

**HOBART**  
W E L D E R S



OM-951

218 324C

2006-03

**Processes**



Stick (SMAW) Welding



TIG (GTAW) Welding

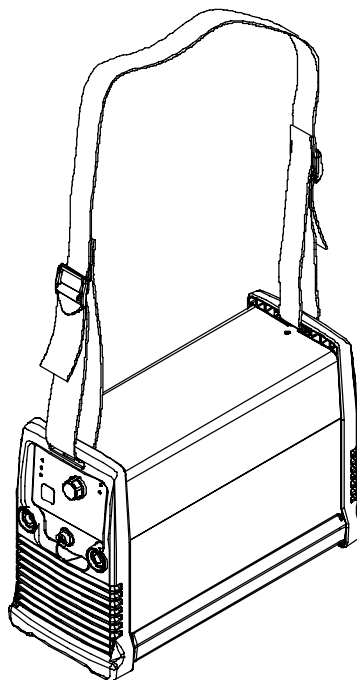
**Description**



Arc Welding Power Source

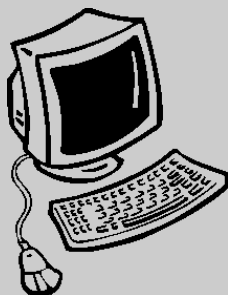
# Hobart<sup>®</sup> 150 STi

With Auto-Line<sup>®</sup>



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## OWNER'S MANUAL

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# SECTION 1 – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - READ BEFORE USING

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## 1-1. Symbol Usage



Means Warning! Watch Out! There are possible hazards with this procedure! The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols.

▲ Marks a special safety message.

☞ Means "Note"; not safety related.



This group of symbols means Warning! Watch Out! possible ELECTRIC SHOCK, MOVING PARTS, and HOT PARTS hazards. Consult symbols and related instructions below for necessary actions to avoid the hazards.

## 1-2. Arc Welding Hazards

▲ The symbols shown below are used throughout this manual to call attention to and identify possible hazards. When you see the symbol, watch out, and follow the related instructions to avoid the hazard. The safety information given below is only a summary of the more complete safety information found in the Safety Standards listed in Section 1-5. Read and follow all Safety Standards.

▲ Only qualified persons should install, operate, maintain, and repair this unit.

▲ During operation, keep everybody, especially children, away.



### ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

Touching live electrical parts can cause fatal shocks or severe burns. The electrode and work circuit is electrically live whenever the output is on. The input power circuit and machine internal circuits are also

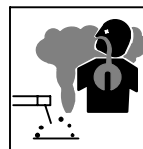
live when power is on. In semiautomatic or automatic wire welding, the wire, wire reel, drive roll housing, and all metal parts touching the welding wire are electrically live. Incorrectly installed or improperly grounded equipment is a hazard.

- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Wear dry, hole-free insulating gloves and body protection.
- Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulating mats or covers big enough to prevent any physical contact with the work or ground.
- Do not use AC output in damp areas, if movement is confined, or if there is a danger of falling.
- Use AC output ONLY if required for the welding process.
- If AC output is required, use remote output control if present on unit.
- Disconnect input power or stop engine before installing or servicing this equipment. Lockout/tagout input power according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (see Safety Standards).
- Properly install and ground this equipment according to its Owner's Manual and national, state, and local codes.
- Always verify the supply ground – check and be sure that input power cord ground wire is properly connected to ground terminal in disconnect box or that cord plug is connected to a properly grounded receptacle outlet.
- When making input connections, attach proper grounding conductor first – double-check connections.
- Frequently inspect input power cord for damage or bare wiring – replace cord immediately if damaged – bare wiring can kill.
- Turn off all equipment when not in use.
- Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or poorly spliced cables.
- Do not drape cables over your body.

- If earth grounding of the workpiece is required, ground it directly with a separate cable.
- Do not touch electrode if you are in contact with the work, ground, or another electrode from a different machine.
- Use only well-maintained equipment. Repair or replace damaged parts at once. Maintain unit according to manual.
- Wear a safety harness if working above floor level.
- Keep all panels and covers securely in place.
- Clamp work cable with good metal-to-metal contact to workpiece or worktable as near the weld as practical.
- Insulate work clamp when not connected to workpiece to prevent contact with any metal object.
- Do not connect more than one electrode or work cable to any single weld output terminal.

### SIGNIFICANT DC VOLTAGE exists after removal of input power on inverters.

- Turn Off inverter, disconnect input power, and discharge input capacitors according to instructions in Maintenance Section before touching any parts.



### FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous.

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

- Keep your head out of the fumes. Do not breathe the fumes.
- If inside, ventilate the area and/or use exhaust at the arc to remove welding fumes and gases.
- If ventilation is poor, use an approved air-supplied respirator.
- Read the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and the manufacturer's instructions for metals, consumables, coatings, cleaners, and degreasers.
- Work in a confined space only if it is well ventilated, or while wearing an air-supplied respirator. Always have a trained watch-person nearby. Welding fumes and gases can displace air and lower the oxygen level causing injury or death. Be sure the breathing air is safe.
- Do not weld in locations near degreasing, cleaning, or spraying operations. The heat and rays of the arc can react with vapors to form highly toxic and irritating gases.
- Do not weld on coated metals, such as galvanized, lead, or cadmium plated steel, unless the coating is removed from the weld area, the area is well ventilated, and if necessary, while wearing an air-supplied respirator. The coatings and any metals containing these elements can give off toxic fumes if welded.



### ARC RAYS can burn eyes and skin.

Arc rays from the welding process produce intense visible and invisible (ultraviolet and infrared) rays that can burn eyes and skin. Sparks fly off from the weld.

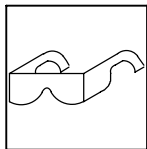
- Wear a welding helmet fitted with a proper shade of filter to protect your face and eyes when welding or watching (see ANSI Z49.1 and Z87.1 listed in Safety Standards).
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields under your helmet.
- Use protective screens or barriers to protect others from flash and glare; warn others not to watch the arc.
- Wear protective clothing made from durable, flame-resistant material (leather and wool) and foot protection.



### WELDING can cause fire or explosion.

Welding on closed containers, such as tanks, drums, or pipes, can cause them to blow up. Sparks can fly off from the welding arc. The flying sparks, hot workpiece, and hot equipment can cause fires and burns. Accidental contact of electrode to metal objects can cause sparks, explosion, overheating, or fire. Check and be sure the area is safe before doing any welding.

- Protect yourself and others from flying sparks and hot metal.
- Do not weld where flying sparks can strike flammable material.
- Remove all flammables within 35 ft (10.7 m) of the welding arc. If this is not possible, tightly cover them with approved covers.
- Be alert that welding sparks and hot materials from welding can easily go through small cracks and openings to adjacent areas.
- Watch for fire, and keep a fire extinguisher nearby.
- Be aware that welding on a ceiling, floor, bulkhead, or partition can cause fire on the hidden side.
- Do not weld on closed containers such as tanks, drums, or pipes, unless they are properly prepared according to AWS F4.1 (see Safety Standards).
- Connect work cable to the work as close to the welding area as practical to prevent welding current from traveling long, possibly unknown paths and causing electric shock and fire hazards.
- Do not use welder to thaw frozen pipes.
- Remove stick electrode from holder or cut off welding wire at contact tip when not in use.
- Wear oil-free protective garments such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes, and a cap.
- Remove any combustibles, such as a butane lighter or matches, from your person before doing any welding.



### FLYING METAL can injure eyes.

- Welding, chipping, wire brushing, and grinding cause sparks and flying metal. As welds cool, they can throw off slag.
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields even under your welding helmet.



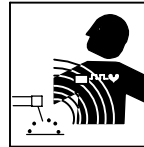
### BUILDUP OF GAS can injure or kill.

- Shut off shielding gas supply when not in use.
- Always ventilate confined spaces or use approved air-supplied respirator.



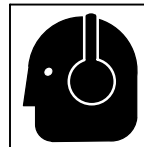
### HOT PARTS can cause severe burns.

- Do not touch hot parts bare handed.
- Allow cooling period before working on gun or torch.



### MAGNETIC FIELDS can affect pacemakers.

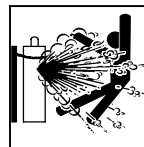
- Pacemaker wearers keep away.
- Wearers should consult their doctor before going near arc welding, gouging, or spot welding operations.



### NOISE can damage hearing.

Noise from some processes or equipment can damage hearing.

- Wear approved ear protection if noise level is high.



