



OM-251439V

2021-11

Processes



MIG (GMAW) Welding

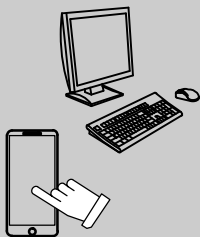
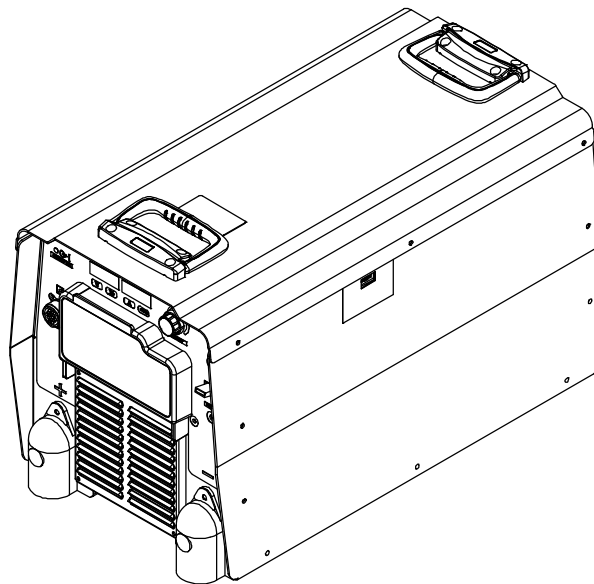
Pulsed MIG (GMAW-P)

Description



Arc Welding Power Source

InvisionTM 450 MPa



For product information,
Owner's Manual translations,
and more, visit

www.MillerWelds.com

OWNER'S MANUAL

File: MIG (GMAW)



From Miller to You

Thank you and congratulations on choosing Miller. Now you can get the job done and get it done right. We know you don't have time to do it any other way.

That's why when Niels Miller first started building arc welders in 1929, he made sure his products offered long-lasting value and superior quality. Like you, his customers couldn't afford anything less. Miller products had to be more than the best they could be. They had to be the best you could buy.

Today, the people that build and sell Miller products continue the tradition. They're just as committed to providing equipment and service that meets the high standards of quality and value established in 1929.

This Owner's Manual is designed to help you get the most out of your Miller products. Please take time to read the Safety Precautions. They will help you protect yourself against potential hazards on the worksite.



ISO 9001
Quality

Miller is the first welding equipment manufacturer in the U.S.A. to be registered to the ISO 9001 Quality System Standard.

We've made installation and operation quick and easy. With Miller, you can count on years of reliable service with proper maintenance. And if for some reason the unit needs repair, there's a Troubleshooting section that will help you figure out what the problem is, and our extensive service network is there to help fix the problem. Warranty and maintenance information for your particular model are also provided.



Miller Electric manufactures a full line of welders and welding-related equipment. For information on other quality Miller products, contact your local Miller distributor to receive the latest full line catalog or individual specification sheets. **To locate your nearest distributor or service agency call 1-800-4-A-Miller, or visit us at www.MillerWelds.com on the web.**



Working as hard as you do – every power source from Miller is backed by the most hassle-free warranty in the business.



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SECTION 1 – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - READ BEFORE USING

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 **Protect yourself and others from injury — read, follow, and save these important safety precautions and operating instructions.**

1-1. Symbol Usage



DANGER! – Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.



Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.

NOTICE – Indicates statements not related to personal injury.

 Indicates special instructions.



This group of symbols means Warning! Watch Out! ELECTRIC SHOCK, MOVING PARTS, and HOT PARTS hazards. Consult symbols and related instructions below for necessary actions to avoid these 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 Principal Safety Standards listed in Section 1-5. Read and follow all Safety Standards.



Only qualified persons should install, operate, maintain, and repair this equipment. A qualified person is defined as one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project and has received safety training to recognize and avoid the hazards involved.



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 weld output in damp, wet, or confined spaces, 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.
- Additional safety precautions are required when any of the following electrically hazardous conditions are present: in damp locations or while wearing wet clothing; on metal structures such as floors, gratings, or scaffolds; when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling, or lying; or when there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with the workpiece or ground. For these conditions, use the following equipment in order presented: 1) a semiautomatic DC constant voltage (wire) welder, 2) a DC manual (stick) welder, or 3) an AC welder with reduced open-circuit voltage. In most situations, use of a DC, constant voltage wire welder is recommended. And, do not work alone!
- 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, ground, and operate 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.
- Keep cords dry, free of oil and grease, and protected from hot metal and sparks.
- Frequently inspect input power cord and ground conductor for damage or bare wiring – replace immediately if damaged – bare wiring can kill.
- Turn off all equipment when not in use.
- Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or repaired 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.
- Do not touch electrode holders connected to two welding machines at the same time since double open-circuit voltage will be present.
- 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. Disconnect cable for process not in use.
- Use GFCI protection when operating auxiliary equipment in damp or wet locations.

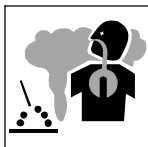
SIGNIFICANT DC VOLTAGE exists in inverter welding power sources AFTER removal of input power.

- Turn off unit, disconnect input power, and discharge input capacitors according to instructions in Manual before touching any parts.



HOT PARTS can burn.

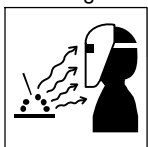
- Do not touch hot parts bare handed.
- Allow cooling period before working on equipment.
- To handle hot parts, use proper tools and/or wear heavy, insulated welding gloves and clothing to prevent burns.



FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous.

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

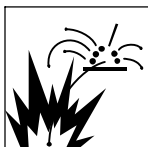
- Keep your head out of the fumes. Do not breathe the fumes.
- Ventilate the work area and/or use local forced ventilation at the arc to remove welding fumes and gases. The recommended way to determine adequate ventilation is to sample for the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which personnel are exposed.
- If ventilation is poor, wear an approved air-supplied respirator.
- Read and understand the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and the manufacturer's instructions for adhesives, coatings, cleaners, consumables, coolants, degreasers, fluxes, and metals.
- Work in a confined space only if it is well ventilated, or while wearing an air-supplied respirator. Always have a trained watchperson 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 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 an approved welding helmet fitted with a proper shade of filter lenses to protect your face and eyes from arc rays and sparks 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, glare and sparks; warn others not to watch the arc.
- Wear body protection made from durable, flame-resistant material (leather, heavy cotton, wool). Body protection includes oil-free clothing such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes, and a cap.

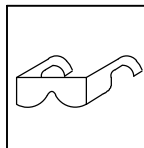


WELDING can cause fire or explosion.

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.

- Remove all flammables within 35 ft (10.7 m) of the welding arc. If this is not possible, tightly cover them with approved covers.
- Do not weld where flying sparks can strike flammable material.
- Protect yourself and others from flying sparks and hot metal.
- 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 cut or weld on tire rims or wheels. Tires can explode if heated. Repaired rims and wheels can fail. See OSHA 29 CFR 1910.177 listed in Safety Standards.
- Do not weld on containers that have held combustibles, or on closed containers such as tanks, drums, or pipes unless they are properly prepared according to AWS F4.1 and AWS A6.0 (see Safety Standards).
- Do not weld where the atmosphere can contain flammable dust, gas, or liquid vapors (such as gasoline).
- 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, sparks, 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 body protection made from durable, flame-resistant material (leather, heavy cotton, wool). Body protection includes oil-free clothing 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.
- After completion of work, inspect area to ensure it is free of sparks, glowing embers, and flames.
- Use only correct fuses or circuit breakers. Do not oversize or bypass them.
- Follow requirements in OSHA 1910.252 (a) (2) (iv) and NFPA 51B for hot work and have a fire watcher and extinguisher nearby.
- Read and understand the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and the manufacturer's instructions for adhesives, coatings, cleaners, consumables, coolants, degreasers, fluxes, and metals.



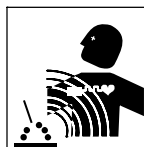
FLYING METAL or DIRT can injure eyes.

- 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.



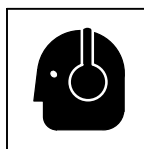
BUILDUP OF GAS can injure or kill.

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



ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS (EMF) can affect Implanted Medical Devices.

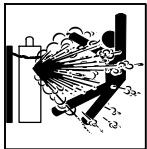
- Wearers of Pacemakers and other Implanted Medical Devices should keep away.
- Implanted Medical Device wearers should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer before going near arc welding, spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations.



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.

Compressed 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, physical damage, 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 compressed 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. Do not stand in front of or behind the regulator when opening the valve.
- Keep protective cap in place over valve except when cylinder is in use or connected for use.
- Use the proper equipment, correct procedures, and sufficient number of persons to lift, move, and transport cylinders.
- Read and follow instructions on compressed gas cylinders, associated equipment, and Compressed Gas Association (CGA) publication P-1 listed in Safety Standards.

1-3. Additional Hazards For Installation, Operation, And Maintenance



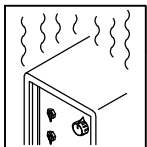
FIRE OR EXPLOSION hazard.

- 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.



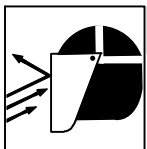
FALLING EQUIPMENT can injure.

- Use lifting eye to lift unit only, NOT running gear, gas cylinders, or any other accessories.
- Use correct procedures and 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.
- Keep equipment (cables and cords) away from moving vehicles when working from an aerial location.
- Follow the guidelines in the Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation (Publication No. 94-110) when manually lifting heavy parts or equipment.



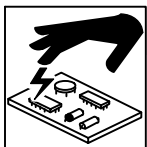
OVERUSE can cause OVERHEATING

- 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.



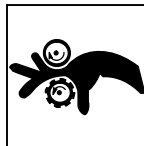
FLYING SPARKS can injure.

- Wear a face shield to protect eyes and face.
- Shape tungsten electrode only on grinder with proper guards in a safe location wearing proper face, hand, and body protection.
- Sparks can cause fires — keep flammables away.



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.



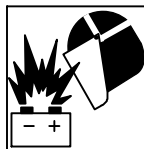
MOVING PARTS can injure.

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



WELDING WIRE can injure.

- 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.



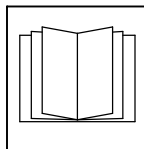
BATTERY EXPLOSION can injure.

- Do not use welder to charge batteries or jump start vehicles unless it has a battery charging feature designed for this purpose.



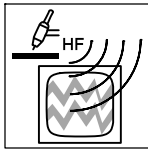
MOVING PARTS can injure.

- Keep away from moving parts such as fans.
- Keep all doors, panels, covers, and guards closed and securely in place.
- Have only qualified persons remove doors, panels, covers, or guards for maintenance and troubleshooting as necessary.
- Reinstall doors, panels, covers, or guards when maintenance is finished and before reconnecting input power.



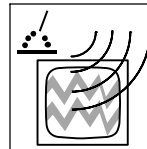
READ INSTRUCTIONS.

- Read and follow all labels and the Owner's Manual carefully before installing, operating, or servicing unit. Read the safety information at the beginning of the manual and in each section.
- Use only genuine replacement parts from the manufacturer.
- Perform installation, maintenance, and service according to the Owner's Manuals, industry standards, and national, state, and local codes.



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

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including lead, which are known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

1-5. Principal Safety Standards

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, American Welding Society standard ANSI Standard Z49.1. Website: www.aws.org.

Safe Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1 from American National Standards Institute. Website: www.ansi.org.

Safe Practices for the Preparation of Containers and Piping for Welding and Cutting, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1 from Global Engineering Documents. Website: www.global.ihs.com.

Safe Practices for Welding and Cutting Containers that have Held Combustibles, American Welding Society Standard AWS A6.0 from Global Engineering Documents. Website: www.global.ihs.com.

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70 from National Fire Protection Association. Website: www.nfpa.org and www.sparky.org.

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1 from Compressed Gas Association. Website: www.cganet.com.

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, CSA Standard W117.2 from Canadian Standards Association. Website: www.csagroup.org.

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B from National Fire Protection Association. Website: www.nfpa.org.

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910.177 Subpart N, Part 1910 Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J. Website: www.osha.gov.

OSHA Important Note Regarding the ACGIH TLV, Policy Statement on the Uses of TLVs and BEIs. Website: www.osha.gov.

Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Website: www.cdc.gov/NIOSH.

1-6. EMF Information

Electric current flowing through any conductor causes localized electric and magnetic fields (EMF). The current from arc welding (and allied processes including spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, and induction heating operations) creates an EMF field around the welding circuit. EMF fields can interfere with some medical implants, e.g. pacemakers. Protective measures for persons wearing medical implants have to be taken. For example, restrict access for passers-by or conduct individual risk assessment for welders. All welders should use the following procedures in order to minimize exposure to EMF fields from the welding circuit:

1. Keep cables close together by twisting or taping them, or using a cable cover.
2. Do not place your body between welding cables. Arrange cables to one side and away from the operator.
3. Do not coil or drape cables around your body.

4. Keep head and trunk as far away from the equipment in the welding circuit as possible.
5. Connect work clamp to workpiece as close to the weld as possible.
6. Do not work next to, sit or lean on the welding power source.
7. Do not weld whilst carrying the welding power source or wire feeder.

About Implanted Medical Devices:

Implanted Medical Device wearers should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer before performing or going near arc welding, spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations. If cleared by your doctor, then following the above procedures is recommended.

SECTION 2 – CONSIGNES DE SÉCURITÉ – LIRE AVANT UTILISATION

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⚠ Pour écarter les risques de blessure pour vous-même et pour autrui — lire, appliquer et ranger en lieu sûr ces consignes relatives aux précautions de sécurité et au mode opératoire.

2-1. Symboles utilisés



DANGER! – Indique une situation dangereuse qui si on l'évite pas peut donner la mort ou des blessures graves. Les dangers possibles sont montrés par les symboles joints ou sont expliqués dans le texte.



Indique une situation dangereuse qui si on l'évite pas peut donner la mort ou des blessures graves. Les dangers possibles sont montrés par les symboles joints ou sont expliqués dans le texte.

AVIS – Indique des déclarations pas en relation avec des blessures personnelles.

 Indique des instructions spécifiques.



Ce groupe de symboles veut dire Avertissement! Attention! DANGER DE CHOC ELECTRIQUE, PIECES EN MOUVEMENT, et PIECES CHAUDES. Reportez-vous 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 représentés ci-dessous sont utilisés dans ce manuel pour attirer l'attention et identifier les dangers possibles. En présence de l'un de ces symboles, prendre garde et suivre les instructions afférentes pour éviter tout risque. Les consignes de sécurité présentées ci-après ne font que résumer les informations contenues dans les principales normes de sécurité énumérées à la section 2-5. Lire et observer toutes les normes de sécurité.



L'installation, l'utilisation, l'entretien et les réparations ne doivent être confiés qu'à des personnes qualifiées. Une personne qualifiée est définie comme celle qui, par la possession d'un diplôme reconnu, d'un certificat ou d'un statut professionnel, ou qui, par une connaissance, une formation et une expérience approfondies, a démontré avec succès sa capacité à résoudre les problèmes liés à la tâche, le travail ou le projet et a reçu une formation en sécurité afin de reconnaître et d'éviter les risques inhérents.



