂTOARE DE PROTEZE METALICE - (SV) FÖRBJUDET FÖR PERSONER SOM BÅR METALLPROTES ATT ANVÄNDA MASKINEN - (DA) DET ER FORBUDT FOR PERSONER MED METALPROTESER AT BENYTTÉ MASKINEN - (NO) BRUK AV MASKINEN ER IKKE TILLATT FOR PERSONER MED METALLPROTESER - (FI) KONEEN KÄYTTÖ KIELLETTY METALLIPROTEESIEN KANTAJILTA - (CS) ZÁKAZ POUŽITÍ STROJE NOSITELUM KOVOVÝCH PROTEZ - (SK) ZÁKAZ POUŽÍVANIA STROJA OSOBAŤ S KOVOVÝMI PROTEZAMI - (SL) PREPOVEDANA UPORABA STROJA ZA NOSILCE KOVINSKIH PROTEZ - (HR-SR) ZABRANJENA UPOTREBA STROJA OSOBAMA KOJE NOSE METALNE PROTEZE - (LT) SU SUVIRINIMO APARATU DRAUDŽIAMA DIRBTI ASMENIMS, NAUDOJANTIEMS METALINIUS PROTEZUS - (ET) SEADET EI TOHI KASUTADA ISIKUD, KES KASUTAVAD METALLPROTEESE - (LV) SILVĒKĒM AR METĀLA PROTEZĒM IR AIZLIEGTS LIETOT IERĪCI - (BG) ЗАБРАНЕНО Е УПОТРЕБАТА НА МАШИНАТА ОТ НОСИТЕЛИ НА МЕТАЛНИ ПРОТЕЗИ - (PL) ZAKAZ UŻYWANIA URZĄDZENIA OSOBOM STOSUJĄCYM PROTEZY METALOWE - (AR) يحظر استخدام الآلة على مستخدمي أجهزة السمع المعدنية
  	(EN) DO NOT WEAR OR CARRY METAL OBJECTS, WATCHES OR MAGNETISED CARDS - (IT) VIETATO INDOSSARE OGGETTI METALLICI, OROLOGI E SCHEDE MAGNETICHE - (FR) INTERDICTION DE PORTER DES OBJETS MÉTALLIQUES, MONTRES ET CARTES MAGNÉTIQUES - (ES) PROHIBIDO LLEVAR OBJETOS METÁLICOS, RELOJES, Y TARJETAS MAGNÉTICAS - (DE) DAS TRAGEN VON METALLOBJEKTEN, UHREN UND MAGNETKARTEN IST VERBOTEN - (RU) ЗАПРЕЩАЕТСЯ НОСИТЬ МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕДМЕТЫ, ЧАСЫ ИЛИ МАГНИТНЫЕ ПЛАТЫЮ - (PT) PROIBIDO VESTIR OBJECTOS METÁLICOS, RELÓGIOS E FICHAS MAGNÉTICAS - (EL) ΑΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΕΤΑΙ ΝΑ ΦΟΡΑΤΕ ΜΕΤΑΛΛΙΚΑ ΑΝΤΙΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ, ΡΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΙΚΕΣ ΠΛΑΚΕΤΕΣ - (NL) HET IS VERBODEN METALEN VOORWERPEN, UURWERKEN EN MAGNETISCHE FICHES TE DRAGEN - (HU) TILOS FÉMÁRGYAK, KARÓRAK VISELETE ÉS MÁGNESES KÁRTYAK MAGUKNÁL TARTÁSA - (RO) ESTE INTERZISĂ PURTAREA OBIECTELOR METALICE, A CEASURILOR ȘI A CARTELORELOR MAGNETICE - (SV) FÖRBJUDET ATT BÅRA METALLFÖREMÅL, KLOCKOR OCH MAGNETKORT - (DA) FORBUD MOD AT BÆRE METALGENSTANDE, URE OG MAGNETISKE KORT - (NO) FORBUDT Å HA PÅ SEG METALLFORMÅL, KLOKKER OG MAGNETISKE KORT - (FI) METALLISTEN ESINEIDEN, KELLOJEN JA MAGNETTIKORTTIEN MUKANA PITÄMINEN KIELLETTY - (CS) ZÁKAZ NOŠENÍ KOVOVÝCH PŘEDMĚTŮ, HODINEK A MAGNETICKÝCH KARET - (SK) ZÁKAZ NOSENIA KOVOVÝCH PREDMETOV, HODINIEK A MAGNETICKÝCH KARIET - (SL) PREPOVEDANO NOSENE KOVINSKIH PREDMETOV, UR IN MAGNETNIH KARTIC - (HR-SR) ZABRANJENO NOŠENJE METALNIH PREDMETA, SATOVA I MAGNETSKIH ČIPOVA - (LT) DRAUDŽIAMA PRIE SAVES TURĘ TĖ METALINIŲ DAIKTŲ, LAIKRODŽIŲ AR MAGNETINIŲ PLOKŠTELIŲ - (ET) KEELATUD ON KANDA METALLESEMED, KELLASID JA MAGNETKAARTE - (LV) IR AIZLIEGTS VILKT METĀLA PRIEKŠMETUS, PULKSTENUS UN NĒMT LĪDZI MAGNĒTISKĀS KARTES - (BG) ЗАБРАНЕНО Е НОСЕНЕТО НА МЕТАЛНИ ПРЕДМЕТИ, ЧАСОВНИЦИ И МАГНИТНИ СХЕМИ - (PL) ZAKAZ NOSZENIA PRZEDMIOTÓW METALOWYCH, ZEGARKÓW I KART MAGNETYCZNYCH - (AR) يحظر استخدام أشياء معدنية، ساعات وطاقات مغنطة
	(EN) NOT TO BE USED BY UNAUTHORISED PERSONNEL - (IT) VIETATO L'USO ALLE PERSONE NON AUTORIZZATE - (FR) UTILISATION INTERDITE AU PERSONNEL NON AUTORISÉ - (ES) PROHIBIDO EL USO A PERSONAS NO AUTORIZADAS - (DE) DER GEBRAUCH DURCH UNBEFUGTE PERSONEN IST VERBOTEN - (RU) ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЗАПРЕЩАЕТСЯ ЛЮДЯМ, НЕ ИМЕЮЩИМ РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ - (PT) PROIBIDO O USO ÀS PESSOAS NÃO AUTORIZADAS - (EL) ΑΠΑΓΟΡΕΥΕΤΑΙ ΧΡΗΣΗ ΣΕ ΜΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΕΜΕΝΑ ΑΤΟΜΑ - (NL) HET GEBUIK IS VERBODEN AAN NIET GEAUTORISEERDE PERSONEN - (HU) TILOS A HASZNÁLATA A FEL NEM JOGOSÍTOTT SZEMÉLYEK SZÁMÁRA - (RO) FOLOSIREA DE CĂTRE PERSOANELE NEAUTORIZATE ESTE INTERZISĂ - (SV) FÖRBJUDET FÖR IKKE AUKTORISERADE PERSONER ATT ANVÄNDA APPARATEN - (DA) DET ER FORBUDT FOR UVEDKOMMENDE AT ANVENDE MASKINEN - (NO) BRUK ER IKKE TILLATT FOR UAUTORISERTE PERSONER - (FI) KÄYTTÖ KIELLETTY VALTUUTTAMATOMILTA HENKILÖILTÄ - (CS) ZÁKAZ POUŽITÍ NEPOVOLANÝM OSOBAŤ - (SK) ZÁKAZ POUŽÍVANIA NEPOVOLANÝM OSOBAŤ - (SL) NEPOOBlaščenim osebam uporaba prepovedana - (HR-SR) ZABRANJENA UPOTREBA NEOVLAŠTENIM OSOBAMA - (LT) PAŠALINimas NAUDOTIS DRAUDŽIAMA - (ET) SELLEKS VOLITAMATA ISIKUTEL ON SEADME KASUTAMINE KEELATUD - (LV) NEPIĻVAROTĀM PERSONĀM IR AIZLIEGTS IZMANTOT APARĀTU - (BG) ЗАБРАНЕНО Е ПОЛЗВАНЕТО ОТ НЕУПЪЛНОМОЩЕНИ ЛИЦА - (PL) ZAKAZ UŻYWANIA OSOBOM NIEAUTORYZOWANYM - (AR) يحظر الاستخدام من قبل الأشخاص الغير مصرح لهم
	(EN) Symbol indicating separation of electrical and electronic appliances for refuse collection. The user is not allowed to dispose of these appliances as solid, mixed urban refuse, and must do it through authorised refuse collection centres. - (IT) Simbolo che indica la raccolta separata delle apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche. L'utente ha l'obbligo di non smaltire questa apparecchiatura come rifiuto municipale solido misto, ma di rivolgersi ai centri di raccolta autorizzati. - (FR) Symbole indiquant la collecte différenciée des appareils électriques et électroniques. L'utilisateur ne peut éliminer ces appareils avec les déchets ménagers solides mixtes, mais doit s'adresser à un centre de collecte autorisé. - (ES) Símbolo que indica la recogida por separado de los aparatos eléctricos y electrónicos. El usuario tiene la obligación de no eliminar este aparato como desecho urbano sólido mixto, sino de dirigirse a los centros de recogida autorizados. - (DE) Symbol für die getrennte Erfassung elektrischer und elektronischer Geräte. Der Benutzer hat pflichtgemäß dafür zu sorgen, daß dieses Gerät nicht mit dem gemischt erfaßten festen Siedlungsabfall entsorgt wird. Stattdessen muß er eine der autorisierten Entsorgungsstellen einschalten. - (RU) Символ, указывающий на раздельный сбор электрического и электронного оборудования. Пользователь не имеет права выбрасывать данное оборудование в качестве смешанного твердого бытового отхода, а обязан обращаться в специализированные центры сбора отходов. - (PT) Símbolo que indica a reunião separada das aparelhagens eléctricas e electrónicas. O utente tem a obrigação de não eliminar esta aparelhagem como lixo municipal sólido misto, mas deve procurar os centros de recolha autorizados. - (EL) Σύμβολο που δείχνει τη διαφοροποιημένη συλλογή των ηλεκτρικών και ηλεκτρονικών συσκευών. Ο χρήστης υποχρεούται να μην διοχετεύει αυτή τη συσκευή σαν μικτό στερεό αστικό απόβλητο, αλλά να απευθύνεται σε ειδικευμένα κέντρα συλλογής. - (NL) Symbool dat wijst op de gescheiden inzameling van elektrische en elektronische toestellen. De gebruiker is verplicht deze toestellen niet te lozen als gemengde vaste stadsafval, maar moet zich wenden tot de geautoriseerde ophaalcentra. - (HU) Jelölés, mely az elektromos és elektronikus felszerelések szelektív hulladékgyűjtését jelzi. A felhasználó köteles ezt a felszerelést nem a városi törmelék hulladékkal együttesen gyűjteni, hanem erre engedélyvel rendelkező hulladékgyűjtő központhoz fordulni. - (RO) Simbol ce indică depozitarea separată a aparatelor electrice și electronice. Utilizatorul este obligat să nu depoziteze acest aparat împreună cu deșeurile solide mixte ci să-l predea într-un centru de depozitare a deșeurilor autorizat. - (SV) Symbol som indikar separat sortering av elektriska och elektroniska apparater. Användaren får inte sortera denna anordning tillsammans med blandat fast hushållsavfall, utan måste vända sig till en auktoriserad insamlingsstation. - (DA) Symbol, der står for særlig indsamling af elektriske og elektroniske apparater. Brugeren har pligt til ikke at bortskaffe dette apparat som blandet, fast byaffald; der skal rettes henvendelse til et autoriseret indsamlingscenter. - (NO) Symbol som angir separat sortering av elektriske og elektroniske apparater. Brukeren må oppfylle forpliktelsen å ikke kaste bort dette apparatet sammen med vanlige hjemmeføll, uten henvende seg til autoriserte oppsamlingsentraler. - (FI) Symboli, joka ilmoittaa sähkö- ja elektronikkalaitteiden erillisen keräyksen. Käyttäjän velvollisuus on kääntä valtuutettujen keräyspisteiden puoleen eikä välittää laitetta kunnallisenä sekaajteenä. - (CS) Symbol označující separovaný sběr elektrických a elektronických zařízení. Uživatel je povinen nezlikvidovat toto zařízení jako pevný směsný komunální odpad, ale obrátit se s ním na autorizované sběrný. - (SK) Symbol označujúci separovaný zber elektrických a elektronických zariadení. Užívateľ nesmie likvidovať toto zariadenie ako pevný zmiešaný komunálny odpad, ale je povinný doručiť ho do autorizovaný zberní. - (SL) Simbol, ki označuje ločeno zbiranje električnih in elektronskih aparatov. Uporabnik tega aparata ne sme zavreči kot navaden gospodinjski trden odpad, ampak se mora obrniti na pooblašene centre za zbiranje. - (HR-SR) Simbol koji označava posebno sakupljanje električnih i elektronskih aparata. Korisnik ne smije odložiti ovaj aparat kao običan kruti otpad, već se mora obratiti ovlaštenim centrima za sakupljanje. - (LT) Simbolis, nurodantis atskirti nebenaudojamų elektrinių ir elektroninių prietaisų surinkimą. Vartotojas negali išmesti šių prietaisų kaip mišrių kietųjų komunalinių atliekų, bet privalo kreiptis į specializuotus atliekų surinkimo centrus. - (ET) Sümbool, mis tähistab elektril- ja elektroonikaseadmete eraldi kogumist. Kasutaja kohustuseks on pöörduda volitatud kogumiskeskuste poole ja mitte käsitleda seda aparati kui munitsipaalne segajääde. - (LV) Simbols, kas norāda uz to, ka utilizācija ir jāvēic atsevišķi no citām elektriskajām un elektroniskajām ierīcēm. Lietotāja pienākums ir neizmest šo aparātu municipālajā cieto atkritumu izgāztuvē, bet nogādāt to pilnvarotajā atkritumu savākšanas centrā. - (BG) Символ, който означава разделно събиране на електрическата и електронна апаратура. Ползвателят се задължава да не изхвърля тази апаратура като смесен твърд отпадък в контейнерите за смет, поставени от общината, а трябва да се обърне към специализираните за това центрове. - (PL) Symbol, który oznacza sortowanie odpadów aparatury elektrycznej i elektronicznej. Zabrania się likwidowania aparatury jako mieszanych odpadów miejskich stałych, obowiązkiem użytkownika jest skierowanie się do autoryzowanych ośrodków gromadzących odpady - (AR) رمز يُشير إلى التجميع المنفصل للأجهزة الكهربائية والإلكترونية. يجب على المستخدم عدم التخلص من هذا الجهاز وكأنه النفايات البلدية الصلبة المختلطة، بل عليه التوجه إلى مراكز تجميع النفايات المُصرح بها