### CYLINDERS can explode if damaged.

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

- Protect compressed gas cylinders from excessive heat, mechanical shocks, slag, open flames, sparks, and arcs.
- Install cylinders in an upright position by securing to a stationary support or cylinder rack to prevent falling or tipping.
- Keep cylinders away from any welding or other electrical circuits.
- Never drape a welding torch over a gas cylinder.
- Never allow a welding electrode to touch any cylinder.
- Never weld on a pressurized cylinder – explosion will result.
- Use only correct shielding gas cylinders, regulators, hoses, and fittings designed for the specific application; maintain them and associated parts in good condition.
- Turn face away from valve outlet when opening cylinder valve.
- Keep protective cap in place over valve except when cylinder is in use or connected for use.
- Read and follow instructions on compressed gas cylinders, associated equipment, and CGA publication P-1 listed in Safety Standards.

### 1-3. Additional Symbols For Installation, Operation, And Maintenance



#### FIRE OR EXPLOSION hazard.

- Do not install or place unit on, over, or near combustible surfaces.
- Do not install unit near flammables.
- Do not overload building wiring – be sure power supply system is properly sized, rated, and protected to handle this unit.



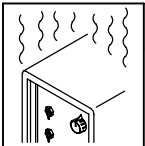
#### MOVING PARTS can cause injury.

- Keep away from moving parts such as fans.
- Keep all doors, panels, covers, and guards closed and securely in place.



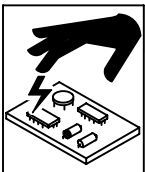
#### FALLING UNIT can cause injury.

- Use lifting eye to lift unit only, NOT running gear, gas cylinders, or any other accessories.
- Use equipment of adequate capacity to lift and support unit.
- If using lift forks to move unit, be sure forks are long enough to extend beyond opposite side of unit.



#### OVERUSE can cause OVERHEATING

- Allow cooling period; follow rated duty cycle.
- Reduce current or reduce duty cycle before starting to weld again.
- Do not block or filter airflow to unit.



#### STATIC (ESD) can damage PC boards.

- Put on grounded wrist strap BEFORE handling boards or parts.
- Use proper static-proof bags and boxes to store, move, or ship PC boards.



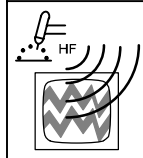
#### MOVING PARTS can cause injury.

- Keep away from moving parts.
- Keep away from pinch points such as drive rolls.



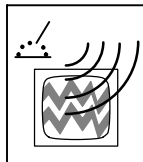
#### WELDING WIRE can cause injury.

- Do not press gun trigger until instructed to do so.
- Do not point gun toward any part of the body, other people, or any metal when threading welding wire.



#### H.F. RADIATION can cause interference.

- High-frequency (H.F.) can interfere with radio navigation, safety services, computers, and communications equipment.
- Have only qualified persons familiar with electronic equipment perform this installation.
- The user is responsible for having a qualified electrician promptly correct any interference problem resulting from the installation.
- If notified by the FCC about interference, stop using the equipment at once.
- Have the installation regularly checked and maintained.
- Keep high-frequency source doors and panels tightly shut, keep spark gaps at correct setting, and use grounding and shielding to minimize the possibility of interference.



#### ARC WELDING can cause interference.

- Electromagnetic energy can interfere with sensitive electronic equipment such as computers and computer-driven equipment such as robots.
- Be sure all equipment in the welding area is electromagnetically compatible.
- To reduce possible interference, keep weld cables as short as possible, close together, and down low, such as on the floor.
- Locate welding operation 100 meters from any sensitive electronic equipment.
- Be sure this welding machine is installed and grounded according to this manual.
- If interference still occurs, the user must take extra measures such as moving the welding machine, using shielded cables, using line filters, or shielding the work area.

### 1-4. California Proposition 65 Warnings

- ▲ **Welding or cutting equipment produces fumes or gases which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects and, in some cases, cancer. (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.)**
- ▲ **Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.**

#### For Gasoline Engines:

- ▲ **Engine exhaust contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.**

#### For Diesel Engines:

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

## 1-5. Principal Safety Standards

*Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, ANSI Standard Z49.1, from American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Rd, Miami FL 33126 (phone: 305-443-9353, website: [www.aws.org](http://www.aws.org)).

*Recommended Safe Practices for the Preparation for Welding and Cutting of Containers and Piping*, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1, from American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Rd, Miami, FL 33126 (phone: 305-443-9353, website: [www.aws.org](http://www.aws.org)).

*National Electrical Code*, NFPA Standard 70, from National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 (phone: 617-770-3000, website: [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org) and [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org)).

*Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders*, CGA Pamphlet P-1, from Compressed Gas Association, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102 (phone: 703-412-0900, website: [www.cganet.com](http://www.cganet.com)).

*Code for Safety in Welding and Cutting*, CSA Standard W117.2, from Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 178 Rexdale

Boulevard, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada M9W 1R3 (phone: 800-463-6727 or in Toronto 416-747-4044, website: [www.csa-international.org](http://www.csa-international.org)).

*Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection*, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8002 (phone: 212-642-4900, website: [www.ansi.org](http://www.ansi.org)).

*Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work*, NFPA Standard 51B, from National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 (phone: 617-770-3000, website: [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org) and [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org)).

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250 (there are 10 Regional Offices--phone for Region 5, Chicago, is 312-353-2220, website: [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)).

## 1-6. EMF Information

Considerations About Welding And The Effects Of Low Frequency Electric And Magnetic Fields

Welding current, as it flows through welding cables, will cause electromagnetic fields. There has been and still is some concern about such fields. However, after examining more than 500 studies spanning 17 years of research, a special blue ribbon committee of the National Research Council concluded that: "The body of evidence, in the committee's judgment, has not demonstrated that exposure to power-frequency electric and magnetic fields is a human-health hazard." However, studies are still going forth and evidence continues to be examined. Until the final conclusions of the research are reached, you may wish to minimize your exposure to electromagnetic fields when welding or cutting.

To reduce magnetic fields in the workplace, use the following procedures:

1. Keep cables close together by twisting or taping them.
2. Arrange cables to one side and away from the operator.
3. Do not coil or drape cables around your body.
4. Keep welding power source and cables as far away from operator as practical.
5. Connect work clamp to workpiece as close to the weld as possible.

### About Pacemakers:

Pacemaker wearers consult your doctor first. If cleared by your doctor, then following the above procedures is recommended.

# SECTION 2 – CONSIGNES DE SÉCURITÉ – À LIRE AVANT UTILISATION

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## 2-1. Signification des symboles



Signifie « Mise en garde. Faire preuve de vigilance. » Cette procédure présente des risques identifiés par les symboles adjacents aux directives.

### ▲ Identifie un message de sécurité particulier.

☞ Signifie « NOTA » ; n'est pas relatif à la sécurité.



Ce groupe de symboles signifie « Mise en garde, Faire preuve de vigilance. » Il y a des dangers liés aux CHOCS ÉLECTRIQUES, aux PIÈCES EN MOUVEMENT et aux PIÈCES CHAUDES. Se reporter aux symboles et aux directives ci-dessous afin de connaître les mesures à prendre pour éviter tout danger.

## 2-2. Dangers relatifs au soudage à l'arc

▲ Les symboles ci-après sont utilisés tout au long du présent manuel pour attirer l'attention sur les dangers potentiels et les identifier. Lorsqu'on voit un symbole, faire preuve de vigilance et suivre les directives mentionnées afin d'éviter tout danger. Les consignes de sécurité énoncées ci-après ne font que résumer le contenu des normes de sécurité mentionnées à la section 2-4. Lire et respecter toutes ces normes.

▲ L'installation, l'utilisation, l'entretien et les réparations ne doivent être confiés qu'à des personnes qualifiées.

▲ Pendant l'utilisation de l'appareil, tenir à l'écart toute personne, en particulier les enfants.



### LES DÉCHARGES ÉLECTRIQUES peuvent être mortelles.

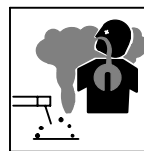
Un simple contact avec des pièces sous tension peut causer une électrocution ou des blessures graves. L'électrode et le circuit de soudage sont sous tension dès que l'appareil est en fonctionnement. Le circuit d'entrée et les circuits internes de l'appareil sont également sous tension. En soudage semi-automatique ou automatique, le fil, le dévidoir, le logement des galets d'entraînement et les pièces métalliques en contact avec le fil de soudage sont sous tension. Tout matériel mal installé ou mal mis à la terre présente un danger.

