



OM-253 086D

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Processes



TIG (GTAW) Welding



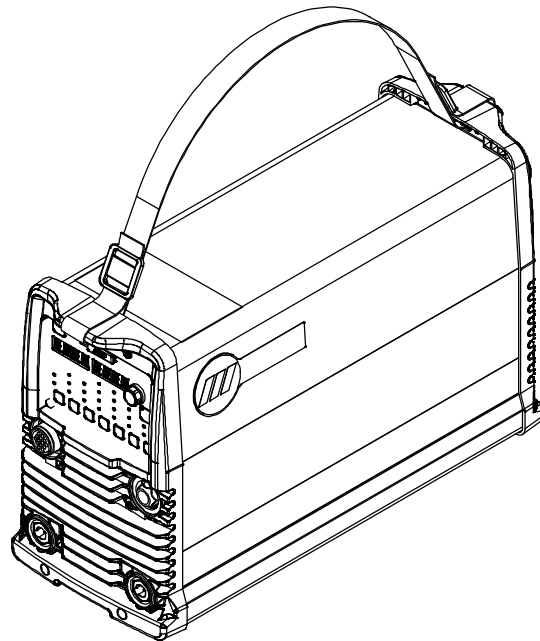
Stick (SMAW) Welding

Description



208-575 Volt Models W/Autoline®
Arc Welding Power Source

Dynasty[®] 280 Maxstar[®] 280



Visit our website at
www.MillerWelds.com

OWNER'S MANUAL

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.



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. The parts list will then help you to decide the exact part you may need to fix the problem. Warranty and service 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 the hazards.

1-2. Arc Welding Hazards



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



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



During operation, keep everybody, especially children, away.



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

Touching live electrical parts can cause fatal shocks or severe burns. The electrode and work circuit is electrically live whenever the output is on. The input power circuit and machine internal circuits are also live when power is on. In semiautomatic or automatic wire welding, the wire, wire reel, drive roll housing, and all metal parts touching the welding wire are electrically live. Incorrectly installed or improperly grounded equipment is a hazard.

- Do not touch live electrical parts.

- Wear dry, hole-free insulating gloves and body protection.
- Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulating mats or covers big enough to prevent any physical contact with the work or ground.
- Do not use AC output in damp areas, if movement is confined, or if there is a danger of falling.
- Use AC output ONLY if required for the welding process.
- If AC output is required, use remote output control if present on unit.
- 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 for damage or bare wiring – replace cord immediately if damaged – bare wiring can kill.
- Turn off all equipment when not in use.
- Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or poorly spliced cables.
- Do not drape cables over your body.
- If earth grounding of the workpiece is required, ground it directly with a separate cable.
- Do not touch electrode if you are in contact with the work, ground, or another electrode from a different machine.
- 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.

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

- Turn Off inverter, disconnect input power, and discharge input capacitors according to instructions in Maintenance Section 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.
- If inside, ventilate the area and/or use local forced ventilation at the arc to remove welding fumes and gases.
- If ventilation is poor, wear an approved air-supplied respirator.
- Read and understand the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and the manufacturer's instructions for metals, consumables, coatings, cleaners, and degreasers.
- Work in a confined space only if it is well ventilated, or while wearing an air-supplied respirator. Always have a trained watch-person nearby. Welding fumes and gases can displace air and lower the oxygen level causing injury or death. Be sure the breathing air is safe.
- Do not weld in locations near degreasing, cleaning, or spraying operations. The heat and rays of the arc can react with vapors to form highly toxic and irritating gases.
- Do not weld on coated metals, such as galvanized, lead, or cadmium plated steel, unless the coating is removed from the weld area, the area is well ventilated, and 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 protective clothing made from durable, flame-resistant material (leather, heavy cotton, or wool) and foot protection.

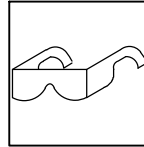


WELDING can cause fire or explosion.

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

- 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 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 may 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 oil-free protective garments such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes, and a cap.
- Remove any combustibles, such as a butane lighter or matches, from your person before doing any welding.
- 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.



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.



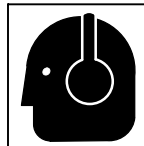
BUILDUP OF GAS can injure or kill.

- 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.

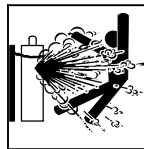
- Wearers of Pacemakers and other Implanted Medical Devices should keep away.
- Implanted Medical Device wearers should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer before going near arc welding, spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations.



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.
- Keep protective cap in place over valve except when cylinder is in use or connected for use.
- Use the right equipment, correct procedures, and sufficient number of persons to lift and move 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 Symbols For Installation, Operation, And Maintenance



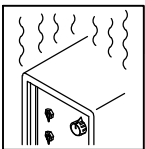
FIRE OR EXPLOSION hazard.

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



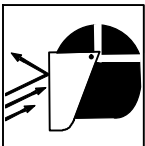
FALLING EQUIPMENT can injure.

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



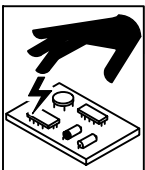
OVERUSE can cause OVERHEATING

- 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.



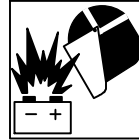
MOVING PARTS can injure.

- 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.



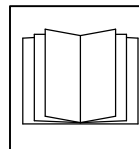
BATTERY EXPLOSION can injure.

- 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 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

 Welding or cutting equipment produces fumes or gases which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects and, in some cases, cancer. (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.)

 This product contains chemicals, including lead, known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. *Wash hands after use.*

1-5. Principal Safety Standards

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, ANSI Standard Z49.1, is available as a free download from the American Welding Society at <http://www.aws.org> or purchased from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Safe Practices for the Preparation of Containers and Piping for Welding and Cutting, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, 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 (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org and www.sparky.org).

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1, from Compressed Gas Association, 14501 George Carter Way, Suite 103, Chantilly, VA 20151 (phone: 703-788-2700, website: www.cga-net.com).

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, CSA Standard W117.2, from Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 5060

Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Ontario, Canada L4W 5NS (phone: 800-463-6727, website: www.csa-international.org).

Safe Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036 (phone: 212-642-4900, website: www.ansi.org).

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org).

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 (phone: 1-866-512-1800) (there are 10 OSHA Regional Offices—phone for Region 5, Chicago, is 312-353-2220, website: www.osha.gov).

Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation, The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333 (phone: 1-800-232-4636, website: www.cdc.gov/NIOSH).

1-6. EMF Information

Electric current flowing through any conductor causes localized electric and magnetic fields (EMF). Welding current creates an EMF field around the welding circuit and welding equipment. EMF fields may 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.

NOTE – 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. Consulter les symboles et les instructions ci-dessous y afférant pour les actions nécessaires afin d'éviter le 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 instructions en matière de sécurité indiquées ci-dessous ne constituent qu'un sommaire des instructions de sécurité plus complètes fournies dans les normes de sécurité énumérées dans la Section 2-5. Lire et observer toutes les normes de sécurité.



Seul un personnel qualifié est autorisé à installer, faire fonctionner, entretenir et réparer cet appareil.



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 se servir de source électrique à courant électrique dans les zones humides, dans les endroits confinés ou là où on risque de tomber.
- 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 afin de s'assurer qu'il n'est pas altéré ou à nu, le remplacer immédiatement s'il l'est. Un fil à nu 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 doublée.
- N'utiliser qu'un matériel en bon état. Réparer ou remplacer sur-le-champ les pièces endommagées. Entretenir 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.

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

- Arrêter les convertisseurs, débrancher le courant électrique et décharger les condensateurs d'alimentation selon les instructions indiquées dans la partie Entretien 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.

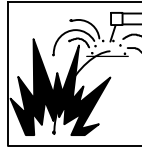
- Eloigner votre tête des fumées. Ne pas respirer les fumées.
- À l'intérieur, ventiler la zone et/ou utiliser une ventilation forcée au niveau de l'arc pour l'évacuation des fumées et des gaz de soudage.
- Si la ventilation est médiocre, porter un respirateur anti-vapeurs approuvé.
- Lire et comprendre les spécifications de sécurité des matériaux (MSDS) et les instructions du fabricant concernant les métaux, les consommables, les revêtements, les nettoyants et les dégraissants.
- 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.

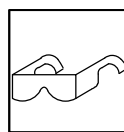
- Porter un casque de soudage approuvé muni de verres filtrants appropriés pour protéger visage et yeux pour protéger votre visage et vos yeux pendant le soudage ou pour regarder (voir ANSI Z49.1 et Z87.1 énuméré dans les normes de sécurité).
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité avec écrans latéraux même 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 des vêtements confectionnés avec des matières résistantes et ignifuges (cuir, coton lourd ou laine) et des bottes de protection.



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 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 soudez pas si l'air ambiant est chargé de particules, gaz, ou vapeurs 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 dégeler 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 des vêtements de protection dépourvus d'huile tels que des gants en cuir, une chemise en matériau lourd, des pantalons sans revers, des chaussures hautes et un couvre chef.
- 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.
- 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.



DES PIÈCES DE MÉTAL 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.



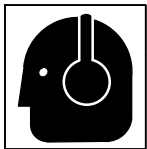
LES ACCUMULATIONS DE GAZ risquent de provoquer des blessures ou même la mort.

- 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.

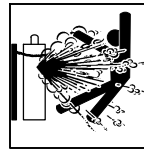
- Les porteurs de stimulateurs cardiaques et autres implants médicaux doivent rester à distance.
- Les porteurs d'implants médicaux doivent consulter leur médecin et le fabricant du dispositif avant de s'approcher de la zone où se déroule du soudage à l'arc, du soudage par points, du gougeage, de la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

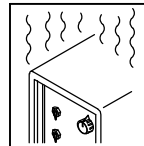
- Protéger les bouteilles de gaz comprimé d'une chaleur excessive, des chocs mécaniques, des dommages physiques, du laitier, des flammes ouvertes, des étincelles et des arcs.
- Placer les bouteilles debout en les fixant dans un support stationnaire ou dans un porte-bouteilles pour les empêcher de tomber 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.
- Détourner votre visage du détendeur-régulateur lorsque vous ouvrez la soupape de la bouteille.
- Le couvercle du détendeur doit toujours être en place, sauf lorsque la bouteille est utilisée ou qu'elle est reliée pour usage ultérieur.
- Utiliser les équipements corrects, les bonnes procédures et suffisamment de personnes pour soulever et déplacer 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



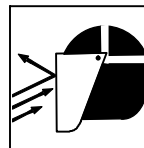
Risque D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION.

- 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.



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.



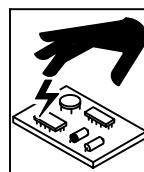
LES ÉTINCELLES PROJÉTÉES peuvent provoquer des blessures.

- 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.



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.
- Utiliser un équipement de levage de capacité suffisante pour lever 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.



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.



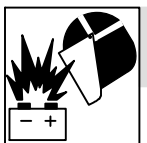
Les PIÈCES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

- 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.



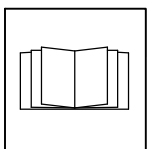
L'EXPLOSION DE LA BATTERIE peut provoquer des blessures.

- 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.



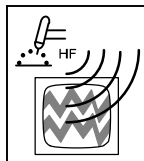
Les PIÈCES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

- 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.

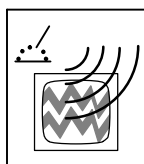
- Lire et appliquer les instructions sur les étiquettes et le Mode d'emploi avant l'installation, l'utilisation ou l'entretien de l'appareil. Lire les informations de sécurité au début du manuel et dans chaque section.
- N'utiliser que les pièces de rechange recommandées par le constructeur.
- Effectuer l'entretien en respectant les manuels d'utilisation, les normes industrielles et les codes nationaux, d'état et locaux.



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



Les équipements de soudage et de coupage produisent des fumées et des gaz qui contiennent des produits chimiques dont l'État de Californie reconnaît qu'ils provoquent des malformations congénitales et, dans certains cas, des cancers. (Code de santé et de sécurité de Californie, chapitre 25249.5 et suivants)



Ce produit contient des produits chimiques, notamment du plomb, dont l'État de Californie reconnaît qu'ils provoquent des cancers, des malformations congénitales ou d'autres problèmes de procréation. *Se laver les mains après utilisation.*

2-5. Principales normes de sécurité

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, ANSI Standard Z49.1, is available as a free download from the American Welding Society at <http://www.aws.org> or purchased from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Safe Practices for the Preparation of Containers and Piping for Welding and Cutting, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Safe Practices for Welding and Cutting Containers that have Held Com-bustibles, American Welding Society Standard AWS A6.0, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org and www.sparky.org).

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1, from Compressed Gas Association, 14501 George Carter Way, Suite 103, Chantilly, VA 20151 (phone: 703-788-2700, website: www.cga-net.com).

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, CSA Standard W117.2, from Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 5060

Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Ontario, Canada L4W 5N5 (phone: 800-463-6727, website: www.csa-international.org).

Safe Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036 (phone: 212-642-4900, website: www.ansi.org).

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B, from National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269 (phone: 1-800-344-3555, website: www.nfpa.org).

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 (phone: 1-866-512-1800) (there are 10 OSHA Regional Offices—phone for Region 5, Chicago, is 312-353-2220, website: www.osha.gov).

Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation, The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333 (phone: 1-800-232-4636, 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 de soudage crée un CEM autour du circuit et du matériel de soudage. Les CEM peuvent créer des interférences avec certains implants médicaux comme des 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.

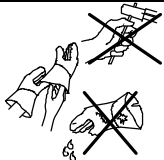
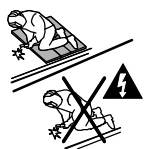
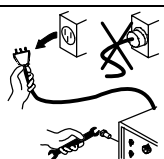
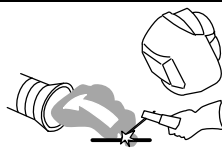
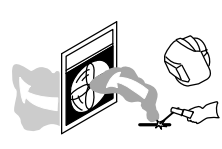
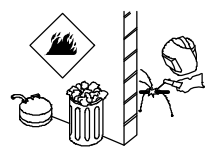
En ce qui concerne les implants médicaux :

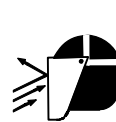
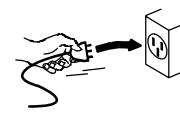
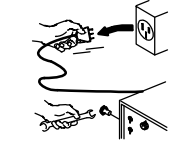
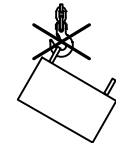
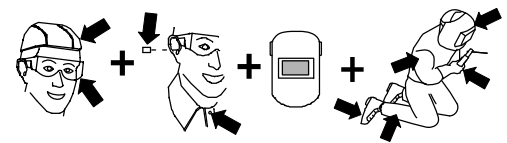
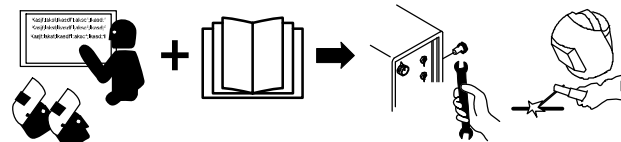
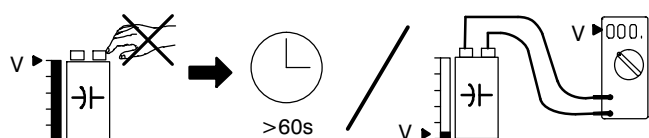
Les porteurs d'implants doivent d'abord consulter leur médecin avant de s'approcher des opérations de soudage à l'arc, de soudage par points, de gougeage, du coupage plasma ou de chauffage par induction. Si le médecin approuve, il est recommandé de suivre les procédures précédentes.

SECTION 3 – DEFINITIONS (CE Models)

3-1. Additional Safety Symbols And Definitions

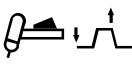
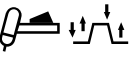
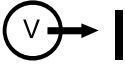
Some symbols are found only on CE products.

	Warning! Watch Out! There are possible hazards as shown by the symbols. Safe1 2012-05
	Wear dry insulating gloves. Do not touch electrode with bare hand. Do not wear wet or damaged gloves. Safe2 2012-05
	Protect yourself from electric shock by insulating yourself from work and ground. Safe3 2012-05
	Disconnect input plug or power before working on machine. Safe5 2012-05
	Keep your head out of the fumes. Safe6 2012-05
	Use forced ventilation or local exhaust to remove the fumes. Safe8 2012-05
	Use ventilating fan to remove fumes. Safe10 2012-05
	Keep flammables away from welding. Do not weld near flammables. Safe12 2012-05
	Welding sparks can cause fires. Have a fire extinguisher nearby, and have a watchperson ready to use it. Safe14 2012-05
	Do not weld on drums or any closed containers. Safe16 2012-05

	Do not remove or paint over (cover) the label. Safe20 2012-05
	When power is applied failed parts can explode or cause other parts to explode. Safe26 2012-05
	Flying pieces of parts can cause injury. Always wear a face shield when servicing unit. Safe27 2012-05
	Always wear long sleeves and button your collar when servicing unit. Safe28 2012-05
	After taking proper precautions as shown, connect power to unit. Safe29 2012-05
	Disconnect input plug or power before working on machine. Safe30 2012-05
	Do not use one handle to lift or support unit. Safe31 2012-05
	Do not discard product (where applicable) with general waste. Reuse or recycle Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) by disposing at a designated collection facility. Contact your local recycling office or your local distributor for further information. Safe37 2012-05
	Wear hat and safety glasses. Use ear protection and button shirt collar. Use welding helmet with correct shade of filter. Wear complete body protection. Safe38 2012-05
	Become trained and read the instructions before working on the machine or welding. Safe40 2012-05
	Hazardous voltage remains on input capacitors after power is turned off. Do not touch fully charged capacitors. Always wait 60 seconds after power is turned off before working on unit, OR check input capacitor voltage, and be sure it is near 0 before touching any parts. Safe42 2012-05

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, text, or other markings on the paper.

3-2. Miscellaneous Symbols And Definitions

A Amperes	 Panel-Local	 Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (GTAW)	 Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW)
V Volts	 Voltage Input	 3 Phase Static Frequency Converter-Transformer-Rectifier	
 Voltage Output	 Circuit Breaker	 Remote	 Lift-Arc Start (GTAW)
 Protective Earth (Ground)	 t_2 Postflow Timer	 t_1 Preflow Timer	S Seconds
I On	O Off	+ Positive	— Negative
 Alternating Current	 Gas Input	 Gas Output	I₂ Rated Welding Current
X Duty Cycle	 Direct Current	 Line Connection	U₂ Conventional Load Voltage
U₁ Primary Voltage	IP Degree Of Protection	I_{1max} Rated Maximum Supply Current	I_{1eff} Maximum Effective Supply Current
U₀ Rated No Load Voltage (Average)	 $\sim$ Pulse Background Amperage	 $\sim$ Initial Amperage	 Increase/Decrease Of Quantity
 Normal Trigger Operation (GTAW)	 Two-Step Trigger Operation (GTAW)	 Four-Step Trigger Operation (GTAW)	% Percent
Hz Hertz	 Recall From Memory	 Arc Force (DIG)	 HF Impulse Starting (GTAW)
 $\sim$ Final Slope	 $\sim$ Final Amperage	 $\sim$ Pulse Percent On Time	 $\sim$ Initial Slope
 Contactor Control (Stick)	 Pulser On-Off	 $\sim$ TIG Weld Amps And Peak Amps While Pulsing	 $\sim$ Pulse Frequency
 $\sim$ Background Amps	 Process	 Pulser	 Sequence
 Output	 Adjust	 Suitable For Areas Of Increased Shock Hazard	

SECTION 4 – INSTALLATION

4-1. Serial Number And Rating Label Location

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

4-2. Specifications

A. Dynasty

Welding Amperage Range	Max Open Circuit Voltage (Uo)	Low Open-Circuit Voltage (Uo)	Rated Peak Striking Voltage (Up)	IP Rating
1-280*	60 ♦	8-15***	15KV**	23

*Welding range for Stick process is 5-280 amperes. For TIG, the amperage range is tungsten diameter dependent (see Sections 5-5 and/or 6-3) depending on model.