	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE AND MAINTENANCEpag. 5 WARNING! BEFORE USING THE WELDING MACHINE READ THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL CAREFULLY!	EN
	ISTRUZIONI PER L'USO E LA MANUTENZIONEpag. 10 ATTENZIONE! PRIMA DI UTILIZZARE LA SALDATRICE LEGGERE ATTENTAMENTE IL MANUALE DI ISTRUZIONE!	IT
	INSTRUCTIONS D'UTILISATION ET D'ENTRETIENpag. 15 ATTENTION! AVANT TOUTE UTILISATION DU POSTE DE SOUDAGE, LIRE ATTENTIVEMENT LE MANUEL D'INSTRUCTIONS!	FR
	INSTRUCCIONES PARA EL USO Y MANTENIMIENTOpág. 21 ATENCIÓN! ANTES DE UTILIZAR LA SOLDADORA LEER ATENTAMENTE EL MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES!	ES
	BETRIEBS- UND WARTUNGSANLEITUNGs. 27 ACHTUNG! VOR GEBRAUCH DER SCHWEISSMASCHINE LESEN SIE BITTE SORGFÄLTIG DIE BETRIEBSANLEITUNG!	DE
	ИНСТРУКЦИИ ПО РАБОТЕ И ТЕХОБСЛУЖИВАНИЮстр. 33 ВНИМАНИЕ! ПЕРЕД ТЕМ, КАК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ МАШИНУ, ВНИМАТЕЛЬНО ПРОЧИТАТЬ РУКОВОДСТВО ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЯ!	RU
	INSTRUÇÕES DE USO E MANUTENÇÃOpág. 39 CUIDADO! ANTES DE UTILIZAR A MÁQUINA DE SOLDA LER CUIDADOSAMENTE O MANUAL DE INSTRUÇÕES !	PT
	ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΧΡΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΣΗΣσελ. 45 ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ! ΠΡΙΝ ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΠΟΙΗΣΕΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΥΓΚΟΛΑΝΤΗ ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΠΡΟΣΕΚΤΙΚΑ ΤΟ ΕΓΧΕΙΡΙΔΙΟ ΧΡΗΣΗΣ!	EL
	INSTRUCTIES VOOR HET GEBRUIK EN HET ONDERHOUDpag. 51 OPGELET! VOORDAT MEN DE LASMACHINE GEBRUIKT MOET MEN AANDACHTIG DE INSTRUCTIEHANDLEIDING LEZEN!	NL
	HASZNÁLATI UTASÍTÁSOK ÉS KARBANTARTÁSI SZABÁLYOKoldal 57 FIGYELEM: A HEGESZTŐGÉP HASZNÁLATÁNAK MEGKEZDÉSE ELŐTT OLVASSA EL FIGYELMESEN A HASZNÁLATI UTASÍTÁST!	HU
	INSTRUCȚIUNI DE FOLOSIRE ȘI ÎNTREȚINEREpag. 63 ATENȚIE: CITIȚI CU ATENȚIE ACEST MANUAL DE INSTRUCȚIUNI ÎNAINTE DE FOLOSIREA APARATULUI DE SUDURĂ!	RO
	INSTRUKTIONER FÖR ANVÄNDNING OCH UNDERHÅLLsid. 68 VIKTIGT! LÄS BRUKSANVISNINGEN NOGGRANT INNAN NI ANVÄNDER SVETSEN!	SV
	BRUGS- OG VEDLIGEHODELSESVEJLEDNINGsd. 73 GIV AGT! LÆS BRUGERVEJLEDNINGEN OMHYGGELIGT, FØR MASKINEN TAGES I BRUG!	DA
	INSTRUKSER FOR BRUK OG VEDLIKEHOLDs. 78 ADVARSEL! FØR DU BRUKER SVEISEBRENNEREN MÅ DU LESE BRUKERVEILEDNINGEN NØYE!	NO
	KÄYTTÖ- JA HUOLTO-OHJEETs. 83 HUOM! ENNEN HITSAUSKONEEN KÄYTTÖÄ LUE HUOLELLISESTI KÄYTTÖOHJEKIRJA!	FI
	NÁVOD K POUŽITÍ A ÚDRŽBĚstr. 88 UPOZORNĚNÍ: PŘED POUŽITÍM SVAŘOVACÍHO PŘÍSTROJE SI POZORNĚ PŘEČTĚTE NÁVOD K POUŽITÍ!	CS
	NÁVOD NA POUŽITIE A ÚDRŽBUstr. 93 UPOZORNENIE: PRED POUŽITÍM ZVÁRACIEHO PŘÍSTROJA SI POZORNE PREČÍTAJTE NÁVOD NA POUŽITIE!	SK
	NAVODILA ZA UPORABO IN VZDRŽEVANJEstr. 98 POZOR: PRED UPORABO VARILNE NAPRAVE POZORNO PREBERITE PRIROČNIK Z NAVODILI ZA UPORABO!	SL
	UPUTSTVA ZA UPOTREBU I SERVISIRANJEstr. 103 POZOR: PRIJE UPOTREBE STROJA ZA VARENJE POTREBNO JE PAŽLJIVO PROČITATI PRIRUČNIK ZA UPOTREBU!	HR SR
	EKSPLOATAVIMO IR PRIEŽIŪROS INSTRUKCIJOSpsl. 108 DĖMESIO: PRIEŠ NAUDOJANT SUVIRINIMO APARATĄ, ATIDŽIAI PERSKAITYTI INSTRUKCIJŲ KNYGELE!	LT
	KASUTUSJUHENDID JA HOOLDUSlk. 113 TÄHELEPANU: ENNE KEEVITUSAPARAADI KASUTAMIST LUGEGE KASUTUSJUHISET TÄHELEPANELIKULT LÄBI!	ET
	IZMANTOŠANAS UN TEHNISKĀS APKOPES ROKASGRĀMATAlpp. 118 UZMANĪBU: PIRMS METINĀŠANAS APARĀTA IZMANTOŠANAS UZMANĪGI IZLASIET ROKASGRĀMATU!	LV
	ИНСТРУКЦИИ ЗА УПОТРЕБА И ПОДДРЪЖКАстр. 123 ВНИМАНИЕ: ПРЕДИ ДА ИЗПОЛЗВАТЕ ЕЛЕКТРОЖЕНА, ПРОЧЕТЕТЕ ВНИМАТЕЛНО РЪКОВОДСТВОТО С ИНСТРУКЦИИ ЗА ПОЛЗВАНЕ.	BG
	INSTRUKCJE OBSŁUGI I KONSERWACJIstr. 129 UWAGA: PRZED ROZPOCZĘCIEM SPAWANIA NALEŻY UWAŻNIE PRZECZYTAĆ INSTRUKCJĘ OBSŁUGI!	PL
	تعليمات للاستخدام والصيانةصفحة 135 إتبه! أقرأ بعناية دليل الارشادات قبل استخدام آلة اللحام!	AR