- Ne jamais toucher aux pièces électriques sous tension.
- Porter des gants et des vêtements de protection secs et exempts de trous.
- S'isoler de la pièce et de la terre au moyen de tapis ou autres dispositifs isolants suffisamment grands pour empêcher tout contact physique avec la pièce ou la terre.
- Ne pas se servir d'une source de courant alternatif dans les zones humides, les endroits confinés ou là où on risque de tomber.
- Ne se servir d'une source de courant alternatif QUE si le procédé de soudage l'exige.
- Si l'utilisation d'une source de courant alternatif s'avère nécessaire, se servir de la fonction de télécommande si l'appareil en est équipé.
- Couper l'alimentation ou arrêter le moteur avant de procéder à l'installation, à la réparation ou à l'entretien de l'appareil. Couper/étiqueter l'alimentation selon la norme OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (voir les normes de sécurité).
- Installer et mettre à la terre correctement l'appareil conformément à son manuel d'utilisation et aux codes nationaux, provinciaux et municipaux.
- Toujours vérifier la terre du cordon d'alimentation – Vérifier et s'assurer que le fil de terre du cordon d'alimentation est bien raccordé à la borne de terre du sectionneur ou que la fiche du cordon est raccordée à une prise correctement mise à la terre.
- Pour exécuter les branchements d'entrée, fixer d'abord le conducteur de mise à la terre adéquat et contre-vérifier les connexions.
- Vérifier fréquemment le cordon d'alimentation et s'assurer qu'il n'est ni endommagé ni dénudé ; le remplacer immédiatement s'il est endommagé – tout câble dénudé peut causer une électrocution.
- Mettre l'appareil hors tension quand on ne l'utilise pas.
- Ne pas utiliser de câbles usés, endommagés, de calibre insuffisant ou mal épissés.
- Ne pas s'enrouler les câbles autour du corps.
- Si la pièce soudée doit être mise à la terre, le faire directement avec un câble distinct.
- Ne pas toucher l'électrode quand on est en contact avec la pièce, la terre ou une électrode d'une autre machine.

- N'utiliser que du matériel en bon état. Réparer ou remplacer sur-le-champ les pièces endommagées. Entretien l'appareil conformément au présent manuel.
- Porter un harnais de sécurité quand on travaille en hauteur.
- Maintenir solidement en place tous les panneaux et capots.
- Fixer le câble de retour de façon à obtenir un bon contact métal sur métal avec la pièce à souder ou la table de travail, le plus près possible de la soudure.
- Ne pas connecter plus d'une électrode ou plus d'un câble de masse à un même terminal de sortie.

### Il subsiste un COURANT CONTINU IMPORTANT dans les convertisseurs après la suppression de l'alimentation électrique.

- Arrêter les convertisseurs, débrancher le courant électrique et décharger les condensateurs d'alimentation selon les instructions énoncées à la section Entretien avant de toucher les pièces.



### LES FUMÉES ET LES GAZ peuvent être dangereux.

Le soudage génère des fumées et des gaz dont l'inhalation peut être dangereuse pour la santé.

- Se tenir à distance des fumées et ne pas les inhaler.
- À l'intérieur, ventiler la zone et/ou utiliser un dispositif d'aspiration au niveau de l'arc pour l'évacuation des fumées et des gaz de soudage.
- Si la ventilation est insuffisante, utiliser un respirateur à adduction d'air agréé.
- Lire les fiches techniques de santé-sécurité (FTSS) et les instructions du fabricant concernant les métaux, les consommables, les revêtements, les nettoyeurs et les dégraisseurs.
- Ne travailler dans un espace clos que s'il est bien ventilé ou porter un respirateur à adduction d'air. Demander toujours à un surveillant dûment formé de se tenir à proximité. Des fumées et des gaz de soudage peuvent se substituer à l'air, abaisser la teneur en oxygène et causer des lésions ou des accidents mortels. S'assurer que l'air est respirable.
- Ne pas souder à proximité d'opérations de dégraissage, de nettoyage ou de pulvérisation. La chaleur et les rayons de l'arc peuvent réagir en présence de vapeurs et former des gaz hautement toxiques et irritants.
- Ne pas souder de métaux munis d'un revêtement, tels que la tôle d'acier galvanisée, plombée ou cadmiée, à moins que le revêtement n'ait été enlevé dans la zone de soudage, que l'endroit soit bien ventilé, et si nécessaire, porter un respirateur à adduction d'air. Les revêtements et tous les métaux renfermant ces éléments peuvent dégager des fumées toxiques lorsqu'on les soude.



### LES RAYONS DE L'ARC peuvent causer des brûlures oculaires et cutanées.

Le rayonnement de l'arc génère des rayons visibles et invisibles intenses (ultraviolets et infrarouges) susceptibles de causer des brûlures oculaires et cutanées. Des étincelles sont projetées pendant le soudage.

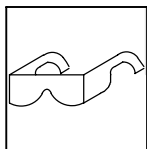
- Porter un masque de soudage muni d'un filtre de la nuance adéquate pour se protéger le visage et les yeux pendant le soudage ou pour regarder (voir les normes de sécurité ANSI Z49.1 et Z87.1).
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité à écrans latéraux sous le masque.
- Utiliser des écrans ou des barrières pour protéger les tiers de l'éclat éblouissant ou aveuglant de l'arc ; leur demander de ne pas regarder l'arc.
- Porter des vêtements de protection en matière durable et ignifuge (cuir ou laine) et des chaussures de sécurité.



### LE SOUDAGE peut causer un incendie ou une explosion.

Le soudage effectué sur des récipients fermés tels que des réservoirs, des fûts ou des conduites peut causer leur éclatement. Des étincelles peuvent être projetées de l'arc de soudure. La projection d'étincelles, les pièces chaudes et les équipements chauds peuvent causer des incendies et des brûlures. Le contact accidentel de l'électrode avec tout objet métallique peut causer des étincelles, une explosion, un surchauffement ou un incendie. Avant de commencer le soudage, vérifier et s'assurer que l'endroit ne présente pas de danger.

- Se protéger et protéger les tiers de la projection d'étincelles et de métal chaud.
- Ne pas souder à un endroit où des étincelles peuvent tomber sur des substances inflammables.
- Placer toutes les substances inflammables à une distance de 10,7 m de l'arc de soudage. En cas d'impossibilité, les recouvrir soigneusement avec des protections agréées.
- Des étincelles et des matières en fusion peuvent facilement passer même par des fissures et des ouvertures de petites dimensions.
- Surveiller tout déclenchement d'incendie et tenir un extincteur à proximité.
- Le soudage effectué sur un plafond, un plancher, une paroi ou une cloison peut déclencher un incendie de l'autre côté.
- Ne pas souder des récipients fermés tels que des réservoirs, des fûts ou des conduites, à moins qu'ils n'aient été préparés conformément à l'AWS F4.1 (voir les normes de sécurité).
- Brancher le câble sur la pièce la plus près possible de la zone de soudage pour éviter que le courant ne circule sur une longue distance, par des chemins inconnus, et ne cause des risques d'électrocution et d'incendie.
- Ne pas utiliser le poste de soudage pour dégeler des conduites gelées.
- En cas de non utilisation, enlever la baguette d'électrode du porte-électrode ou couper le fil au raz du tube-contact.
- Porter des vêtements de protection exempts d'huile tels que des gants en cuir, une chemise en tissu épais, des pantalons sans revers, des chaussures montantes et un masque.
- Avant de souder, retirer tout produit combustible de ses poches, tel qu'un briquet au butane ou des allumettes.



### LES PARTICULES PROJETÉES peuvent blesser les yeux.

- Le soudage, le burinage, le passage de la pièce à la brosse métallique et le meulage provoquent l'émission d'étincelles et de particules métalliques. Pendant leur refroidissement, les soudures risquent de projeter du laitier.
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité à écrans latéraux agréés, même sous le masque de soudage.



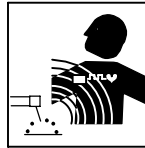
### LES ACCUMULATIONS DE GAZ peuvent causer des blessures ou même la mort.

- Couper l'alimentation en gaz protecteur en cas de non utilisation.
- Veiller toujours à bien ventiler les espaces confinés ou porter un respirateur à adduction d'air agréé.



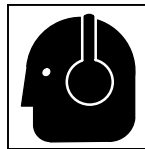
### LES PIÈCES CHAUDES peuvent causer des brûlures graves.

- Ne pas toucher les pièces chaudes à main nue.
- Prévoir une période de refroidissement avant d'utiliser le pistolet ou la torche.



### LES CHAMPS MAGNÉTIQUES peuvent perturber le fonctionnement des stimulateurs cardiaques.

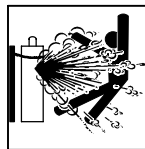
- Les personnes qui portent un stimulateur cardiaque doivent se tenir à distance.
- Ils doivent consulter leur médecin avant de s'approcher d'un lieu où on exécute des opérations de soudage à l'arc, de gougeage ou de soudage par points.



### LE BRUIT peut affecter l'ouïe.

Le bruit de certains processus et équipements peut affecter l'ouïe.

- Porter des protecteurs d'oreille agréés si le niveau sonore est trop élevé.



### Les BOUTEILLES endommagées peuvent exploser.

Les bouteilles de gaz protecteur contiennent du gaz sous haute pression. Toute bouteille endommagée peut exploser. Comme les bouteilles de gaz font normalement partie du procédé de soudage, les manipuler avec précaution.