Pendant le fonctionnement, maintenir à distance toutes les personnes, notamment les enfants de l'appareil.



UNE DÉCHARGE ÉLECTRIQUE peut entraîner la mort.

Le contact d'organes électriques sous tension peut provoquer des accidents mortels ou des brûlures graves. Le circuit de l'électrode et de la pièce est sous tension lorsque le courant est délivré à la sortie. Le circuit d'alimentation et les circuits internes de la machine sont également sous tension lorsque l'alimentation est sur Marche. Dans le mode de soudage avec du fil, le fil, le dérouleur, le bloc de commande du rouleau et toutes les parties métalliques en contact avec le fil sont sous tension électrique. Un équipement installé ou mis à la terre de manière incorrecte ou impropre constitue un danger.

- Ne pas toucher aux pièces électriques sous tension.
- Porter des gants isolants et des vêtements de protection secs et sans trous.
- S'isoler de la pièce à couper et du sol en utilisant des housses ou des tapis assez grands afin d'éviter tout contact physique avec la pièce à couper ou le sol.
- Ne pas utiliser de sortie de soudage CA dans des zones humides ou confinées ou s'il y a un risque de chute.
- Se servir d'une source électrique à courant électrique UNIQUEMENT si le procédé de soudage le demande.
- Si l'utilisation d'une source électrique à courant électrique s'avère nécessaire, se servir de la fonction de télécommande si l'appareil en est équipé.
- D'autres consignes de sécurité sont nécessaires dans les conditions suivantes : risques électriques dans un environnement humide ou si l'on porte des vêtements mouillés ; sur des structures métalliques telles que sols, grilles ou échafaudages ; en position coincée comme assise, à genoux ou couchée ; ou s'il y a un risque élevé de contact inévitable ou accidentel avec la pièce à souder ou le sol. Dans ces conditions, utiliser les équipements suivants, dans l'ordre indiqué : 1) un poste à souder DC à tension constante (à fil), 2) un poste à souder DC manuel (électrode) ou 3) un poste à souder AC à tension à vide réduite. Dans la plupart des situations,

l'utilisation d'un poste à souder DC à fil à tension constante est recommandée. En outre, ne pas travailler seul !

- Couper l'alimentation ou arrêter le moteur avant de procéder à l'installation, à la réparation ou à l'entretien de l'appareil. Déverrouiller l'alimentation selon la norme OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (voir normes de sécurité).
- Installez, mettez à la terre et utilisez correctement cet équipement conformément à son Manuel d'Utilisation et aux réglementations nationales, gouvernementales et locales.
- 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.
- En effectuant les raccordements d'entrée, fixer d'abord le conducteur de mise à la terre approprié et contre-vérifier les connexions.
- Les câbles doivent être exempts d'humidité, d'huile et de graisse ; protégez-les contre les étincelles et les pièces métalliques chaudes.
- Vérifier fréquemment le cordon d'alimentation et le conducteur de mise à la terre afin de s'assurer qu'il n'est pas altéré ou dénudé –, le remplacer immédiatement s'il l'est –. Un fil dénudé peut entraîner la mort.
- L'équipement doit être hors tension lorsqu'il n'est pas utilisé.
- Ne pas utiliser des câbles usés, endommagés, de grosseur insuffisante ou mal épissés.
- Ne pas 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 provenant d'une autre machine.
- Ne pas toucher des porte électrodes connectés à deux machines en même temps à cause de la présence d'une tension à vide double.
- N'utiliser qu'un matériel en bon état. Réparer ou remplacer sur-le-champ les pièces endommagées. Entretien l'appareil conformément à ce manuel.
- Porter un harnais de sécurité si l'on doit travailler au-dessus du sol.
- S'assurer que tous les panneaux et couvercles sont correctement en place.
- Fixer le câble de retour de façon à obtenir un bon contact métal-métal avec la pièce à souder ou la table de travail, le plus près possible de la soudure.
- Isoler la pince de masse quand pas mis à la pièce pour éviter le contact avec tout objet métallique.
- Ne pas raccorder plus d'une électrode ou plus d'un câble de masse à une même borne de sortie de soudage. Débrancher le câble pour le procédé non utilisé.
- Utiliser une protection différentielle lors de l'utilisation d'un équipement auxiliaire dans des endroits humides ou mouillés.

Il reste une TENSION DC NON NÉGLIGEABLE dans les sources de soudage onduleur UNE FOIS l'alimentation coupée.

- Éteignez l'unité, débranchez le courant électrique, et déchargez les condensateurs d'alimentation selon les instructions indiquées dans le manuel avant de toucher les pièces.



LES PIÈCES CHAUDES peuvent provoquer des brûlures.

- Ne pas toucher à mains nues les parties chaudes.
- Prévoir une période de refroidissement avant de travailler à l'équipement.

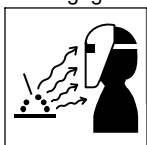
- Ne pas toucher aux pièces chaudes, utiliser les outils recommandés et porter des gants de soudage et des vêtements épais pour éviter les brûlures.



LES FUMÉES ET LES GAZ peuvent être dangereux.

Le soudage génère des fumées et des gaz. Leur inhalation peut être dangereux pour votre santé.

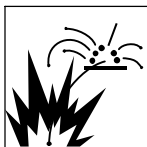
- Eloigner votre tête des fumées. Ne pas respirer les fumées.
- À l'intérieur, ventiler la zone et/ou utiliser une ventilation forcée au niveau de l'arc pour l'évacuation des fumées et des gaz de soudage. Pour déterminer la bonne ventilation, il est recommandé de procéder à un prélèvement pour la composition et la quantité de fumées et de gaz auxquelles est exposé le personnel.
- Si la ventilation est médiocre, porter un respirateur anti-vapeurs approuvé.
- Lire et comprendre les fiches de données de sécurité et les instructions du fabricant concernant les adhésifs, les revêtements, les nettoyants, les consommables, les produits de refroidissement, les dégraisseurs, les flux et les métaux.
- Travailler dans un espace fermé seulement s'il est bien ventilé ou en portant un respirateur à alimentation d'air. Demander toujours à un surveillant dûment formé de se tenir à proximité. Des fumées et des gaz de soudage peuvent déplacer l'air et abaisser le niveau d'oxygène provoquant des blessures ou des accidents mortels. S'assurer que l'air de respiration ne présente aucun danger.
- Ne pas souder dans des endroits situés 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 des métaux munis d'un revêtement, tels que l'acier galvanisé, plaqué en plomb ou au cadmium à moins que le revêtement n'ait été enlevé dans la zone de soudure, que l'endroit soit bien ventilé, et en portant un respirateur à alimentation d'air. Les revêtements et tous les métaux renfermant ces éléments peuvent dégager des fumées toxiques en cas de soudage.



LES RAYONS DE L'ARC peuvent provoquer des brûlures dans les yeux et sur la peau.

Le rayonnement de l'arc du procédé de soudage génère des rayons visibles et invisibles intenses (ultraviolets et infrarouges) susceptibles de provoquer des brûlures dans les yeux et sur la peau. Des étincelles sont projetées pendant le soudage.

- Porter un casque de soudage approuvé muni de verres filtrants approprié pour protéger visage et yeux pour protéger votre visage et vos yeux pendant le soudage ou pour regarder (voir ANSI Z49.1 et Z87.1 énuméré dans les normes de sécurité).
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité avec écrans latéraux même sous votre casque.
- Avoir recours à des écrans protecteurs ou à des rideaux pour protéger les autres contre les rayonnements les éblouissements et les étincelles ; prévenir toute personne sur les lieux de ne pas regarder l'arc.
- Porter un équipement de protection pour le corps fait d'un matériau résistant et ignifuge (cuir, coton robuste, laine). La protection du corps comporte des vêtements sans huile comme par ex. des gants de cuir, une chemise solide, des pantalons sans revers, des chaussures hautes et une casquette.

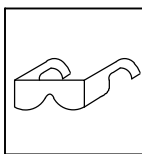


LE SOUDAGE peut provoquer un incendie ou une explosion.

Le soudage effectué sur des conteneurs fermés tels que des réservoirs, tambours ou des conduites peut provoquer leur éclatement. Des étincelles peuvent être projetées de l'arc de soudure. La projection d'étincelles, des

pièces chaudes et des équipements chauds peut provoquer des incendies et des brûlures. Le contact accidentel de l'électrode avec des objets métalliques peut provoquer 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.

- Déplacer 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 homologuées.
- Ne pas souder dans un endroit où des étincelles peuvent tomber sur des substances inflammables.
- Se protéger et d'autres personnes de la projection d'étincelles et de métal chaud.
- Des étincelles et des matériaux chauds du soudage peuvent facilement passer dans d'autres zones en traversant de petites fissures et des ouvertures.
- Surveiller tout déclenchement d'incendie et tenir un extincteur à proximité.
- Le soudage effectué sur un plafond, plancher, paroi ou séparation peut déclencher un incendie de l'autre côté.
- Ne pas couper ou souder des jantes ou des roues. Les pneus peuvent exploser s'ils sont chauffés. Les jantes et les roues réparées peuvent défaillir. Voir OSHA 29 CFR 1910.177 énuméré dans les normes de sécurité.
- Ne pas effectuer le soudage sur des conteneurs fermés tels que des réservoirs, tambours, ou conduites, à moins qu'ils n'aient été préparés correctement conformément à AWS F4.1 et AWS A6.0 (voir les Normes de Sécurité).
- Ne pas souder là où l'air ambiant pourrait contenir des poussières, gaz ou émanations inflammables (vapeur d'essence, par exemple).
- Brancher le câble de masse sur la pièce la plus près possible de la zone de soudage pour éviter le transport du courant sur une longue distance par des chemins inconnus éventuels en provoquant des risques d'électrocution, d'étincelles et d'incendie.
- Ne pas utiliser le poste de soudage pour dégelier des conduites gelées.
- En cas de non utilisation, enlever la baguette d'électrode du porte-électrode ou couper le fil à la pointe de contact.
- Porter un équipement de protection pour le corps fait d'un matériau résistant et ignifuge (cuir, coton robuste, laine). La protection du corps comporte des vêtements sans huile comme par ex. des gants de cuir, une chemise solide, des pantalons sans revers, des chaussures hautes et une casquette.
- Avant de souder, retirer toute substance combustible de vos poches telles qu'un allumeur au butane ou des allumettes.
- Une fois le travail achevé, assurez-vous qu'il ne reste aucune trace d'étincelles incandescentes ni de flammes.
- Utiliser exclusivement des fusibles ou coupe-circuits appropriés. Ne pas augmenter leur puissance; ne pas les ponter.
- Suivre les recommandations dans OSHA 1910.252(a)(2)(iv) et NFPA 51B pour les travaux à chaud et avoir de la surveillance et un extincteur à proximité.
- Lire et comprendre les fiches de données de sécurité et les instructions du fabricant concernant les adhésifs, les revêtements, les nettoyants, les consommables, les produits de refroidissement, les dégraisseurs, les flux et les métaux.



DES PIÈCES DE METAL ou DES SALETES peuvent provoquer des blessures dans les yeux.

- Le soudage, l'écaillage, le passage de la pièce à la brosse en fil de fer, et le meulage génèrent des étincelles et des particules métalliques volantes. Pendant la période de refroidissement des soudures, elles risquent de projeter du laitier.
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité avec écrans latéraux ou un écran facial.



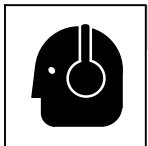
LES ACCUMULATIONS DE GAZ risquent de provoquer des blessures ou même la mort.

- Fermer l'alimentation du gaz comprimé en cas de non utilisation.
- Veiller toujours à bien aérer les espaces confinés ou se servir d'un respirateur d'adduction d'air homologué.



Les CHAMPS ÉLECTROMAGNÉTIQUES (CEM) peuvent affecter les implants médicaux.

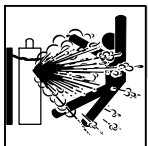
- Les porteurs de stimulateurs cardiaques et autres implants médicaux doivent rester à distance.
- Les porteurs d'implants médicaux doivent consulter leur médecin et le fabricant du dispositif avant de s'approcher de la zone où se déroule du soudage à l'arc, du soudage par points, du gougeage, de la découpe plasma ou une opération de chauffage par induction.



LE BRUIT peut endommager l'ouïe.

Le bruit des processus et des équipements peut affecter l'ouïe.

- Porter des protections approuvées pour les oreilles si le niveau sonore est trop élevé.



LES BOUTEILLES peuvent exploser si elles sont endommagées.

Les bouteilles de gaz comprimé contiennent du gaz sous haute pression. Si une bouteille est endommagée, elle peut exploser. Du fait que

les bouteilles de gaz font normalement partie du procédé de soudage, les manipuler avec précaution.

- Protéger les bouteilles de gaz comprimé d'une chaleur excessive, des chocs mécaniques, des dommages physiques, du laitier, des flammes ouvertes, 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 placer une torche de soudage sur une bouteille à gaz.
- Une électrode de soudage ne doit jamais entrer en contact avec une bouteille.
- Ne jamais souder une bouteille pressurisée – risque d'explosion.
- Utiliser seulement des bouteilles de gaz comprimé, régulateurs, tuyaux et raccords convenables pour cette application spécifique; les maintenir ainsi que les éléments associés en bon état.
- Tourner le dos à la sortie de vanne lors de l'ouverture de la vanne de la bouteille. Ne pas se tenir devant ou derrière le régulateur lors de l'ouverture de la vanne.
- Le couvercle du détendeur doit toujours être en place, sauf lorsque la bouteille est utilisée ou qu'elle est reliée pour usage ultérieur.
- Utilisez les équipements corrects, les bonnes procédures et suffisamment de personnes pour soulever, déplacer et transporter les bouteilles.
- Lire et suivre les instructions sur les bouteilles de gaz comprimé, l'équipement connexe et le dépliant P-1 de la CGA (Compressed Gas Association) mentionné dans les principales normes de sécurité.

2-3. Dangers supplémentaires en relation avec l'installation, le fonctionnement et la maintenance



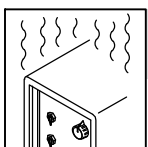
Risque D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION.

- Ne pas placer l'appareil sur, au-dessus ou à proximité de surfaces inflammables.
- 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.



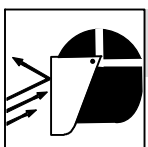
LA CHUTE DE L'ÉQUIPEMENT peut provoquer des blessures.