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	page		page
1. GENERAL SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FOR ARC WELDING	5	5.4.1 TIG welding.....	8
2. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION	5	5.4.2 MMA WELDING.....	8
2.1 INTRODUCTION	5	6. WELDING: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCEDURE.....	8
2.2 OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES	6	6.1 TIG WELDING.....	8
3. TECHNICAL DATA.....	6	6.1.1 HF and LIFT strike	8
3.1 DATA PLATE (FIG. A).....	6	6.1.2 TIG DC welding	9
3.2 OTHER TECHNICAL DATA	6	6.1.3 TIG AC welding	9
4. DESCRIPTION OF THE WELDING MACHINE	6	6.1.4 Procedure.....	9
4.1 BLOCK DIAGRAM.....	6	6.2 MMA WELDING.....	9
4.2 CONTROL, ADJUSTMENT AND CONNECTING DEVICES.....	6	6.2.1 Procedure.....	9
4.2.1 Rear panel (FIG. C).....	6	7. MAINTENANCE.....	9
4.2.2 Front panel FIG. D.....	6	7.1 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	9
4.2.3 Front panel (FIG. D1)	7	7.1.1 Torch.....	9
4.3 G.R.A. water cooling unit ENABLING and DISABLING instructions (where applicable)	8	7.2 EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE.....	9
5. INSTALLATION.....	8	8. TROUBLESHOOTING.....	9
5.1 PREPARATION.....	8		
5.1.1 Assembling the return cable-clamp (FIG. E).....	8		
5.1.2 Assembling the welding cable-electrode holder clamp (FIG. E).....	8		
5.2 POSITION OF THE WELDING MACHINE.....	8		
5.3 CONNECTION TO THE MAIN POWER SUPPLY	8		
5.3.1 Plug and outlet.....	8		
5.4 CONNECTION OF THE WELDING CABLES	8		