- Protéger les bouteilles de gaz comprimé de la chaleur excessive, des chocs mécaniques, du laitier, des flammes nues, des étincelles et des arcs.
- Placer les bouteilles debout en les fixant dans un support stationnaire ou dans un porte-bouteilles pour les empêcher de tomber ou de se renverser.
- Tenir les bouteilles éloignées des circuits de soudage ou autres circuits électriques.
- Ne jamais poser une torche de soudage sur une bouteille de gaz.
- Ne jamais mettre une électrode de soudage en contact avec une bouteille de gaz.
- Ne jamais souder une bouteille contenant du gaz sous pression – elle risquerait d'exploser.
- N'utiliser que les bouteilles de gaz protecteur, régulateurs, tuyaux et raccords adéquats pour l'application envisagée ; les maintenir en bon état, ainsi que les pièces connexes.
- Détourner la tête lorsqu'on ouvre la soupape d'une bouteille.
- Laisser le capuchon protecteur sur la soupape, sauf en cas d'utilisation ou de branchement de la bouteille
- Lire et suivre les instructions concernant les bouteilles de gaz comprimé, les équipements associés et les publications P-1 de la CGA, mentionnées dans les normes de sécurité.



## 2-3. Autres symboles relatifs à l'installation, au fonctionnement et à l'entretien de l'appareil.



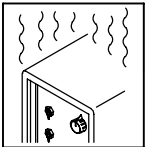
### Risque D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION

- Ne pas placer l'appareil sur une surface inflammable, ni au-dessus ou à proximité d'elle.
- Ne pas installer l'appareil à proximité de produits inflammables.
- Ne pas surcharger l'installation électrique – s'assurer que l'alimentation est correctement dimensionnée et protégée avant de mettre l'appareil en service.



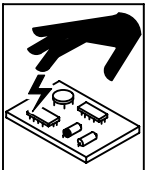
### LA CHUTE DE L'APPAREIL peut blesser.

- N'utiliser que l'anneau de levage pour lever l'appareil. NE PAS utiliser le chariot, les bouteilles de gaz ou tout autre accessoire.
- Utiliser un engin de capacité adéquate pour lever l'appareil.
- Si on utilise un chariot élévateur pour déplacer l'unité, s'assurer que les fourches sont suffisamment longues pour dépasser du côté opposé de l'appareil.



### L'EMPLOI EXCESSIF peut FAIRE SURCHAUFFER L'ÉQUIPEMENT.

- Prévoir une période de refroidissement ; respecter le cycle opératoire nominal.
- Réduire le courant ou le cycle opératoire avant de reprendre le soudage.
- Ne pas obstruer les orifices ou filtrer l'alimentation en air du poste.



### LES CHARGES ÉLECTROSTATIQUES peuvent endommager les circuits imprimés.

- Mettre un bracelet antistatique AVANT de manipuler des cartes ou des pièces.
- Utiliser des pochettes et des boîtes antistatiques pour stocker, déplacer ou expédier des cartes de circuits imprimés.



### LES PIÈCES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

- Se tenir à l'écart des pièces mobiles.
- Se tenir à l'écart des points de coincement tels que les dévidoirs.



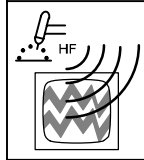
### LES FILS DE SOUDAGE peuvent causer des blessures.

- Ne pas appuyer sur la gâchette avant d'en avoir reçu l'instruction.
- Ne pas diriger le pistolet vers soi, vers d'autres personnes ou vers toute pièce mécanique en engageant le fil de soudage.



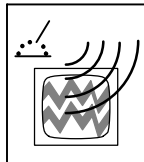
### LES ORGANES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

- Se tenir à l'écart des organes mobiles comme les ventilateurs.
- Maintenir fermés et bien fixés les portes, panneaux, recouvrements et dispositifs de protection.



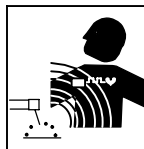
### LE RAYONNEMENT HAUTE FRÉQUENCE (H. F.) risque de causer des interférences.

- Le rayonnement haute fréquence peut causer des interférences avec les équipements de radio-navigation et de communication, les services de sécurité et les ordinateurs.
- Ne demander qu'à des personnes qualifiées familiarisées avec les équipements électroniques de faire fonctionner l'installation.
- L'utilisateur est tenu de faire corriger rapidement par un électricien qualifié les interférences causées par l'installation.
- Si la Federal Communications Commission signale des interférences, arrêter immédiatement l'appareil.
- Faire régulièrement contrôler et entretenir l'installation.
- Maintenir soigneusement fermés les panneaux et les portes des sources de haute fréquence, maintenir le jeu d'éclatement au réglage adéquat et utiliser une terre et un blindage pour réduire les interférences éventuelles.



### LE SOUDAGE À L'ARC peut causer des interférences.

- L'énergie électromagnétique peut causer des interférences avec l'équipement électronique sensible tel que les ordinateurs et l'équipement commandé par ordinateur tel que les robots.
- Veiller à ce que tout l'équipement de la zone de soudage soit compatible au point de vue électromagnétique.
- Pour réduire la possibilité d'interférence, maintenir les câbles de soudage aussi courts que possible, les grouper, et les poser aussi bas que possible (par ex. : à terre).
- Veiller à souder à une distance de 100 mètres de tout équipement électronique sensible.
- Veiller à ce que le poste de soudage soit posé et mis à la terre conformément au présent manuel.
- En cas d'interférences après exécution des directives précédentes, il incombe à l'utilisateur de prendre des mesures supplémentaires telles que le déplacement du poste, l'utilisation de câbles blindés, l'utilisation de filtres de ligne ou la pose de protecteurs dans la zone de travail.



### LES CHAMPS MAGNÉTIQUES peuvent affecter les stimulateurs cardiaques.

- Porteurs de stimulateur cardiaque, restez à distance.
- Les porteurs d'un stimulateur cardiaque doivent d'abord consulter leur médecin avant de s'approcher des opérations de soudage à l'arc, de gougeage ou de soudage par points.

## 2-4. Principales normes de sécurité

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, norme ANSI Z49.1, de l'American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Rd, Miami FL 33126 (téléphone : (305) 443-9353, site Web : [www.aws.org](http://www.aws.org)).

Recommended Safe Practices for the Preparation for Welding and Cutting of Containers and Piping, norme American Welding Society AWS F4.1, de l'American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Rd, Miami, FL 33126 (téléphone : (305) 443-9353, site Web : [www.aws.org](http://www.aws.org)).

National Electrical Code, norme NFPA 70, de la National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 (téléphone : (617) 770-3000, sites Web : [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org) et [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org)).

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, brochure CGA P-1, de la Compressed Gas Association, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102 (téléphone : (703) 412-0900, site Web : [www.cganet.com](http://www.cganet.com)).

Code for Safety in Welding and Cutting, norme CSA W117.2, de la Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 178 boulevard

Rexdale, Rexdale (Ontario) Canada M9W 1R3 (téléphone : (800) 463-6727 ou à Toronto : (416) 747-4044, site Web : [www.csa-international.org](http://www.csa-international.org)).

Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, norme ANSI Z87.1, de l'American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8002 (téléphone : (212) 642-4900, site Web : [www.ansi.org](http://www.ansi.org)).

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, norme NFPA 51B, de la National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 (téléphone : (617) 770-3000, site Web : [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org) et [www.sparky.org](http://www.sparky.org)).

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, de l'U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250 (il y a 10 bureaux régionaux – Téléphone pour la Région 5, Chicago : (312) 353-2220, site Web : [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)).

## 2-5. Information sur les champs électromagnétiques

Données sur le soudage électrique et les effets des champs magnétiques basse fréquence sur l'organisme

En parcourant les câbles de soudage, le courant crée des champs électromagnétiques. Les effets potentiels de tels champs restent préoccupants. Cependant, après avoir examiné plus de 500 études qui ont été faites pendant une période de recherche de 17 ans, un comité de spécialistes du National Research Council a conclu : « L'accumulation de preuves n'a pas démontré que l'exposition aux champs magnétiques et aux champs électriques à haute fréquence constitue un risque pour la santé humaine ». Toutefois, les études et l'examen des preuves se poursuivent. En attendant les conclusions finales de la recherche, il serait souhaitable de réduire l'exposition aux champs électromagnétiques pendant le soudage ou le coupage.

Afin de réduire les champs électromagnétiques en milieu de travail, respecter les consignes suivantes :

1. Garder les câbles ensemble en les torsadant ou en les fixant avec du ruban adhésif.
2. Mettre tous les câbles du côté opposé à l'opérateur.
3. Ne pas s'enrouler les câbles autour du corps.
4. Garder le poste de soudage et les câbles le plus loin possible de soi.
5. Placer la pince de masse le plus près possible de la zone de soudage.

### Consignes relatives aux stimulateurs cardiaques :

Les personnes qui portent un stimulateur cardiaque doivent avant tout consulter leur médecin. Si ce dernier les déclare aptes, il leur est recommandé de respecter les consignes ci-dessus.