- Utiliser l'anneau de levage uniquement pour soulever l'appareil, NON PAS les chariots, les bouteilles de gaz ou tout autre accessoire.
- Utilisez les procédures correctes et des équipements d'une capacité appropriée pour soulever et supporter l'appareil.
- En utilisant des fourches de levage pour déplacer l'unité, s'assurer que les fourches sont suffisamment longues pour dépasser du côté opposé de l'appareil.
- Tenir l'équipement (câbles et cordons) à distance des véhicules mobiles lors de toute opération en hauteur.
- Suivre les consignes du Manuel des applications pour l'équation de levage NIOSH révisée (Publication N°94-110) lors du levage manuel de pièces ou équipements lourds.



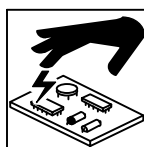
L'EMPLOI EXCESSIF peut SURCHAUFFER L'ÉQUIPEMENT.

- Prévoir une période de refroidissement; respecter le cycle opératoire nominal.
- Réduire le courant ou le facteur de marche avant de poursuivre le soudage.
- Ne pas obstruer les passages d'air du poste.



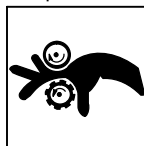
LES ÉTINCELLES PROJETÉES peuvent provoquer des blessures.

- Porter un écran facial pour protéger le visage et les yeux.
- Affûter l'électrode au tungstène uniquement à la meuleuse dotée de protecteurs. Cette manœuvre est à exécuter dans un endroit sûr lorsque l'on porte l'équipement homologué de protection du visage, des mains et du corps.
- Les étincelles risquent de causer un incendie – éloigner toute substance inflammable.



LES CHARGES ÉLECTROSTATIQUES peuvent endommager les circuits imprimés.

- Établir la connexion avec la barrette de terre 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.



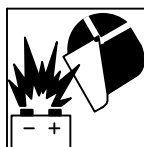
Les PIÈCES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

- Ne pas s'approcher des organes mobiles.
- Ne pas s'approcher des points de coincement tels que des rouleaux de commande.



LES FILS DE SOUDAGE peuvent provoquer des blessures.

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



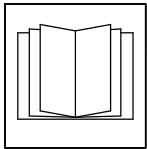
L'EXPLOSION DE LA BATTERIE peut provoquer des blessures.

- Ne pas utiliser l'appareil de soudage pour charger des batteries ou faire démarrer des véhicules à l'aide de câbles de démarrage, sauf si l'appareil dispose d'une fonctionnalité de charge de batterie destinée à cet usage.



Les PIÈCES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

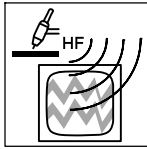
- S'abstenir de toucher des organes mobiles tels que des ventilateurs.
- Maintenir fermés et verrouillés les portes, panneaux, recouvrements et dispositifs de protection.
- Lorsque cela est nécessaire pour des travaux d'entretien et de dépannage, faire retirer les portes, panneaux, recouvrements ou dispositifs de protection uniquement par du personnel qualifié.
- Remettre les portes, panneaux, recouvrements ou dispositifs de protection quand l'entretien est terminé et avant de rebrancher l'alimentation électrique.



LIRE LES INSTRUCTIONS.

- Lire et appliquer les instructions sur les étiquettes et le Mode d'emploi avant l'installation, l'utilisation ou l'entretien de l'appareil. Lire les informations de sécurité au début du manuel et dans chaque section.

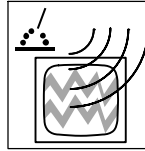
- N'utiliser que les pièces de rechange recommandées par le constructeur.
- Effectuer l'installation, l'entretien et toute intervention selon les manuels d'utilisateurs, les normes nationales, provinciales et de l'industrie, ainsi que les codes municipaux.



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

- Le rayonnement haute fréquence (H.F.) peut provoquer des interférences avec les équipements de radio-navigation et de communication, les services de sécurité et les ordinateurs.
- Demander seulement à des personnes qualifiées familiarisées avec des équipements électroniques de faire fonctionner l'installation.
- L'utilisateur est tenu de faire corriger rapidement par un électricien qualifié les interférences résultant de l'installation.
- Si le FCC signale des interférences, arrêter immédiatement l'appareil.

- Effectuer régulièrement le contrôle et l'entretien de l'installation.
- Maintenir soigneusement fermés les portes et les panneaux des sources de haute fréquence, maintenir les éclateurs à une distance correcte et utiliser une terre et un blindage pour réduire les interférences éventuelles.



LE SOUDAGE À L'ARC risque de provoquer des interférences.

- L'énergie électromagnétique risque de provoquer des interférences pour 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 électromagnétiquement.
- Pour réduire la possibilité d'interférence, maintenir les câbles de soudage aussi courts que possible, les grouper, et les poser aussi bas que possible (ex. par terre).
- Veiller à souder à une distance de 100 mètres de tout équipement électronique sensible.
- Veiller à ce que ce poste de soudage soit posé et mis à la terre conformément à ce mode d'emploi.
- En cas d'interférences après avoir pris les mesures 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.

2-4. Proposition californienne 65 Avertissements



AVERTISSEMENT : ce produit peut vous exposer à des produits chimiques tels que le plomb, reconnus par l'État de Californie comme cancérigènes et sources de malformations ou d'autres troubles de la reproduction.

Pour plus d'informations, consulter www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

2-5. Principales normes de sécurité

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, American Welding Society standard ANSI Standard Z49.1. Website: www.aws.org.

Safe Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1 from American National Standards Institute. Website: www.ansi.org.

Safe Practices for the Preparation of Containers and Piping for Welding and Cutting, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1 from Global Engineering Documents. Website: www.global.ihs.com.

Safe Practices for Welding and Cutting Containers that have Held Combustibles, American Welding Society Standard AWS A6.0 from Global Engineering Documents. Website: www.global.ihs.com.

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70 from National Fire Protection Association. Website: www.nfpa.org and www.sparky.org.

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1 from Compressed Gas Association. Website: www.cganet.com.

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, CSA Standard W117.2 from Canadian Standards Association. Website: www.csagroup.org.

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B from National Fire Protection Association. Website: www.nfpa.org.

OSHA *Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry*, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910.177 Subpart N, Part 1910 Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J. Website: www.osha.gov.

OSHA *Important Note Regarding the ACGIH TLV, Policy Statement on the Uses of TLVs and BEIs*. Website: www.osha.gov.

Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Website: www.cdc.gov/NIOSH.

2-6. Informations relatives aux CEM

Le courant électrique qui traverse tout conducteur génère des champs électromagnétiques (CEM) à certains endroits. Le courant issu d'un soudage à l'arc (et de procédés connexes, y compris le soudage par points, le gougeage, le découpage plasma et les opérations de chauffage par induction) crée un champ électromagnétique (CEM) autour du circuit de soudage. Les champs électromagnétiques produits peuvent causer interférence à certains implants médicaux, p. ex. les stimulateurs cardiaques. Des mesures de protection pour les porteurs d'implants médicaux doivent être prises: Limiter par exemple tout accès aux passants ou procéder à une évaluation des risques individuels pour les soudeurs. Tous les soudeurs doivent appliquer les procédures suivantes pour minimiser l'exposition aux CEM provenant du circuit de soudage:

1. Rassembler les câbles en les torsadant ou en les attachant avec du ruban adhésif ou avec une housse.
2. Ne pas se tenir au milieu des câbles de soudage. Disposer les

câbles d'un côté et à distance de l'opérateur.

3. Ne pas courber et ne pas entourer les câbles autour de votre corps.
4. Maintenir la tête et le torse aussi loin que possible du matériel du circuit de soudage.
5. Connecter la pince sur la pièce aussi près que possible de la soudure.
6. Ne pas travailler à proximité d'une source de soudage, ni s'asseoir ou se pencher dessus.
7. Ne pas souder tout en portant la source de soudage ou le dévidoir.

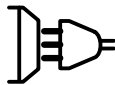
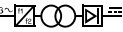
En ce qui concerne les implants médicaux :

Les porteurs d'implants doivent d'abord consulter leur médecin avant de s'approcher des opérations de soudage à l'arc, de soudage par points, de gougeage, du coupage plasma ou de chauffage par induction. Si le médecin approuve, il est recommandé de suivre les procédures précédentes.

 Some symbols are found only on CE products.

[illegible]

3-2. Miscellaneous Symbols And Definitions

A	Amperage
	Alternating Current (AC)
V	Voltage
I	On
	Voltage Input
	Protective Earth (Ground)
	Line Connection
	Three Phase Static Frequency Converter-Transformer-Rectifier
	Panel
X	Duty Cycle
%	Percent
	Welding Arc
	Remote
—	Negative
	Variable Inductance
	Setup
	Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW)
U₂	Conventional Load Voltage
I₂	Rated Welding Current
	Increase
	Wire Type

	Circuit Breaker
	Wire Feed
+	Positive
	Constant Voltage
	Gas Type
U₁	Primary Voltage
IP	Degree Of Protection
I_{1eff}	Maximum Effective Supply Current
	Output
	Off
	Direct Current (DC)
	Constant Current
	Arc Control
U₀	Rated No Load Voltage (OCV)
Hz	Hertz
I_{1max}	Rated Maximum Supply Current
3~	Three Phase
	Suitable For Welding In An Environment With Increased Risk Of Electric Shock

SECTION 4 – SPECIFICATIONS

4-1. Features And Benefits

LVC™ Line Voltage Compensation is circuitry that keeps the power source output constant regardless of input power fluctuation.

Wind Tunnel Technology™ circulates air over components that require cooling, not over electronic circuitry, which reduces contaminants and improves reliability in harsh welding environments.

Fan-On-Demand™ cooling system operates only when needed, reducing noise, energy use and the amount of contaminants pulled through the machine.

Thermal Overload Protection automatically shuts down the unit, only when necessary to prevent damage to internal components if the duty cycle is exceeded or air flow and cooling are restricted (see Section 4-9).

Auto Remote Sense enables the unit to automatically sense the connection of a remote control.

Synergic Pulsed MIG Operation allows single knob control of the arc. As wirefeed speed is increased or decreased, the pulse parameters increase or decrease matching the power output to the wire speed (see Section 6-2).

4-2. Arc Controls

Inductance influences the arc stiffness, bead width and appearance, and puddle fluidity in MIG Welding Mode (see Section 7-2).

SharpArc™ optimizes the size and shape of the arc cone, bead width and appearance, and puddle fluidity in Pulsed MIG Welding Mode (see Section 7-4).

4-3. Serial Number And Rating Label Location

The serial number and rating information for this product is located on the rear panel. Use rating label to determine input power requirements and/or rated output. For future reference, write serial number in space provided on back cover of this manual.

4-4. Software Licensing Agreement

The End User License Agreement and any third-party notices and terms and conditions pertaining to third-party software can be found at <https://www.millerwelds.com/eula> and are incorporated by reference herein.

4-5. Information About Default Weld Parameters And Settings

NOTICE – Each welding application is unique. Although certain Miller Electric products are designed to determine and default to certain typical welding parameters and settings based upon specific and relatively limited application variables input by the end user, such default settings are for reference purposes only; and final weld results can be affected by other variables and application-specific circumstances. The appropriateness of all parameters and settings should be evaluated and modified by the end user as necessary based upon application-specific requirements. The end user is solely responsible for selection and coordination of appropriate equipment, adoption or adjustment of default weld parameters and settings, and ultimate quality and durability of all resultant welds. Miller Electric expressly disclaims any and all implied warranties including any implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.

4-6. Unit Specifications

⚠ Do not use information in unit specifications table to determine electrical service requirements. See Sections 5-8 and 5-9 for information on connecting input power.

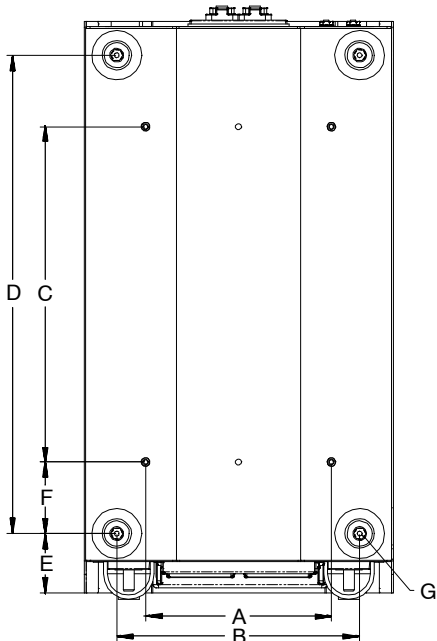
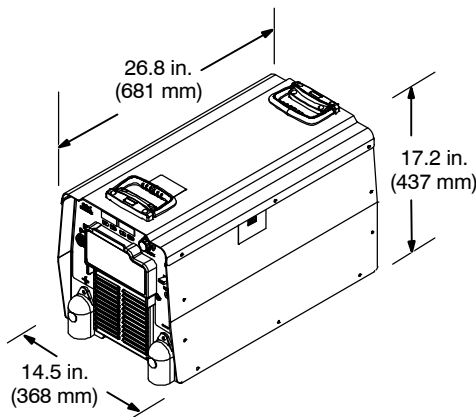
⚠ This equipment will deliver rated output at an ambient air temperature up to 104 °F (40 °C).

Input Power	Rated Welding Output	Amperage Range	Voltage Range	Maximum Open-Circuit Voltage DC	Amperes Input At Rated Load Output 60 Hz, Three-Phase		KVA	KW
					230 V	460 V	230/460	230/460
Three Phase	450 A @ 36.5 Volts DC, 100% Duty Cycle	15 – 600	10 – 38	90	49.4 (0.33*)	27.2 (0.21*)	21.6 (0.16*)	18.3 (0.11*)

*While idling with fan on

4-7. Dimensions and Weight

Hole Layout Dimensions	
A	8-11/16 in. (221 mm)
B	11-3/8 in. (289 mm)
C	15-3/4 in. (400 mm)
D	22-7/16 in. (570 mm)
E	2-3/4 in. (70 mm)
F	3-3/8 in. (86 mm) Dia.
G	1/4-20 UNC 2B Thread
Weight	
122 lb (55.3 kg)	

Ref. 253354-0

4-8. Environmental Specifications

A. IP Rating

IP Rating IP23 This equipment is designed for outdoor use.	
	IP23 2017-02

B. Temperature Specifications

Operating Temperature Range*	Storage/Transportation Temperature Range
14 to 104°F (–10 to 40°C) *Output is derated at temperatures above 104°F (40°C).	–4 to 131°F (–20 to 55°C) Temp1_016-08

Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

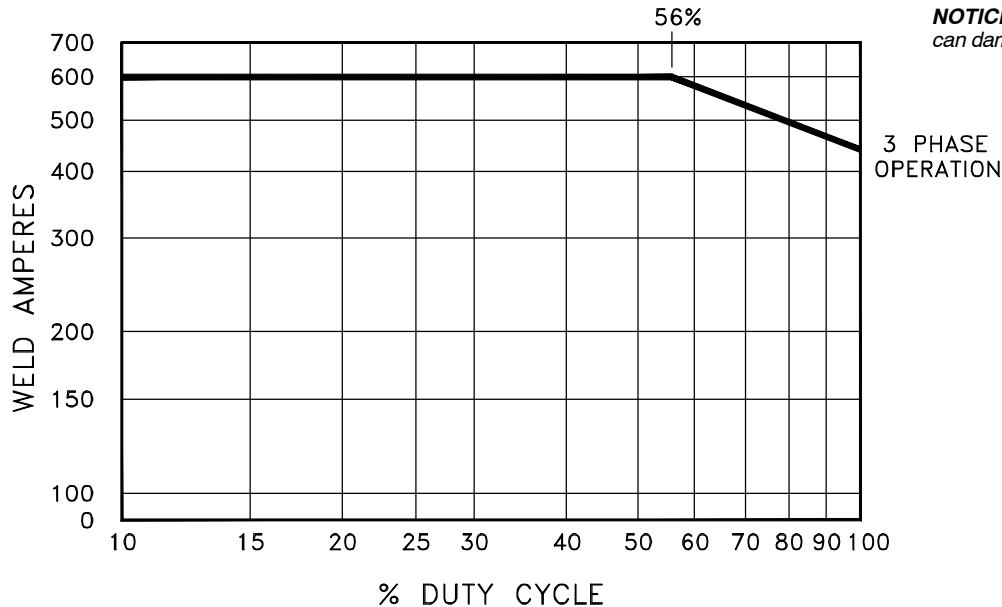
4-9. Duty Cycle and Overheating



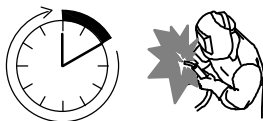
Duty Cycle is percentage of 10 minutes that unit can weld at rated load without overheating.