** Arc starting device is designed for manual guided operations.

*** Low open-circuit voltage while in TIG Lift Arc™, or while in Stick with low open-circuit voltage selected.

♦ Normal open-circuit voltage (60) is present while in Stick with normal open_circuit voltage selected.

Input Type	Process	Output Ratings			Amperes Input At Rated Output 50/60 Hz					Input Power	
		Current (Amperes)	Voltage (DC)	Duty Cycle	208V*	230V	400V	460V	575V	kW	kVA
Three Phase	Stick	280	31.2	15%	33.9	30.7	16.7	14.9	12.1	11.8	12.2
		200	28	60%	22.5	20.0	11.2	9.9	8.0	7.9	8.2
		160	26.4	100%	17.5	15.4	8.8	7.7	6.2	6.1	6.3
	TIG	280	21.2	25%	25.0	22.1	12.7	11.2	9.9	7.8	8.0
		235	19.4	60%	19.4	17.5	10.1	8.8	7.0	6.7	7.0
		200	18.0	100%	15.9	14.8	8.3	7.2	5.9	5.5	5.7
	Idle				0.25	0.27	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.18	0.43
	Standby				0.11	0.11	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.19
Single Phase	Stick	280	31.2	10%	59.0	52.8	29.5	25.3	20.2	12.0	12.3
		180	27.2	60%	34.0	30.7	17.2	14.6	11.7	7.0	7.1
		160 (145)*	26.4 (25.8)*	100%	26.5	26.4	15.0	12.9	10.4	6.0 (5.5)*	6.1 (5.5)*
	TIG	280	21.2	25%	42.5	38.6	21.3	18.9	15.0	8.7	8.8
		235	19.4	60%	33.1	29.8	16.8	14.7	11.7	6.8	6.9
		200 (190)*	18.0 (17.6)*	100%	25.3	24.5	14.1	12.0	9.7	5.6 (5.2)*	5.7 (5.3)*
	Idle				0.34	0.35	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.08	0.24
	Standby				0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.04

* Ratings in parenthesis are for single phase, 208 Volt input power.

B. Maxstar

Welding Amperage Range	Max Open Circuit Voltage (Uo)	Low Open-Circuit Voltage (Uo)	Rated Peak Striking Voltage (Up)	IP Rating
1-280*	60 ♦	8-15***	15KV**	23

*Welding range for Stick process is 5-280 amperes. For TIG, the amperage range is tungsten diameter dependent (see Sections 7-4 and/or 8-3) depending on model.

** Arc starting device is designed for manual guided operations.

*** Low open-circuit voltage while in TIG Lift Arc™, or while in Stick with low open-circuit voltage selected.

♦ Normal open-circuit voltage (60) is present while in Stick with normal open_circuit voltage selected.

Input Type	Process	Output Ratings			Amperes Input At Rated Output 50/60 Hz					Input Power	
		Current (Amperes)	Voltage (DC)	Duty Cycle	208V*	230V	400V	460V	575V	kW	kVA
Three Phase	Stick	280	31.2	15%	31.1	27.6	15.7	13.6	10.9	10.8	11.1
		200	28	60%	20.2	17.8	10.2	8.9	7.0	7.0	7.2
		160	26.4	100%	15.3	13.7	8.0	6.9	5.7	5.3	5.5
	TIG	280	21.2	25%	21.9	19.8	11.3	9.7	7.8	7.7	8.0
		235	19.4	60%	17.0	15.2	8.7	7.5	6.0	6.0	6.2
		200	18.0	100%	13.9	12.3	7.2	6.2	5.3	4.8	5.0
	Idle				0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.28	0.12	0.28
	Standby				0.06	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.13
Single Phase	Stick	280	31.2	10%	52.3	46.5	26.5	22.8	18.4	10.9	11.0
		180	27.2	60%	29.9	26.8	15.0	13.1	10.6	6.2	6.2
		160 (145)*	26.4 (25.8)*	100%	23.1	23.3	13.2	11.6	9.3	5.3 (4.8)*	5.3 (4.8)*
	TIG	280	21.2	25%	37.1	33.9	18.8	16.3	13.3	7.7	7.8
		235	19.4	60%	28.4	26.3	14.7	12.8	9.8	6.0	6.0
		200 (190)*	18.0 (17.6)*	100%	21.7	20.7	11.8	10.4	8.3	4.7 (4.5)*	4.8 (4.6)*
	Idle				0.3	0.29	0.35	0.26	0.42	0.07	0.24
	Standby				0.04	0.21	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.06	0.09

* Ratings in parenthesis are for single phase, 208 Volt input power.

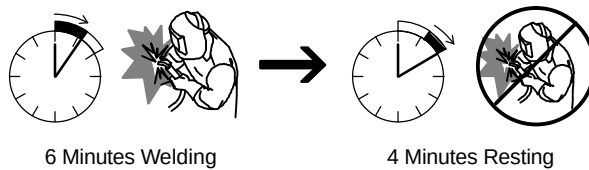
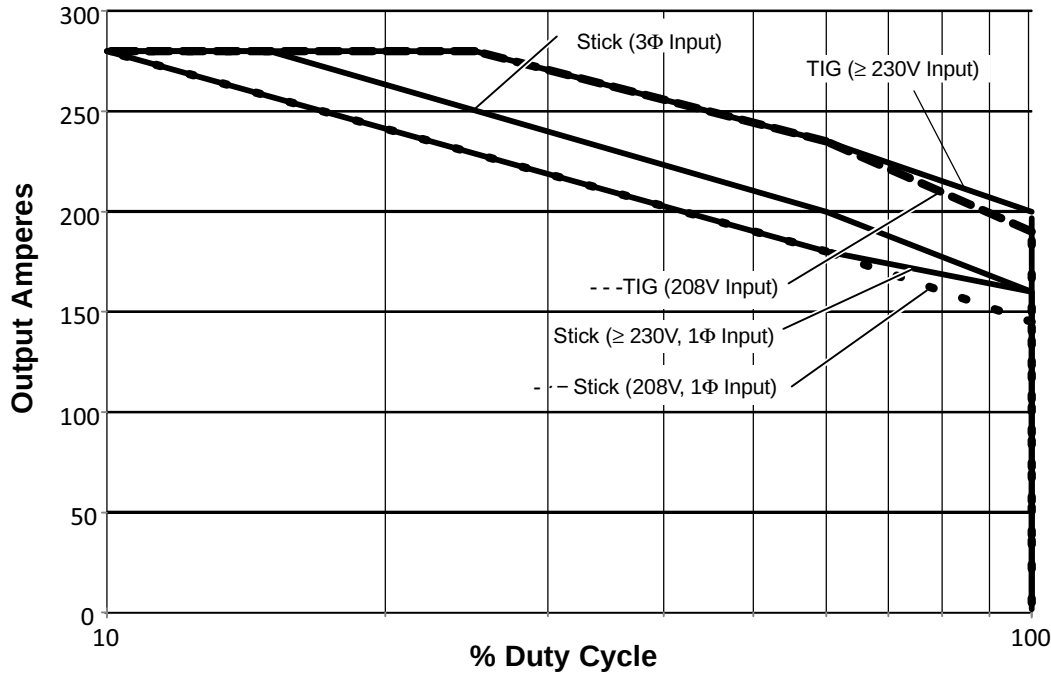
4-3. Duty Cycle And Overheating



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

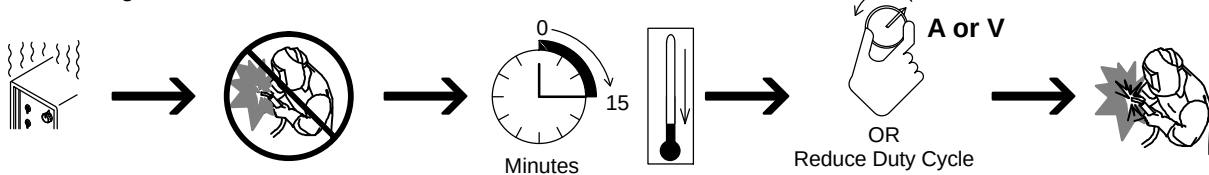
If unit overheats, output stops, a Help message is displayed (see Section 10-2), and cooling fan runs. Wait fifteen minutes for unit to cool. Reduce amperage or voltage, or duty cycle before welding.

NOTICE – Exceeding duty cycle can damage machine or torch and void warranty.

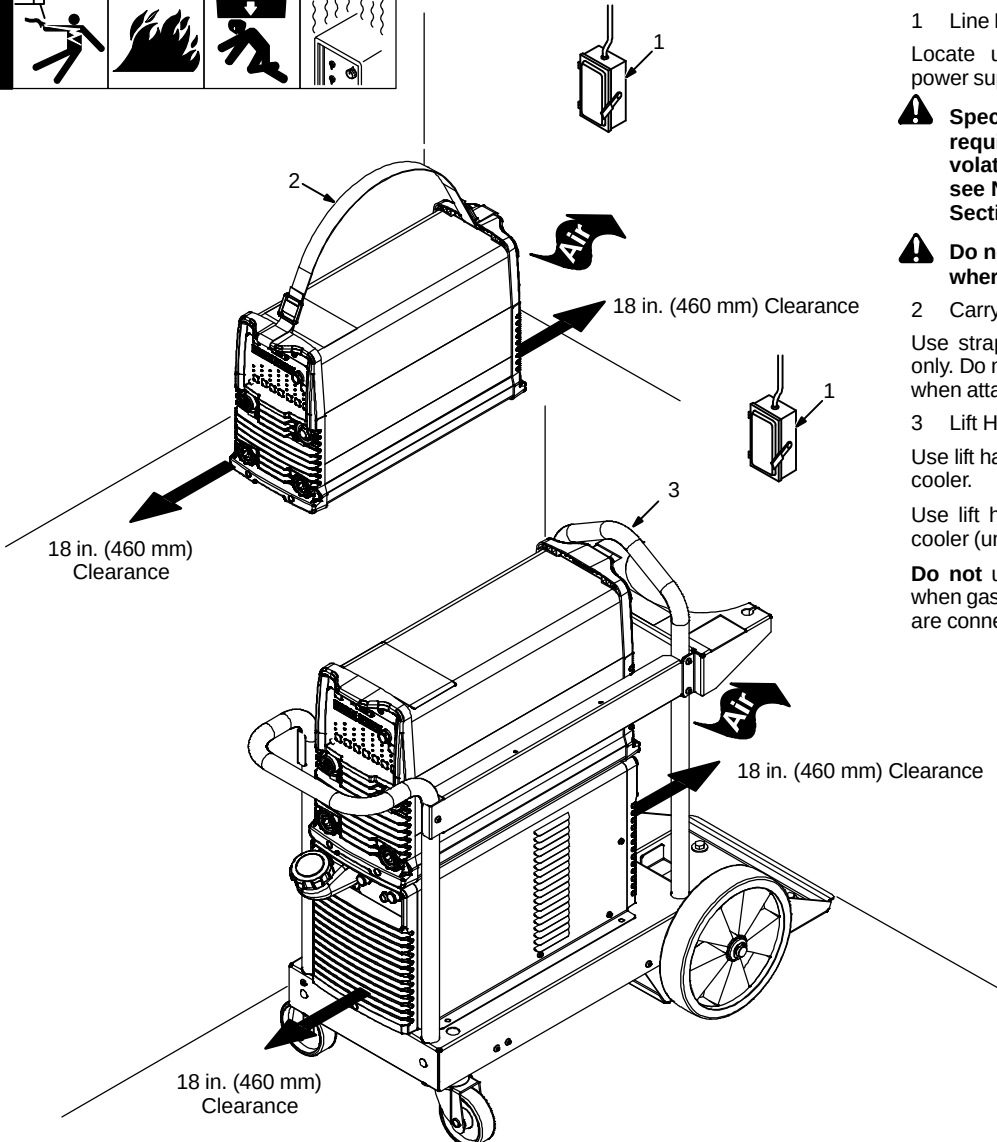


250 A @ 60% Duty Cycle For Stick Process
250 A @ 60% Duty Cycle For TIG Process

Overheating



4-4. Selecting A Location

1 Line Disconnect Device
Locate unit near correct input power supply.

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

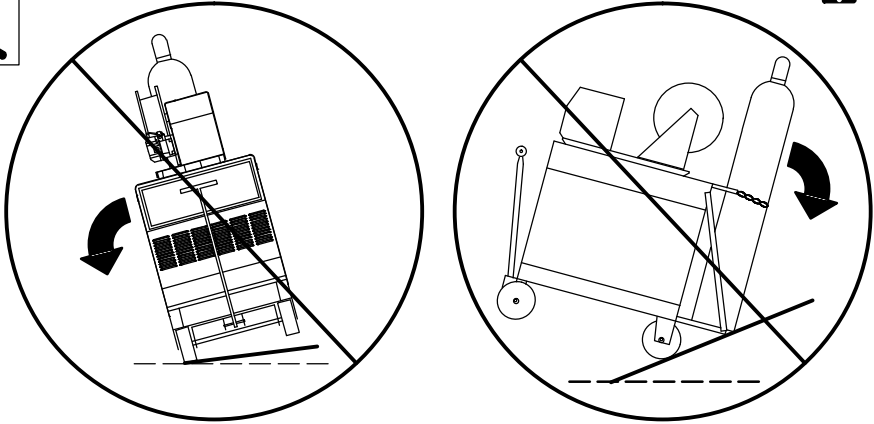
⚠ Do not move or operate unit where it could tip.

2 Carry Strap
Use strap to carry power source only. Do not use to lift power source when attached to cart/cooler.

3 Lift Handle
Use lift handle to move welder/cart/cooler.
Use lift handle to lift welder/cart/cooler (unit).
Do not use lift handle to lift unit when gas cylinder and accessories are connected.

805 497-A / 805 503-A

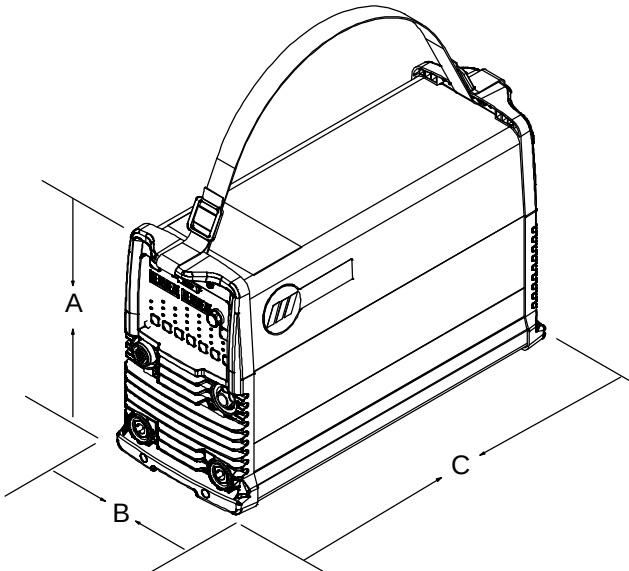
4-5. Tipping Warnings

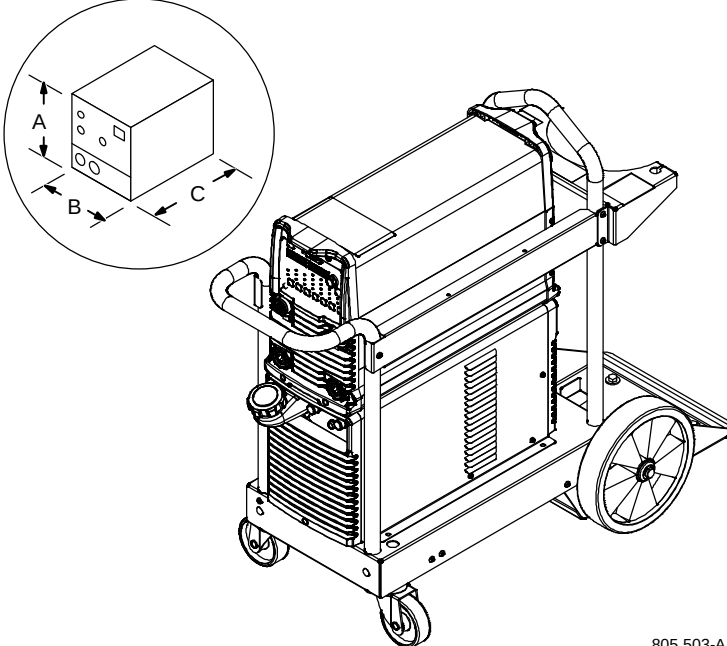
⚠ Do not move or operate unit where it could tip.

4-6. Dimensions, Weights, And Mounting Options

A. Welding Power Source

 Ref. 805 497-A		Dimensions	
		A	13-5/8 in. (346 mm)
		B	8-5/8 in. (219 mm)
		C	22-1/2 in. (569 mm)
		Weight	
		Maxstar: 47 lb (21.3 Kg) Dynasty: 52 lb (23.6 Kg)	

B. Welding Power Source With Cart And Cooler

 805 503-A		Dimensions	
		A	33-1/2 in. (851 mm)
		B	19-1/2 in. (493 mm)
		C	41-1/2 in. (1052 mm)
		Weight Empty	
		Dynasty: 139 lb (63 Kg) Maxstar: 134 lb (60.8 Kg)	

C. Mounting Options

805 505-A

Dimensions	
A	15-7/16 in. (392 mm)
B	9-19/32 in. (244 mm) Center-To-Center
C	5/16 in. (8 mm)
D	17-15/32 in. (444 mm)
E	3-3/4 in. (95 mm)
F	13/64 in. (5 mm)

1. Mounting Hardware
Remove hardware to separate power source from cooler. Reinstall hardware.

2. Mounting Bracket
Use bracket to mount power source to cooler. Bracket is included with cooler.

Mounting bracket may be purchased separately to mount machine to another surface. Space bracket according to dimensions shown.

4-7. Selecting Cable Sizes*

Weld Output Terminals Turn off power before connecting to weld output terminals. Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or poorly spliced cables.	Weld Cable Size** and Total Cable (Copper) Length in Weld Circuit Not Exceeding				
	Welding Amperes***	100 ft (30 m) or Less****		150 ft (45 m)	200 ft (60 m)
		10 – 60% Duty Cycle AWG (mm²)	60 – 100% Duty Cycle AWG (mm²)	10 – 100% Duty Cycle AWG (mm²)	
	100	4 (20)	4 (20)	4 (20)	3 (30)
	150	3 (30)	3 (30)	2 (35)	1 (50)
	200	3 (30)	2 (35)	1 (50)	1/0 (60)
	250	2 (35)	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)
	300	1 (50)	1/0 (60)	2/0 (70)	3/0 (95)
* 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 *** Select weld cable size for pulsing application at peak amperage value. ****For distances longer than 100 ft (30 m) and up to 200 ft (60 m), use direct current (DC) output only. For distances longer than those shown in this guide, call a factory applications rep. at 920-735-4505 (Miller) or 1-800-332-3281 (Hobart).					

4-8. Connections



⚠ Turn off power before making connections.