# SECTION 3 – DEFINITIONS

## 3-1. Warning Label Definitions

A. Warning! Watch Out! There are possible hazards as shown by the symbols.

- 1 Electric shock from welding electrode or wiring can kill.
  - 1.1 Wear dry insulating gloves. Do not touch electrode with bare hand. Do not wear wet or damaged gloves.
  - 1.2 Protect yourself from electric shock by insulating yourself from work and ground.
  - 1.3 Disconnect input plug or power before working on machine.
- 2 Breathing welding fumes can be hazardous to your health.
  - 2.1 Keep your head out of the fumes.
  - 2.2 Use forced ventilation or local exhaust to remove the fumes.
  - 2.3 Use ventilating fan to remove fumes.
- 3 Welding sparks can cause explosion or fire.
  - 3.1 Keep flammables away from welding. Do not weld near flammables.
  - 3.2 Welding sparks can cause fires. Have a fire extinguisher nearby, and have a watchperson ready to use it.
- 3.3 Do not weld on drums or any closed containers.
- 4 Arc rays can burn eyes and injure skin.
  - 4.1 Wear hat and safety glasses. Use ear protection and button shirt collar. Use welding helmet with correct shade of filter. Wear complete body protection.
- 5 Become trained and read the instructions before working on the machine or welding.
- 6 Do not remove or paint over (cover) the label.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>		<b>ARC WELDING can be hazardous.</b>		<b>⚠</b>					
<b>Do Not Remove, Destroy, Or Cover This Label</b>		• Read and follow all labels and the Owner's Manual carefully. • Only qualified persons are to install, operate, or service this unit according to all applicable codes and safety practices. • Welding wire and drive parts may be at welding voltage. • Keep children away. • Pacemaker wearers keep away.							
	<b>ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.</b> • Always wear dry insulating gloves. • Insulate yourself from work and ground. • Do not touch live electrical parts. • Disconnect input power before servicing. • Keep all panels and covers securely in place.		<b>WELDING can cause fire or explosion.</b> • Do not weld near flammable material. • Watch for fire: keep extinguisher nearby. • Do not locate unit over combustible surfaces. • Do not weld on closed containers.	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	4	4.1
	<b>FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous.</b> • Keep your head out of the fumes. • Ventilate area, or use breathing device. • Read Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and manufacturer's instructions for materials used.		<b>ARC RAYS can burn eyes and skin; NOISE can damage hearing.</b> • Wear welding helmet with correct filter. • Wear correct eye, ear, and body protection.	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	5	
Read American National Standard Z49.1, "Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes," From American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Rd., Miami, FL 33126; OSHA Safety and Health Standards, 29 CFR 1910, from U.S. Gov. Printing Office, P.O. Box 371864, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7964.				3	3.1	3.2	3.3	6	
<b>⚠ AVERTISSEMENT</b>		<b>SOUDEAGE A L'ARC peut être hasardeux.</b>							
	<b>UN CHOC ELECTRIQUE peut être mortel.</b> • Installation et raccordement de cette machine doivent être conformes à tous les pertinents.								
				208 627-B					

## 3-2. Symbols And Definitions

<b>A</b>	Amperes		Voltage Input		Process		Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW)
<b>V</b>	Volts		Increase/Decrease Of Quantity		Single Phase Static Frequency Converter-Transformer-Rectifier		
	Output		Negative		Positive	<b>Hz</b>	Hertz
	Gas Input		High Temperature		Direct Current		Line Connection
<b>%</b>	Percent	<b>X</b>	Duty Cycle	<b>U<sub>1</sub></b>	Primary Voltage	<b>U<sub>2</sub></b>	Conventional Load Voltage
	Alternating Current	<b>U<sub>0</sub></b>	Rated No Load Voltage (Average)	<b>I<sub>1max</sub></b>	Rated Maximum Supply Current	<b>I<sub>2</sub></b>	Rated Welding Current
<b>I<sub>1eff</sub></b>	Maximum Effective Supply Current		Remote		Lift-Arc Start (GTAW)		Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (GTAW)
<b>S</b>	Suitable For Areas Of Increased Shock Hazard	<b>I</b>	On	<b>O</b>	Off		

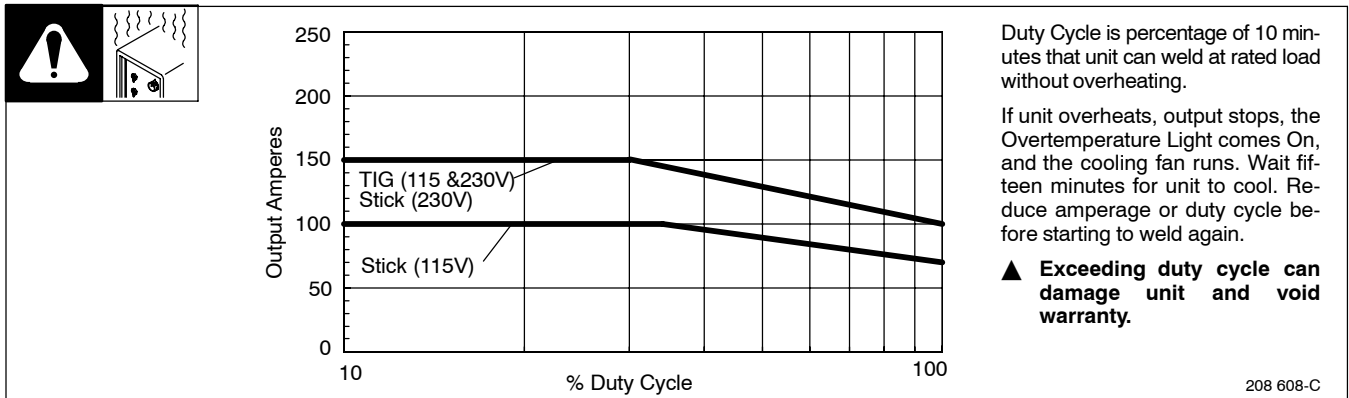
# SECTION 4 – SPECIFICATIONS AND INSTALLATION

## 4-1. Specifications

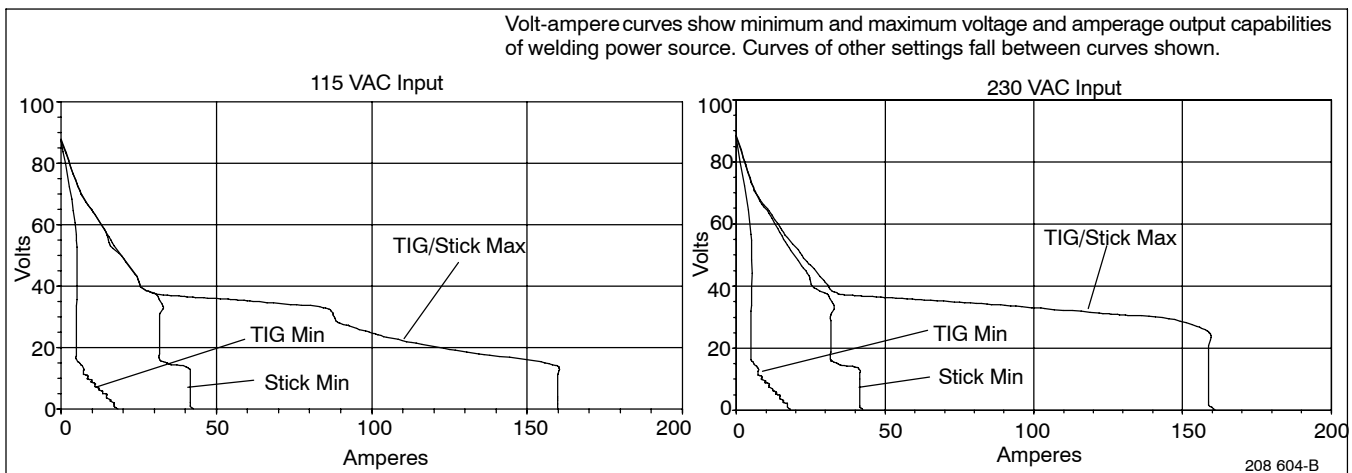
Input Power Single-Phase AC	Rated Welding Output	Welding Amperage Range	Max OCV DC	Amperes Input At Rated Load Output, 50/60Hz, Single-Phase	KVA @ Duty Cycle	KW	Dimensions	Weight
115 Volts Stick	70A @ 22.8 Volts DC, 100% Duty Cycle	20 – 100A	90V *12-16	17.4	2.0	1.9	H: 9 in (229 mm) W: 5.5 in (140 mm) L: 13.25 in (337 mm)	13.7 lb (6.2 kg)
	100A @ 24.0 Volts DC, 35% Duty Cycle			26.4	3.0	3.0		
115 Volts TIG	100A @ 14.0 Volts DC, 100% Duty Cycle	5 – 150A	90V *12-16	18.4	2.1	2.1		
	150A @ 16.0 Volts DC, 30% Duty Cycle			28.0	3.4	3.1		
230 Volts Stick	100A @ 24 Volts DC, 100% Duty Cycle	20 – 150A	90V *12-16	13.1	3.0	2.8		
	150A @ 26.0 Volts DC, 30% Duty Cycle			21.6	4.9	4.7		
230 Volts TIG	100A @ 14.0 Volts DC, 100% Duty Cycle	5 – 150A	90V *12-16	8.3	2.0	1.9		
	150A @ 16.0 Volts DC, 30% Duty Cycle			14.2	3.2	3.1		

\*Sense Voltage For Stick And TIG Lift Arc™

## 4-2. Duty Cycle And Overheating



## 4-3. Volt-Ampere Curves



## 4-4. Installing Shoulder Strap, Selecting A Location, And Connecting Input Power

▲ Do not move or operate unit where it could tip.