If unit overheats, thermostat(s) opens, output stops, and cooling fan runs. Wait fifteen minutes for unit to cool. Reduce amperage or duty cycle before welding.

NOTICE – Exceeding duty cycle can damage unit and void warranty.

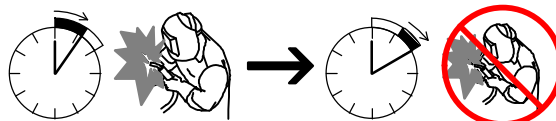


100% Duty Cycle At 450 Amperes



Continuous Welding

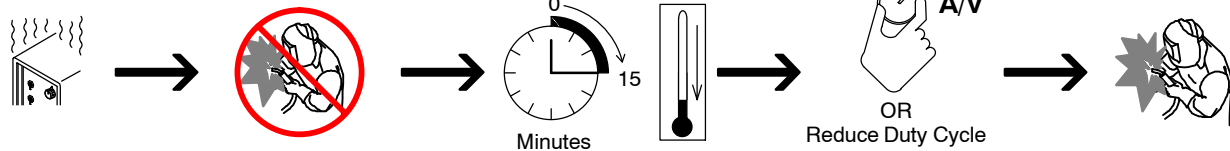
60% Duty Cycle At 580 Amperes



6 Minutes Welding

4 Minutes Resting

Overheating



duty1 4/95 – SA-181560 / 250541-A

4-10. Static Output Characteristics

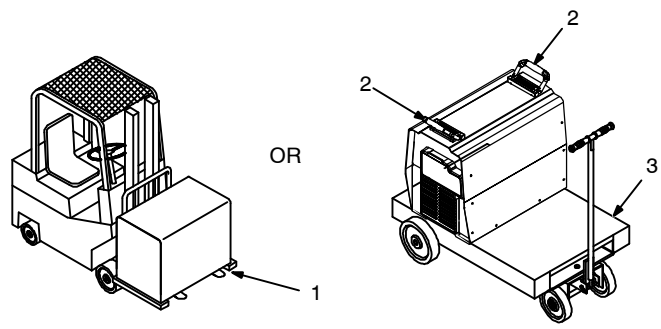
The static (output) characteristics of the welding power source can be described as *flat* during the GMAW process and *drooping* during the SMAW and GTAW processes. Static characteristics are also affected by control settings (including software), electrode, shielding gas, weldment material, and other factors. Contact the factory for specific information on the static characteristics of the welding power source.

SECTION 5 – INSTALLATION

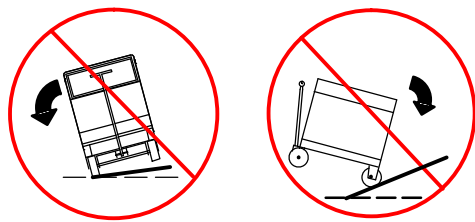
5-1. Selecting A Location



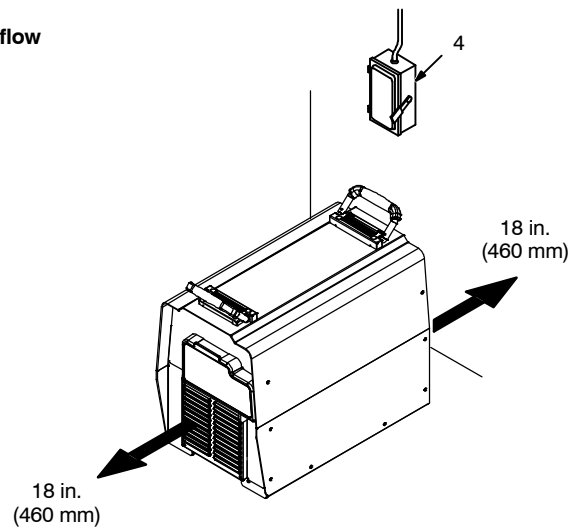
Movement



Do not move or operate unit where it could tip.



Location And Airflow



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

- 1 Lifting Forks
Extend forks beyond opposite side of unit.
- 2 Lifting Handles
Use handles to lift unit.
- 3 Hand Cart
Use cart or similar device to move unit.
- 4 Line Disconnect Device
Locate unit near correct input power supply.

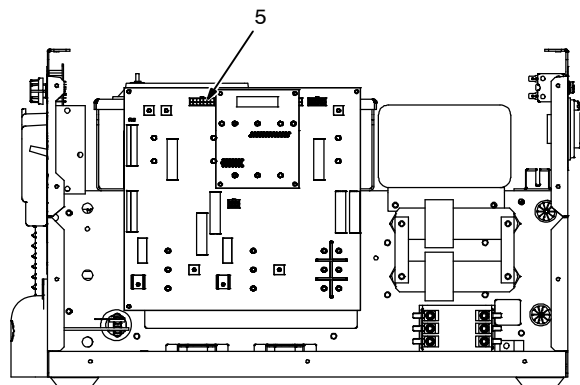
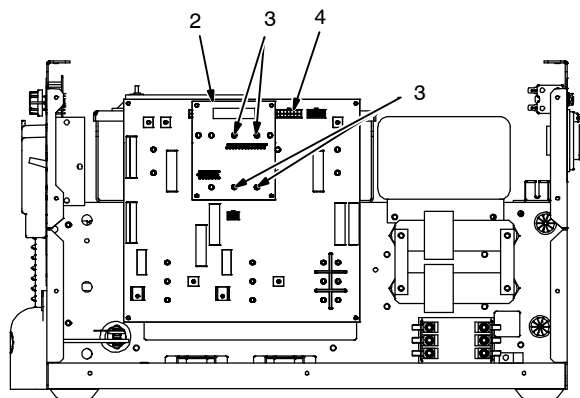
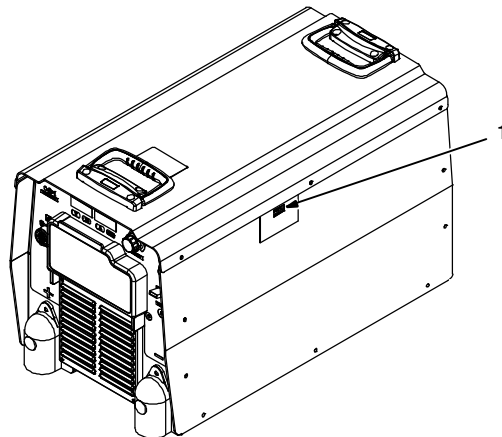
loc_med 2015-04

Notes

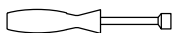
5-2. Selecting Input Voltage (230/460 Volt Models Only)



Be sure to reinstall all four screws securing relinking board in place.



Tools Needed:



5/16 in.

Turn Off welding power source, disconnect input power, and check voltage on input capacitors according to Section 8-3 before proceeding.

Check input voltage available at site.

- 1 Voltage Selection View Window

Check voltage selected in unit. Changing selection is only necessary if selected value does not match available input voltage.

- 2 Relinking Board PC6
- 3 Mounting Screws
- 4 Receptacle RC8 (Connection For 230 VAC Input Power)
- 5 Receptacle RC7 (Connection For 460 VAC Input Power)

Move relinking board as needed and connect plug PLG4 (in unit) to RC8 or RC7 according to input power voltage.

5-3. Selecting Cable Sizes*

NOTICE – The Total Cable Length in Weld Circuit (see table below) is the combined length of both weld cables. For example, if the power source is 100 ft (30 m) from the workpiece, the total cable length in the weld circuit is 200 ft (2 cables x 100 ft). Use the 200 ft (60 m) column to determine cable size.

Welding Amperes	Weld Cable Size** and Total Cable (Copper) Length in Weld Circuit Not Exceeding***							
	100 ft (30 m) or Less		150 ft (45 m)	200 ft (60 m)	250 ft (70 m)	300 ft (90 m)	350 ft (105 m)	400 ft (120 m)
	10 – 60% Duty Cycle AWG (mm ²)	60 – 100% Duty Cycle AWG (mm ²)	10 – 100% Duty Cycle AWG (mm ²)					
100	4 (20)	4 (20)	4 (20)	3 (30)	2 (35)	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	1/0 (60)
150	3 (30)	3 (30)	2 (35)	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	3/0 (95)
200	3 (30)	2 (35)	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	4/0 (120)
250	2 (35)	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2x2/0 (2x70)	2x2/0 (2x70)
300	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2x2/0 (2x70)	2x3/0 (2x95)	2x3/0 (2x95)
350	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2x2/0 (2x70)	2x3/0 (2x95)	2x3/0 (2x95)	2x4/0 (2x120)
400	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2x2/0 (2x70)	2x3/0 (2x95)	2x4/0 (2x120)	2x4/0 (2x120)
500	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2x2/0 (2x70)	2x3/0 (2x95)	2x4/0 (2x120)	3x3/0 (3x95)	3x3/0 (3x95)
600	3/0 (95)	4/0 (120)	2x2/0 (2x70)	2x3/0 (2x95)	2x4/0 (2x120)	3x3/0 (3x95)	3x4/0 (3x120)	3x4/0 (3x120)

* This chart is a general guideline and may not suit all applications. If cable overheats, use next size larger cable.

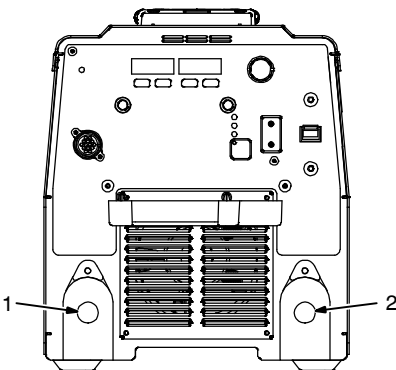
**Weld cable size (AWG) is based on either a 4 volts or less drop or a current density of at least 300 circular mils per ampere.
() = mm² for metric use

***For distances longer than those shown in this guide, see AWS Fact Sheet No. 39, Welding Cables, available from the American Welding Society at <http://www.aws.org>.

Ref. S-0007-M 2017-08

5-4. Weld Output Terminals





⚠ Turn off power before connecting to weld output terminals.

⚠ Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or repaired cables.

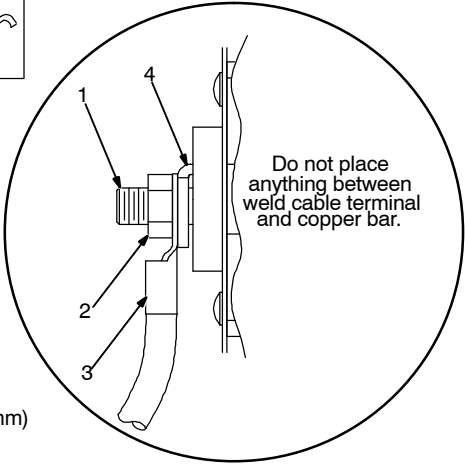
- 1 Positive (+) Weld Output Terminal
- 2 Negative (–) Weld Output Terminal

📖 See Section 5-5 for information on connecting to weld output terminals, and Section 7-1 for standard connection diagrams.

output term1 2015-02

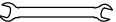
5-5. Connecting Weld Output Cables

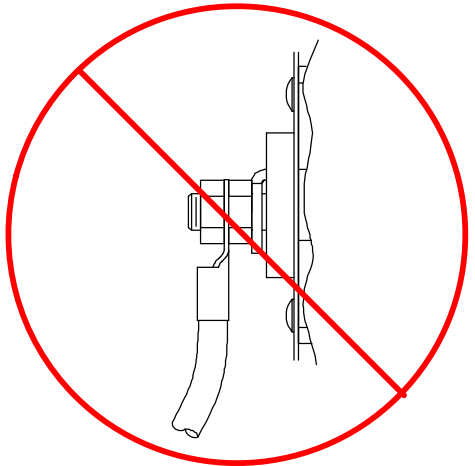




Do not place anything between weld cable terminal and copper bar.

Tools Needed:

 3/4 in. (19 mm)



Incorrect Installation

803778-B

⚠ Turn off power before connecting to weld output terminals.

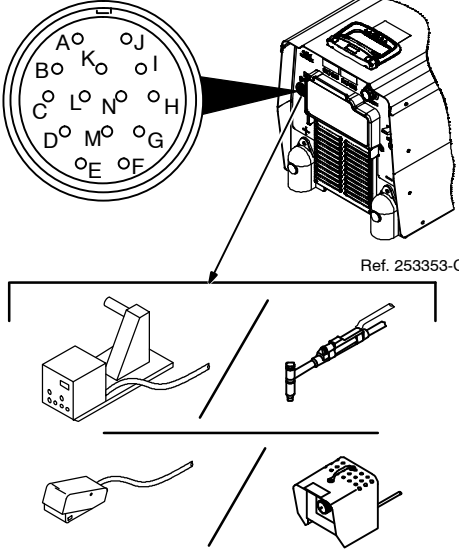
⚠ Failure to properly connect weld cables may cause excessive heat and start a fire, or damage your machine.