Dynasty Connections

- 1 Remote Control Receptacle (See Section 4-13)
- 2 Gas Out To Torch Connection
Requires an 11/16 in. Wrench.
- 3 Work Lead Connection
- 4 TIG Torch Or Stick Electrode Holder Connection
- 5 Main Power Switch

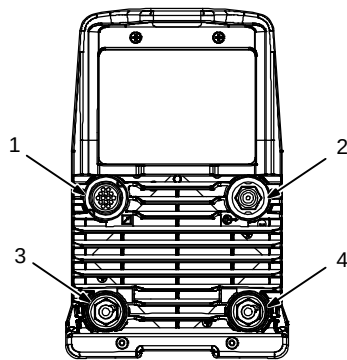
Use switch to energize/de-energize machine.

- 6 Gas In Connection

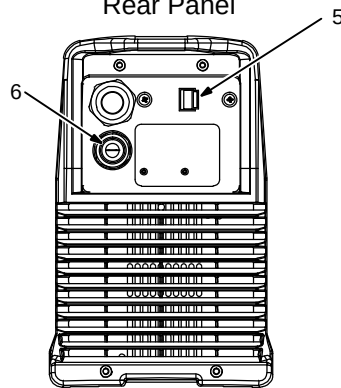
Fitting has 5/8-18 in. right hand threads, and usually requires an 11/16 in. Wrench. Maximum psi is 125.

- 7 Work Lead Connection For TIG Welding. Stick Electrode Holder Connection For Stick Welding
- 8 TIG Torch Connection For TIG Welding / Work Lead Connection For Stick Welding

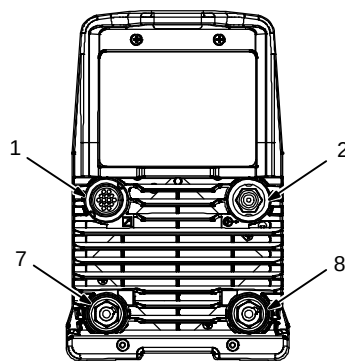
Dynasty Front Panel



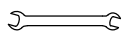
Rear Panel



Maxstar Front Panel

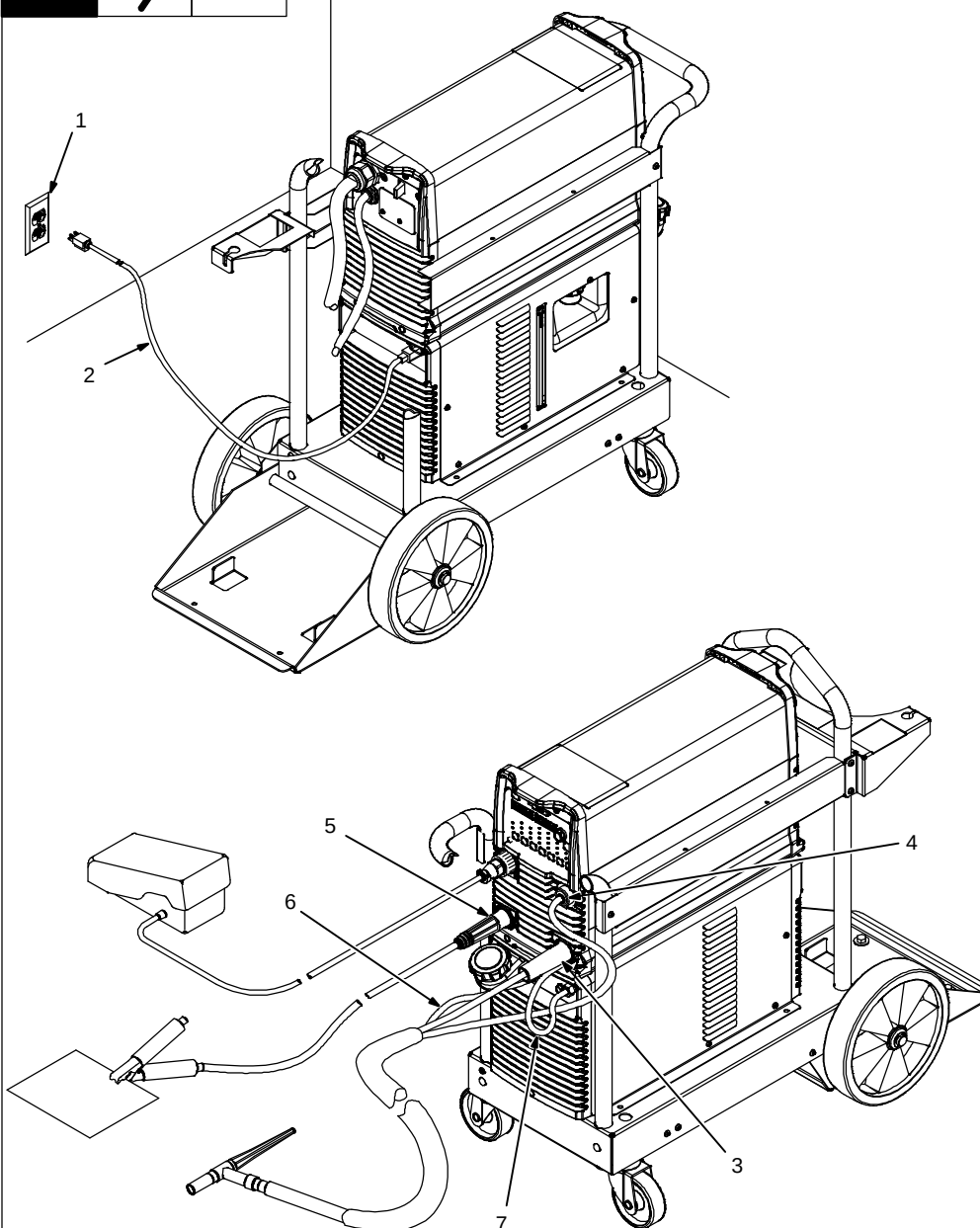


Tools Needed:



Ref.805 496-A

4-9. Cooler Connections



Cart and cooler may be purchased separately.

- 1 115 Volt AC Grounded Receptacle

For 115 volt models, an individual branch circuit capable of carrying 15 amperes and protected by fuses or circuit breakers is recommended. Recommended fuse or circuit breaker size is 15 amperes.

- 2 Cooler Power Cord

Provides 115 vac to power cooler.

- 3 Electrode Weld Output Terminal (-Weld Output Terminal On Maxstar Models)

Connect TIG torch to electrode weld output terminal.

- 4 Gas Out Connection

Connect TIG torch gas hose to gas out fitting.

- 5 Work Weld Output Terminal (+Weld Output Terminal On Maxstar Models)

Connect work lead to work weld output terminal.

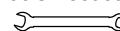
- 6 Water-Out (To Torch) Connection

Connect torch water supply (blue) hose to the coolers water-out connection.

- 7 Water-In (From Torch) Connection

Connect torch water return (red) hose to the coolers water-in connection.

Tools Needed:



11/16 in. (21 mm for CE units)

Application	GTAW Or Where HF* Is Used
 Coolant	Low Conductivity Coolant No. 043 810**; Distilled Or Deionized Water OK Above 32° F (0° C)

*HF: High Frequency Current

**Coolant 043 810, a 50/50 solution, protect to -37° F (-38°C) and resist algae growth.

NOTICE – Use of any coolant other than those listed in the table voids the warranty on any parts that come in contact with the coolant (pump, radiator, etc.).

4-10. Electrical Service Guide

A. Electrical Service Guide For Three-Phase Operation

⚠ 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.

☞ Actual input voltage should not fall below 188 volts AC or rise above 632 volts AC. If actual input voltage is outside this range, unit may not operate according to specifications.

Input Voltage (V)	Three-Phase, 60% Duty Cycle				
	208	230	400	460	575
Input Amperes (A) At Rated Output	29.2	26.4	14.0	12.1	9.7
Max Recommended Standard Fuse Rating In Amperes ¹					
Time Delay Fuses ²	35	30	15	15	10
Normal Operating Fuses ³	45	40	20	20	15
Min Input Conductor Size In AWG ⁴	10	10	14	14	14
Max Recommended Input Conductor Length In Feet (Meters)	104 (32)	128 (39)	151 (46)	199 (61)	312 (95)
Min Grounding Conductor Size In AWG ⁴	10	10	14	14	14

Reference: 2011 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 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). If a flexible cord or cable is used, minimum conductor size may increase. See NEC Table 400.5(A) for flexible cord and cable requirements.

B. Electrical Service Guide For Single-Phase Operation

⚠ 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.

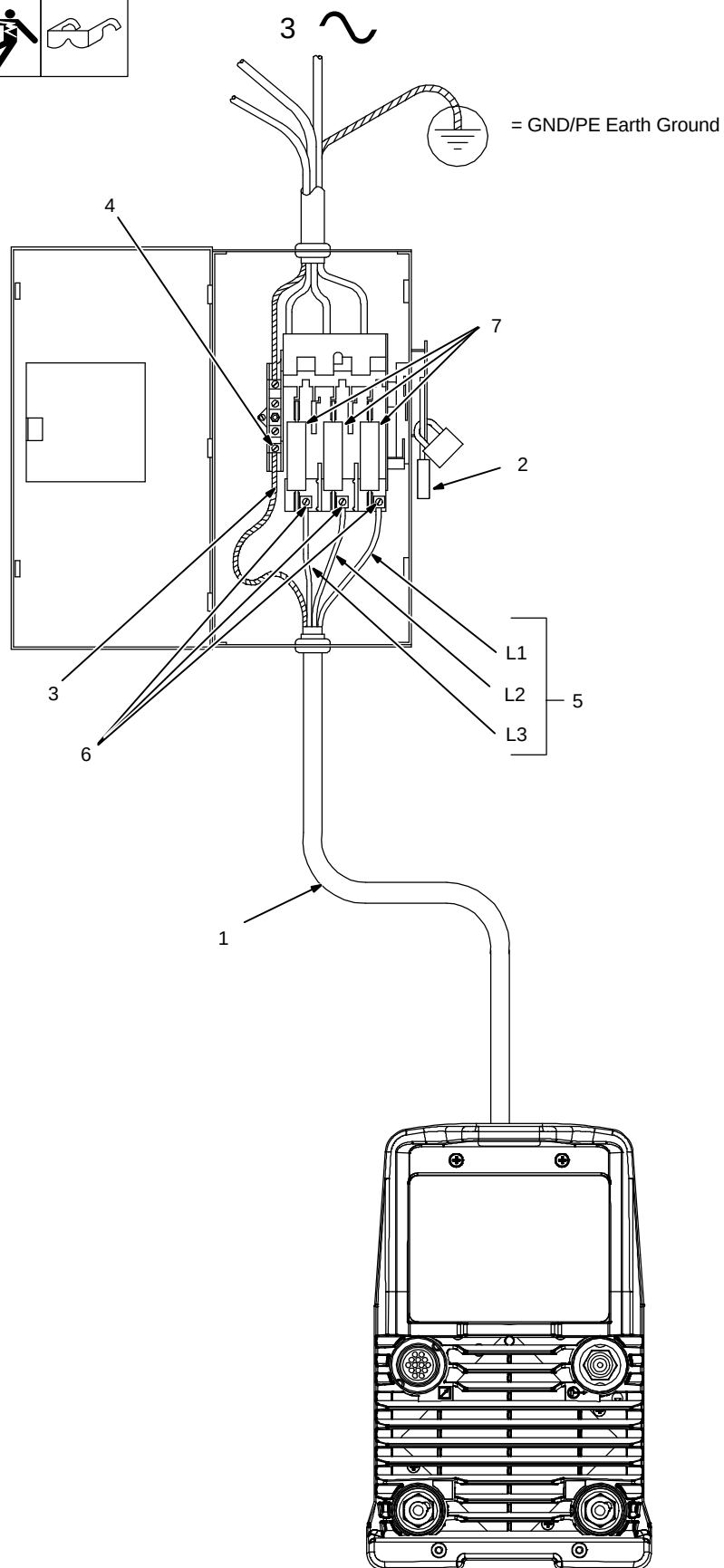
☞ Actual input voltage should not fall below 188 volts AC or rise above 632 volts AC. If actual input voltage is outside this range, unit may not operate according to specifications.

Input Voltage (V)	Single-Phase, 60% Duty Cycle				
	208	230	400	460	575
Input Amperes (A) At Rated Output	41.1	37.1	19.5	16.9	13.5
Max Recommended Standard Fuse Rating In Amperes ¹					
Time Delay Fuses ²	50	45	25	20	15
Normal Operating Fuses ³	60	60	30	30	20
Min Input Conductor Size In AWG ⁴	10	10	14	14	14
Max Recommended Input Conductor Length In Feet (Meters)	63 (19)	77 (24)	91 (28)	120 (37)	188 (57)
Min Grounding Conductor Size In AWG ⁴	10	10	14	14	14

Reference: 2011 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 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). If a flexible cord or cable is used, minimum conductor size may increase. See NEC Table 400.5(A) for flexible cord and cable requirements.

4-11. Connecting Three-Phase Input Power



Tools Needed:



input2 2011-03 - 803 766-C / Ref. 805 496-A



- Close and secure door on disconnect device. Follow established lockout/tagout procedures to put unit in service.

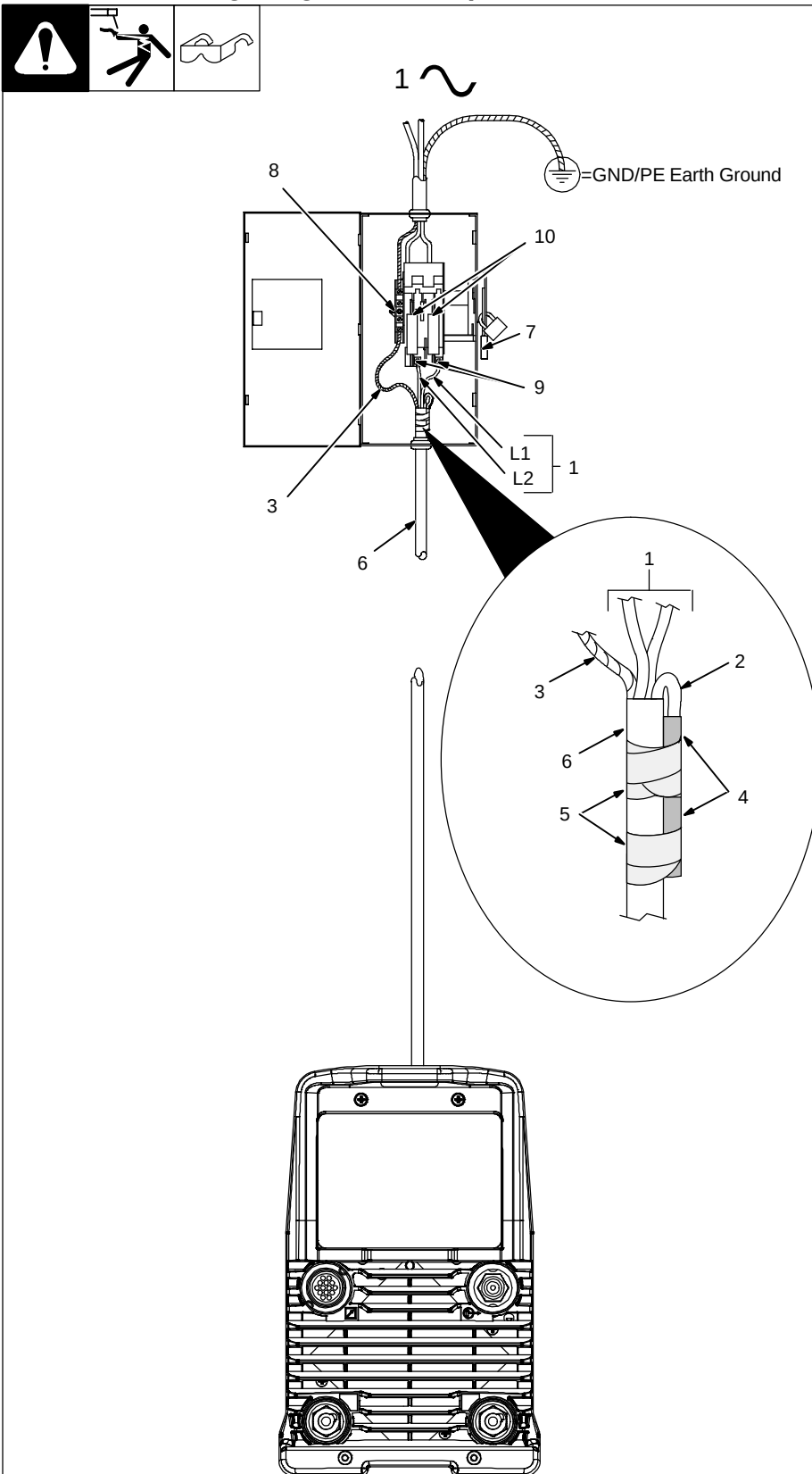
input2 2012-05

Notes

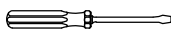


Pros weld and cut safely. Read the safety rules at the beginning of this manual.

4-12. Connecting Single-Phase Input Power



Tools Needed:



input1 2011-03 - 803 766-C / Ref. 805 496-A



- NOTICE** – The Auto-Line circuitry in this unit automatically adapts the power source to the primary voltage being applied. Check input voltage available at site. This unit can be con-

6 Input Power Cord.

- Close and secure door on disconnect device. Follow established lockout/tagout procedures to put unit in service.

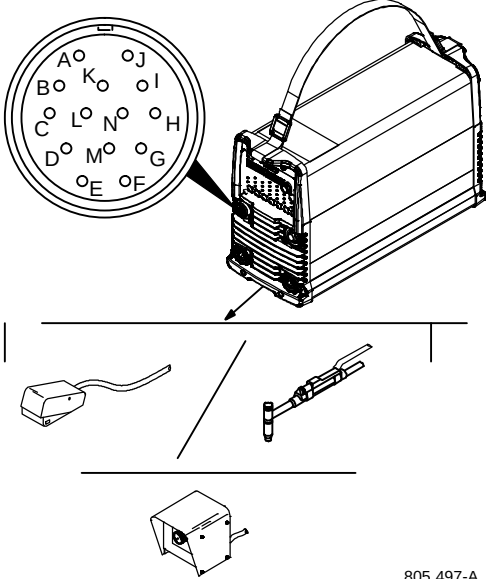
Input2 2012-05

Notes



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

4-13. Remote 14 Receptacle Information

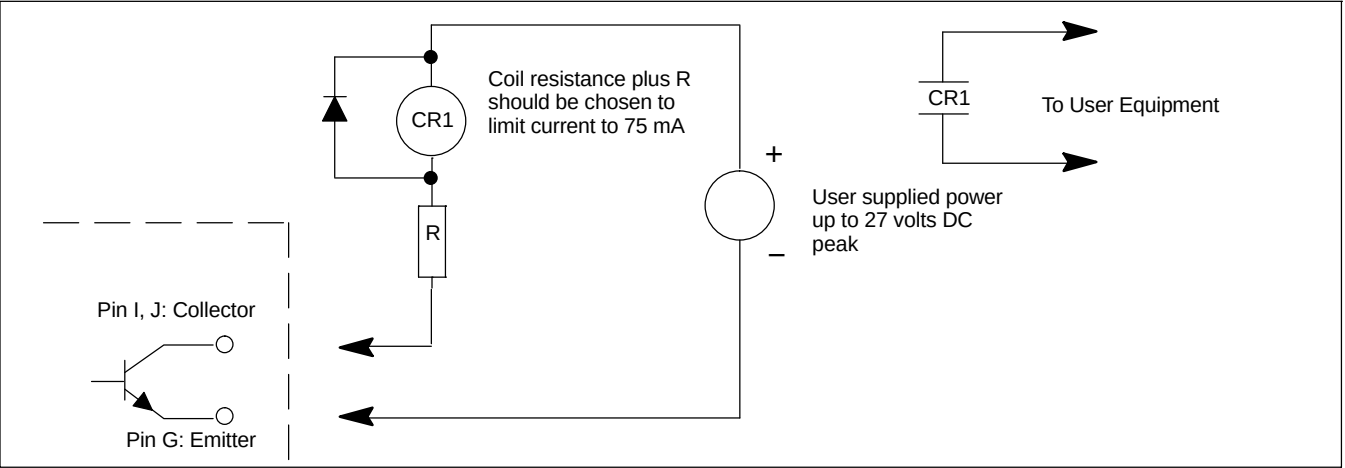
 805 497-A	REMOTE 14	Socket*	Socket Information
	15 VOLTS DC OUTPUT CONTACTOR	A	Contactor control +15 volts DC, referenced to G.
		B	Contact closure to A completes 15 volts DC contactor control circuit and enables output.
	REMOTE OUTPUT CONTROL	C	Output to remote control; +10 volts DC output to remote control.
		D	Remote control circuit common.
		E	0 to +10 volts DC input command signal from remote control.
	Output Signals	F	Current feedback; +1 volt DC per 100 amperes.
		H	Voltage feedback; +1 volt DC per 10 volts output.
		I*	Valid arc indication closed to pin G with valid arc. Electrical specifications: open collector transistor (see Section 4-14 for connection example).
		J*	Arc length control lockout closed to pin G during Initial and Final Amperage and Slope, and during the background time of a <=10 Hz pulse waveform. Electrical specifications: open collector transistor (see Section 4-14 for connection example).
	COMMON	G	Return for all output signals: F, H, I, J and A.
	CHASSIS	K	Chassis
	Serial Communication Bus	L*	Modbus Common (RS485 Common)
		M*	Modbus D1 (RS485 B+)
		N*	Modbus D0 (RS485 A-)

Pin G and Pin K are electrically isolated from each other.