- Welding Power Source Shoulder Strap
- Rating Label
- Input Power Cord
- 115 or 230 VAC Grounded Receptacle

Use strap to lift unit.

Label is located on bottom of unit. Use rating label to determine input power needs.

The Auto-Line circuitry in this unit automatically links the power source to the primary voltage being applied, either 115 or 230 VAC.

An individual branch circuit capable of carrying 30 amperes and protected by fuses or circuit breaker is recommended. Recommended fuse or circuit breaker size is 30 amperes.

▲ Unit is supplied with a 115 VAC plug. For 230 VAC operation, have a qualified person obtain a proper plug that meets all applicable codes, and install the plug according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Connect input power plug to proper receptacle.

▲ Special installation may be required where gasoline or volatile liquids are present – see NEC Article 511 or CEC Section 20.

**Airflow Distance Requirements**

(BAR CODE)							
(SERIAL NUMBER)							
PROTECTED BY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING U.S. PATENTS:							
(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)				
(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)				
(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)				
(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)	(X,XXX,XXX)				
EVIDENCE OF LABEL TAMPERING VOIDS WARRANTY XXXXXXXXXX							
Hobart Appleton, WI USA Hobart 150 (XXX) (XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX)		<b>HOBART</b> S/N: (XXXXXXXXXXXX)					
For Help (XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX)							
5A/10V <span style="float: right;">150A/16V</span>							
U <sub>1</sub> =115V <span style="float: right;">U<sub>1</sub>=230V</span>							
X	30%	60%	100%	30%	60%	100%	
I <sub>2</sub>	150	120	100	150	120	100	
U <sub>0</sub> =90V	U <sub>2</sub>	16	14.8	14	16	14.8	14
5A/20V <span style="float: right;">150A/26V</span>							
U <sub>1</sub> =115V <span style="float: right;">U<sub>1</sub>=230V</span>							
X	35%	60%	100%	30%	60%	100%	
I <sub>2</sub>	100	85	70	150	120	100	
U <sub>0</sub> =90V	U <sub>2</sub>	24	23.4	22.8	26	24.8	24
I <sub>1</sub> =max <span style="float: right;">I<sub>1</sub>=eff</span>							
U <sub>1</sub> =115V	28		18				
U <sub>1</sub> =230V	23		13				
IP 23							

## 4-5. Selecting Extension Cord (Use Shortest Cord Possible)



Single Phase AC Input Voltage	Conductor Size – AWG [mm <sup>2</sup> ]*				
	4 [21.2]	6 [13.3]	8 [8.4]	10 [5.3]	12 [3.3]
	Maximum Allowable Cord Length in ft (m)				
115	160 (49)	107 (33)	71 (22)	47 (14)	29 (9)
230	471 (144)	321 (98)	215 (66)	146 (45)	90 (27)

\*Conductor size is based on maximum 3% voltage drop

## 4-6. Remote 6 Receptacle Information

<p>Ref. 803 351-D</p>	<b>REMOTE 6</b>	<b>Socket</b>	<b>Socket Information</b>
	<b>15 VOLTS DC</b> <b>OUTPUT CONTACTOR</b>	1	Contactors control +13.8 volts DC.
	<b>REMOTE OUTPUT CONTROL</b>	2	Contact closure to 1 completes contactor control circuit and enables output when Lift-Arc TIG remote is selected.
		3	Output to remote control; +10 volts DC output to remote control.
<b>CHASSIS</b>	4	0 to +10 volts DC input command signal from remote control.	
	5	Remote control circuit common.	
	6	Chassis common.	

## SECTION 5 – OPERATION

### 5-1. Front Panel Controls

Ref. 803 375 / Ref. 218 320

**1 Ready Light**  
Light comes on approximately two seconds after power switch is placed in On (I) position if Lift-Arc or Stick has been selected. The light indicates that the unit is energized and ready for welding. A flashing light indicates unit is not ready, or that there is a functional error.

*The fan motor is thermostatically controlled.*

**2 High Temperature Light**  
Light comes on if unit overheats. Once unit has cooled down, welding can resume. If this light flashes, take unit to an Authorized Service Agent.

**3 Amperage Adjustment Control**  
This control adjusts welding amperage.

**4 Process Select Switch**  
See Section 5-2.

**5 Positive Weld Output Receptacle**  
For Stick welding, connect electrode cable to this receptacle. For TIG welding, connect work cable to this receptacle.

**6 Negative Weld Output Receptacle**  
For Stick welding, connect work cable to this receptacle. For TIG welding, connect torch cable to this receptacle.

**7 Remote Receptacle**  
For Lift-Arc TIG, output may be adjusted from min to max of the front panel setting with a remote control. Also enables output in Lift-Arc remote process (see Section 4-6).

**8 Power Switch**  
Place switch in On (I) or Off (0) position as needed.

## 5-2. Process Selection

○=Light Off   ●=Light On

**1 Process Selector Switch Pad**  
Use control to select required welding process. Press switch pad until LED for desired process is illuminated.

**2 Lift Arc™ Start**  
When selected, a TIG arc starting method in which the electrode must come in contact with the workpiece to initiate an arc is activated (see Section 5-3).

**3 Stick (SMAW)**  
When selected, Adaptive Hot Start and DIG circuitry are energized.

**4 Lift Arc™ Start (Remote)**  
A TIG starting method in which the electrode must come in contact with the work and a closure from pin 1 to pin 2 on the remote receptacle (see Section 4-6) is required to initiate an arc.

**1** Process Selector Switch Pad

**2** Lift Arc™ Start

**3** Stick (SMAW)

**4** Lift Arc™ Start (Remote)

## 5-3. Lift-Arc™

**Lift-Arc Start**

**1** TIG Electrode

**2** Workpiece

Touch tungsten electrode to workpiece, **hold for 1-2 seconds**, slowly lift electrode, and an arc forms.

Open-circuit voltage may be present before electrode touches workpiece.

**Lift-Arc Start**

**1** TIG Electrode

**2** Workpiece

# SECTION 6 – MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

## 6-1. Routine Maintenance

**▲ Disconnect power before maintaining.**

**☞ Maintain more often during severe conditions.**

---

**3 Months**

Replace unreadable labels.

Replace Damaged Gas Hoses

Repair Or Replace Cracked Cables And Cords

---

**6 Months**

**▲ Do not remove case when blowing out inside of unit.**  
Blow out inside. Direct airflow through front and back louvers.

## 6-2. Troubleshooting



Trouble	Remedy
No weld output; unit completely inoperative; ready light Off.	Place line disconnect switch in On position. Check and replace line fuse(s), if necessary, or reset circuit breaker. Be sure power cord is plugged in and that receptacle is receiving input power.
No weld output; ready light On.	Check and secure loose weld cable(s) into receptacle(s). Check and correct poor connection of work clamp to workpiece.
No weld output; high temperature light On.	Unit overheated causing thermal shutdown. Allow unit to cool with fan On (see Section 4-2). Reduce duty cycle or amperage. Check and correct blocked/poor airflow to unit (see Section 4-4).
No weld output; high temperature light Flashing.	Turn Power Off and back On again. If light continues to flash, check with Factory Authorized Service Agent.
No weld output. Blue light flashes continuously, yellow LED off.	Line voltage too high or too low. Line voltage must be within $\pm 10\%$ . Unit needs to be reset. Cycle power off and back on. If problem is not corrected, contact Factory Authorized Service Agent.
No weld output. Blue LED flashes 3 times repeatedly, yellow LED off.	Remote trigger left on. Turn off remote trigger, wait 5 seconds, and restart operation.
Erratic or improper welding arc or output.	Use proper size and type of weld cable (see your Distributor). Clean and tighten weld connections. Check and reverse polarity; check and correct poor connections to workpiece.
Fan not operating.	Unit not warmed up enough to require fan cooling. Check for and remove anything blocking fan movement. Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check fan motor and control circuitry.
Stick welding problems: Hard starts; poor welding characteristics; unusual spattering.	Use proper type and size of electrode. Check and reverse electrode polarity; check and correct poor connections. Make sure a remote control is not connected.
TIG welding problems: Wandering arc; hard starts; poor welding characteristics; spattering problems.	Use proper type and size of tungsten. Use properly prepared tungsten. Check and reverse electrode polarity.
TIG welding problems: Tungsten electrode oxidizing and not remaining bright after welding.	Shield weld zone from drafts. Check for correct type shielding gas. Check and tighten gas fittings. Check and change electrode polarity.