1 Weld Output Terminal
2 Supplied Weld Output Terminal Nut
3 Weld Cable Terminal
4 Copper Bar

Remove supplied nut from weld output terminal. Slide weld cable terminal onto weld

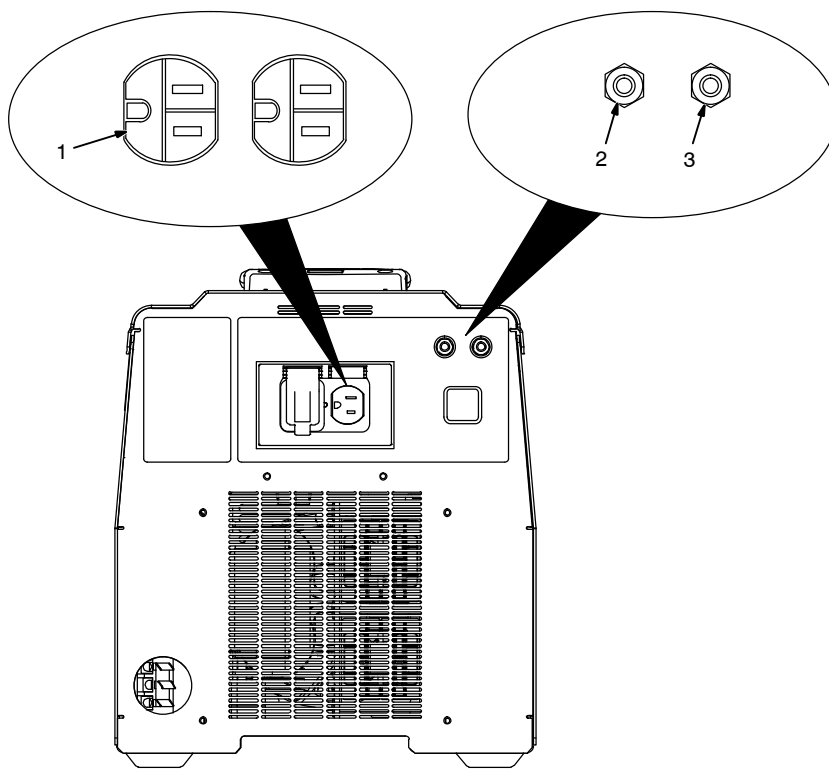
output terminal and secure with nut so that weld cable terminal is tight against copper bar. **Do not place anything between weld cable terminal and copper bar. Make sure that the surfaces of the weld cable terminal and copper bar are clean.**

5-6. Remote 14 Receptacle Information

 Ref. 253353-C	 REMOTE 14	Socket*	Socket Information
	24 VOLTS AC OUTPUT (CONTACTOR)	A	24 volts AC. Protected by supplementary protect- or CB2.
		B	Contact closure to A completes 24 volts AC con- tactor control circuit.
	REMOTE CONTROL	C	Output to remote control; +10 volts DC in MIG mode. 0 to +10 volts DC in other modes.
		D	Remote control circuit common.
		E	0 to +10 volts DC input command signal from re- mote control.
		L	Wire feed speed command; 0 to +10 volts DC out- put signal from wire feeder
		M	CC/CV select 0 to +10 volts DC.
		N	Wire feed speed common.
	A/V AMPERAGE VOLTAGE	F	Current feedback; +1 volt DC per 100 amperes.
		H	Voltage feedback; +1 volt DC per 10 arc volts.
	GND	G	Circuit common for 24 volt AC circuit.
		K	Chassis common.

*The remaining sockets are not used.

5-7. 115 Volts AC Duplex Receptacle And Supplementary Protectors



- 1 115 V 10 Amp AC Receptacle
 - 2 Supplementary Protector CB1
 - 3 Supplementary Protector CB2
- CB1 protects duplex receptacle.
CB2 protects 24 volts AC portion of Remote 14 receptacle from overload.
- Press button to reset supplementary protector.

250028-C

Notes

5-8. Electrical Service Guide

Elec Serv 2020-02

NOTICE – **INCORRECT INPUT POWER** can damage this welding power source. This welding power source requires a **CONTINUOUS** supply of input power at rated frequency ($\pm 10\%$) and voltage ($\pm 10\%$). Phase to ground voltage shall not exceed $+10\%$ of rated input voltage. Do not use a generator with automatic idle device (that idles engine when no load is sensed) to supply input power to this welding power source.

NOTICE – Actual input voltage should not be 10% less than minimum and/or 10% more than maximum input voltages listed in table. If actual input voltage is outside this range, output may not be available.



Failure to follow these electrical service guide recommendations could create an electric shock or fire hazard. These recommendations are for a dedicated circuit sized for the rated output and duty cycle of the welding power source.

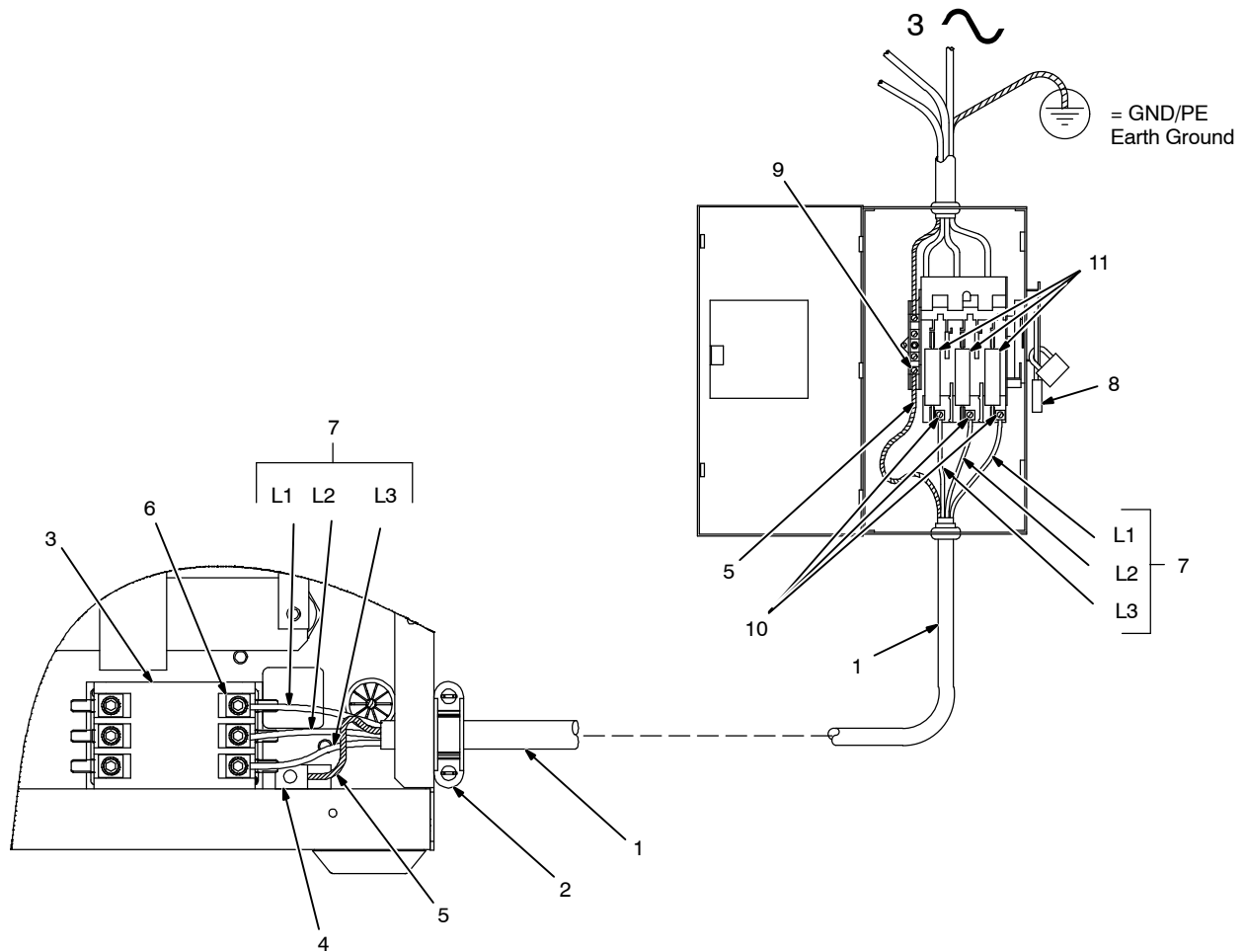
In dedicated circuit installations, the National Electrical Code (NEC) allows the receptacle or conductor rating to be less than the rating of the circuit protection device. All components of the circuit must be physically compatible. See NEC articles 210.21, 630.11, and 630.12.

	60 Hz 3-Phase	
Rated Supply Voltage (V)	230	460
Rated Maximum Supply Current I_{1max} (A)	54.7	29.8
Maximum Effective Supply Current I_{1eff} (A)	51.3	27.9
Maximum Recommended Standard Fuse Rating In Amperes ¹		
Time-Delay Fuses ²	60	35
Normal Operating Fuses ³	80	40
Maximum Recommended Supply Conductor Length In Feet (Meters) ⁴	151 (46)	253 (77)
Raceway Installation		
Minimum Supply Conductor Size In AWG (mm ²) ⁵	6 (16)	10 (6.0)
Minimum Grounding Conductor Size In AWG (mm ²) ⁵	8 (10)	10 (6.0)
Flexible Cord Installation		
Minimum Supply Conductor Size In AWG (mm ²) ⁶	4 (25)	8 (10)
Minimum Outside Diameter Of Cord In Inches (mm)	0.865 (22)	0.865 (22)
Maximum Outside Diameter Of Cord In Inches (mm)	1.260 (32)	1.260 (32)
Recommended Strain Relief ⁷	See Parts List	See Parts List

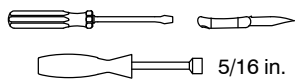
Reference: 2020 National Electrical Code (NEC) (including article 630)

- 1 If a circuit breaker is used in place of a fuse, choose a circuit breaker with time-current curves comparable to the recommended fuse.
- 2 "Time-Delay" fuses are UL class "RK5". See UL 248.
- 3 "Normal Operating" (general purpose - no intentional delay) fuses are UL class "K5" (up to and including 60 amps), and UL class "H" (65 amps and above).
- 4 Maximum total length of copper input conductors in entire installation, raceway and/or flexible cord.
- 5 Raceway conductor data in this section specifies conductor size (excluding flexible cord or cable) between the panelboard and the equipment per NEC Table 310.15(B)(16) and is based on allowable ampacities of insulated copper conductors having a temperature rating of 75°C (167°F) with not more than three single current-carrying conductors in a raceway.
- 6 Flexible cord conductor size is based on NEC Table 400.5(A)(1) for SOOW 600V 90°C (194°F) jacketed cable in a 30°C (86°F) ambient temperature. See NEC Table 310.15(B)(2)(a) for ambient temperature correction factors. Flexible cord used for connection to the power supply system shall comply with the requirements of CSA C22.2 No. 49.
- 7 If necessary, have a qualified person enlarge access hole in machine panel to accommodate strain relief.

5-9. Connecting Input Power



Tools Needed:



5-9. Connecting Input Power (Continued)



⚠ Turn Off welding power source, and check voltage on input capacitors according to Section 8-3 before proceeding.

⚠ Installation must meet all National and Local Codes – have only qualified persons make this installation.

⚠ Disconnect and lockout/tagout input power before connecting input conductors from unit. Follow established procedures regarding the installation and removal of lockout/tagout devices.

⚠ Make input power connections to the welding power source first.

⚠ Always connect green or green/yellow conductor to supply grounding terminal first, and never to a line terminal.

See rating label on unit and check input voltage available at site.

1 Input Power Conductors (Customer

Supplied Cord)

Select size and length of conductors using Section 5-3. Conductors must comply with national, state, and local electrical codes. If applicable, use lugs of proper amperage capacity and correct hole size.

Welding Power Source Input Power Connections

2 Strain Relief Kit Supplied With Machine
Install strain relief of proper size for unit and input conductors. Route conductors (cord) through strain relief. Tighten strain relief.

3 Contactor W1

4 Welding Power Source Grounding Terminal

5 Green Or Green/Yellow Grounding Conductor

Connect green or green/yellow grounding conductor to machine grounding terminal first.

6 Welding Power Source Line Terminals

7 Input Conductors L1, L2, L3

Connect input conductors L1, L2, and L3 to welding power source line terminals.

Reinstall side panel on welding power source.

Disconnect Device Input Power Connections

8 Disconnect Device (switch shown in the OFF position)

9 Disconnect Device Grounding Terminal

10 Disconnect Device Line Terminals

Connect green or green/yellow grounding conductor to disconnect device grounding terminal first.

Connect input conductors L1, L2, and L3 to disconnect device line terminals.

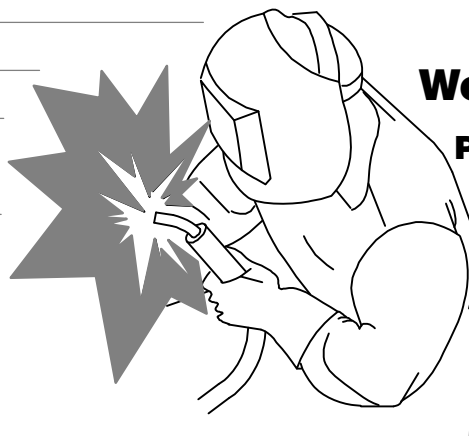
11 Over-Current Protection

Select type and size of over-current protection using Section 5-8 (fused disconnect switch shown).

Close and secure door on disconnect device. Remove lockout/tagout device, and place switch in the On position.

Input5 2013-04

Notes

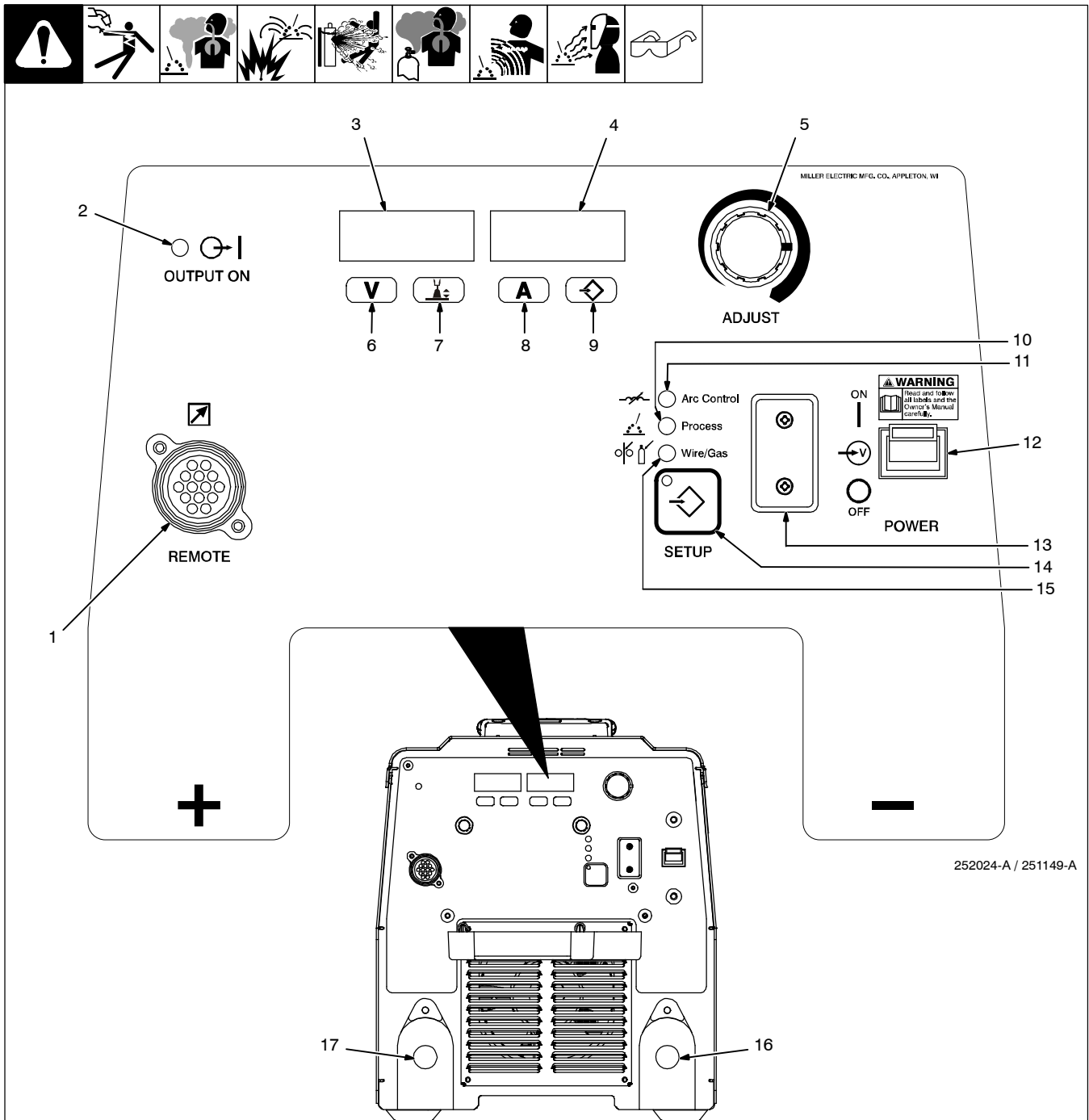


Work like a Pro!