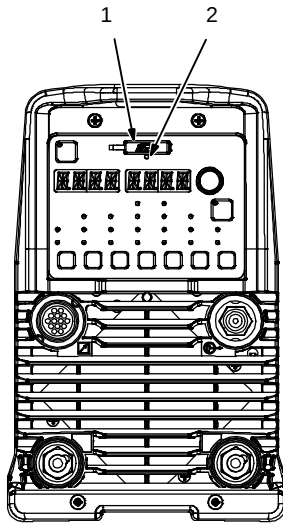
 If a remote hand control, like the RHC-14, is connected to the Remote 14 receptacle, some current value above min. must be set on the remote control before the Panel or Remote contactor is turned on. Failure to do so will cause current to be controlled by the panel control, and the remote hand control will not function.

*Purchase optional memory card accessory to enable feature.

4-14. Simple Automation Application



4-15. Software Installation



Dynasty 280 DX Shown

 Software updates may reset machine back to default values.

Card Requirements:

Full size memory card required.

- 1 Memory Card Port
- 2 Indicator LED

Insert card containing new software into port while machine is on, (but not while welding). Inserting card while welding will interrupt the welding process.

LED indicator blinks green when machine is reading from or writing to the card, and the meter displays go blank. The update time may vary up to three minutes. **Do Not** re-

move card while LED is blinking green.

After successfully reading from or writing to the card, the LED switches from blinking to continuous green, and the meter displays power up. The machine is now ready for use.

Troubleshooting:

Indicator LED is blinking red: Error updating software, or software is not compatible. Try removing and inserting card.

Indicator LED is continuous red: Cannot read card. Card might be bad.

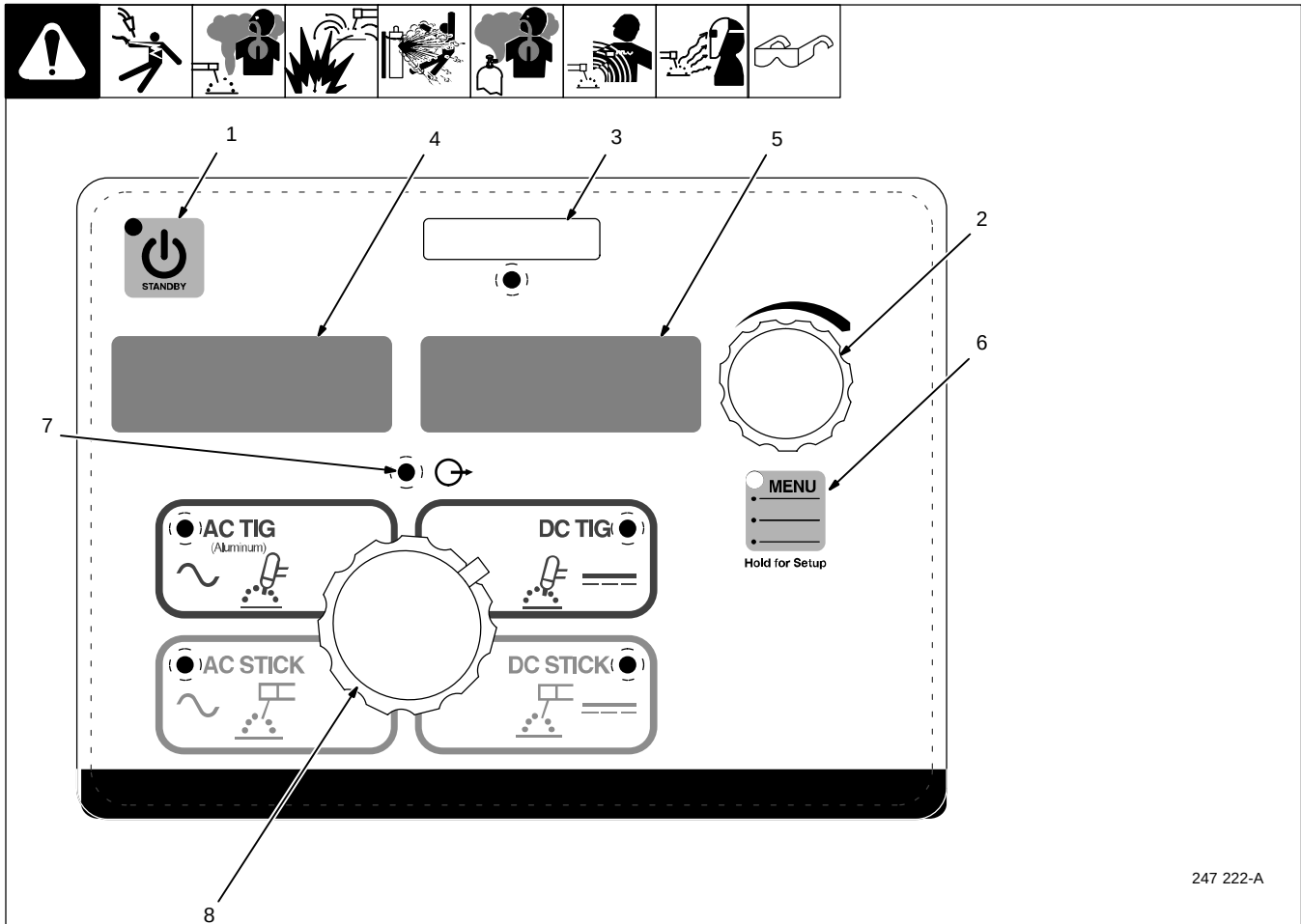
 Go to MillerWelds.com/TIG-Software to download the latest software upgrades.

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Notes

SECTION 5 – DYNASTY 280 OPERATION

5-1. Dynasty 280 Controls



247 222-A

1 Standby Button

Use to turn machine on and off for daily operation.

2 Amperage Adjustment Control

Use control to change preset amperage value. If a remote control is used, preset amperage value is the maximum amperage output available. This control also functions as a parameter change control while in the menu mode (see Sections 5-2 thru 5-6).

3 Memory Card Port And Indicator

This port is used to add features to the machine and update software to the boards within the machine. Indicator is lit while card is being accessed (see Section 4-15).

4 Volt Meter

Displays actual voltage when voltage is present at the weld output terminals. It is also used to display parameter descriptions while in the menu.

5 Ammeter

Displays actual amperage while welding and preset amperage while idle. It is also used to display parameter selection options while in the menu.

6 Menu Button

Press button to scroll through available parameters for the selected process. Hold button to enter set-up mode (see Sections 5-2 thru 5-6).

7 Output ON Indicator

Blue indicator illuminates when output is on.

8 Process Selector

Use to select one of the following processes:

- AC TIG - Used for welding aluminum.
- DC TIG - (DCEN) Used for welding mild and stainless steel.
- DC Stick - (DCEP) Used for welding steels.
- AC Stick - Used for welding steels if arc blow is a problem while using DC Stick.



The memory card port uses an SD memory card.
SD Logo is a trademark of the 3C Company.

5-2. Accessing Control Panel Menu: AC TIG

- 1 Menu Button
- 2 Parameter Display
- 3 Setting Display
- 4 Encoder

Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

Parameter automatically returns to amperage setting 15 seconds after Encoder is inactive.

Amperage Control:
Controls the welding amperage output. Limits the maximum output of a remote amperage device.

[BAL] Balance Control:* (% EN)
Controls Oxide Cleaning
Increasing setting reduces oxide cleaning. Range is 60 to 80%. (See tips below)

[FREQ]* Frequency Control:
Increasing setting narrows arc width. Range is 70 to 150 Hertz. (See tips below)

[POST] Post Flow Control:
Controls the length of time gas flows after welding stops. Range is AUTO, OFF – 50T (seconds). AUTO calculates the time based on the maximum amperage of each welding cycle. The minimum time is 8 seconds. Auto = maximum amperage/10.

***PRO-SET** provides PROfessionally developed SETtings for the weld process. To use PRO-SET, press the menu button to display the parameter and adjust the encoder until PRO-SET flashes on the display. PRO-SET flashes one time and reveals the professional setting for the parameter.

TIP: AC Balance controls the cleaning action. If floating black spots appear in the puddle, the balance setting is too high. Turn the balance down until puddle becomes clear.

TIP: AC Frequency controls the width of the arc cone. For thin fillet welds (less than 1/4 in.) set the frequency to 120 Hz. This frequency setting provides a focused stable arc and produces a narrow weld. For outside corner or groove welds on heavy material, a wide weld may be required. Lower the frequency to between 70 and 100 Hz. This frequency setting produces a wider weld.

5-3. Accessing Control Panel Menu: DC TIG

1 Menu Button
Press Menu button to cycle through parameters that can be set.

2 Parameter Display

3 Setting Display

4 Encoder
Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

Parameter automatically returns to amperage setting 15 seconds after Encoder is inactive.

Amperage Control:
Controls the welding amperage output. Limits the maximum output of a remote amperage device.

[PPS]* Pulse Control:
Reduces heat input to minimize distortion and increase travel speed. Set PPS (pulses per second). The range is OFF–250 PPS. The Background Amperage and Peak Amperage are not adjustable. Background Amperage equals 25% of Peak amperage. Peak amperage Time equals 40%.

[POST] Post Flow Control:
Controls the length of time gas flows after welding stops. Range is AUTO, OFF–50T (seconds). AUTO calculates the time based on the maximum amperage of each weld cycle. The minimum time is eight seconds. Auto = maximum amperage/10.

*PRO-SET: provides PROfessionally developed SETtings for the welding process. To use PRO-SET, press the menu button to display the parameter and adjust the encoder until PRO-SET flashes on the display. PRO-SET flashes one time and reveals the professional setting for the parameter.

5-4. Accessing Control Panel Menu: AC And DC Stick

1 Menu Button
Press Menu button to cycle through parameters that can be set.

2 Parameter Display

3 Setting Display

4 Encoder
Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

Parameter automatically returns to amperage setting 15 seconds after Encoder is inactive.

Amperage Control:
Controls the welding amperage output. Limits the maximum output of a remote amperage device.

[DIG]* Arc Force Control:
Controls the amount of additional amperage at low voltage (short arc length) conditions. Adjust the force of the arc for different joint configurations and electrodes. Range is OFF–100%. Features PRO-SET values for 6010 and 7018 electrodes.

*PRO-SET provides PROfessionally developed SETtings for the weld process. To use PRO-SET, press the menu button to display the parameter and adjust the encoder until PRO-SET flashes on the display. PRO-SET flashes one time and reveals the professional setting for the parameter.

5-5. Accessing User Setup Menu: AC And DC TIG

1 Menu Button
Press and hold Menu button for approximately two seconds to access machine configuration menus. Use Menu button to cycle through parameters that can be set.

2 Parameter Display

3 Setting Display

4 Encoder
Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

To exit menu, press and hold Menu button until Menu Off is displayed.

Arc Starting Method Selection:

[STRT] [HF]
Is a non-contact starting method.

[STRT] [LIFT]
Is a contact starting method (see Section 15-1).

Tungsten Diameter Selection:
Each tungsten size has preset starting parameters specific to that diameter for optimized starting. Range is 0.020 in.–1/8 in. or 0.5 mm–3.2 mm

Trigger Mode Selection:

[RMT] [STD]
Typically used with a remote foot or hand control. RMT STD requires a maintained contact closure to enable weld output. Amperage can be controlled with a remote potentiometer, or it can be set at the control panel.

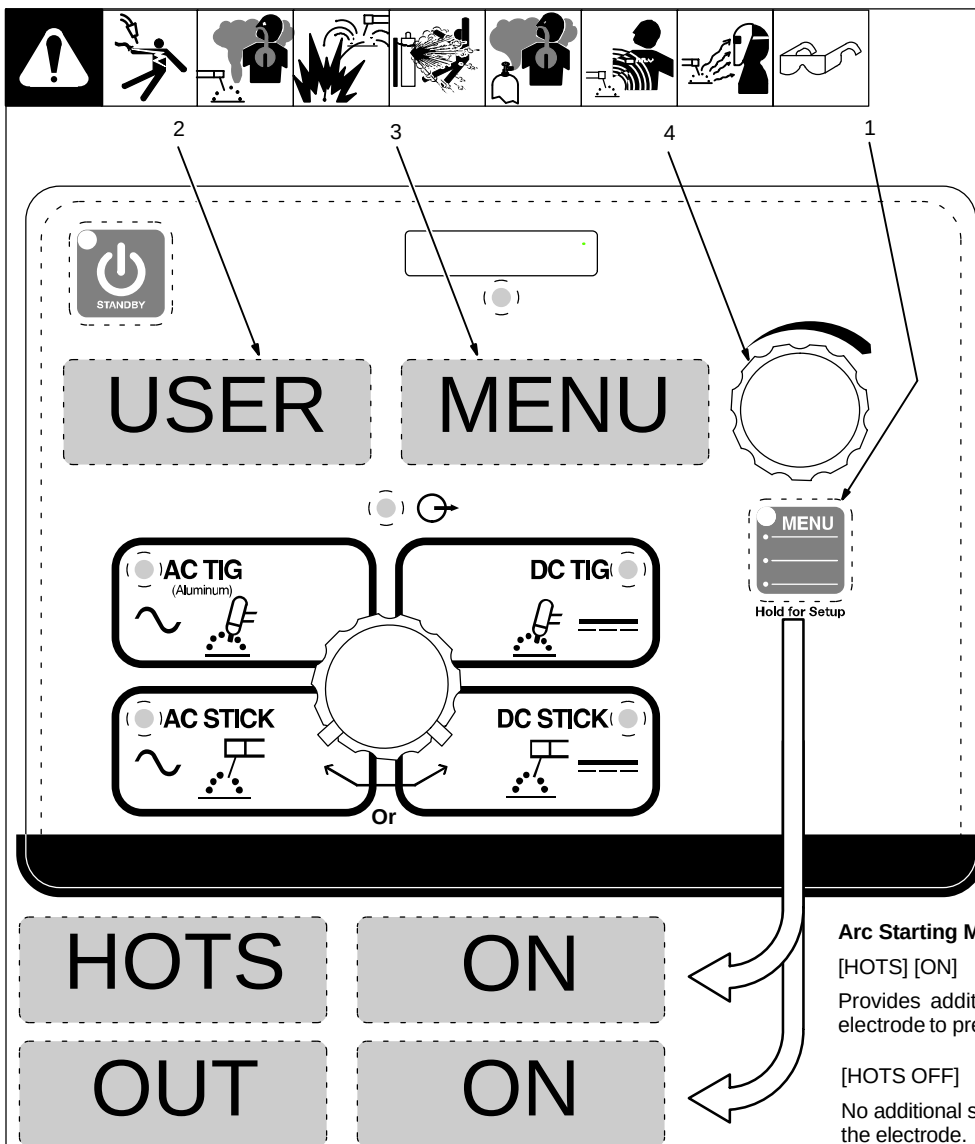
[RMT] [HOLD]
Remote control required. Allows the operator to weld without holding the trigger closed. To start the weld, operator presses and releases trigger. To stop the weld, the operator again presses and releases the trigger. In this mode, only the output contactor is controlled by the remote control. Amperage must be set on the control panel.

[OUT] [ON]
Output on. (Lift Only)

⚠ Weld output terminals are energized at all times when displays read [OUT] [ON].
No remote control or trigger required. Amperage can be controlled at the control panel or with a remote potentiometer. Blue output on LED illuminates to indicate output is on.

247 222-A

5-6. Accessing User Setup Menu: AC And DC Stick



1 Menu Button

Press and hold Menu button for approximately 2 seconds to access machine configuration menus. Use Menu button to cycle through parameters that can be set.

2 Parameter Display

Use Menu button to cycle through parameters that can be set.

3 Setting Display

Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

To exit menu, press and hold Menu button until Menu Off is displayed.

Arc Starting Method Selection:

[HOTS] [ON]

Provides additional amperage while striking the electrode to prevent the electrode from sticking.

[HOTS OFF]

No additional starting amperage to assist in starting the electrode.

Trigger Mode Selection:

[RMT] [STD]

Typically used with a remote foot or hand control. RMT STD requires a maintained contact closure to enable weld output. Amperage can be controlled with a remote potentiometer, or it can be set at the control panel.