# SECTION 7 – ELECTRICAL DIAGRAM

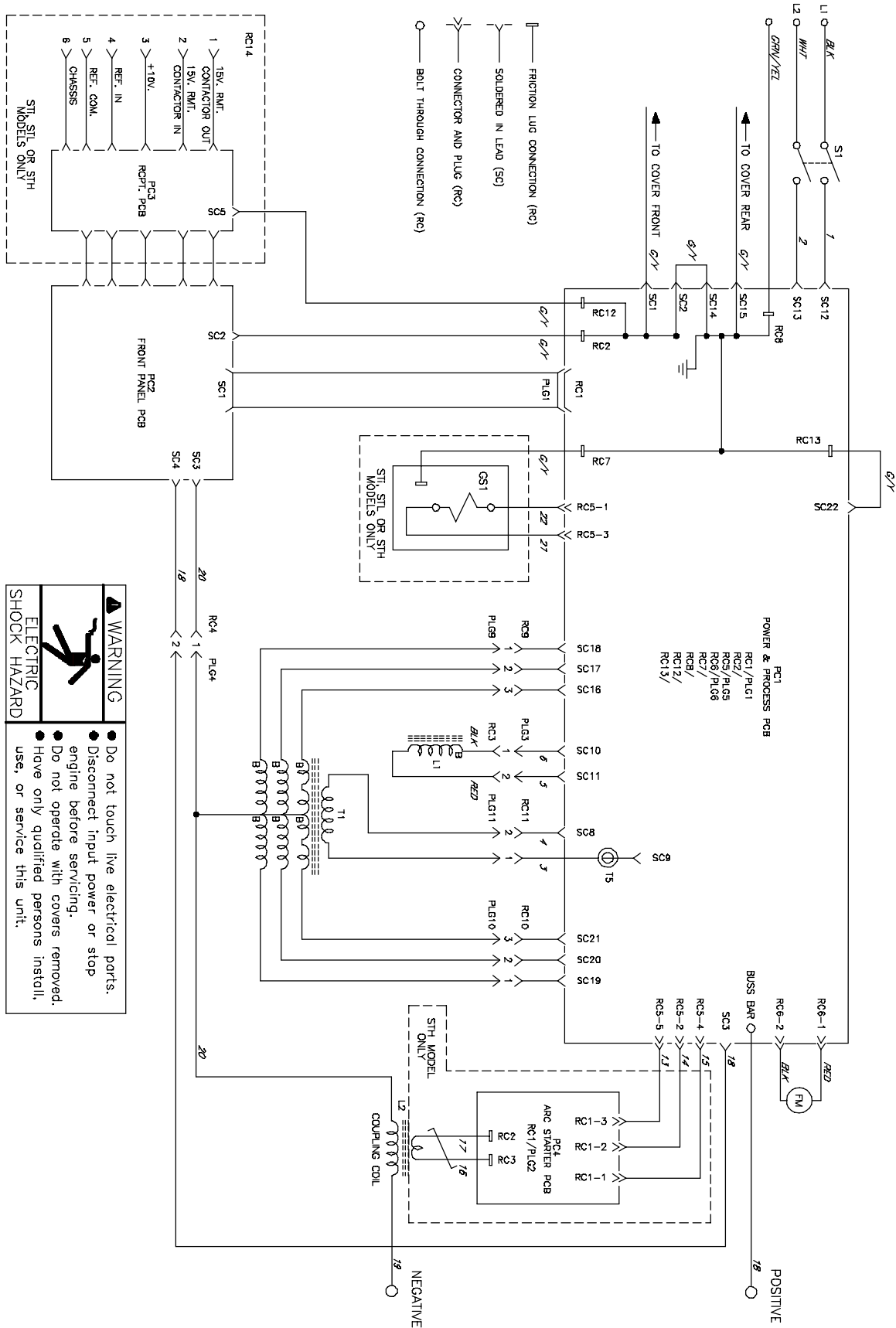

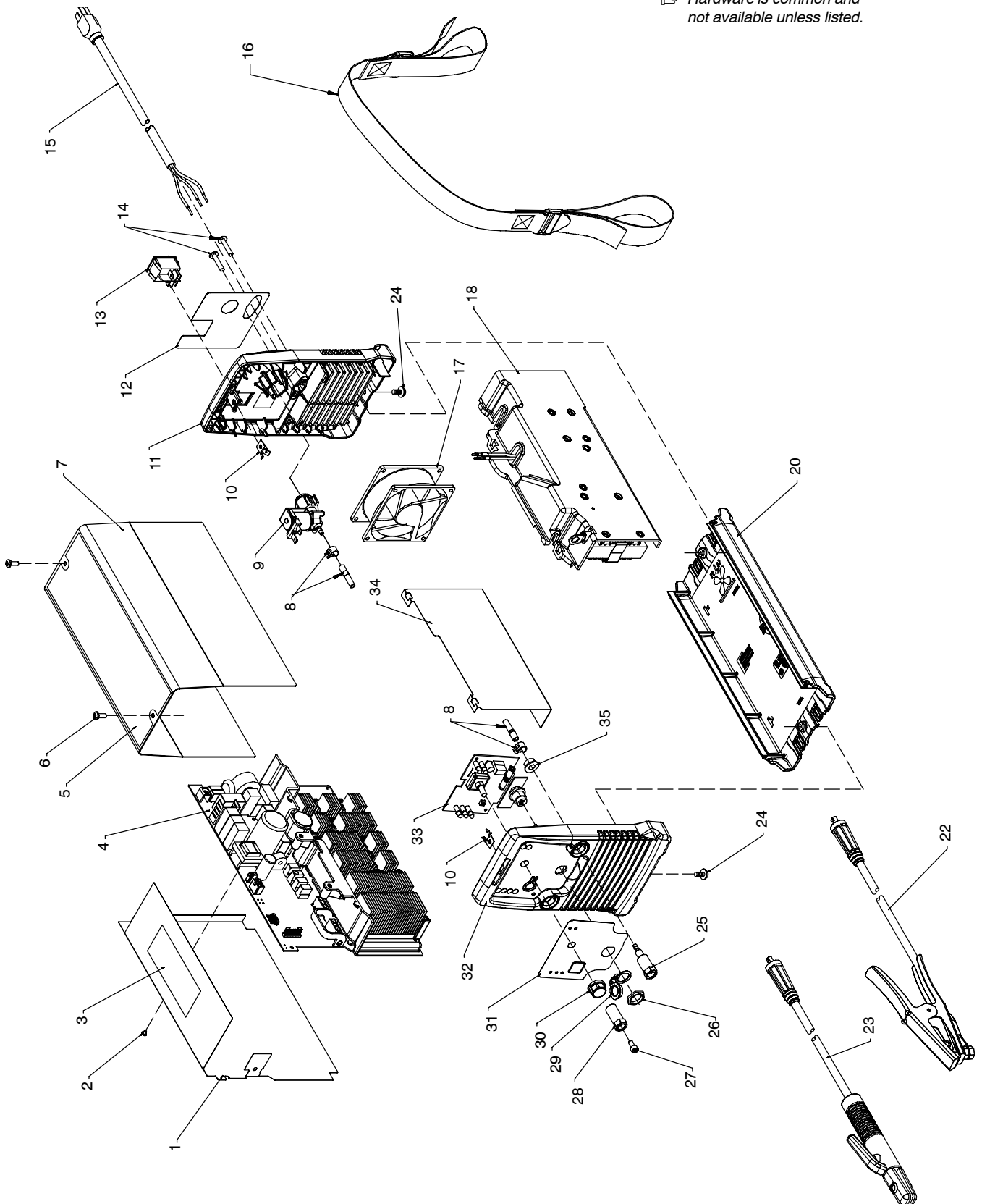


Figure 7-1. Circuit Diagram For Welding Power Source

# SECTION 8 – PARTS LIST

 Hardware is common and not available unless listed.