INVERTER WELDING MACHINES FOR TIG AND MMA WELDING DESIGNED FOR INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL USE.

Note: In the following text the term "welding machine" will be used.

1. GENERAL SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FOR ARC WELDING

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

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



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



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



- Use electric insulation that is suitable for the torch, the workpiece and any metal parts that may be placed on the ground and nearby (accessible). This can normally be done by wearing gloves, footwear, head protection and clothing that are suitable for the purpose and by using insulating boards or mats.
- Always protect your eyes with the relative filters, which must comply with UNI EN 169 or UNI EN 379, mounted on masks or use helmets that comply with UNI EN 175.
Use the relative fire-resistant clothing (compliant with UNI EN 11611) and welding gloves (compliant with UNI EN 12477) without exposing the skin to the ultraviolet and infrared rays produced by the arc; the protection must extend to other people who are near the arc by way of screens or non-reflective sheets.
- Noise: If the daily personal noise exposure (LEPd) is equal to or higher than 85 dB(A) because of particularly intensive welding operations, suitable personal protective means must be used (Tab. 1).



- The flow of the welding current generates electromagnetic fields (EMF) around the welding circuit.
Electromagnetic fields can interfere with certain medical equipment (e.g. Pace-

makers, respiratory equipment, metallic prostheses etc.).

Adequate protective measures must be adopted for persons with these types of medical apparatus. For example, they must be forbidden access to the area in which welding machines are in operation.

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

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

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



- Class A equipment:

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



EXTRA PRECAUTIONS

- **WELDING OPERATIONS:**
 - In environments with increased risk of electric shock.
 - In confined spaces.
 - In the presence of flammable or explosive materials.
- MUST BE evaluated in advance by an "Expert supervisor" and must always be carried out in the presence of other people trained to intervene in emergencies. All protective technical measures MUST be taken as provided in 7.10; A.8; A.10 of the applicable standard EN 60974-9: Arc welding equipment. Part 9: Installation and Use".
- The operator MUST NOT BE ALLOWED to weld in raised positions unless safety platforms are used.
- **VOLTAGE BETWEEN ELECTRODE HOLDERS OR TORCHES:** working with more than one welding machine on a single piece or on pieces that are connected electrically may generate a dangerous accumulation of no-load voltage between two different electrode holders or torches, the value of which may reach double the allowed limit.
An expert coordinator must be designated to measuring the apparatus to determine if any risks subsist and suitable protection measures can be adopted, as foreseen by section 7.9 of the applicable standard "EN 60974-9: Arc welding equipment. Part 9: Installation and Use".



RESIDUAL RISKS

- **OVERTURNING:** position the welding machine on a horizontal surface that is able to support the weight: otherwise (e.g. inclined or uneven floors etc.) there is danger of overturning.
- **IMPROPER USE:** it is hazardous to use the welding machine for any work other than that for which it was designed (e.g. de-icing mains water pipes).
- Do not use the handle to hang the welding machine.

2. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This welding machine is a power source for arc welding, made specifically for TIG (DC) (AC/DC) welding with HF or LIFT strike and MMA welding with coated electrodes (rutile, acid, basic).

The particular features of this welding machine (INVERTER), such as high-speed and

precise adjustment, result in excellent quality welds.

The inverter system of regulation at the power supply input (primary) also leads to a drastic decrease in the volume of both the transformer and the levelling reactance so that it is possible to build a considerably smaller, lighter welding machine, highlighting its advantages of easy handling and transport.

2.2 OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

- Argon bottle adapter.
- Welding current return cable complete with earth clamp.
- Manual remote control with 1 potentiometer.
- Manual remote control with 2 potentiometers.
- Pedal remote control.
- MMA welding kit.
- TIG welding kit.
- Self-darkening mask: with fixed or adjustable filter.
- Gas connector and pipe for hook-up with Argon bottle.
- Pressure reducing valve with gauge.
- Torch for TIG welding.
- TIG torch with potentiometer.
- G.R.A. 4500 water cooling unit.
- ARCTIC Trolley.

3. TECHNICAL DATA

3.1 DATA PLATE (FIG. A)

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

- 1- Protection rating of the covering.
- 2- Symbol for power supply line:
1~: single phase alternating voltage;
3~: three phase alternating voltage.
- 3- Symbol **S** : indicates that welding operations may be carried out in environments with heightened risk of electric shock (e.g. very close to large metallic volumes).
- 4- Symbol for welding procedure provided.
- 5- Symbol for internal structure of the welding machine.
- 6- EUROPEAN standard of reference, for safety and construction of arc welding machines.
- 7- Manufacturer's serial number for welding machine identification (indispensable for technical assistance, requesting spare parts, discovering product origin).
- 8- Performance of the welding circuit:
 - U_0 : maximum no-load voltage (open welding circuit).
 - I_0/U_0 : current and corresponding normalised voltage that the welding machine can supply during welding.
 - **X** : Duty cycle: indicates the time for which the welding machine can supply the corresponding current (same column). It is expressed as %, based on a 10 minutes cycle (e.g. 60% = 6 minutes working, 4 minutes pause, and so on).
If the usage factors (on the plate, referring to a 40°C environment) are exceeded, the thermal safeguard will trigger (the welding machine will remain in standby until its temperature returns within the allowed limits).
 - **A/V-A/V** : shows the range of adjustment for the welding current (minimum maximum) at the corresponding arc voltage.
- 9- Technical specifications for power supply line:
 - U_1 : Alternating voltage and power supply frequency of welding machine (allowed limit $\pm 10\%$).
 - $I_{1\max}$: Maximum current absorbed by the line.
 - $I_{1\text{eff}}$: Effective current supplied.
- 10- : Size of delayed action fuses to be used to protect the power line.
- 11- Symbols referring to safety regulations, whose meaning is given in chapter 1 "General safety considerations for arc welding".

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

3.2 OTHER TECHNICAL DATA

- **WELDING MACHINE:** see table 1 (TAB.1).

- **TORCH:** see table 2 (TAB.2).

The welding machine weight is shown in table 1 (TAB. 1).