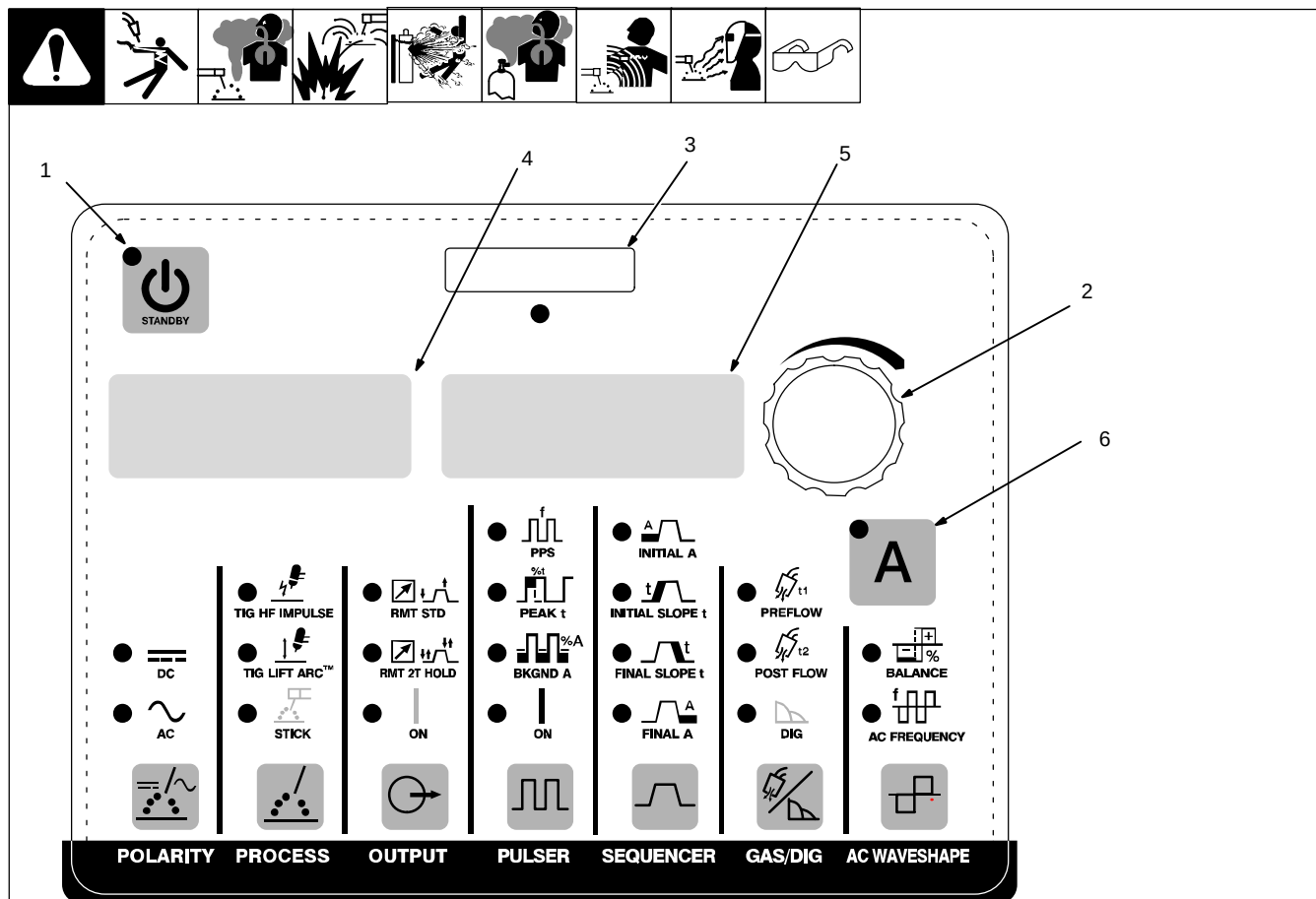
[OUT] [ON]

Weld output terminals are energized at all times when displays read [OUT] [ON].

No remote control or trigger required. Amperage can be controlled at the control panel or with a remote potentiometer. Blue output on LED illuminates to indicate output is on.

SECTION 6 – DYNASTY 280DX OPERATION

6-1. Dynasty 280 DX Controls



227 220-C

For all front panel switch pad controls: press switch pad to turn on light and enable function.

Green on nameplate indicates a TIG function, Gray indicates a Stick function.

1 Standby Button

Use to turn machine on and off for daily operation.

2 Encoder Control

Use encoder control in conjunction with applicable front panel function switch pads to change values for that function.

3 Memory Card Port And Indicator

This port is used to add features to the machine and update software to the boards within the machine. Indicator is lit while card is being accessed.

4 Volt Meter

Displays actual voltage when voltage is present at the weld output terminals. It is also used to display parameter descriptions while in the menu.

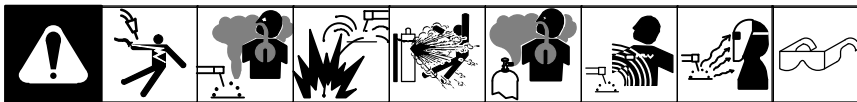
5 Ammeter

Displays actual amperage while welding and preset amperage while idle. It is also used to display parameter selection options while in the menu.

6 Amperage Control

Use this control in conjunction with the encoder to set the weld amperage or peak amperage if the Pulser is active.

6-2. Accessing Control Panel Menu

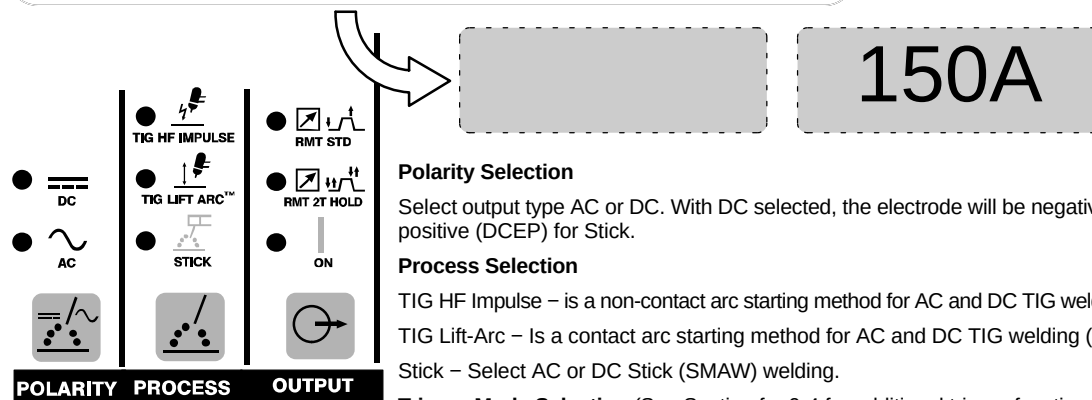
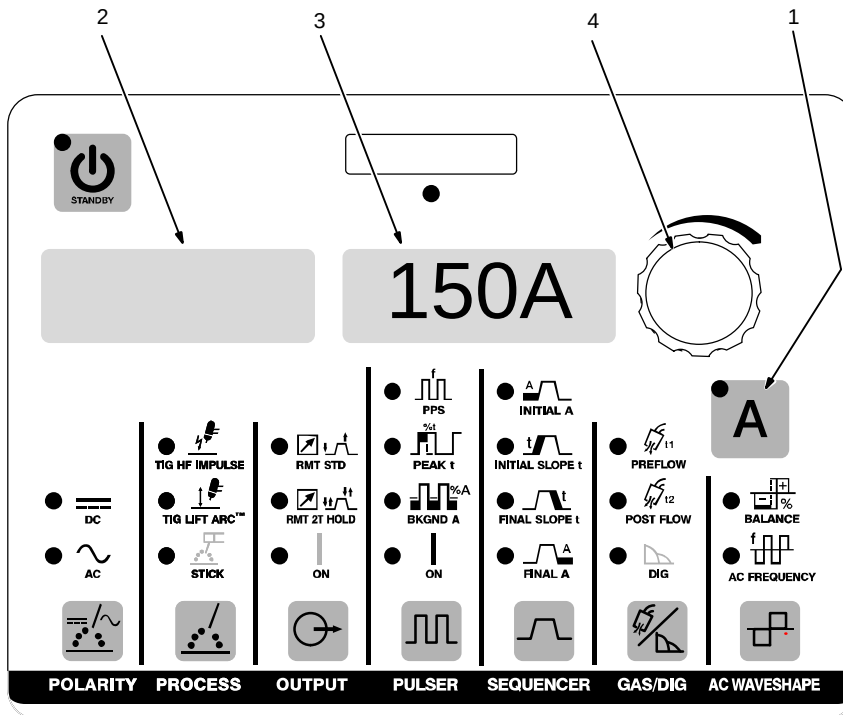


- 1 Amperage Button
- 2 Parameter Display
- 3 Setting Display
- 4 Encoder

Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

Amperage Control

Controls the welding amperage output. Limits the maximum output of a remote amperage device.



247 220-C

Polarity Selection

Select output type AC or DC. With DC selected, the electrode will be negative (DCEN) for TIG, and positive (DCEP) for Stick.

Process Selection

TIG HF Impulse – is a non-contact arc starting method for AC and DC TIG welding (see Section 15-1).

TIG Lift-Arc – Is a contact arc starting method for AC and DC TIG welding (see Section 15-1).

Stick – Select AC or DC Stick (SMAW) welding.

Trigger Mode Selection (See Section for 9-4 for additional trigger function options).

[RMT] [STD]

Typical setting for a remote foot or hand control. RMT STD requires a maintained contact closure to enable weld output. Amperage can be controlled with a remote potentiometer, or it can be set at the control panel.

[RMT] 2T [HOLD]

Remote control required. Allows the operator to weld without holding the trigger closed. To start the weld, operator presses and releases trigger. To stop the weld, the operator again presses and releases the trigger. In this mode, only the output contactor is controlled by the remote control. Amperage must be set on the control panel. (see Section 9-4).

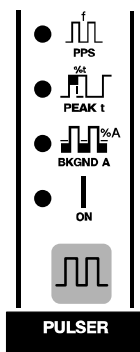
[OUT] [ON]

Output on. (Lift Only)

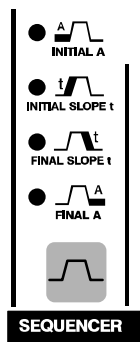
⚠ Weld output terminals are energized at all times when displays read [OUT] [ON].

No remote control or trigger required. Amperage can be controlled at the control panel or with a remote potentiometer. Blue output on LED illuminates to indicate output is on.

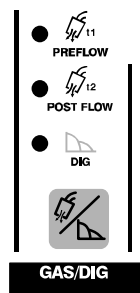
 ***PRO-SET** provides PROfessionally developed SETtings for the weld process
PRO-SET flashes one time and reveals the professional setting for the parameter.



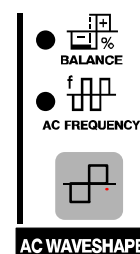
PPS	100
PK T	40%
BK A	25%



INTL	20A
ISLP	OFF
FSLP	OFF
FNL	10A



PRE	0.2T
POST	AUTO
DIG	30%



BAL	75%
FREQ	120H

Pulse Control

Pulsing is available in the TIG process. Controls can be adjusted while welding.

Reduces heat input to minimize distortion and increase travel speed. Range is 01. to 500 (pulses per second).

Press switch pad to enable pulser.

[PPS]* Pulses Per Second: Range is 0.1– 500.

[PK T]* Peak Amperage Time: Range is 5–95%

[BK A]* Background Amperage Time: Range is 5–95% of peak amperage value.

 See Section 15-2 for additional Pulser information, or visit <http://www.millerwelds.com/resources/improving-your-skills/>

Sequencer Control

The welding output can be programmed to specific amperages and durations for repetitive applications. Sequencer is only available in the TIG process. Sequencer is disabled if a remote control with variable amperage is connected to the machine.

[INTL] Initial Amperage: Range is min – 280 amps.

[ISLP] Initial Slope Time: Range is OFF – 50.0T (seconds).

[FSLP] Final Slope Time: Range is OFF – 50.0T (seconds).

[FNL] Final Amperage: Range is min – 280 amps.

(See Sections 9-2 and 9-3 for setting weld time.)

Gas/DIG Control

[PRE] Preflow Time:

Controls length of time gas flows prior to arc start.

Range is OFF–25T (seconds).

[POST] Post Flow Time:

Increasing setting increases length of time gas flows after welding stops. Range is OFF – 50T (seconds). AUTO calculates the time based on the maximum amperage of each welding cycle. The minimum time is 8 seconds. Auto = maximum amperage/10.

[DIG]* Arc Force Control:

Controls the amount of additional amperage at low voltage (short arc length) conditions. Adjust the force of the arc for different joint configurations and electrodes. Range is OFF – 100%. PRO-Set values available for both 6010 and 7018 electrodes

Range, 0–100%

AC Waveshape Control

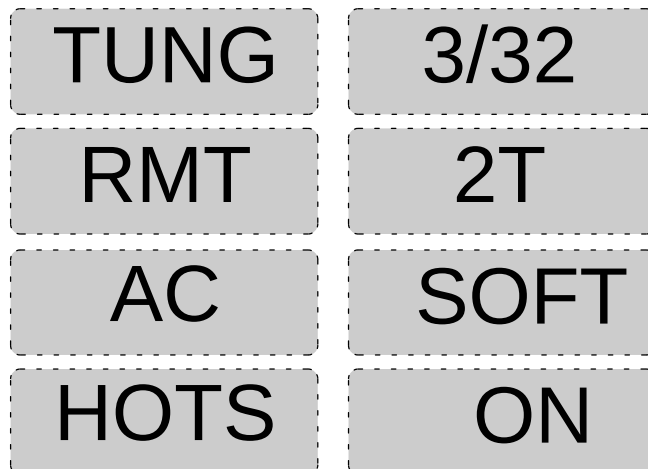
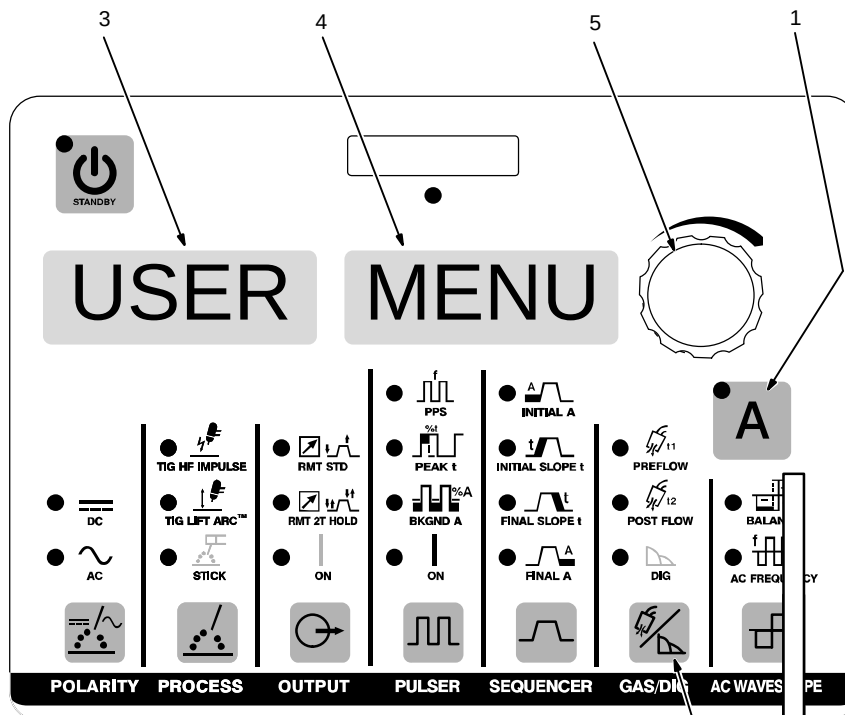
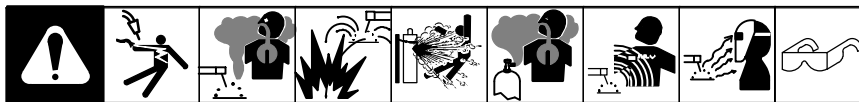
[BAL] Balance Control (%EN) TIG Only:

Controls oxide cleaning. Increasing the setting reduces cleaning. Range is BALL, 50 – 99%. Stick is fixed at 50%. “BALL” sets the Balance to 30%. This is to allow the operator to form a ball on the tip of the tungsten. It is not for normal welding operation. (See tips in Section 5-2).

[FREQ] AC Frequency (Hz):

Controls arc width. Increasing the setting narrows the arc width. Range is 20 to 400 Hz. (See tips in Section 5-2).

6-3. Accessing User Setup Menu



- 1 Amperage Button
- 2 Gas/Dig Button
- 3 Parameter Display
- 4 Setting Display
- 5 Encoder

To access the User Functions, press and hold the Amperage (A) and the Gas/DIG controls until USER MENU is displayed. To scroll through the user menu functions, press and release the Gas/DIG control.

Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

To exit user menu, press Amperage and Gas/DIG controls at the same time and then release, or turn power off.

247 220-C

Tungsten Diameter Selection:

Each tungsten size has preset starting parameters specific to that diameter for optimized starting. Range is 0.020 in.–1/8 in. or 0.5 mm–3.2 mm. To manually set starting parameters, see Section 6-4.

Output Trigger Mode Functions:

See Section 9-4 to reconfigure RMT functions.

AC Waveshape Selection:

Use Encoder to select between advanced squarewave [ADVS], soft squarewave [SOFT], sine wave [SINE], or triangle wave [TRI]. The default is Soft.

Application: Use advance squarewave when a more focused arc is required for better directional control. Use soft squarewave when a softer arc with a more fluid puddle is desired. Use sine wave to simulate a conventional power source. Use triangular waveshape when the effects of peak amperage with reduced overall heat input is required to help control distortion on thin materials.

Arc Starting Mode Selection (Stick)

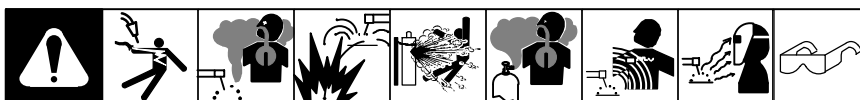
[HOTS] [ON]

Provides additional amperage while striking the electrode to prevent the electrode from sticking.

[HOTS] [OFF]

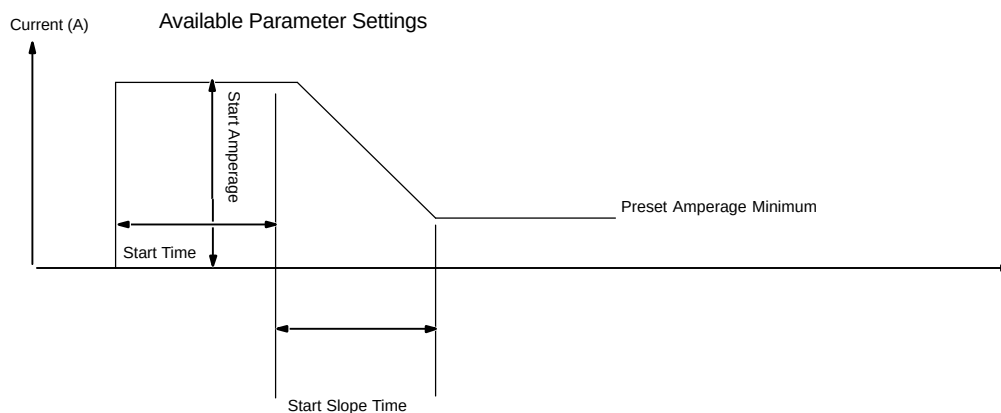
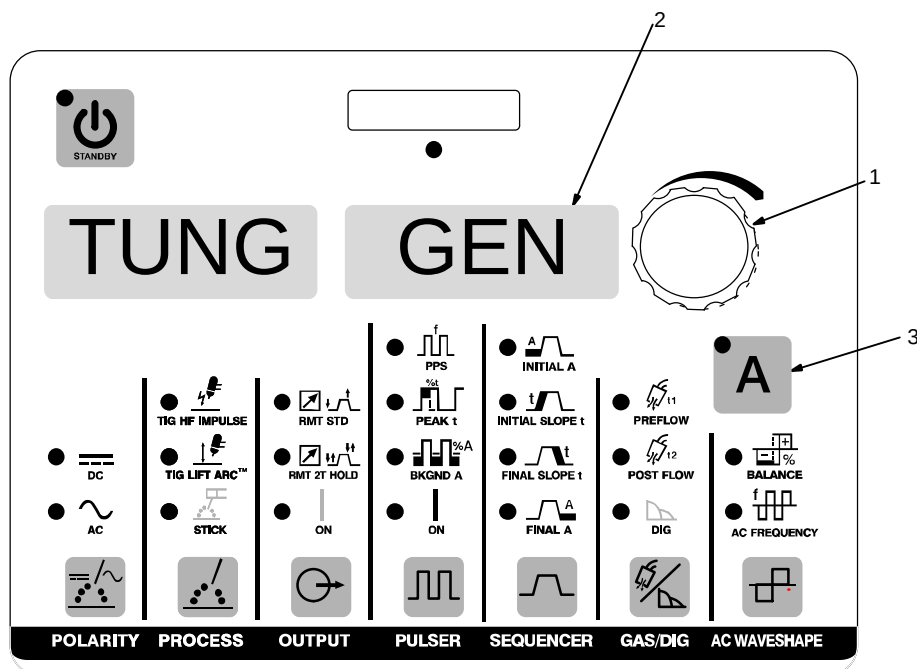
No additional starting amperage to assist in starting the electrode.