803 474-G

Figure 8-1. Parts View

Item No.	Dia. Mks.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
1		208 701	Insulator w/label	1
2		146 549	Rivet, plastic	1
3		208 622	Label, warning	1
4	PC1	222 765	Kit, pcb assy (windtunnel w/cmpnts)	1
5		208 627	Label, warning	1
6		195 666	Screw, 010-3 2x .50 torx	2
7		219 037	Wrapper w/label	1
8		208 569	Hose and clamps (2)	1
9	GS1	219 967	Valve, gas w/fittings	1
10		208 558	Term, friction .250 x .032	2
11		219 038	Panel, rear w/label	1
12		218 321	Nameplate, rear	1
13		208 550	Switch, rocker dpst 16A 250 VAC	1
14		208 536	Screw, K50 x 25 rnd washer, hd-trx	2
15		208 687	Cable, power	1
16		208 548	Strap, shoulder	1
17	FM	208 496	Fan w/leads and plug	1
18	L1, L2, T1	208 538	Windtunnel, magnetics w/cmpnt	1
20			Base w/label, order by serial number	1
22		208 561	Work Cable	1
23		208 596	Holder, electrode	1
24		208 535	Screw, k50 x 12 rnd washer hd-trx	2
25		208 612	Receptacle, twist lock power/gas	1
26		208 588	Nut, plastic 625-27.81 hex x .14	1
27		208 591	Screw, m5-.8 x 12 soc hd -torx	1
28		208 498	Receptacle, twist lock power	1
29		208 589	Cover, dust	1
30		174 992	Knob, pointer	1
31		218 320	Nameplate, front	1
32		219 039	Panel, front w/nameplate	1
33	PC2, PC3	217 787	Circuit board, operator interface	1
34		208 556	Insualtor, heat sink	1
35		208 497	Nut, m08-1.2 13 mm hex 8.3 mm t semi cone washer	1

**To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.**







# HOBART 5/3/1 WARRANTY

Effective January 1, 2006

5/3/1 WARRANTY applies to all Hobart welding equipment, plasma cutters and spot welders with a serial number preface LG or newer.

This limited warranty supersedes all previous Hobart warranties and is exclusive with no other guarantees or warranties expressed or implied.

Hobart products are serviced by Hobart or Miller Authorized Service Agencies.

LIMITED WARRANTY – Subject to the terms and conditions below, Hobart/Miller Electric Mfg. Co., Appleton, Wisconsin, warrants to its original retail purchaser that new Hobart equipment sold after the effective date of this limited warranty is free of defects in material and workmanship at the time it is shipped by Hobart. THIS WARRANTY IS EXPRESSLY IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS.

Within the warranty periods listed below, Hobart/Miller will repair or replace any warranted parts or components that fail due to such defects in material or workmanship. Hobart/Miller must be notified in writing within thirty (30) days of such defect or failure, at which time Hobart/Miller will provide instructions on the warranty claim procedures to be followed.

Hobart/Miller shall honor warranty claims on warranted equipment listed below in the event of such a failure within the warranty time periods. All warranty time periods start on the date that the equipment was delivered to the original retail purchaser, or one year after the equipment is sent to a North American distributor or eighteen months after the equipment is sent to an International distributor.

1. 5 Years — Parts and Labor
  - \* Original Main Power Rectifiers
  - \* Transformers
  - \* Stabilizers
  - \* Reactors
2. 3 Years — Parts and Labor
  - \* Drive Systems
  - \* PC Boards
  - \* Rotors, Stators and Brushes
  - \* Idle Module
  - \* Solenoid Valves
  - \* Switches and Controls
  - \* Spot Welder Transformer
3. 1 Year — Parts and Labor Unless Specified (90 days for industrial use)
  - \* Motor-Driven Guns
  - \* MIG Guns/TIG Torches
  - \* Relays
  - \* Contactors
  - \* Regulators
  - \* Water Coolant Systems
  - \* Flowgauge and Flowmeter Regulators (No Labor)
  - \* HF Units
  - \* Running Gear/Trailers
  - \* Plasma Cutting Torches
  - \* Remote Controls
  - \* Replacement Parts (No labor) – 90 days
  - \* Accessories
  - \* Field Options  
(NOTE: Field options are covered for the remaining warranty period of the product they are installed in, or for a minimum of one year — whichever is greater.)
4. Engines, batteries and tires are warranted separately by the manufacturer.

Hobart's 5/3/1 Limited Warranty shall not apply to:

1. **Consumable components such as contact tips, cutting nozzles, slip rings, drive rolls, gas diffusers, plasma torch tips and electrodes, weld cables, and tongs and tips, or parts that fail due to normal wear.** (Exception: brushes, slip rings, and relays are covered on Hobart Engine-Driven models.)
2. Items furnished by Hobart/Miller, but manufactured by others, such as engines or trade accessories. These items are covered by the manufacturer's warranty, if any.
3. Equipment that has been modified by any party other than Hobart/Miller, or equipment that has been improperly installed, improperly operated or misused based upon industry standards, or equipment which has not had reasonable and necessary maintenance, or equipment which has been used for operation outside of the specifications for the equipment.

HOBART PRODUCTS ARE INTENDED FOR PURCHASE AND USE BY COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL USERS AND PERSONS TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED IN THE USE AND MAINTENANCE OF WELDING EQUIPMENT.

In the event of a warranty claim covered by this warranty, the exclusive remedies shall be, at Hobart's/Miller's option: (1) repair; or (2) replacement; or, where authorized in writing by Hobart/Miller in appropriate cases, (3) the reasonable cost of repair or replacement at an authorized Hobart/Miller service station; or (4) payment of or credit for the purchase price (less reasonable depreciation based upon actual use) upon return of the goods at customer's risk and expense. Hobart's/Miller's option of repair or replacement will be F.O.B., Factory at Appleton, Wisconsin, or F.O.B. at a Hobart/Miller authorized service facility as determined by Hobart/Miller. Therefore no compensation or reimbursement for transportation costs of any kind will be allowed.

TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, THE REMEDIES PROVIDED HEREIN ARE THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES. IN NO EVENT SHALL HOBART/MILLER BE LIABLE FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOSS OF PROFIT), WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY.

ANY EXPRESS WARRANTY NOT PROVIDED HEREIN AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY, GUARANTY OR REPRESENTATION AS TO PERFORMANCE, AND ANY REMEDY FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TORT OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY WHICH, BUT FOR THIS PROVISION, MIGHT ARISE BY IMPLICATION, OPERATION OF LAW, CUSTOM OF TRADE OR COURSE OF DEALING, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO ANY AND ALL EQUIPMENT FURNISHED BY HOBART/MILLER IS EXCLUDED AND DISCLAIMED BY Hobart/Miller.

Some states in the U.S.A. do not allow limitations of how long an implied warranty lasts, or the exclusion of incidental, indirect, special or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you. This warranty provides specific legal rights, and other rights may be available, but may vary from state to state.

In Canada, legislation in some provinces provides for certain additional warranties or remedies other than as stated herein, and to the extent that they may not be waived, the limitations and exclusions set out above may not apply. This Limited Warranty provides specific legal rights, and other rights may be available, but may vary from province to province.

## Warranty Questions?

Call

1-800-332-3281

7 AM – 6 PM EST

## Service

You always get the fast, reliable response you need. Most replacement parts can be in your hands in 24 hours.

## Support

Need fast answers to the tough welding questions? Contact your distributor or call 1-800-332-3281. The expertise of the distributor and Hobart is there to help you, every step of the way.

## Assistance

Visit the Hobart website:  
[www.HobartWelders.com](http://www.HobartWelders.com)





# Owner's Record

Please complete and retain with your personal records.

---

Model Name \_\_\_\_\_ Serial/Style Number \_\_\_\_\_

---

Purchase Date \_\_\_\_\_ (Date which equipment was delivered to original customer.)

---

Distributor \_\_\_\_\_

---

Address \_\_\_\_\_

---

City \_\_\_\_\_

---

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

---



# Resources Available

Always provide Model Name and Serial/Style Number.

### To locate a Distributor, retail or service location:

Call 1-877-Hobart1 or visit our website at [www.HobartWelders.com](http://www.HobartWelders.com)

### For technical assistance:

Call 1-800-332-3281

### Contact your Distributor for:

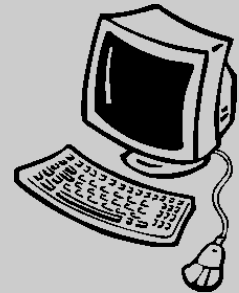
- Welding Supplies and Consumables
- Options and Accessories
- Personal Safety Equipment
- Service and Repair
- Replacement Parts
- Training (Schools, Videos, Books)
- Technical Manuals (Servicing Information and Parts)
- Circuit Diagrams
- Welding Process Handbooks

### Contact the Delivering Carrier to:

File a claim for loss or damage during shipment.

For assistance in filing or settling claims, contact your distributor and/or equipment manufacturer's Transportation Department.

### Protect Your Investment!



Register your product at:  
[HobartWelders.com](http://HobartWelders.com)

### Hobart Welding Products

An Illinois Tool Works Company  
600 West Main Street  
Troy, OH 45373 USA

### For Technical Assistance:

Call 1-800-332-3281  
For Literature Or Nearest Dealer:  
Call 1-877-Hobart1