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE WELDING MACHINE

4.1 BLOCK DIAGRAM

The welding machine consists basically of power and control modules made on PCB's and optimised to achieve perfect reliability and reduced maintenance.

This welding machine is controlled by a microprocessor that allows a large number of parameter settings so as to achieve perfect welding in any condition and with any material. However, to make the best use of its properties it is necessary to be fully aware of its possibilities.

Description (FIG. B)

- 1- Three-phase power supply input, rectifier unit and levelling capacitors.
- 2- Transistor (IGBT) switching bridge and drivers; commutes the rectified power supply voltage to high frequency alternating voltage and adjusts the power according to the required welding current/voltage.
- 3- High frequency transformer; the voltage converted by block 2 powers the primary winding; its function is to adjust the voltage and current to the values needed for the arc welding procedure and at the same time to form galvanic separation of the welding circuit from the power supply line.
- 4- Secondary rectifier bridge with levelling inductance; commutes the alternating voltage / current supplied by the secondary winding into very low ripple direct current / voltage.
- 5- Transistor (IGBT) switching bridge and drivers; transforms the secondary output current from DC to AC for TIG AC welding (if present).
- 6- Control and adjustment electronics; controls the welding current value instantaneously and compares it with the operator's setting; modulates the control impulses from the IGBT drivers that make the adjustment.
- 7- Welding machine operation control logic; sets the welding cycles, controls the actuators, supervises the safety systems.
- 8- Settings panel and display of parameters and operating modes.
- 9- HF strike generator (if present).
- 10- Protective gas solenoid valve EV (if present).
- 11- Welding machine cooling fan.
- 12- Remote control.

4.2 CONTROL, ADJUSTMENT AND CONNECTING DEVICES

4.2.1 Rear panel (FIG. C)

- 1- Main switch O/OFF - I/ON.
- 2- Power cable (2 P + T (Single-phase)), (3 P + T (Three-phase)).
- 3- Coupler for connecting the gas hose (bottle - welding machine pressure reducer) (if present).
- 4- Fuse (if present).

- 5- Connector for water cooling unit (if present).

- 6- Connector for remote control:

Three different types of remote control can be connected to the welding machine using the relative 14-pole connector at the back. Each device is recognised automatically and can be used to adjust these parameters:

- **Remote control with one potentiometer:**
rotating the potentiometer knob varies the main current from minimum to maximum. The main current can only be adjusted with the remote control.
- **Pedal remote control:**
the current value is determined by the position of the pedal. When in the TIG 2 STROKE mode, pressing the pedal starts the machine instead of pressing the torch push-button (if present).
- **Remote control with two potentiometers:**
the first potentiometer adjusts the main current, the second potentiometer adjusts another parameter that depends on the welding mode being used. Rotating this potentiometer displays the parameter being varied (which can no longer be controlled using the panel knob). The meaning of the second potentiometer is: ARC FORCE if in the MMA mode and END SLOPE if in the TIG mode.
- **TIG torch with potentiometer.**

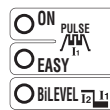


It is obligatory to use a 5-pole torch adapter for any TIG TORCH with an on-board adjustment potentiometer in order to protect the welding machine from internal breakage.

4.2.2 Front panel FIG. D

- 1- Positive (+) fast coupling for connecting the welding cable.
- 2- Negative (-) fast coupling for connecting the welding cable.
- 3- Connector for connecting the torch push-button.
- 4- Coupler for connecting the TIG torch gas hose.
- 5- Control panel.
- 6- Welding mode selection push-buttons:

6a PULSE - PULSE EASY - BiLEVEL



When in the TIG mode, you can choose between pulsed (ON PULSE), automatic pulse (EASY PULSE), and Bi-LEVEL. None of these processes is active if the LED is off.

PULSE: manual pulse mode where the following parameters can be set: MAIN CURRENT (I_2), BASE CURRENT (I_1), PULSE FREQUENCY AND BALANCE.

EASY PULSE automatic pulsed mode where only the MAIN CURRENT (I_2) needs to be set. The other parameters, BASE CURRENT (I_1), PULSE FREQUENCY and BALANCE, are adjusted automatically according to the preset values ($I_1 = 70\% I_2$, FREQUENCY = 2Hz, BALANCE = 0). These values can be modified.

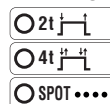
The PULSE and EASY PULSE modes are indicated for welding thin material.

Note: "G.R.A. SETTING":

G.R.A. ON: Operation with G.R.A. management enabled.

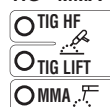
G.R.A. OFF: Operation with G.R.A. management disabled, DEFAULT setting. This specific machine setting can be accessed by holding the right push-button (6a) down during the switching on and initial test phase (phase that follows the switching off of the main switch).

6b 2T - 4T - SPOT



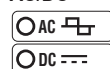
When in the TIG mode, use to select either 2 stroke, 4 stroke or timed spot welding.

6c TIG - MMA



Operation mode: welding with coated electrode (MMA), TIG welding with high frequency arc striking (TIG HF) and TIG welding with arc striking upon contact (TIG LIFT).

6d AC/DC



Use to select between direct current welding and alternate current welding when in the TIG mode (only present in AC/DC models).

- 7- Welding parameters that can be adjusted using the encoder knob (9), associated with the previous setting of 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d.

To set each parameter:

- a) select the parameter to be adjusted (by pressing the knob (9)), which is indicated by the corresponding lit LED;
- b) rotate the knob (9) and set the required value;
- c) press the knob (9) again to adjust the next parameter.

N.B.: The parameters can be set as desired by the operator. There are, however, value combinations that do not have a practical meaning for welding; in this case the welding machine may not operate correctly.

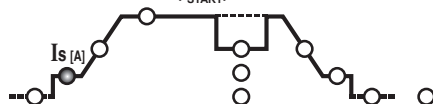
7a PRE-GAS / VRD MMA



This is the PRE-GAS time in seconds (adjustment from 0 - 5 seconds) when

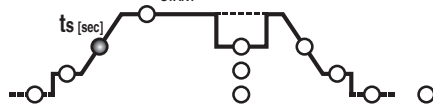
in the TIG/HF mode. Improves welding starting.
When in the MMA mode, use to insert the Voltage Reduction Device "VRD".

7b INITIAL CURRENT (I_{START})



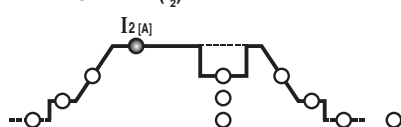
When in the TIG 2 stroke and SPOT modes it represents the initial current I_s that is maintained for a fixed time with the torch push-button pressed (adjustment in Amperes).
When in the TIG 4 stroke mode, it represents the initial current I_s that is maintained for the whole time during which the torch push-button is pressed (adjustment in Amperes).
When in the MMA mode, it represents the "HOT START" dynamic overcurrent (adjustment $0 \div 100\%$). With indication on the display of the percentage increase as to the pre-selected welding current value. This adjustment improves welding fluidity.

7c INITIAL SLOPE (t_{START})



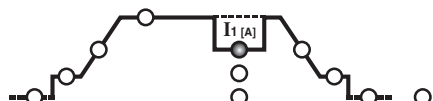
When in the TIG mode this is the initial slope time of the current (from I_s to I_2) (adjustment $0.1 \div 10$ s). When at OFF there is no ramp.
The I_{START} and t_{START} parameters can be used even with remote commands given from the pedal, but the adjustment must be made before activating the command.