6-4. Selecting General (GEN) Tungsten To Change Programmable TIG Starting Parameters



- 1 Encoder Control
- 2 Parameter Display
- 3 Amperage Button

Once inside the machine set up menu, tungsten parameter values can be manually changed by pressing the Amperage switch pad to step through each adjustable parameter. Turn encoder to change the value.



Parameter

- Start Output Polarity (POL)
- Start Amperage (STRT)
- Start Time TIME)
- Start Slope (SSLP)
- Preset Minimum Amperage (PMIN)

Default AC

- EP (Electrode Positive)
- 30 A
- 120 ms
- 120 ms
- 10 A

Default DC

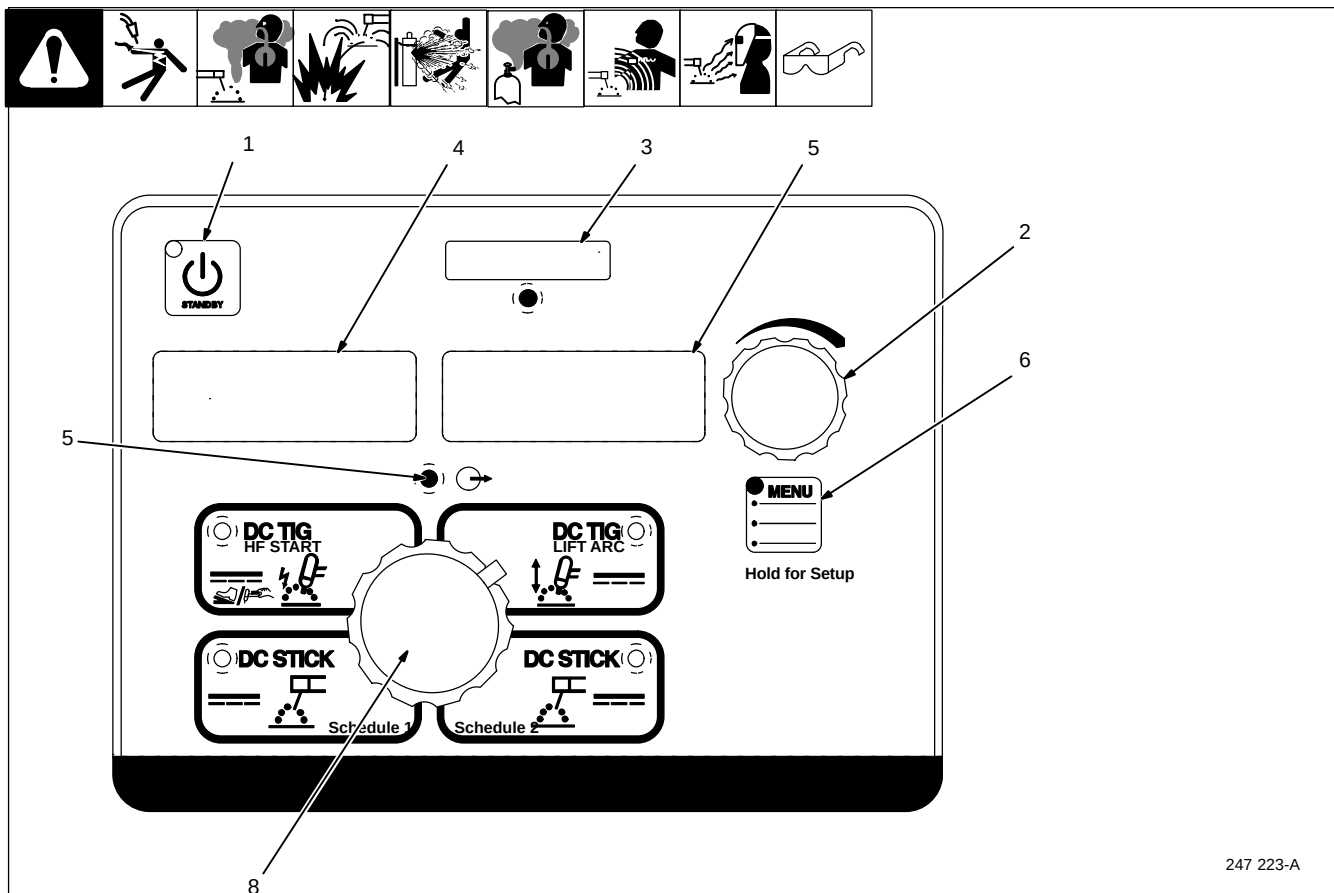
- EN (Electrode Negative)
- 25 A
- 120 ms
- 100 ms
- 10 A

Range

- EP / EN
- 5–200 A
- 0–250 ms
- 0–250 ms
- 1 (DC) 2 (AC) –25 A

SECTION 7 – MAXSTAR 280 OPERATION

7-1. Maxstar 280 Controls



247 223-A

For all front panel switch pad controls: press switch pad to turn on light and enable function.

Green on nameplate indicates a TIG function, Gray indicates a Stick function.

1 Standby Switch

Use to turn machine on and off for daily operation.

2 Amperage Adjustment Control

Use control to change preset amperage value. If a remote control is used, preset amperage value is the maximum amperage output available. This control also functions as a parameter change control while in the menu mode (see Section 7-2 thru 7-5).

3 Memory Card Port And Indicator

This port is used to add features to the machine and update software to the boards within the machine. Indicator is lit while card is being accessed.

4 Volt Meter

Displays actual voltage when voltage is present at the weld output terminals. It is also used to display parameter descriptions while in the menu.

5 Ammeter

Displays actual amperage while welding and preset amperage while idle. It is also used to display parameter selection options while in the menu.

6 Menu Button

Press button to scroll through available parameters for the selected process. Hold button at desired parameter to enter set-up mode (see Section 7-2 thru 7-5).

7 Output On Indicator

Blue indicator illuminates when output is on.

8 Process Selector Control

Use control to select one of the following processes:

- DC TIG HF – Use for welding mild and stainless steel. Non contact arc starting.
- DC TIG Lift – Use when HF could interfere with surrounding equipment.

DC Stick (2 positions) – Used for welding steels.

Two schedules allow the user to have two sets of parameters active and easily selectable at one time.

7-2. Accessing Control Panel Menu: DC TIG HF And Lift Arc

- 1 Menu Button
Press Menu button to cycle through parameters that can be set.
- 2 Parameter Display
- 3 Setting Display
- 4 Encoder
Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

Parameter automatically returns to amperage setting 15 seconds after Encoder is inactive.

150A

PPS

POST

150A

OFF

AUTO

Amperage Control:
Controls the welding amperage output. Limits the maximum output of a remote amperage device.

[PPS]* Pulse Control:
Reduces heat input to minimize distortion and increase travel speed. Set PPS (pulses per second). The range is OFF–250 PPS. The Background Amperage and Peak Amperage are not adjustable. Background Amperage equals 25% of Peak amperage. Peak amperage Time equals 40%.

[POST] Post Flow Control:
Controls the length of time gas flows after welding stops. Range is AUTO, OFF–50T (seconds). AUTO calculates the time based on the maximum amperage of each weld cycle. The minimum time is 8 seconds. Auto equals maximum amperage/10.

***PRO-SET** provides PROfessionally developed SETtings for the weld process. To use PRO-SET, press the menu button to display the parameter and adjust the encoder until PRO-SET flashes on the display. PRO-SET flashes one time and reveals the professional setting for the parameter.

7-3. Accessing Control Panel Menu: DC Stick

- 1 Menu Button
Press Menu button to cycle through parameters that can be set.
- 2 Parameter Display
- 3 Setting Display
- 4 Encoder
Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

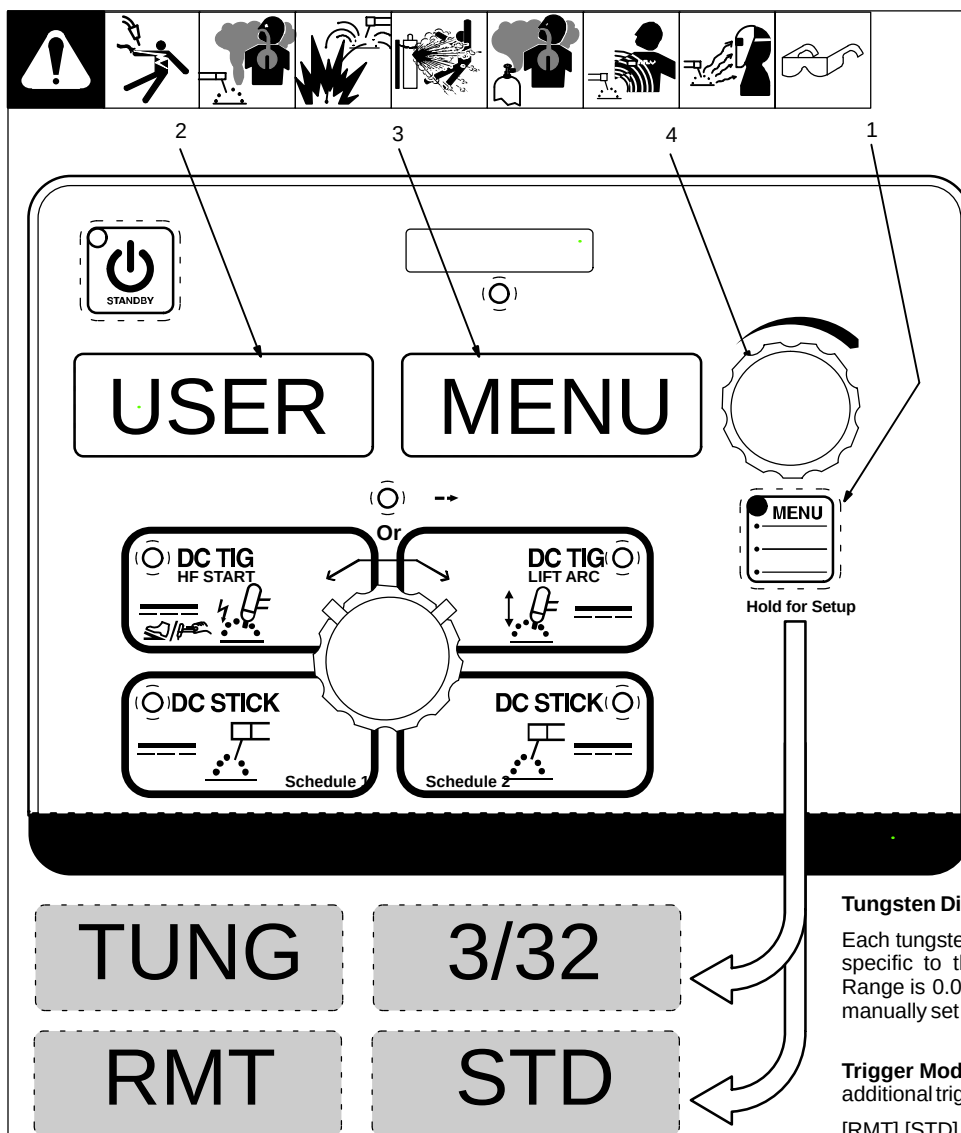
Parameter automatically returns to amperage setting 15 seconds after Encoder is inactive.

Amperage Control:
Controls the welding amperage output. Limits the maximum output of a remote amperage device.

[DIG]* Arc Force Control:
Controls the amount of additional amperage at low voltage (short arc length) conditions. Adjust the force of the arc for different joint configurations and electrodes. Range is OFF-100%. Features PRO-Set values for both 6010 and 7018 electrodes

*PRO-SET provides PROfessionally developed SETtings for the weld process. To use PRO-SET, press the menu button to display the parameter and adjust the encoder until PRO-SET flashes on the display. PRO-SET flashes one time and reveals the professional setting for the parameter.

7-4. Accessing User Setup Menu: DC TIG And Lift-Arc



1 Menu Button

Press and hold Menu button for approximately 2 seconds to access machine configuration menus. Use Menu button to cycle through parameters that can be set.

2 Parameter Display

Use Menu button to cycle through parameters that can be set.

Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

To exit menu, press and hold Menu button until Menu Off is displayed.

Tungsten Diameter Selection:

Each tungsten size has preset starting parameters specific to that diameter for optimized starting. Range is 0.020 in.–1/8 in. or 0.5 mm–3.2 mm. To manually set starting parameters, see Section 6-4.

Trigger Mode Selection (See Section for 9-4 for additional trigger function options).

[RMT] [STD]

Typical setting for a remote foot or hand control. RMT STD requires a maintained contact closure to enable weld output. Amperage can be controlled with a remote potentiometer, or it can be set at the control panel.

[RMT] [HOLD]

Remote control required. Allows the operator to weld without holding the trigger closed. To start the weld, operator presses and releases trigger. To stop the weld, the operator again presses and releases the trigger. In this mode, only the output contactor is controlled by the remote control. Amperage must be set on the control panel. (see Section 9-4).

[OUT] [ON]

Output on. (Lift only)

Weld output terminals are energized at all times when displays read [OUT] [ON].

No remote control or trigger required. Amperage can be controlled at the control panel or with a remote potentiometer. Blue output on LED illuminates to indicate output is on. Not valid with HF start.

7-5. Accessing User Setup Menu: DC Stick

1 Menu Button
Press and hold Menu button for approximately 2 seconds to access machine configuration menus. Use Menu button to cycle through parameters that can be set.

2 Parameter Display
3 Setting Display
4 Encoder
Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

To exit menu, press and hold Menu button until Menu Off is displayed.

Arc Starting Mode Selection:
[HOTS] [ON]
Provides additional amperage while striking the electrode to prevent the electrode from sticking.
[HOTS] [OFF]
No additional starting amperage to assist in starting the electrode.

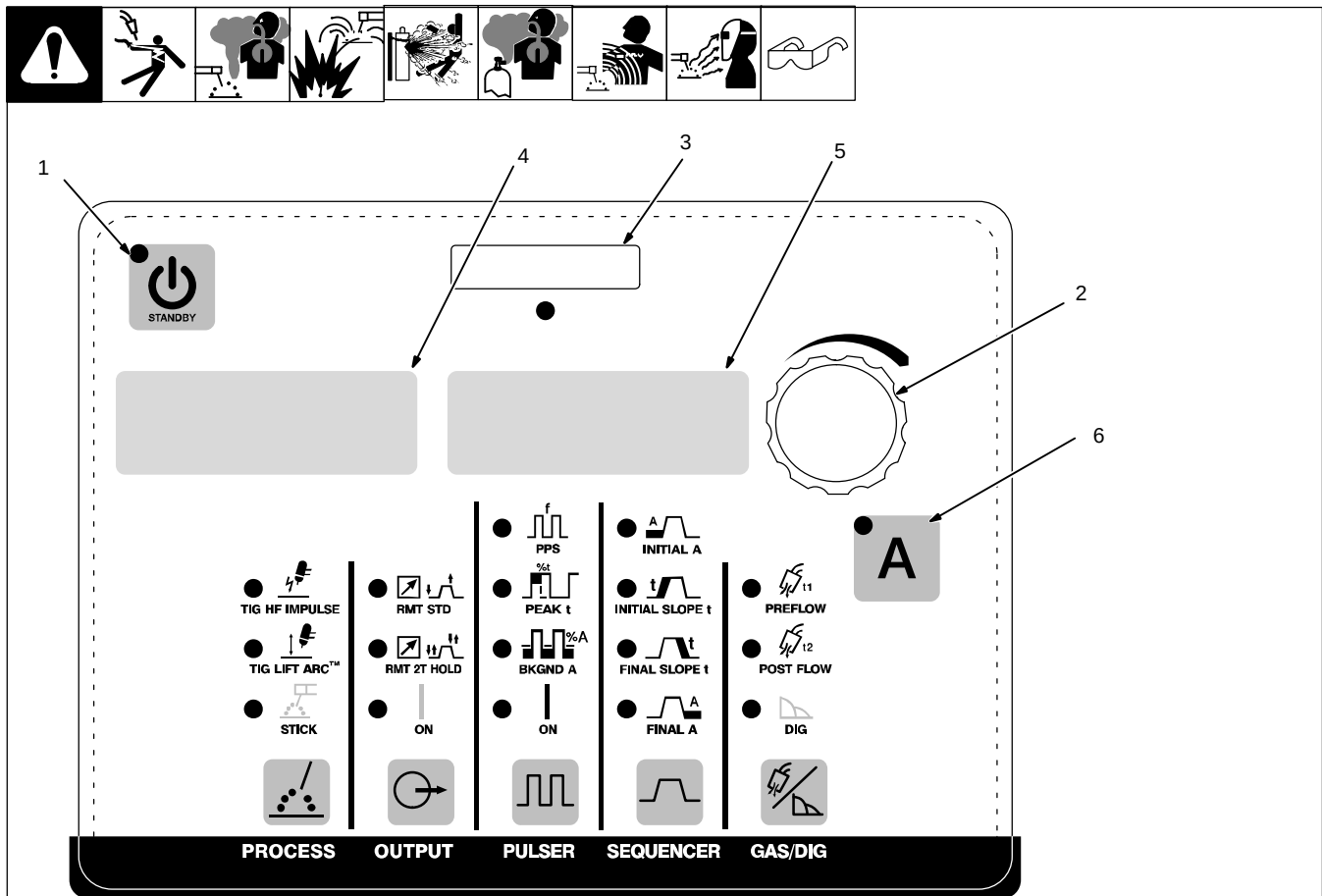
Trigger Mode Selection:
[RMT] [STD]
Typical setting for a remote foot or hand control. RMT STD requires a maintained contact closure to enable weld output. Amperage can be controlled with a remote potentiometer, or it can be set at the control panel.
[OUT] [ON]

⚠ Weld output terminals are energized at all times when displays read [OUT] [ON].
No remote control or trigger required. Amperage can be controlled at the control panel or with a remote potentiometer. Blue output on LED illuminates to indicate output is on.

247 223-A

SECTION 8 – MAXSTAR 280DX OPERATION

8-1. Maxstar 280 DX Controls



227 220-C

For all front panel switch pad controls: press switch pad to turn on light and enable function.

Green on nameplate indicates a TIG function, Gray indicates a Stick function.

1 Standby Button

Use to turn machine on and off for daily operation.

2 Encoder Control

Use encoder control in conjunction with applicable front panel function switch pads to change values for that function.

3 Memory Card Port And Indicator

This port is used to add features to the machine and update software to the boards within the machine. Indicator is lit while card is being accessed.

4 Volt Meter

Displays actual voltage when voltage is present at the weld output terminals. It is also used to display parameter descriptions while in the menu.