Pros weld and cut safely. Read the safety rules at the beginning of this manual.

SECTION 6 – GENERAL OPERATION

6-1. Front Panel



252024-A / 251149-A

Weld process operation sections describe functionality of the identified items.

- 1 Remote 14 Receptacle
- 2 Output ON Indicator Light
- 3 Left Display
- 4 Right Display

The meters display the actual weld output values after arc initiation and remains dis-

played for approximately three seconds after the arc is broken.

- 5 Adjust Control
- 6 Volts Indicator
- 7 Arc Length Indicator
- 8 Amps Indicator
- 9 Setup Indicator
- 10 Process Indicator

- 11 Arc Control Indicator
- 12 Power Switch
- 13 Remote PC Interface
- 14 Setup Button
- 15 Wire/Gas Indicator
- 16 Weld Output Terminal (-)
- 17 Weld Output Terminal (+)

6-2. Configuration Option Menu

- 1 Remote 14 Receptacle
- 2 Left Display
- 3 Right Display
- 4 Adjustment Control
- 5 Remote PC Interface
- 6 Setup Button

Setup

The Configuration Option Menu provides a means to customize some machine features for desired operation.

To enter the Configuration Option Menu, hold the Setup Button down during power up while the unit is displaying 8888 on the Left and Right Displays. *SET-UP* will be displayed momentarily.

Configuration options are displayed in the Left Display. Settings are displayed in the Right Display. Settings can be changed by turning the Adjust Control. If a setting does not change when the Adjust Control is turned, the option is not configurable. Pressing the Setup Button moves to the next configuration option.

251149-A

6-2 Configuration Option Menu (Continued)



Pulsed MIG Manual/Auto Control

This option sets the Pulsed MIG control as manual (*PULS MAN*) or Auto (*PULS AUTO*) operation. When set to manual operation, the arc length setting on power source and wire speed setting on wire feeder need to be adjusted independently to achieve the desired arc length. When set to Auto operation, once arc length is determined it is not necessary to change the arc length value with changes in wirefeed speed.

The Invision 450 MPa and S-74 MPa are synergic allowing single knob control of the arc. As wirefeed speed is increased or decreased, the pulse parameters increase or decrease matching the power output to the wire speed.

Auto Operation will only work with the S-74 MPa wire feeder. All other wire feeders will only operate as manual control. Even when Auto is displayed, operation will be manual when any other feeder is connected.

6-2 Configuration Option Menu (Continued)

PULS

ARC.L

WFS

IPM

INFO

NO

EXIT

NO

Pulsed MIG Adjustment

This option allows adjusting the Pulsed MIG process in units of Arc Length (*PULS ARC.L*) or preset voltage (*PULS VOLT*).

Wire Feed Speed And Wire Diameter Units

WFS IPM:

WFS is displayed in inches per minute
Diameter is displayed in inches

WFS MPM:

WFS is displayed in meters per minute
Diameter is displayed in millimeters

Revision Information

This option identifies the unit's weld library (*INFO LIB*) and firmware revision (*INFO REV*).

Press the Setup Button while the unit is displaying *INFO LIB* to identify the unit's weld library.

Press the Setup Button while the unit is displaying *INFO REV* to identify the unit's firmware revision.

Pressing the Setup Button while the unit is displaying *INFO NO* will move to the next configuration option.

Exit Configuration Option Menu

Press the Setup Button while the unit is displaying *EXIT NO* to return to the first configuration option. Press the Setup Button while the unit is displaying *EXIT YES* to exit the Configuration Option Menu.

 *The Configuration Option Menu can be exited at any time by turning the unit off. Only if the unit is turned off after EXIT NO is displayed will configuration option changes be saved.*

6-3. Factory Reset Procedure

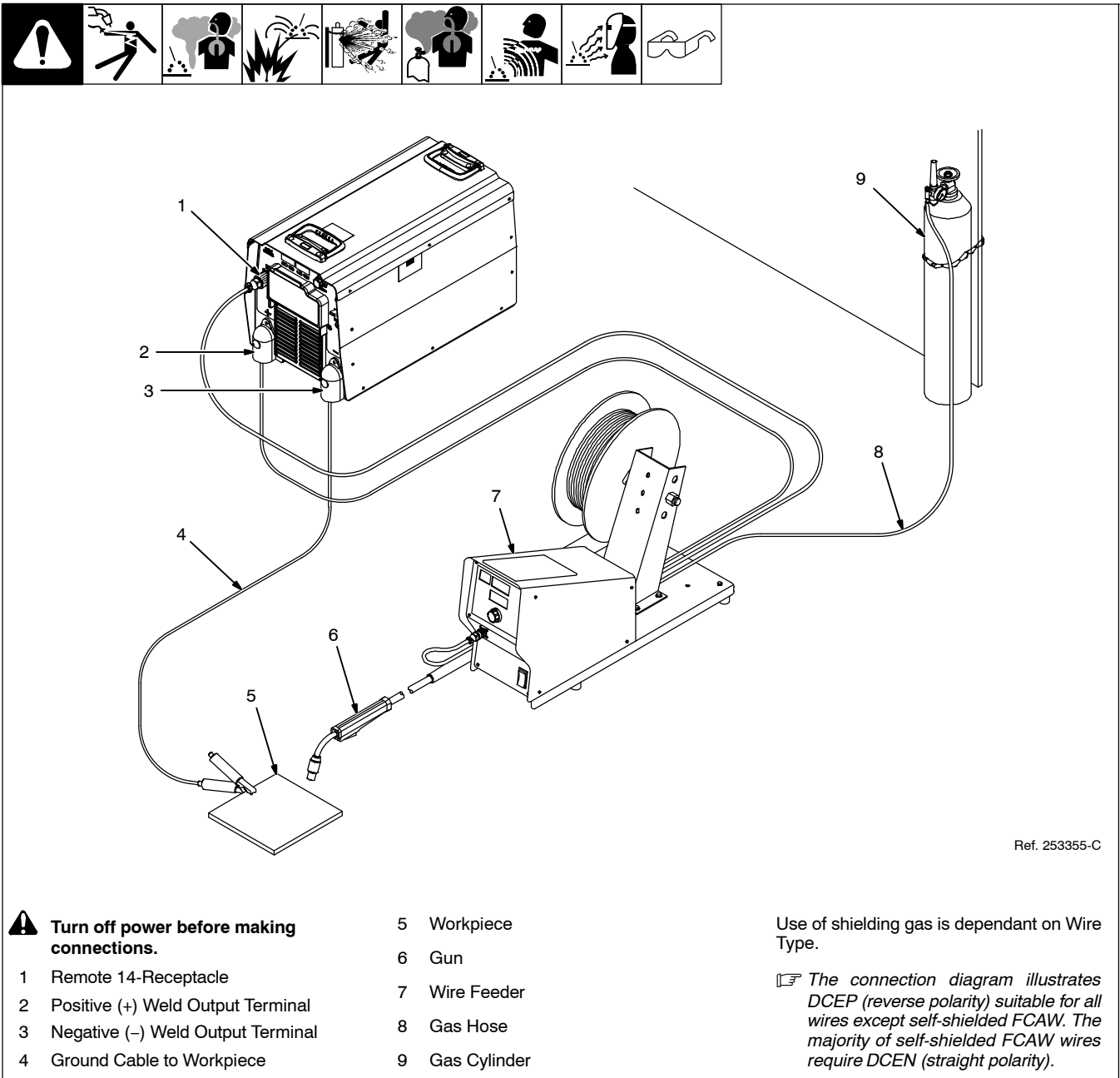
 *Start with the welder OFF.*

- 1 Press and hold the Setup button while turning the power on.
- 2 The display will now read SETUP and you can release the button.
- 3 Press and release the Setup button until the display reads INFO NO.
- 4 Press and hold the Setup button. The display will change to EXIT NO, but continue holding the button. The display will change to *FACTORY.
- 5 Release the Setup button. The display will now read LIFE NO.
- 6 Press and release the Setup button and the display will read TASK NO.
- 7 Use the Adjust knob and turn until FAC.RESET is displayed.
- 8 Press and hold the Setup button while the display counts down from 5. The display will show TASK DONE. Release the Setup button, and the display will go back to FAC.RESET.
- 9 Turn the Adjustment knob to display TASK NO.
- 10 Press and release the Setup button two times until the display shows EXIT NO.
- 11 Change the menu. To EXIT YES.
- 12 Press and release the Setup button one last time. The front display will illuminate as if it were turned on.

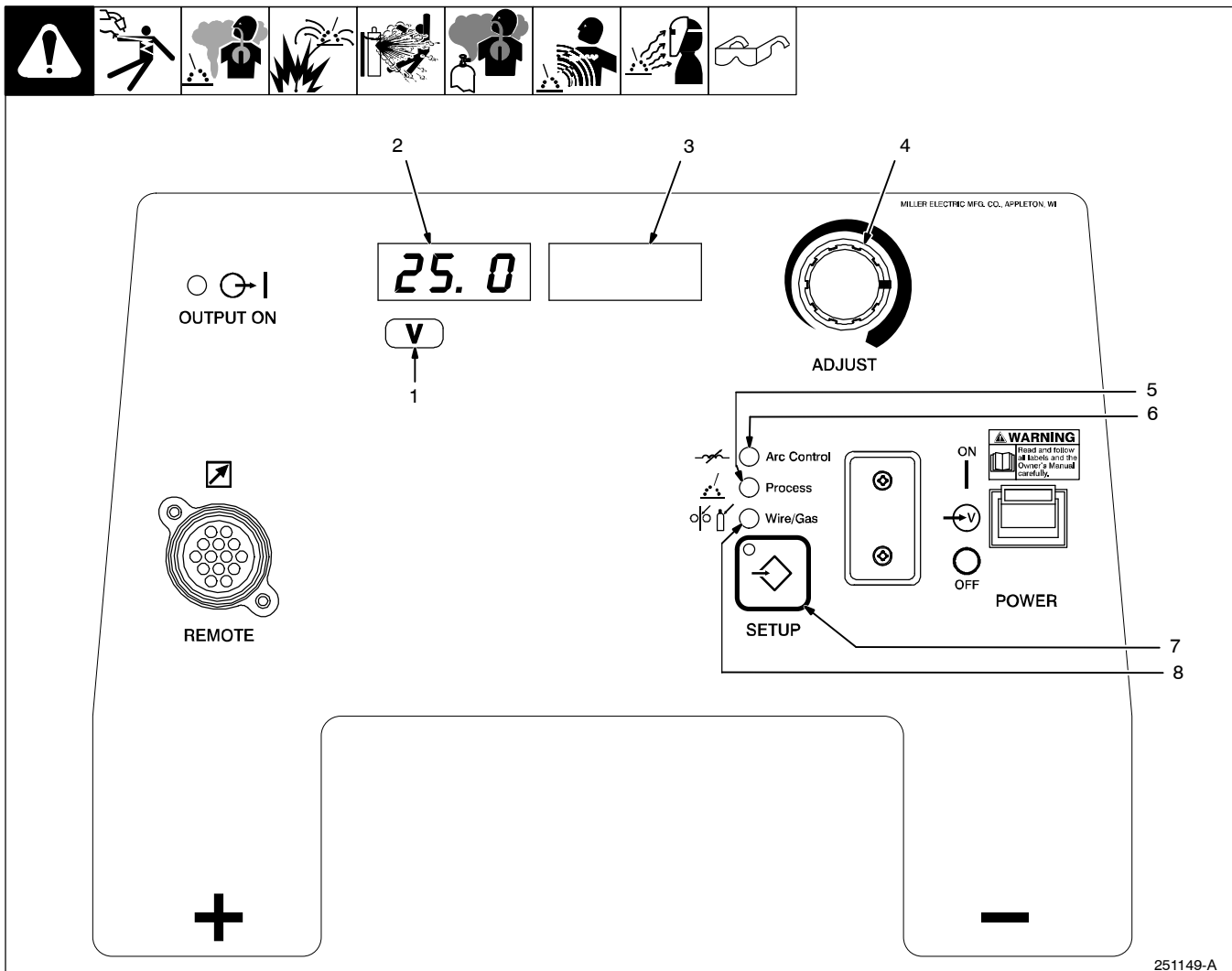
Reset is now complete.

SECTION 7 – GMAW/GMAW-P/FCAW OPERATION

7-1. Typical Connection For Remote Control Feeder GMAW/GMAW-P/FCAW Process



7-2. MIG Welding Mode - GMAW/FCAW Process



251149-A

⚠ Weld terminals are energized through the remote control in MIG welding mode.

- 1 Volts Indicator
- 2 Left Display
- 3 Right Display
- 4 Adjust Control
- 5 Process Indicator
- 6 Arc Control Indicator
- 7 Setup Button
- 8 Wire/Gas Indicator

Setup

For typical system connections refer to Section 7-1.

Press Setup Button twice. The Process Indicator will be lit. Rotate Adjust Control to select MIG.

Press the Setup Button again. The Wire/Gas Indicator will be lit. The active wire type will appear in the Left and Right Display.

Rotate Adjust Control to select desired wire.

Press the Setup Button again. Wire/Gas Indicator is lit. The active gas type will appear in the Left and Right Display.

Rotate Adjust Control to select desired gas.