7d MAIN CURRENT (I_2)



In the TIG AC/DC or in the MMA mode, I_2 is the output current; in the PULSED and BI-LEVEL mode I_2 is the maximum current. The parameter is measured in Amperes.

7e BASE CURRENT - ARC FORCE



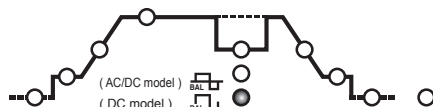
When in the TIG 4 stroke, BI-LEVEL and PULSED mode, I_1 is the current value that can be alternated with the main one, I_2 , during welding. The value is measured in Amperes.
When in the MMA mode, this is the dynamic "ARC-FORCE" overcurrent (adjustment $0 \div 100\%$); the display shows the percentage increase as to the value of the pre-selected welding current. This adjustment improves welding fluidity and stops the electrode from sticking to the workpiece.

7f FREQUENCY



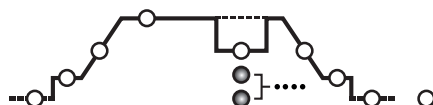
This is the pulse frequency when in the TIG PULSED mode. For AC/DC models in the TIG AC mode (with pulsing disabled), it is the frequency of the welding current.

7g BALANCE



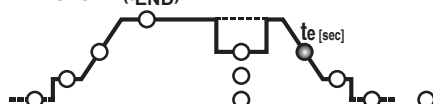
When in the TIG PULSED mode, this is the ratio (as a percentage) between the time during which the current is at its highest level (main welding current) and the total pulse period. In addition, when the AC/DC models are in the TIG AC mode (with pulsing disabled), the parameter represents a ratio between the time with positive current and the time with negative current: if the parameter value is negative heating and workpiece penetration increase, if the parameter value is positive surface cleaning is greater and electrode heat increases, while if the parameter value is null there is balance between the negative and positive currents during the AC frequency period. (TAB. 4).

7h SPOT TIME



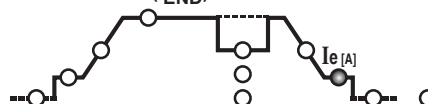
When in the TIG (SPOT) mode it represents the welding duration (adjustment $0.1 \div 10$ s).

7k END SLOPE (t_{END})



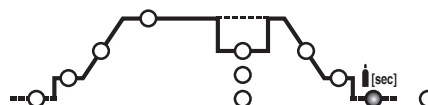
When in the TIG mode it represents the end slope time of the current (from I_s to I_2) (adjustment $0.1 \div 10$ s). When at OFF there is no ramp.

7l END CURRENT (I_{END})



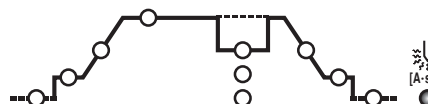
When in the TIG 2 stroke mode it represents the end current I_e but only if the END RAMP (7k) has been set at a value higher than zero (> 0.1 s).
When in the TIG 4 stroke mode it represents the end current I_e for the whole time during which the torch push-button is pressed.
The sizes are expressed in Amperes.

7m POSTGAS



When in the TIG mode, it represents the POSTGAS time in seconds (adjustment $0.1 \div 10$ s), and protects electrodes and pool welding from oxidation.

7n ELECTRODE PREHEATING



When in the TIG AC mode, this adjusts electrode preheating to make welding starting easier (adjustment $2.6 \div 53$ A·sec.). The higher the value set, the higher the preheating energy. When at OFF there is no preheating.

8- REMOTE CONTROL LED. Used to transfer control of the welding parameters to the remote control.

9- Parameter setting (7) encoder knob and parameter selection key (7).

10- Alphanumeric display.

11- Green LED, power on.

12- ALARM signalling LED (the machine is blocked).

Resetting is automatic when the reason for alarm activation stops.

Alarm messages shown on the display (10) FIG. D:

- "AL.1" : the primary circuit safety thermal switch has been triggered (if installed).
- "AL.2" : general protection has been triggered (thermal switch or network overvoltage or network undervoltage).
- "AL.9" : protection triggered due to malfunction of the torch water cooling circuit. Resetting is not automatic.

When the welding machine is switched off, the signal "AL.2" may appear for a few seconds.

4.2.3 Front panel (FIG. D1)

1- Positive (+) fast coupling for connecting the welding cable.

2- Negative (-) fast coupling for connecting the welding cable.

3- Control panel.

4- Welding mode selection push-button:

MMA - TIG LIFT



Operation mode: welding with coated electrode (MMA), TIG welding with arc strike upon contact (TIG LIFT).

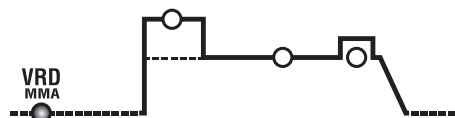
5- Welding parameters that can be adjusted using the encoder knob (6), associated with the previous setting of 4.

To set each parameter:

- a) select the parameter to be adjusted (by pressing the knob (6)), which is indicated by the corresponding lit LED.
- b) rotate the knob (6) and set the required value.
- c) press the knob (6) again to adjust the next parameter.

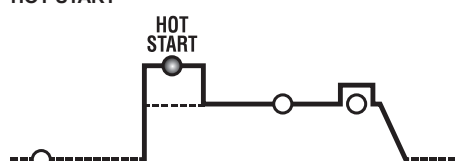
NB: The parameters can be set as desired by the operator. There are, however, value combinations that do not have a practical meaning for welding; in this case the welding machine may not operate correctly.

5a VRD MMA



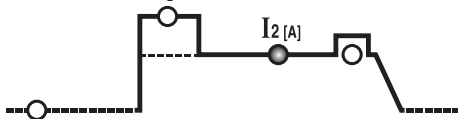
When in the MMA mode, it allows to insert the Voltage Reduction Device "VRD".

5b HOT START



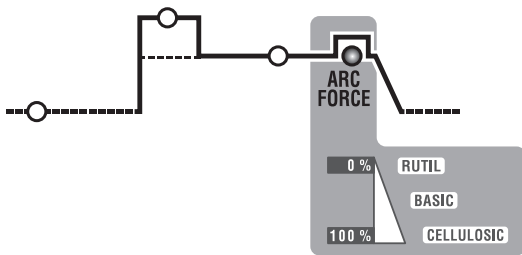
When in the MMA mode, it represents the "HOT START" dynamic overcurrent (adjustment $0 \div 100\%$). With indication on the display of the percentage increase as to the pre-selected welding current value. This adjustment improves welding fluidity.

5c MAIN CURRENT (I₂)



When in TIG mode, MMA represents the output current I₂. The parameter is measured in Amperes.

5d ARC FORCE



When in the MMA mode, this is the dynamic "ARC-FORCE" overcurrent (adjustment 0 ÷ 100%); the display shows the percentage increase as to the value of the pre-selected welding current. This setting improves welding fluidity and prevents the electrode from sticking to the metal piece.

- 6- Parameter setting (5) encoder knob and parameter selection key (5).
- 7- Alphanumeric display.
- 8- REMOTE CONTROL LED. Used to transfer control of the welding parameters to the remote control.
- 9- ALARM signalling LED (the machine is blocked).
Resetting is automatic when the reason for alarm activation stops.
Alarm messages shown on the display (7) FIG. D1:
 - "AL. 1" : the primary circuit protection thermal switch has been triggered (if installed).
 - "AL. 2" : the secondary circuit protection thermal switch has been triggered
 - "AL. 3" : power line overvoltage protection has been triggered
 - "AL. 4" : power line undervoltage protection has been triggered
 - "AL. 8" : auxiliary voltage out of range
- 10- Green LED, power ON.