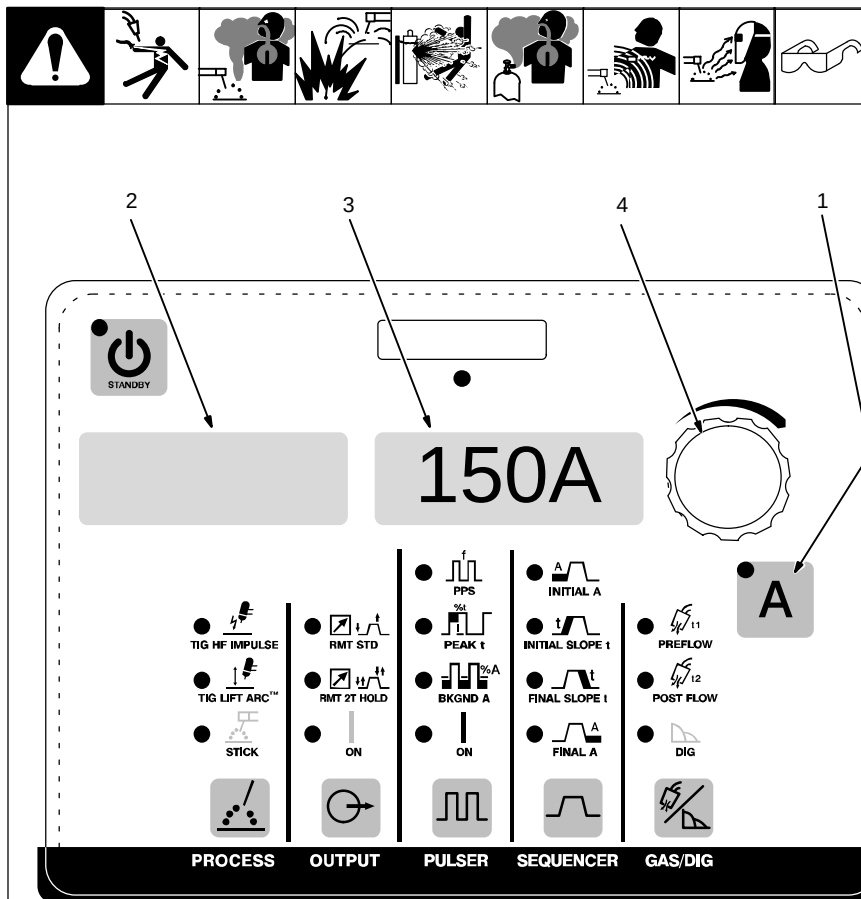
5 Ammeter

Displays actual amperage while welding and preset amperage while idle. It is also used to display parameter selection options while in the menu.

6 Amperage Control

Use this control in conjunction with the encoder to set the weld amperage or peak amperage if the Pulser is active.

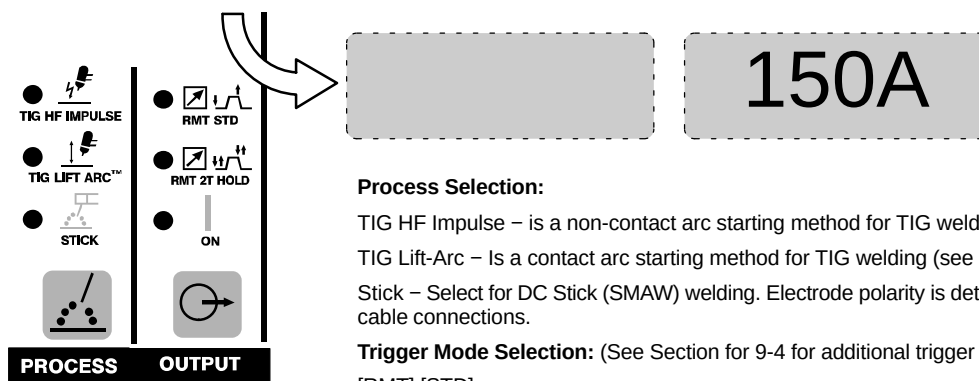
8-2. Accessing Control Panel Menu



- 1 Amperage Button
- 2 Parameter Display
- 3 Setting Display
- 4 Encoder

Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

The Amperage Control controls the welding amperage output, and limits the maximum output of a remote amperage device.



247 220-C

Process Selection:

TIG HF Impulse – is a non-contact arc starting method for TIG welding (see Section 15-1).

TIG Lift-Arc – Is a contact arc starting method for TIG welding (see Section 15-1).

Stick – Select for DC Stick (SMAW) welding. Electrode polarity is determined by the welding cable connections.

Trigger Mode Selection: (See Section for 9-4 for additional trigger function options).

[RMT] [STD]

Typical setting for a remote foot or hand control. RMT STD requires a maintained contact closure to enable weld output. Amperage can be controlled with a remote potentiometer, or it can be set at the control panel.

[RMT] 2T [HOLD]

Remote control required. Allows the operator to weld without holding the trigger closed. To start the weld, operator presses and releases trigger. To stop the weld, the operator again presses and releases the trigger. In this mode, only the output contactor is controlled by the remote control. Amperage must be set on the control panel. (see Section 9-4).

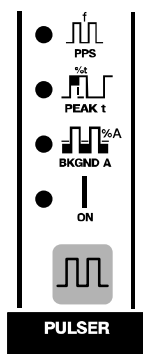
[OUT] [ON]

Output on. (Lift only)

⚠ Weld output terminals are energized at all times when displays read [OUT] [ON].

No remote control or trigger required. Amperage can be controlled at the control panel or with a remote potentiometer. Blue output on LED illuminates to indicate output is on.

*PRO-SET provides PROfessionally developed SETtings for the weld process. PRO-SET flashes one time and reveals the professional setting for the parameter.



PPS	100
PK T	40%
BK A	25%

Pulse Control

Pulsing is available while in the TIG process. Controls can be adjusted while welding.

Reduces heat input to minimize distortion and increase travel speed. Range is 01. to 500 (pulses per second).

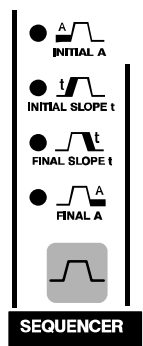
Press switch pad to enable pulser.

[PPS]* Pulses Per Second: Range is 0.1 to 500.

[PK T]* Peak Amperage Time: Range is 5 to 95%.

[BK A]* Background Amperage Time: Range is 5 to 95% of peak amperage value.

See Section 15-2 for additional Pulser information, or visit <http://www.millerwelds.com/resources/improving-your-skills/>



INTL	20A
ISLP	OFF
FSLP	OFF
FNL	10A

Sequencer Control

The welding output can be programmed to specific amperages and durations for repetitive applications. Sequencer is only available in the TIG process. Sequencer is disabled if a remote control with variable amperage is connected to the machine.

[INTL] Initial Amperage: Range is min to 280 amps.

[ISLP] Initial Slope Time: Range is OFF to 25T (seconds).

[FSLP] Final Slope Time: Range is OFF to 25T (seconds).

[FNL] Final Amperage: Range is min to 280 amps.

(See Sections 9-2 and 9-3 for setting weld time.)

Gas/DIG Control

[PRE] Preflow Time:

Controls length of time gas flows prior to arc start.

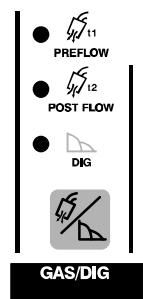
Range is OFF to 50T (seconds).

[POST] Post Flow Time:

Increasing setting increases length of time gas flows after welding stops. Range is OFF to 50T (seconds). AUTO calculates the time based on the maximum amperage of each welding cycle. The minimum time is eight seconds. Auto equals maximum amperage divided by 10.

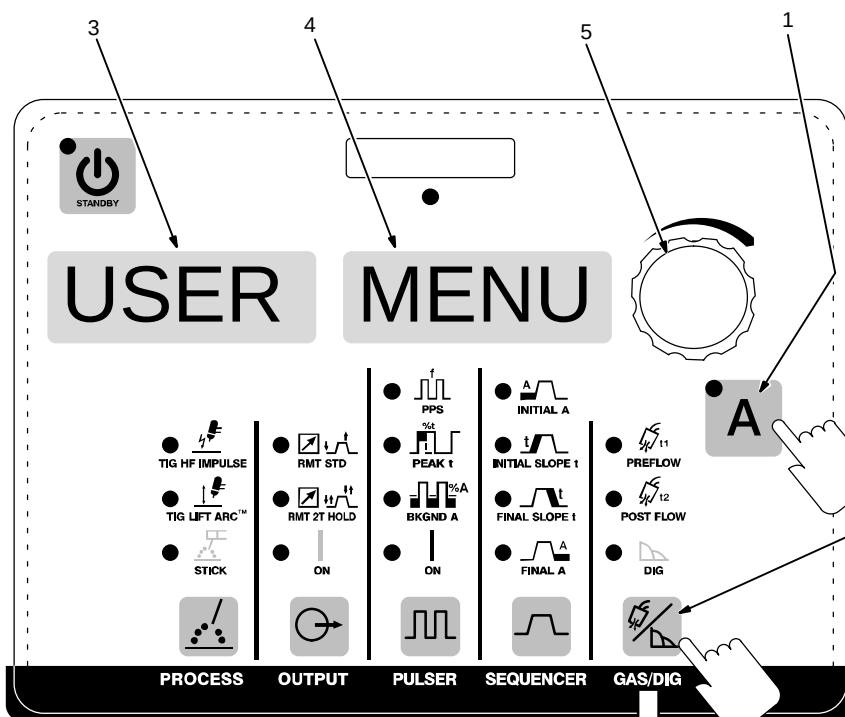
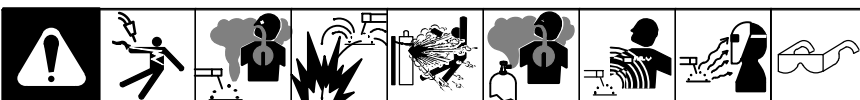
[DIG]* Arc Force Control:

Controls the amount of additional amperage at low voltage (short arc length) conditions. Adjust the force of the arc for different joint configurations and electrodes. Range is OFF to 100%. PRO-Set values available for both 6010 and 7018 electrodes.



PRE	0.2T
POST	AUTO
DIG	30%

8-3. Accessing User Setup Menu



- 1 Amperage Button
- 2 Gas/Dig Button
- 3 Parameter Display
- 4 Setting Display
- 5 Encoder

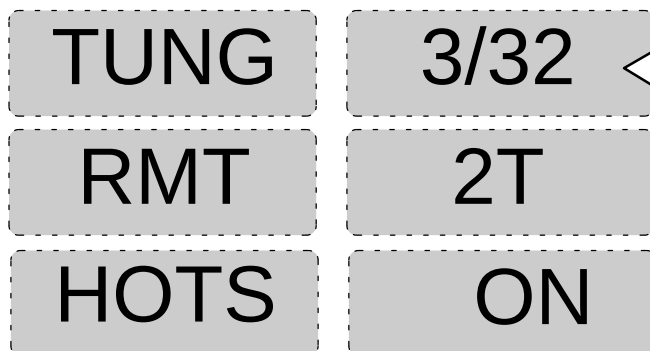
To access the User functions, press and hold the Amperage (A) and the Gas/DIG controls until USER MENU is displayed. To scroll through the user menu functions, press and release the Gas/DIG control.

Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

Parameter automatically returns to amperage setting 15 seconds after Encoder is inactive.

To exit user menu, press and release Amperage and Gas/DIG controls at the same time, or turn power off.

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Tungsten Diameter Selection:

Each tungsten size has preset starting parameters specific to that diameter for optimized starting. Range is 0.020–1/8 in. or 0.5–3.2 mm. To manually set starting parameters, see Section 6-4.

Output Trigger Mode Functions:

See Section 9-4 to reconfigure RMT functions.

Arc Starting Mode Selection:

[HOTS] [ON]

Provides additional amperage while striking the electrode to prevent the electrode from sticking.

[HOTS] [OFF]

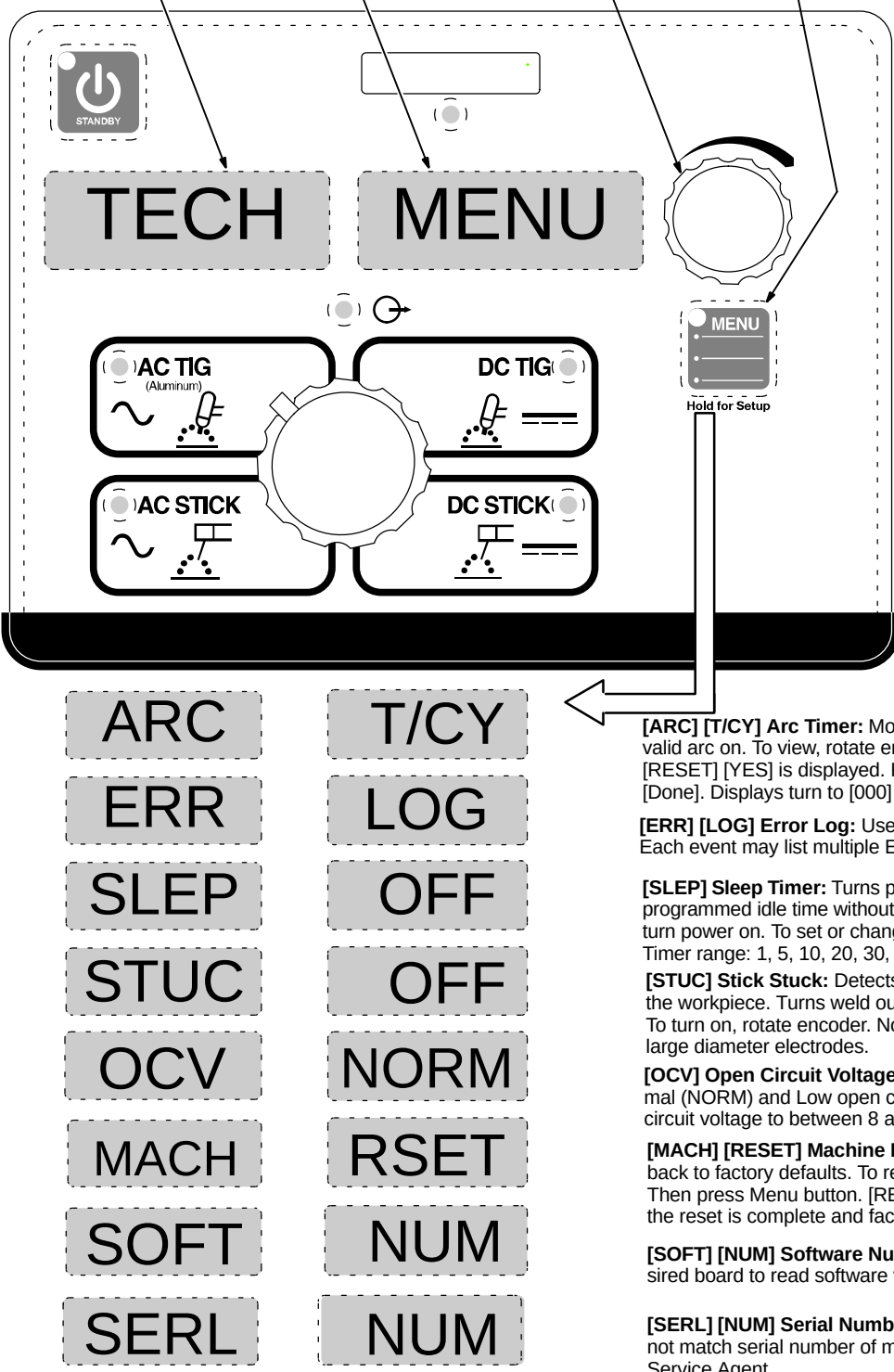
No additional starting amperage to assist in starting the electrode.

SECTION 9 – ADVANCED MENU FUNCTIONS

9-1. Accessing Tech Menu For Dynasty/Maxstar 280 Models



- 1 Menu Button
- 2 Parameter Display
- 3 Setting Display
- 4 Encoder



Press and hold Menu button for approximately 4 seconds to scroll past User Menu to Tech Menu. Use Menu button to cycle through parameters that can be set.

Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

Dynasty 280 shown, Maxstar menus are the same. Menu order may vary.

To exit user menu, press and hold menu button approximately one second, or turn power off.

Settings in the Tech Menu are global, meaning they may pertain to all or some of the process.

[ARC] [T/CY] Arc Timer: Monitors hours, minutes, and cycles of valid arc on. To view, rotate encoder. To reset, rotate encoder until [RESET] [YES] is displayed. Press Menu button to display [RESET] [Done]. Displays turn to [000] [000].

[ERR] [LOG] Error Log: Use to view last eight logged error events. Each event may list multiple Error Codes.

[SLEP] Sleep Timer: Turns power off after the machine exceeds the programmed idle time without operation. Press the Standby button to turn power on. To set or change time, rotate encoder to desired time. Timer range: 1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 45 minutes or one hour.

[STUC] Stick Stuck: Detects if the electrode is stuck or shorted to the workpiece. Turns weld output off to aid in freeing the electrode. To turn on, rotate encoder. Not recommended for air carbon arc or large diameter electrodes.

[OCV] Open Circuit Voltage: Allows user to select between Normal (NORM) and Low open circuit voltage. Low reduces open circuit voltage to between 8 and 12 volts. To select, turn encoder.

[MACH] [RESET] Machine Reset: Resets all machine values back to factory defaults. To reset, turn encoder to [RESET] [YES]. Then press Menu button. [RESET] [DONE] will be displayed when the reset is complete and factory defaults have been restored.

[SOFT] [NUM] Software Number: Use encoder to select desired board to read software version and number.

[SERL] [NUM] Serial Number: If serial number displayed does not match serial number of machine, see Factory Authorized Service Agent.

9-2. Accessing Tech Menu For Dynasty/Maxstar 280DX Models

1 Amperage Button
2 Gas/Dig Button

Press and hold Amperage and Gas/Dig buttons for approximately 2 seconds to scroll past User Menu to Tech Menu. Use Gas/Dig button to cycle through parameters that can be set.

3 Parameter Display
4 Setting Display
5 Encoder

Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

Dynasty 280DX shown. Maxstar menus are the same. Menu order may vary.

To exit user menu, press Amperage and Gas/DIG controls at the same time.

1 Amperage Button
2 Gas/Dig Button

Press and hold Amperage and Gas/Dig buttons for approximately 2 seconds to scroll past User Menu to Tech Menu. Use Gas/Dig button to cycle through parameters that can be set.

3 Parameter Display
4 Setting Display
5 Encoder

Rotate Encoder to adjust parameter setting.

Dynasty 280DX shown. Maxstar menus are the same. Menu order may vary.

To exit user menu, press Amperage and Gas/DIG controls at the same time.

ARC
ERR
SLEP
STUC
OCV
WELD

T/CY
LOG
OFF
OFF
NORM
TMRS
OFF

LOCK
METR
EXPC
MACH
SOFT
SERL

OFF
V/A
OFF
RSET
NUM
NUM

[ARC] [T/CY] Arc Timer: Monitors hours, minutes, and cycles of valid arc on. To view these different elements, rotate encoder. To reset, rotate encoder until [RESET] [YES] is displayed. Press Menu button to display [RESET] [Done]. Displays turn to [000] [000].

[ERR] [LOG] Error Log: Use to view last eight logged error events. Each event may list multiple Error Codes.

[SLEP] Sleep Timer: Turns power off after the machine exceeds the programmed idle time without operation. Press the Standby button to turn power on. To set or change time, rotate encoder to desired time. Timer range: 1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 45 minutes or one hour.

[STUC] Stick Stuck: Detects if the electrode is stuck or shorted to the workpiece. Turns weld output off to aid in freeing the electrode. To turn on, rotate encoder. Not recommended for air carbon arc or large diameter electrodes.

[OCV] Open Circuit Voltage: Allows user to select between Normal (NORM) and Low open circuit voltage. Low reduces open circuit voltage to between 8 and 12 volts. To select, turn encoder.

[WELD] [TMRS] Weld Timers: [ON] enable and [OFF] disable the feature. See Section 9-3 for information on setting weld timers. Weld Timers work with or without Sequencer feature.

[LOCK]: Limits user control and adjustability of machine. See Section 9-5 For instructions and operation.

[METR] Meter Display While Pulsing: Meters can be set to display the following:

[OFF] – meters display [PULS] [WELD] while welding with pulser on.

[AVG] – meters display the average amperage while welding with pulser on.