Press the Setup Button to confirm the selection. The unit will acknowledge a change of wire and gas information by displaying *PROG LOAD* momentarily.

For best results, select the appropriate Wire and Gas Type to match the actual wire and gas being used. Refer to the MIG – Wire and Gas Selection Table for available wires and gases (see Section 7-3).

Operation

While the Volts Indicator is lit under the Left Display, the Adjust Control is used to set desired preset voltage.

The preset voltage can be adjusted remotely at the wire feeder if the feeder has a voltage control. This voltage control will override the Adjust Control of preset voltage on the welding power source.

Pressing the Setup Button allows adjustment of Arc Control, Wire Type, Gas Type and preset voltage.

Arc Control (Inductance)

Press the Setup Button until the Arc Control Indicator is lit. *INDU* appears on the Left Display, and the corresponding inductance setting appears on the Right Display.

Rotate Adjust Control to select desired inductance setting from 0 to 100. Use lower inductance settings to stiffen the arc and reduce puddle fluidity. Use higher inductance settings to soften the arc and increase puddle fluidity.

Refer to the MIG – Wire and Gas Selection Table (see Section 7-3) for suggested inductance setting for the specific wire and gas being used.

Press the Setup Button to return to adjustment of preset voltage.

Each Wire and Gas Type combination has independent preset voltage and inductance settings. These settings are preserved when the unit is turned off.

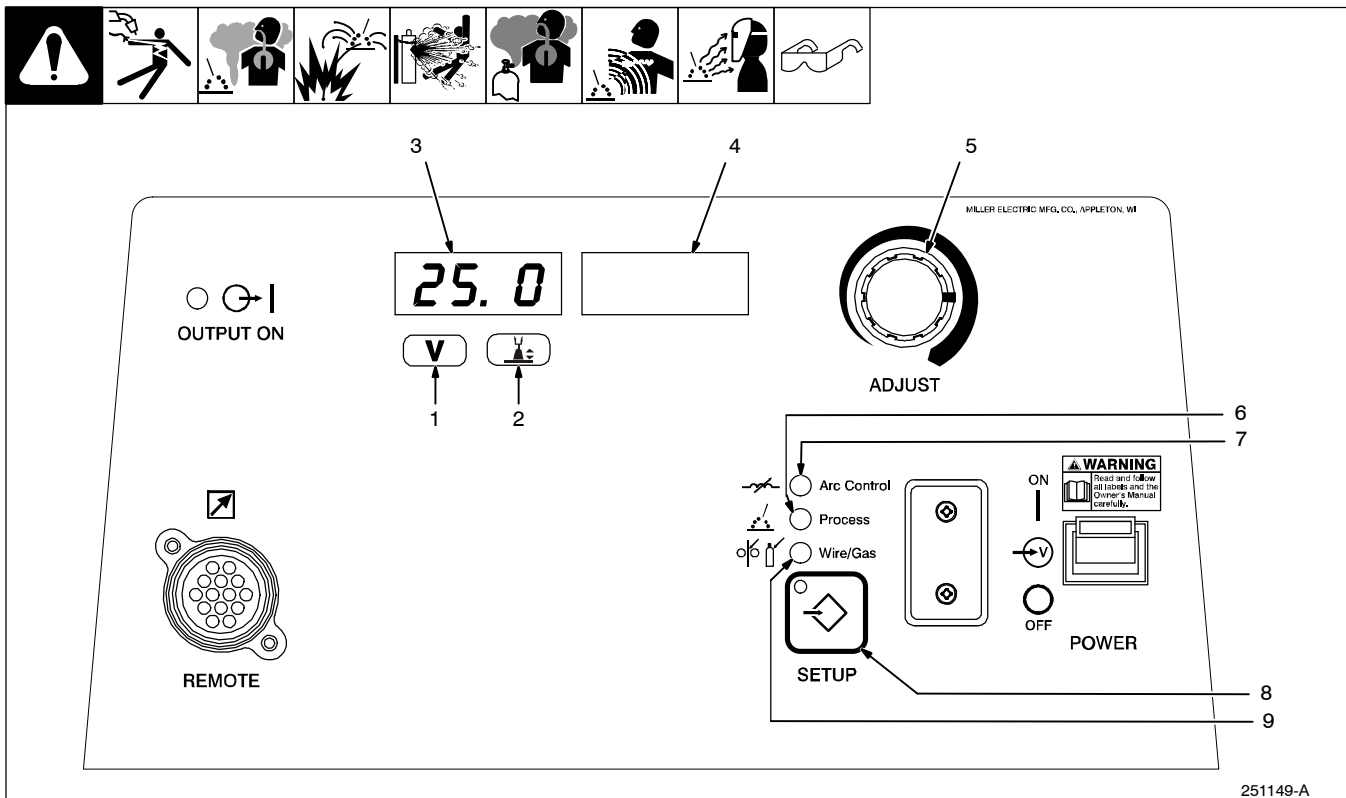
7-3. MIG - Wire and Gas Selection Table

WIRE TYPES**		GAS TYPES	DEFAULT INDUCTANCE
Steel	.035 (0.9) STL .045 (1.2) STL .052 (1.4) STL	ARGN CO2 (ARGON / CARBON DIOXIDE) ARGN OXY (ARGON / OXYGEN)	25
	1/16 (1.6) STL	ARGN CO2 (ARGON / CARBON DIOXIDE)	25
	.035 (0.9) STL .045 (1.2) STL	CO2 (CARBON DIOXIDE)	10
Flux Core	.035 (0.9) FCAW .045 (1.2) FCAW .052 (1.4) FCAW 1/16 (1.6) FCAW	ARGN CO2 (ARGON / CARBON DIOXIDE) * CO2 (CARBON DIOXIDE)	10 *
Metal Core	.045 (1.2) MCOR .052 (1.4) MCOR 1/16 (1.6) MCOR	ARGN CO2 (ARGON / CARBON DIOXIDE)	25
Stainless Steel	.035 (0.9) STL .045 (1.2) SSTL	TRI MIX (TRI-GAS MIXTURE) ARGN OXY (ARGON / OXYGEN)	75
Aluminum	.035 (0.9) AL4X (4000 Series) .040 (1.0) AL4X (4000 Series) 3/64 (1.2) AL4X (4000 Series) 1/16 (1.6) AL4X (4000 Series) .035 (0.9) AL5X (5000 Series) .040 (1.0) AL5X (5000 Series) 3/64 (1.2) AL5X (5000 Series) 1/16 (1.6) AL5X (5000 Series)	ARGN (ARGON)	25

*For self-shielded FCAW wires use the ARGN CO2 gas selection and set inductance to less than 10.
**Wire diameter in inches (mm). Refer to section 6-2 to change displayed units.

Notes

7-4. Pulsed MIG Welding Mode - GMAW-P Process



251149-A

⚠ Weld terminals are energized through the remote control in Pulsed MIG welding mode.

- 1 Volts Indicator
- 2 Arc Length Indicator
- 3 Left Display
- 4 Right Display
- 5 Adjust Control
- 6 Process Indicator
- 7 Arc Control Indicator
- 8 Setup Button
- 9 Wire/Gas Indicator

Setup

For typical system connections refer to Section 7-1.

Press Setup Button twice. The Process Indicator will be lit. Rotate Adjust Control to select **PULS**.

Press the Setup Button until the Wire/Gas Indicator is lit. The active wire type will appear in the Left and Right Display.

Rotate Adjust Control to select desired wire.

Press the Setup Button again. Wire/Gas Indicator is lit. The active gas type will appear in the Left and Right Display.

Rotate Adjust Control to select desired gas.

Press the Setup Button again to confirm the selection. The unit will acknowledge a change of wire and gas information by displaying **PROG LOAD** momentarily.

For best results, select the appropriate Wire and Gas Type to match the actual wire and gas being used. Refer to

Pulsed MIG – Wire and Gas Selection Table for available wires and gases (see Section 7-5).

Operation

While the Arc Length Indicator is lit under the Left Display, the Adjust Control is used to set desired arc length setting.

The arc length will be adjusted remotely at the wire feeder if the feeder has a voltage control. This voltage control will override the Adjust Control on the welding power source.

Arc Control (SharpArc)

Press the Setup Button until the Arc Control Indicator is lit. **SHRP** appears on the Left Display, and the corresponding SharpArc setting appears on the Right Display.

Rotate Adjust Control to select desired SharpArc setting from 0 to 50, default is 25. Adjusting the SharpArc setting changes the welding arc cone. Lower settings widen the arc cone, increases puddle fluidity and flattens the weld bead appearance.

Higher settings narrow the arc cone, reduces puddle fluidity and crowns the weld bead appearance.

Each Wire and Gas Type combination has independent Arc Length and SharpArc settings. These settings are preserved when the unit is turned off.

Arc Length - Pulse MIG Manual Control (see Section 6-1)

Arc length corresponds to the level of energy needed to burn off the welding electrode. As wire feed speed increases, a higher arc length setting is required to burn off the

additional wire. The arc length setting appears in the Left Display when the Arc Length Indicator is lit. Arc length can be adjusted from 0 to 100.

After the welding output terminals are energized, but prior to arc initiation, the unit displays the letter **"R"** and a reference wire speed (IPM) on the Right Display. The reference wire speed can be used as a starting point for the wire speed setting at the feeder. The wire speed and arc length setting can then be further adjusted to achieve the desired arc length.

The Configuration Option Menu (see Section 6-1) can be used to change the arc length setting (0 to 100) to average arc voltage. Average arc voltage can be used as an alternative method to set the Pulsed MIG welding arc with the same parameters (voltage and wire speed) as a conventional MIG arc. Lower voltage settings correspond to tighter arc lengths while higher voltage settings correspond to longer arc lengths. If the voltage mode is selected, the average voltage preset will be displayed on the Left Display with the Volts Indicator lit.

Arc Length - Pulse MIG Auto Control (see Section 6-1)

In Auto operation the arc length setting is 0-100. The programs have been developed at 50 arc length setting. Increasing or decreasing the arc length setting from 50 will change the arc length. It is not necessary to change the arc length value when changing wire feed speed settings.

Auto Operation will only work with the S-74 MPa wire feeder. All other wire feeders will only operate as manual control.

7-5. Pulsed MIG - Wire and Gas Selection Table

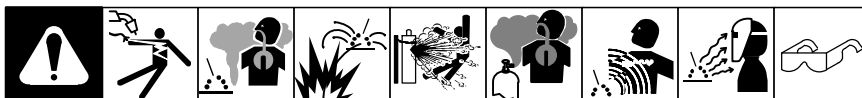
WIRE TYPES*		GAS TYPES
Steel	.035 (0.9) STL .045 (1.2) STL .052 (1.4) STL 1/16 (1.6) STL	ARGN CO2 (ARGON / CARBON DIOXIDE) 80 ARGN CO2 (ARGON / CARBON DIOXIDE) ARGN OXY (ARGON / OXYGEN)
Steel 100S	.035 (0.9) STL .045 (1.2) STL 1/16 (1.6) STL	100S C5 (95 ARGON / 5 CARBON DIOXIDE)
Metal Core	.045 (1.2) MCOR .052 (1.4) MCOR 1/16 (1.6) MCOR	ARGN CO2 (ARGON / CARBON DIOXIDE)
Stainless Steel	.035 (0.9) SSTL .045 (1.2) SSTL	TRI MIX (TRI-GAS MIXTURE) ARGN OXY (ARGON / OXYGEN) ARGN CO2 (ARGON / CARBON DIOXIDE)
	1/16 (1.6) SSTL	ARGN CO2 (ARGON / CARBON DIOXIDE)
Aluminum	.035 (0.9) AL4X (4000 Series) .040 (1.0) AL4X (4000 Series) 3/64 (1.2) AL4X (4000 Series) 1/16 (1.6) AL4X (4000 Series)	ARGN (ARGON)
	.035 (0.9) AL49 (4943) .040 (1.0) AL49 (4943) 3/64 (1.2) AL49 (4943) 1/16 (1.6) AL49 (4943)	
	.035 (0.9) AL5X (5000 Series) .040 (1.0) AL5X (5000 Series) 3/64 (1.2) AL5X (5000 Series) 1/16 (1.6) AL5X (5000 Series)	ARGN (ARGON) HE AR25 (HELIUM/ARGON)
Nickel	.035 (0.9) NI .045 (1.2) NI	ARGN HE (ARGON / HELIUM) ARGN (ARGON)
	1/16 (1.6) NI	ARGN (ARGON)
Copper Nickel	.035 (0.9) CUNI .045 (1.2) CUNI	HE ARGN (HELIUM / ARGON)
Silicon Bronze	.035 (0.9) SIBR .045 (1.2) SIBR	ARGN (ARGON)
Titanium	.035 (0.9) TI-5 .045 (1.2) TI-5	ARGN HE25 (75 ARGON / 25 HELIUM)
	.035 (0.9) TI-5 .045 (1.2) TI-5 1/16 (1.6) TI-2	ARGN HE50 (50 ARGON / 50 HELIUM)
	1/16 (1.6) TI-2	HE100 (100 HELIUM)

*Wire diameter in inches (mm). Refer to section 6-2 to change displayed units.

 Other normal gas mixtures can be used by adjusting arc length and sharp arc. Use the program closest to your gas mixture and wire type and size.

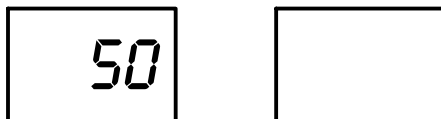
Notes

7-6. Remote Process Select



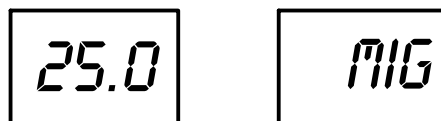
This power source can be used with wire feeders that support Remote Process Select. This feature allows the operator to switch the active welding process between MIG and Pulsed MIG at the wire feeder. To determine if the welding system is Remote Process Select capable, connect the wire feeder to the power source and review the power source display variations shown below.

 When used with an XMT power source, the Process Select knob must be set to Pulsed MIG for Remote Process Select to be active.



Power Source Display – Wire Feeder with Remote Process Select Not Detected

When the power source Right Display is blank, a wire feeder with Remote Process Select is not detected. Set the active weld process at the power source.



Power Source Display – Wire Feeder with Remote Process Select Detected

When the power source Right Display is MIG, a wire feeder with Remote Process Select is detected and set for MIG operation. The active weld process can **only** be changed at the wire feeder.

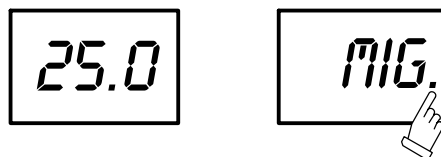


Power Source Display – Wire Feeder with Remote Process Select Detected and Set for Pulsed MIG

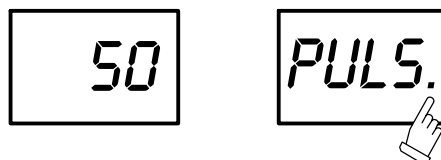
When the power source Right Display is PULS, a Remote Process Select wire feeder is detected and is set for Pulsed MIG operation. The active weld process can **only** be changed at the wire feeder.