4.3 G.R.A. water cooling unit ENABLING and DISABLING instructions (where applicable)

Enabling procedure:

- 1- Press the main switch (1) simultaneously with the right button on the front panel (6a) to turn the machine on.
- 2- The code "G.r.a - OFF" will appear on the display after the machine is turned on (factory settings: cooling unit disabled).
- 3- Turn the encoder knob (9) until the code "G.r.a - on" appears on the display.
- 4- Press the encoder button (9) once to confirm the selection.
The cooling unit is now enabled.

Disabling procedure:

Repeat the same sequence confirming the code "G.r.a. - OFF" to disable the unit.

NB: If the welding machine is set to "G.r.a. - on" mode, but no cooling unit has been connected, the cooling circuit malfunction protection will be triggered after a couple of seconds of operation (code "AL.9").

5. INSTALLATION



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

5.1 PREPARATION

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

5.1.1 Assembling the return cable-clamp (FIG. E)

5.1.2 Assembling the welding cable-electrode holder clamp (FIG. E)

5.2 POSITION OF THE WELDING MACHINE

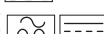
Choose the place to install the welding machine so that the cooling air inlets and outlets are not obstructed (forced circulation by fan, if present); at the same time make sure that conductive dusts, corrosive vapours, humidity etc. will not be sucked into the machine.

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



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

5.3 CONNECTION TO THE MAIN POWER SUPPLY

- Before making any electrical connection, make sure the rating data of the welding machine correspond to the mains voltage and frequency available at the place of installation.
- The welding machine should only be connected to a power supply system with the neutral conductor connected to earth.
- To ensure protection against indirect contact use residual current devices of the following types:
 - Type A () for single phase machines;
 - Type B () for 3-phase machines.
- In order to satisfy the requirements of the EN 61000-3-11 (Flicker) standard we recommend connecting the welding machine to the interface points of the main power supply that have an impedance of less than:
Z_{max} = 0.234 Ohm (3P+T 230V)
Z_{max} = 0.286 Ohm (3P+T 400V)

Z_{max} = 0.234 Ohm (1/N/PE 230V) 200A AC/DC
Z_{max} = 0.218 Ohm (1/N/PE 230V) 220A DC

- The IEC/EN 61000-3-12 Standard does not apply to the welding machine.
If the welding machine is connected to an electrical grid, the installer or user must make sure that the machine can indeed be connected (if necessary, consult the company that manages the electrical grid).

5.3.1 Plug and outlet

Connect a normalised plug (2P + P.E) (1~); (3P + P.E) (3~) - having sufficient capacity to the power cable and prepare a mains outlet fitted with fuses or an automatic circuit-breaker; the special earth terminal should be connected to the earth conductor (yellow-green) of the power supply line. Table (TAB.1) shows the recommended delayed fuse sizes in amps, chosen according to the max. nominal current supplied by the welding machine, and the nominal voltage of the main power supply.



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

5.4 CONNECTION OF THE WELDING CABLES



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

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

5.4.1 TIG welding

Connecting the torch

- Insert the torch current cable into the appropriate quick terminal (-)/~. Connect the three-pin connector (torch button) to the appropriate socket. Connect the torch gas pipe to the appropriate connector.

Connecting the welding current return cable

- This is connected to the piece to be welded or to the metal bench on which it rests, as close as possible to the joint being made.
This cable is connected to the terminal with the (+) symbol (~ for TIG machines designed for AC welding).

Connecting the gas bottle

- Screw the pressure reducing valve to the gas bottle valve, first inserting the special reduction accessory supplied when argon gas is used.
- Connect the gas inflow hose to the pressure reducing valve and tighten the hose clamp supplied.
- Loosen the ringnut for adjusting the pressure reducing valve before opening the valve on the bottle.
- Open the valve on the bottle and adjust the quantity of gas (l/min) according to the suggestions for use given in the table (TAB. 4); if it is necessary to adjust the gas flow during welding this should always be done by adjusting the ring nut on the pressure reduction valve. Make sure there are no leaks in the piping and connectors.
WARNING! Always close the gas bottle valve at the end of the job.

5.4.2 MMA WELDING

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

Connecting the electrode-holder clamp welding cable

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

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

Connecting the welding current return cable

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

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

Warnings:

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

6. WELDING: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCEDURE

6.1 TIG WELDING

TIG welding is a welding procedure that exploits the heat produced by the electric arc that is struck, and maintained, between a non-consumable electrode (tungsten) and the piece to be welded. The tungsten electrode is supported by a torch suitable for transmitting the welding current to it and protecting the electrode itself and the weld pool from atmospheric oxidation, by the flow of an inert gas (usually argon: Ar 99.5) which flows out of the ceramic nozzle (FIG. G).

To achieve a good weld it is absolutely necessary to use the exact electrode diameter with the exact current, see the table (TAB. 3).

The table on the covering of the machine suggests the approximate current values to use in the various material thicknesses with reference to DC welding of mild steel or stainless steel.

The electrode usually protrudes from the ceramic nozzle by 2-3mm, but this may reach 8mm for corner welding.

Welding is achieved by fusion of the edges of the joint. For properly prepared thin pieces (up to about 1mm) weld material is not needed (FIG. H).

For thicker pieces it is necessary to use filler rods of the same composition as the base material and with an appropriate diameter, preparing the edges correctly (FIG. I). To achieve a good weld the pieces should be carefully cleaned and free of oxidation, oil, grease, solvents etc.

6.1.1 HF and LIFT strike

HF strike:

The electric arc is struck without contact between the tungsten electrode and the piece being welded, by means of a spark generated by a high frequency device. This strike mode does not entail either tungsten inclusions in the weld pool or electrode wear and gives an easy start in all welding positions.

Procedure:

Press the torch button, bringing the tip of the electrode close to the piece (2 -3mm), wait for the arc strike transferred by the HF pulses and, when the arch has struck, form the weld pool on the piece and proceed along the joint.

If there are difficulties in striking the arc even though the presence of gas is confirmed and the HF discharges are visible, do not insist for long in subjecting the electrode to HF action, but check the integrity of the surface and the shape of the tip, dressing it on the grinding wheel if necessary. At the end of the cycle the current will fall at the slope down setting.

LIFT strike:

The electric arc is struck by moving the tungsten electrode away from the piece to be welded. This strike mode causes less electrical-radiation disturbance and reduces tungsten inclusions and electrode wear to a minimum.

Procedure:

Place the tip of the electrode on the piece, using gentle pressure. Press the torch button right down and lift the electrode 2-3mm with a few moments' delay, thus striking the arc. Initially the welding machine supplies a current I_{LIFT} , after a few moments the welding current setting will be supplied. At the end of the cycle the current will fall to zero at the slope down setting.

6.1.2 TIG DC welding

TIG DC welding is suitable for all low- and high-carbon steels and the heavy metals, copper, nickel, titanium and their alloys.

For TIG DC welding with the electrode to the (-) terminal the electrode with 2% thorium (red band) is usually used or else the electrode with 2% cerium (grey band).

It is necessary to sharpen the tungsten electrode axially on the grinding wheel, as shown in FIG. L, making sure that the tip is perfectly concentric to prevent arc deviation. It is important to carry out the grinding along the length of the electrode. This operation should be repeated periodically, depending on the amount of use and wear of the electrode, or when the electrode has been accidentally contaminated, oxidised or used incorrectly. In TIG DC mode 2-stroke (2T) and 4-stroke (4T) operation are possible.

