



## WELD EXAMPLES & TROUBLE SHOOTING

### **GOOD WELD**



- Smooth bead
- Minimal spatter
- Good fusion

### **WELD SPEED TOO FAST**



• Stringy and lack of fusion

### **CURRENT/WFS TOO HIGH**



- Too wide
- Bead to flat

### **WELD SPEED TOO SLOW**



Melt through

#### **CURRENT TOO LOW**



Lack of fusion

### STICK OUT TOO LONG



Excessive spatter

# **WELDING TIPS**

### **OPTIMAL STICKOUT**



- Stickout 1/2" +/- 1/8"
- Short stickout = more current and more penetration

### **VOLTAGE**



- Affects the arc shape
- Less voltage = tighter arc and potentially more spatter

### WIRE FEED SPEED (WFS)



- Higher wire feed speed equals more amperage
- Can also affect arc shape and penetration

#### **TRAVEL SPEED**



- Affects bead width and height
- Can also affect penetration

THIN MATERIAL THICK MATERIAL

Less voltage More voltage Lower wire feed speed Higher wire feed speed Faster travel speed Slower travel speed

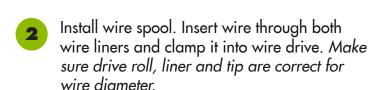


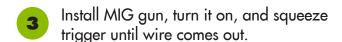


**WARNING:** To prevent serious injury, read manual warnings and instructions before use.

## 210 WELDER QUICK START GUIDE

Attach gas bottle and regulator hose assembly. (Tools needed: adjustable wrench)





- Tighten wire feed tension knob clockwise until wire will bend from feed tension at 2"-3".

  Verify polority is set correctly for MIG or Flux-core welding wire.
- Adjust wire feed speed and voltage per chart on the inside of welder.





















Turn machine on and weld. Adjust stickout, travel speed, wire feed speed and voltage as necessary to achieve a good weld. See below guide for weld examples and welding tips.

**WARNING:** To prevent fire and serious injury: Keep torch and wire clear of grounded objects while welder is plugged in. Be sure to follow safe welding proceedures and wear proper PPE (clothes, welding helmet, safety glasses, welding gloves, boots, etc.)