Using a Dual Wire Feeder with Remote Process Select

When using a dual wire feeder with Remote Process Select, different weld programs for the left and right side can be selected. The power source MIG and Pulsed MIG programs for the left side of wire feeder are selected with the left side of the wire feeder active. The power source MIG and Pulsed MIG programs for the right side are selected with the right side of the wire feeder active. When the right side of the wire feeder is active, the power source Right Display will show a decimal point in the lower right hand corner as shown.



Decimal point indicates wire feeder right side is active.



Decimal point indicates wire feeder right side is active.

Power Source Display – Dual Wire Feeder with Right Side Active and Set for MIG

Power Source Display – Dual Wire Feeder with Right Side Active and Set for Pulsed MIG

SECTION 8 – MAINTENANCE & TROUBLESHOOTING

8-1. Routine Maintenance

Disconnect power before maintaining.

☞ Maintain more often during severe conditions.

🕒	✓ = Check * To be done by Factory Authorized Service Agent	◇ = Change	● = Clean	Δ = Repair	☆ = Replace
Every 3 Months	✓ ☆ Labels			☆ Cracked Torch Body	
Every 3 Months	✓ Δ ☆ Cables And Cords				
Every 3 Months	✓ ● Clean And Tighten Weld Connections				
Every 6 Months	●: During heavy service, clean monthly.				

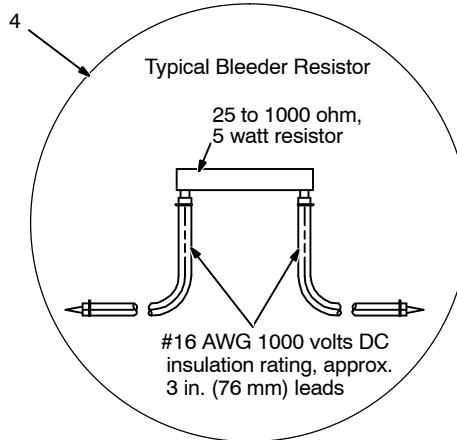
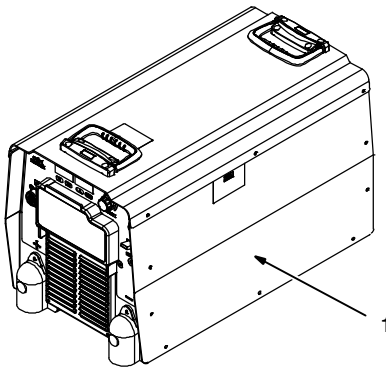
8-2. Blowing Out Inside Of Unit

⚠ Do not remove case when blowing out inside of unit.

To blow out unit, direct airflow through front and back louvers as shown.

Ref. 253353-C

8-3. Measuring/Discharging Input Capacitor Voltage Before Working On Unit



⚠ Turn Off welding power source, and disconnect input power.

⚠ Significant DC voltage can remain on capacitors after unit is Off. Always check the voltage as shown to be sure the input capacitors have discharged before working on unit.

1 Right Side Panel

To remove panel, remove screws securing panel to unit.

2 Relinking Board PC6

3 Voltmeter

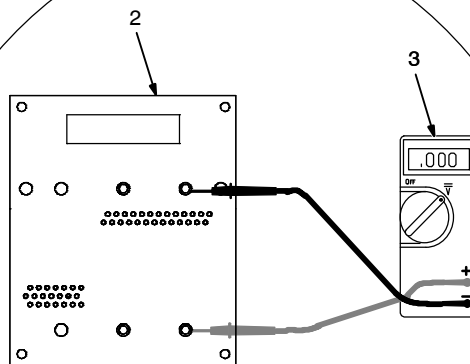
Measure the DC voltage across the screw terminals on PC6 as shown until voltage drops to near 0 (zero) volts.

If the capacitor voltage does not drop to near zero after several minutes, use a bleeder resistor of between 25 and 1000 ohms, at least 5 watts, #16 AWG 1000 volts DC insulating rating wire to discharge the capacitor(s).

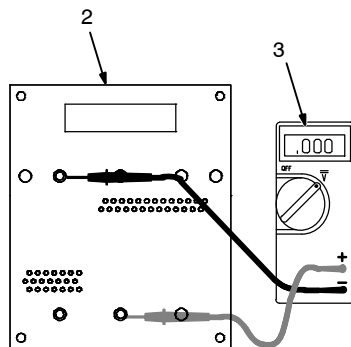
4 Typical Bleeder Resistor

An example of a typical bleeder resistor is shown on this page.

Proceed with job inside unit. Reinstall right side panel when finished.

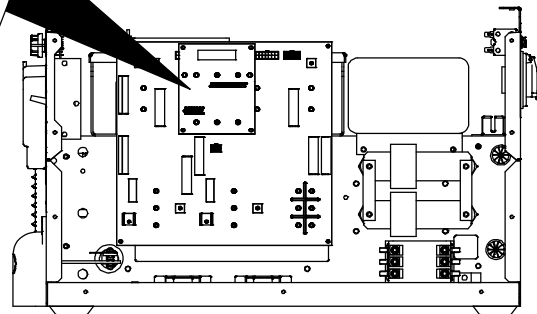


230 VAC input:
+ lead to lower terminal, - lead to upper terminal



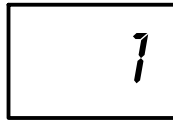
460 VAC input:
+ lead to lower right terminal, - lead to upper left terminal

Tools Needed:



8-4. Help Displays

 All directions are in reference to the front of the unit. All circuitry referred to is located inside the unit.

A rectangular box containing the word "HELP" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.A rectangular box containing the number "1" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.

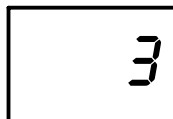
Help 1 Display

Indicates a malfunction in the primary power circuit. If this display is shown, contact a Factory Authorized Service Agent.

A rectangular box containing the word "HELP" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.A rectangular box containing the number "2" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.

Help 2 Display

Indicates a malfunction in the thermal protection circuitry. If this display is shown, contact a Factory Authorized Service Agent.

A rectangular box containing the word "HELP" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.A rectangular box containing the number "3" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.

Help 3 Display

Indicates the left side of the unit has overheated. The unit has shut down to allow the fan to cool it (see Section 4-9). Operation will continue when the unit has cooled.

A rectangular box containing the word "HELP" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.A rectangular box containing the number "5" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.

Help 5 Display

Indicates the right side of the unit has overheated. The unit has shut down to allow the fan to cool it (see Section 4-9). Operation will continue when the unit has cooled.

A rectangular box containing the word "HELP" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.A rectangular box containing the number "6" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.

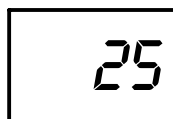
Help 6 Display

Indicates a malfunction in the input circuitry of the unit. If this display is shown, contact a Factory Authorized Service Agent.

A rectangular box containing the word "HELP" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.A rectangular box containing the number "8" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.

Help 8 Display

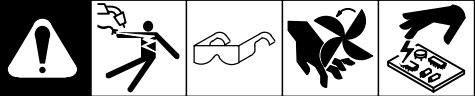
Indicates a malfunction in the secondary power circuit of the unit. If this display is shown, contact a Factory Authorized Service Agent.

A rectangular box containing the word "HELP" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.A rectangular box containing the number "25" in a stylized, italicized, monospace font.

Help 25 Display

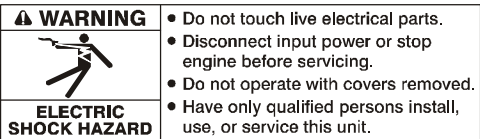
Indicates machine has reached Duty Cycle limit (See Section 4-9). Unit must be left on to power the fan for cooling. Operation will continue when unit has cooled.

8-5. Troubleshooting

	
Trouble	Remedy
No weld output; unit completely inoperative.	Place line disconnect switch in On position (see Section 5-9).
	Check and replace line fuse(s), if necessary, or reset circuit breaker (see Section 5-9).
	Check for proper input power connections (see Section 5-9).
No weld output; meter display On.	Input voltage outside acceptable range of variation (see Section 5-8).
	Check, repair, or replace remote control.
	Unit overheated. Allow unit to cool with fan On (see Section 4-9).
Erratic or improper weld output.	Use proper size and type of weld cable (see Section 5-3).
	Clean and tighten all weld connections.
	Check for correct polarity.
No 115 volts AC output at duplex receptacle.	Reset supplementary protector CB1 (see Section 5-7).
No 24 volts AC output at Remote 14 receptacle.	Reset supplementary protector CB2 (see Section 5-7).

Notes

[illegible]



Notes

TRUE BLUE[®]

WARRANTY

Effective January 1, 2021

(Equipment with a serial number preface of NB or newer)

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

Warranty Questions?

Call
1-800-4-A-MILLER
for your local
Miller distributor.

Your distributor also gives
you ...

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.
The expertise of the
distributor and Miller is
there to help you, every
step of the way.

LIMITED WARRANTY – Subject to the terms and conditions below, Miller Electric Mfg. LLC, Appleton, Wisconsin, warrants to authorized distributors that new Miller 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 Miller. 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, Miller will repair or replace any warranted parts or components that fail due to such defects in material or workmanship. Miller must be notified in writing within thirty (30) days of such defect or failure, at which time Miller will provide instructions on the warranty claim procedures to be followed. Notifications submitted as online warranty claims must provide detailed descriptions of the fault and troubleshooting steps taken to diagnose failed parts. Warranty claims that lack the required information as defined in the Miller Service Operation Guide (SOG) may be denied by Miller.

Miller shall honor warranty claims on warranted equipment listed below in the event of a defect within the warranty coverage time periods listed below. Warranty time periods start on the delivery date of the equipment to the end-user purchaser, or 12 months after the equipment is shipped to a North American distributor, or 18 months after the equipment is shipped to an international distributor, whichever occurs first.

1. 5 Years Parts — 3 Years Labor
 - * Original Main Power Rectifiers Only to Include SCRs, Diodes, and Discrete Rectifier Modules
2. 3 Years — Parts and Labor Unless Specified
 - * Auto-Darkening Helmet Lenses (No Labor)
 - * Engine Driven Welder/Generators
(NOTE: Engines are Warranted Separately by the Engine Manufacturer.)
 - * Insight Welding Intelligence Products (Except External Sensors)
 - * Inverter Power Sources
 - * Plasma Arc Cutting Power Sources
 - * Process Controllers
 - * Semi-Automatic and Automatic Wire Feeders
 - * Transformer/Rectifier Power Sources
3. 2 Years — Parts and Labor
 - * Auto-Darkening Weld Masks (No Labor)
 - * Fume Extractors – Capture 5, Filtair 400 and Industrial Collector Series
4. 1 Year — Parts and Labor Unless Specified
 - * ArcReach Heater
 - * AugmentedArc and LiveArc Welding Systems
 - * Automatic Motion Devices
 - * Bernard BTB Air-Cooled MIG Guns (No Labor)
 - * CoolBelt (No Labor)
 - * Desiccant Air Dryer System
 - * 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.)
 - * RFCS Foot Controls (Except RFCS-RJ45)
 - * Fume Extractors – Filtair 130, MWX and SWX Series, ZoneFlow Extraction Arms and Motor Control Box
 - * HF Units
 - * ICE/XT Plasma Cutting Torches (No Labor)
 - * Induction Heating Power Sources, Coolers
(NOTE: Digital Recorders are Warranted Separately by the Manufacturer.)
 - * Load Banks
 - * Motor-Driven Guns (except Spoolmate Spoolguns)
 - * PAPR Blower Unit (No Labor)
 - * Positioners and Controllers
 - * Racks (For Housing Multiple Power Sources)
 - * Running Gear/Trailers
 - * Subarc Wire Drive Assemblies
 - * Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) Boxes and Panels

- * TIG Torches (No Labor)
- * Tregaskiss Guns (No Labor)
- * Water Cooling Systems
- * Wireless Remote Foot/Hand Controls and Receivers
- * Work Stations/Weld Tables (No Labor)
- 5. 6 Months — Parts
 - * 12 Volt Automotive-Style Batteries
- 6. 90 Days — Parts
 - * Accessories (Kits)
 - * ArcReach Heater Quick Wrap and Air Cooled Cables
 - * Canvas Covers
 - * Induction Heating Coils and Blankets, Cables, and Non-Electronic Controls
 - * MDX Series MIG Guns
 - * M-Guns
 - * MIG Guns, Subarc (SAW) Torches, and External Cladding Heads
 - * Remote Controls and RFCS-RJ45
 - * Replacement Parts (No labor)
 - * Spoolmate Spoolguns

Miller's True Blue[®] Limited Warranty shall not apply to:

1. **Consumable components; such as contact tips, cutting nozzles, contactors, brushes, relays, work station table tops and welding curtains, or parts that fail due to normal wear. (Exception: brushes and relays are covered on all engine-driven products.)**
2. Items furnished by 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 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.
4. Defects caused by accident, unauthorized repair, or improper testing.

MILLER PRODUCTS ARE INTENDED FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USERS TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED IN THE USE AND MAINTENANCE OF WELDING EQUIPMENT.

The exclusive remedies for warranty claims are, at Miller's option, either: (1) repair; or (2) replacement; or, if approved in writing by Miller, (3) the pre-approved cost of repair or replacement at an authorized Miller service station; or (4) payment of or credit for the purchase price (less reasonable depreciation based upon use). Products may not be returned without Miller's written approval. Return shipment shall be at customer's risk and expense.

The above remedies are F.O.B. Appleton, WI, or Miller's authorized service facility. Transportation and freight are the customer's responsibility. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, THE REMEDIES HEREIN ARE THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES REGARDLESS OF THE LEGAL THEORY. IN NO EVENT SHALL MILLER BE LIABLE FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOSS OF PROFIT) REGARDLESS OF THE LEGAL THEORY. ANY WARRANTY NOT PROVIDED HEREIN AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY, GUARANTY, OR REPRESENTATION, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE EXCLUDED AND DISCLAIMED BY MILLER.

Some US states do not allow limiting the duration of an implied warranty or the exclusion of certain damages, so the above limitations may not apply to you. This warranty provides specific legal rights, and other rights may be available depending on your state. In Canada, some provinces provide additional warranties or remedies, and to the extent the law prohibits their waiver, the limitations set out above may not apply. This Limited Warranty provides specific legal rights, and other rights may be available, but may vary by province.



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

Register your product at www.millerwelds.com/support/product-registration

For Service

Contact a *DISTRIBUTOR* or *SERVICE AGENCY* near you.

Always provide Model Name and Serial/Style Number.

Contact your Distributor for:	Welding Supplies and Consumables
	Options and Accessories
	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
	Service and Repair
	Replacement Parts
	Training (Schools, Videos, Books)
	Welding Process Handbooks
	To locate a Distributor or Service Agency visit www.millerwelds.com or call 1-800-4-A-Miller

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.

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