6.1.3 TIG AC welding

This type of welding can be used to weld metals such as aluminium and magnesium, which form a protective, insulating oxide on their surface. By reversing the welding current polarity it is possible to "break" the surface layer of oxide by means of a mechanism called "ionic sandblasting". The voltage on the tungsten electrode alternates between positive (EP) and negative (EN). During the EP period the oxide is removed from the surface ("cleaning" or "pickling") allowing formation of the pool. During the EN period there is maximum heat transfer to the piece, allowing welding. The possibility of varying the balance parameter in AC means that it is possible to reduce the EP current period to a minimum, allowing quicker welding.

Higher balance values give quicker welding, greater penetration, a more concentrated arc, a narrower weld pool and limited heating of the electrode. Lower values give a cleaner piece. If the balance value is too low this will widen the arc and the de-oxidised part, overheat the electrode with consequent formation of a sphere on the tip making it more difficult to strike the arc and control its direction. If the balance value is too high this will create a "dirty" weld pool with dark inclusions.

The table (TAB. 4) summarises the effects of parameter changes in AC welding.

In TIG AC mode 2-stroke (2T) and 4-stroke (4T) operation are possible.

The instructions for this welding procedure are also valid.

The table (TAB. 3) shows suggested values for welding on aluminium; the most suitable electrode is a pure tungsten electrode (green band).

6.1.4 Procedure

- Use the knob to adjust the welding current to the desired value; if necessary adjust during welding to the actual required heat transfer.

- Press the torch button and make sure the gas flow from the torch is correct; if necessary, adjust pre-gas and postgas times; these times should be adjusted according to operating conditions, the postgas delay in particular should be long enough to allow the electrode and weld pool to cool at the end of welding without coming into contact with the atmosphere (oxidation and contamination).

TIG mode with 2T sequence:

- Press the torch button (P.T.) right down to strike the arc with a current of I_{START} . The current will increase according to the START SLOPE UP setting to the welding current value.

- To interrupt welding, release the torch button so that either the current gradually decreases (if the FINAL SLOPE DOWN parameter has been enabled) or the arc is extinguished immediately, followed by postgas.

TIG mode with 4T sequence:

- The first time the button is pressed it will strike the arc with a current equal to I_{START} . When the button is released the current will increase according to the START SLOPE UP setting to the welding current value; this value is maintained even when the button is released. When the button is pressed again the current will decrease according to the FINAL SLOPE DOWN setting, until it reaches I_{END} . The I_{END} current will be maintained until the button is released to terminate the welding cycle and start the postgas phase. If, on the other hand, the button is released while the FINAL SLOPE DOWN function is proceeding, the welding cycle will terminate immediately and the postgas phase will start.

TIG mode with 4T and BI-LEVEL sequence:

- The first time the button is pressed it will strike the arc with a current equal to I_{START} . When the button is released the current will increase according to the START SLOPE UP setting to the welding current value; this value is maintained even when the button is released. Now, every time the button is pressed (the time between pressure and release should be short) the current will change between the setting for the BI-LEVEL I_1 parameter and the main current value I_2 .

- When the button is kept pressed down for a longer space of time the current will decrease according to the FINAL SLOPE DOWN setting, until it reaches I_{END} . The I_{END} current will be maintained until the button is released to terminate the welding cycle and start the postgas phase. If, on the other hand, the button is released while the FINAL SLOPE DOWN function is proceeding, the welding cycle will terminate immediately and the postgas phase will start (FIG. M).

TIG SPOT mode:

- Welding is carried out by keeping the torch push-button pressed until the pre-set time has been reached (spot time).

6.2 MMA WELDING

- It is most important that the user refers to the maker's instructions indicated on the stick electrode packaging. This will indicate the correct polarity of the stick electrode and the most suitable current.

- The welding current must be regulated according to the diameter of the electrode in use and the type of the joint to be carried out: see below the currents corresponding to various electrode diameters:

Ø Electrode (mm)	Welding current (A)	
	Min.	Max.
1.6	25	50
2	40	80
2.5	60	110
3.2	80	160
4	120	200
5	150	280
6	200	350

- The user must consider that, according to the electrode diameter, higher current values must be used for flat welding, whereas for vertical or overhead welds lower current values are necessary.

- As well as being determined by the chosen current intensity, the mechanical characteristics of the welded joint are also determined by the other welding parameters i.e. arc length, working rate and position, electrode diameter and quality (to store the electrodes correctly, keep them in a dry place protected by their packaging or containers).

- The properties of the weld also depend on the ARC-FORCE value (dynamic behaviour) of the welding machine. The setting for this parameter can be made either on the panel or using the remote control with 2 potentiometers.

- It should be noted that high ARC-FORCE values achieve better penetration and allow welding in any position typically with basic electrodes, low ARC-FORCE values give a softer, spray-free arc typically with rutile electrodes.

The welding machine is also equipped with HOT START and ANTI STICK devices to guarantee easy starts and to prevent the electrode from sticking to the piece.

6.2.1 Procedure

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

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

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

- At the end of the weld bead, bring the end of the electrode backward, in order to fill the weld crater, quickly lift the electrode from the weld pool to extinguish the arc (CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WELD BEAD - FIG. N).

7. MAINTENANCE



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

7.1 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS CAN BE CARRIED OUT BY THE OPERATOR.

7.1.1 Torch

- Do not put the torch or its cable on hot pieces; this would cause the insulating materials to melt, making the torch unusable after a very short time.

- Make regular checks on the gas pipe and connector seals.

- Accurately match collet and collet body with the selected electrode diameter in order to avoid overheating, bad gas diffusion and poor performance.

- At least once a day check the terminal parts of the torch for wear and make sure they are assembled correctly: nozzle, electrode, electrode-holder clamp, gas diffuser.

7.2 EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE

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



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

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

- Periodically, and in any case with a frequency in keeping with the utilisation and with the environment's dust conditions, inspect the inside of the welding machine and remove the dust deposited on the electronic boards with a very soft brush or with appropriate solvents.

- At the same time make sure the electrical connections are tight and check the wiring for damage to the insulation.

- At the end of these operations re-assemble the panels of the welding machine and screw the fastening screws right down.

- Never, ever carry out welding operations while the welding machine is open.

- After having carried out maintenance or repairs, restore the connections and wiring as they were before, making sure they do not come into contact with moving parts or parts that can reach high temperatures. Tie all the wires as they were before, being careful to keep the high voltage connections of the primary transformer separate from the low voltage ones of the secondary transformer.

Use all the original washers and screws when closing the casing.

8. TROUBLESHOOTING

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

- Check that the welding current is correct for the diameter and electrode type in use.

- Check that when general switch is ON the relative lamp is ON. If this is not the case then the problem is located on the mains (cables, plugs, outlets, fuses, etc.).

- Check that the yellow led (ie. thermal protection interruption- either over or undervoltage or short circuit) is not lit.

- Check that the nominal intermittance ratio is correct. In case there is a thermal protection interruption, wait for the machine to cool down, check that the fan is working properly.

- Check the mains voltage: if the value is too high or too low the welding machine will be stopped.

- Check that there is no short-circuit at the output of the machine: if this is the case eliminate the inconvenience.

- Check that all connections of the welding circuit are correct, particularly that the work clamp is well attached to the workpiece, with no interfering material or surface-coverings (ie. Paint).

- Protective gas must be of appropriate type (Argon 99.5%) and quantity.