[V/A] – meters display actual amps and volts while welding with pulser on.

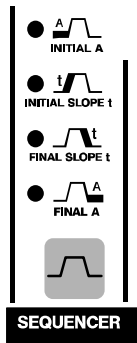
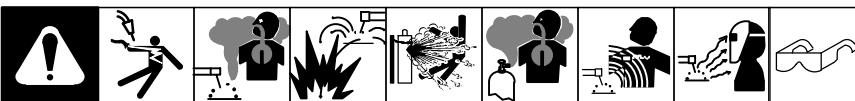
[EXPC] External Pulse Control Commands: Turn on when it is desired to control machine from an external source. When command is on, a command voltage of 0– 10 volts DC equals off – 280 amps.

[MACH] [RESET] Machine Reset:: Resets all machine values back to factory defaults. To reset, turn encoder to [RESET] [YES]. Then press Amperage button. [RESET] [DONE] will be displayed when the reset is complete and factory defaults have been restored.

[SOFT] [NUM] Software Number: Use encoder to select desired board to read software version and number.

[SERL] [NUM] Serial Number: If serial number displayed does not match serial number of machine, see Factory Authorized Service Agent.

9-3. Sequencer And Weld Timer For DX Model



INTL	20A
INTL	OFF
ISLP	OFF
FSLP	OFF
FNL	10A
FNL	OFF
A WELD	OFF

Sequencer Control With Weld Timers ON

This function is available while using the TIG process, but is disabled if a remote foot or fingertip control is connected while in the RMT STD mode. When active, the sequencer controls the following parameters of the weld cycle:

Initial Amperage

Range is 2–280 amps AC, 1–280 amps DC

Initial Time*

Range is OFF to 25.0T (seconds)

Initial Slope Time

Range is OFF to 50.0T (seconds)

Final Slope Time

Range is OFF to 50.0T (seconds)

Final Amperage

Range is 2–280 amps AC, 1–280 amps DC

Final Time*

Range is OFF to 25.0T (seconds)

When a remote switch is connected to the welding power source, use the remote switch to control the weld cycle. Amperage is controlled by the welding power source.

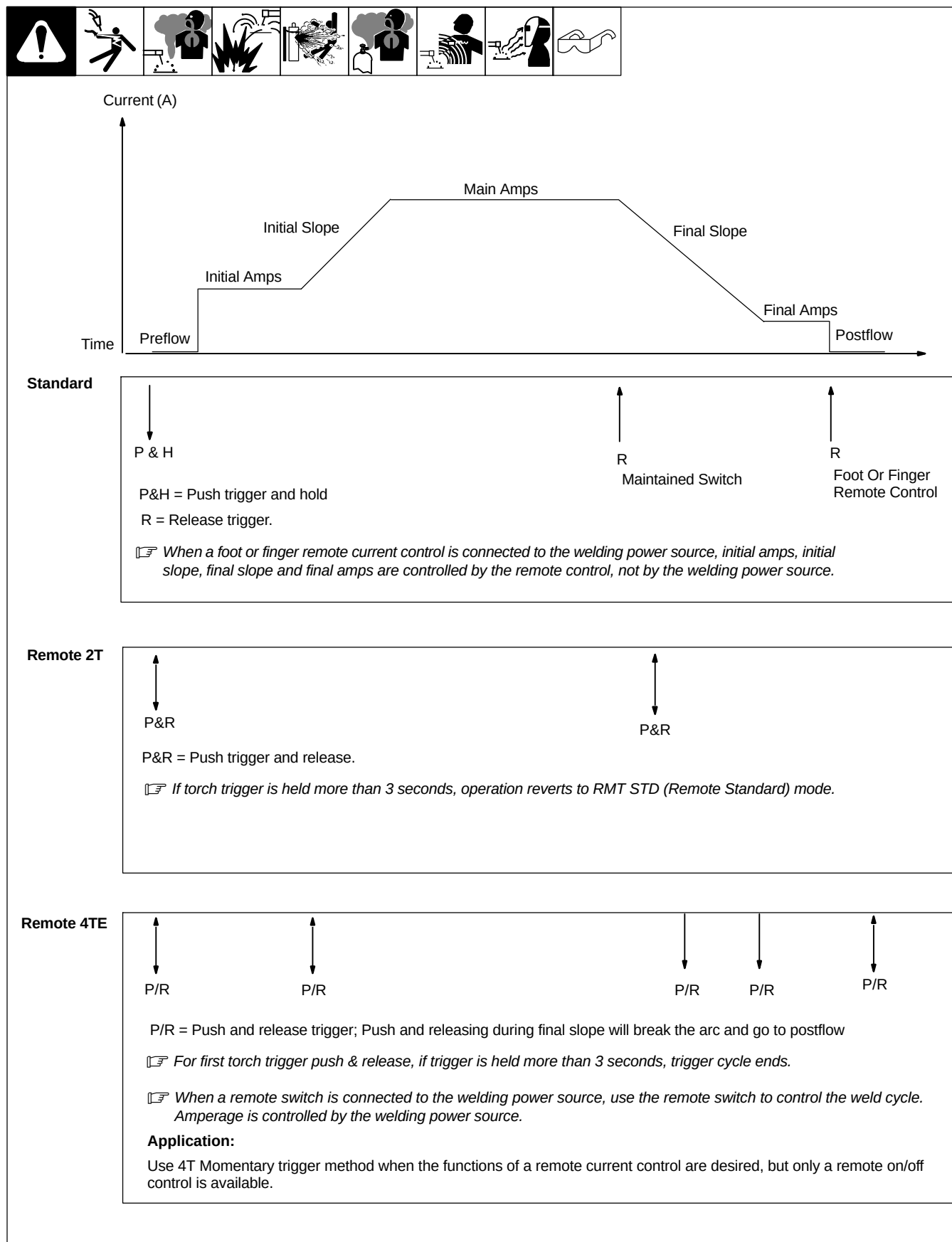
*enabled features with weld timer On (see Section 9-2).

Weld Timer

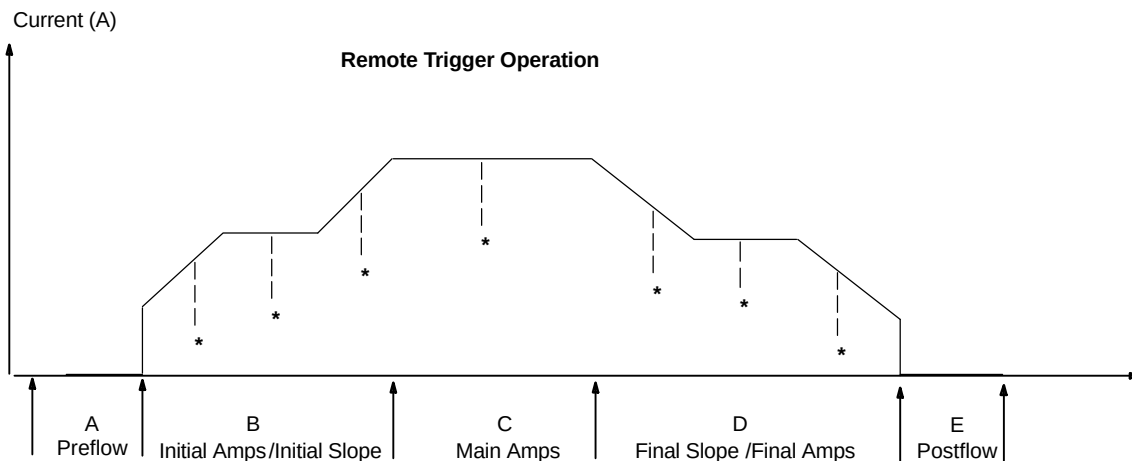
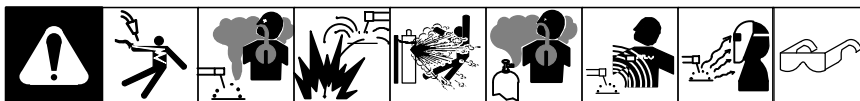
With Weld Timer enabled, press Amperage (A) button, and turn encoder to set weld time. Range is Off or 0.1–99.9 and 100–999 (sec) (see Section 9-2).

9-4. Output Control And Trigger Functions For DX Models

A. Remote (Standard), 2T, And 4TE Torch Trigger Operation



B. 3T Specific Trigger Method



* Arc can be extinguished at any time by pressing and releasing both initial and final switches, or by lifting the torch and breaking the arc.

1 3T (Specific Trigger Operation)

Sequencer is required to reconfigure for 3T. **3T requires a specific type of remote control with two independent momentary-contact switches.** One will be designated initial switch, and it must be connected between Remote 14 receptacle pins A and B. The second will be designated as the final switch, and it must be connected between Remote 14 receptacle pins D and E.

2 Encoder Control

To select 3T, turn Encoder control.

Definitions:

Initial slope rate is the rate of amperage change determined by the initial amperage, initial slope time, and main amperage.

Final slope rate is the rate of amperage change determined by the main amperage, final slope time, and final amperage.

Operation:

A. Press and release initial switch within 3/4 second to start shielding gas flow. To stop the preflow sequence before preflow time elapses (25 seconds), press and release final switch. The preflow timer will reset and the weld sequence can be started again.

If an initial switch closure is not made again before preflow time ends, gas flow stops, the timer resets, and an initial switch press and release is necessary to start the weld sequence again.

B. Press initial switch to start arc at initial amps. Holding switch will change amperage at initial slope rate (release switch to weld at desired amperage level).

C. When main amperage level is reached, initial switch can be released.

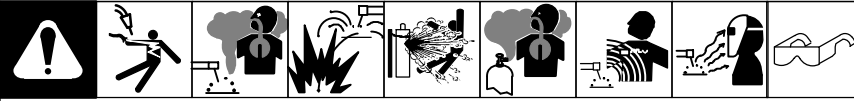
D. Press and hold the final switch to decrease amperage at final slope rate (release switch to weld at desired amperage level).

E. When final amperage has been reached, the arc extinguishes and shielding gas flows for the time set on the Postflow control.

Application:

With the use of two remote switches instead of potentiometers, 3T gives the operator the ability to infinitely increase, decrease, or pause and hold amperage within the range determined by the initial, main, and final amperages.

C. 4T And 4TL Specific Trigger Method



4T Application:

Use 4T trigger method when the functions of a remote current control are desired, but only a remote on/off control is available.

4T allows the operator to toggle between weld current and final current.

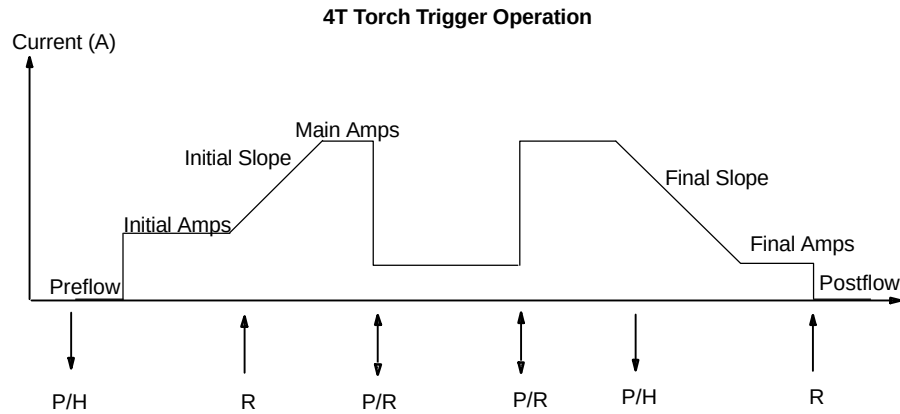
When a remote switch is connected to the welding power source, use the remote switch to control the weld cycle. Amperage is controlled by the welding power source.

4TL Application:

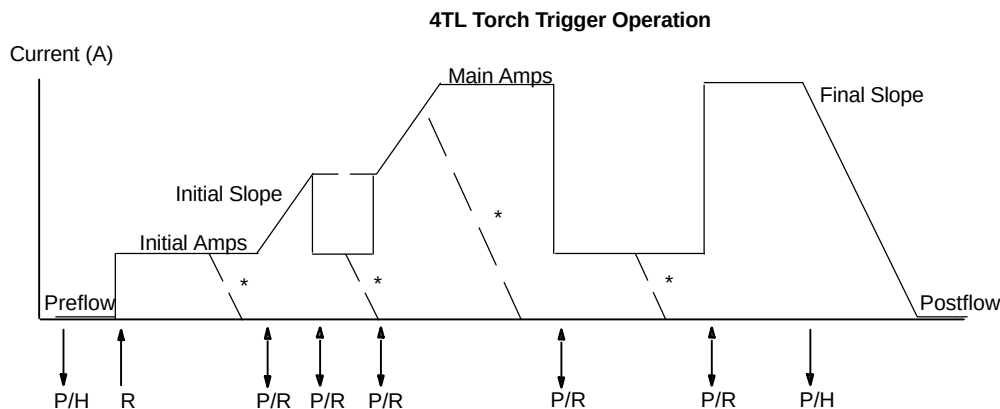
The ability to change current levels without either initial slope or final slope, gives the operator the opportunity to adjust filler metal without breaking the arc.

4TL (mini logic) allows the operator to toggle between initial slope or main amps and initial amps. Final Amperage is not available. Final slope always slopes to minimum amperage and ends the cycle.

When a remote switch is connected to the welding power source, use the remote switch to control the weld cycle. Amperage is controlled by the welding power source.



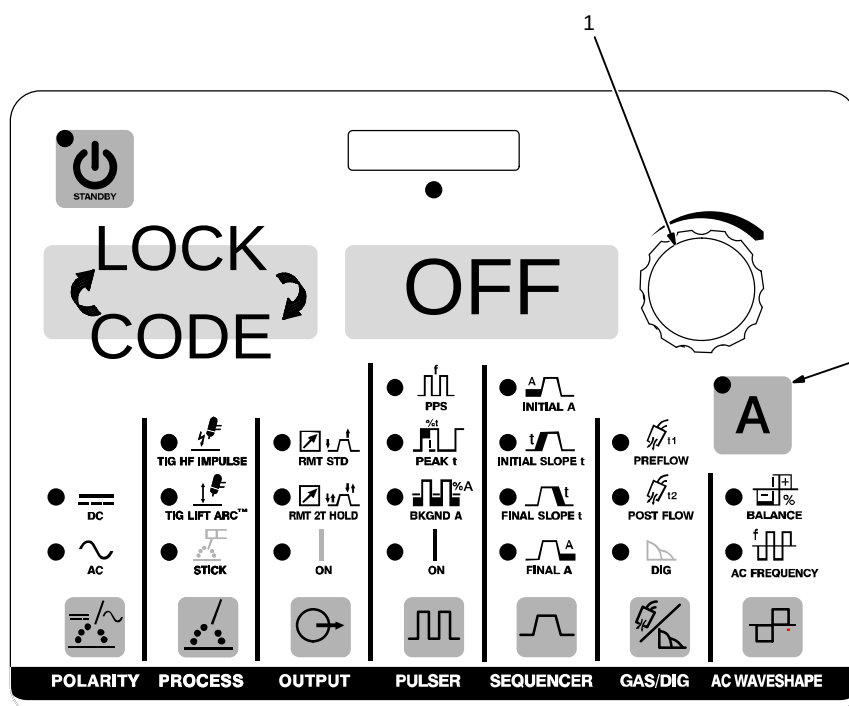
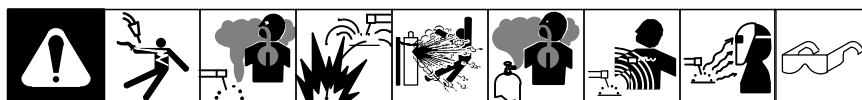
P/H = Push and hold trigger; R = Release trigger; P/R = Push trigger and release in less than 3/4 seconds



P/H = Push and hold trigger; R = Release trigger; P/R = Push trigger and release in less than 3/4 seconds

* = Arc can be extinguished at final slope rate at any time by pushing and holding trigger

9-5. Lockout Functions



See Section 9-2 for information on how to access Lockout Functions.

There are four (1–4) different lockout levels. Each successive level allows the operator more flexibility.

Before activating lockout levels, be sure that all procedures and parameters are established. Parameter adjustment is limited while lockout levels are active.

To turn On lockout feature, proceed as follows:

- 1 Encoder Control
- 2 Amperage (A) Control

Press Amperage (A) control to toggle between the lock off and code off displays. Toggle control until [CODE] [OFF] is displayed

Turn encoder to select a lockout code number. Select a number between 1 and 999. The number will appear on the amperage, right, display.

Remember (write down) this code number, as you will need this number to turn this feature off, or make changes to your settings.

Toggle Amperage control until [LOCK] is displayed. You may now select a lockout level. See table below for the degree of adjustability associated with each lock level. Exit Advanced Functions according to Section 9-2.

To turn Off lockout feature, proceed as follows:

Toggle Amperage control until Code is displayed.

Use encoder control to enter the same code number that was used to turn on the lockout feature.

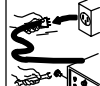
Press the Amperage control. The amperage meter display will turn to [OFF]. Lockout is now off. Exit Advanced Functions according to Section 9-2.

9-6. Lockout Levels Defined

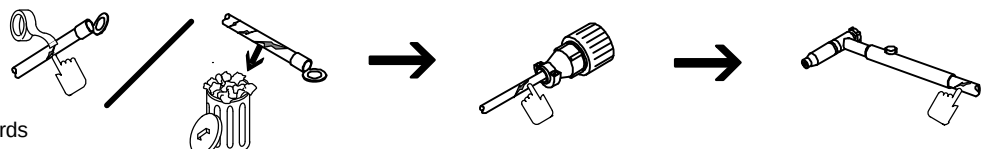
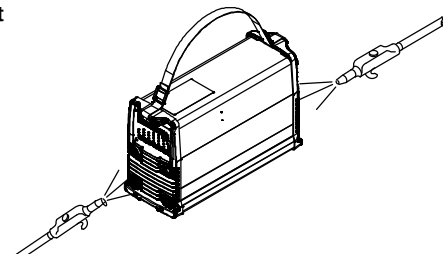
Minimum Adjustability		Degree Of Adjustability				Maximum Adjustability	
Lock Level 1		Lock Level 2		Lock Level 3		Lock Level 4	
Adjustable	Locked	Adjustable	Locked	Adjustable	Locked	Adjustable	Locked
	Panel Amps		Panel Amps	Panel Amps +/- 10%		Remote Amps (min–panel)	
						Panel Amps +/- 10%	
	Polarity (Dyn Only)	Polarity (Dyn Only)		Polarity (Dyn Only)		Polarity (Dyn Only)	
	Process	Process		Process		Process	
Output		Output		Output		Output	
	Pulser		Pulser	Pulser (on/off only)		Pulser (on/off only)	
	Sequencer		Sequencer		Sequencer		Sequencer
	Gas/DIG		Gas/DIG		Gas/DIG		Gas/DIG
	Waveshape		Waveshape		Waveshape		Waveshape

SECTION 10 – MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

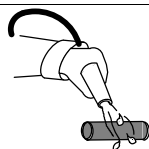
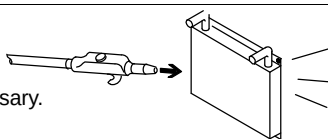
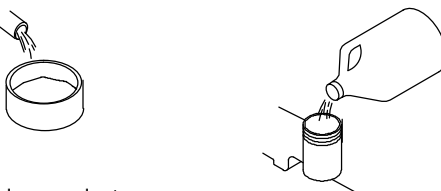
10-1. Routine Maintenance

  		⚠ Disconnect power before maintaining.  <i>Maintain more often during severe conditions.</i>
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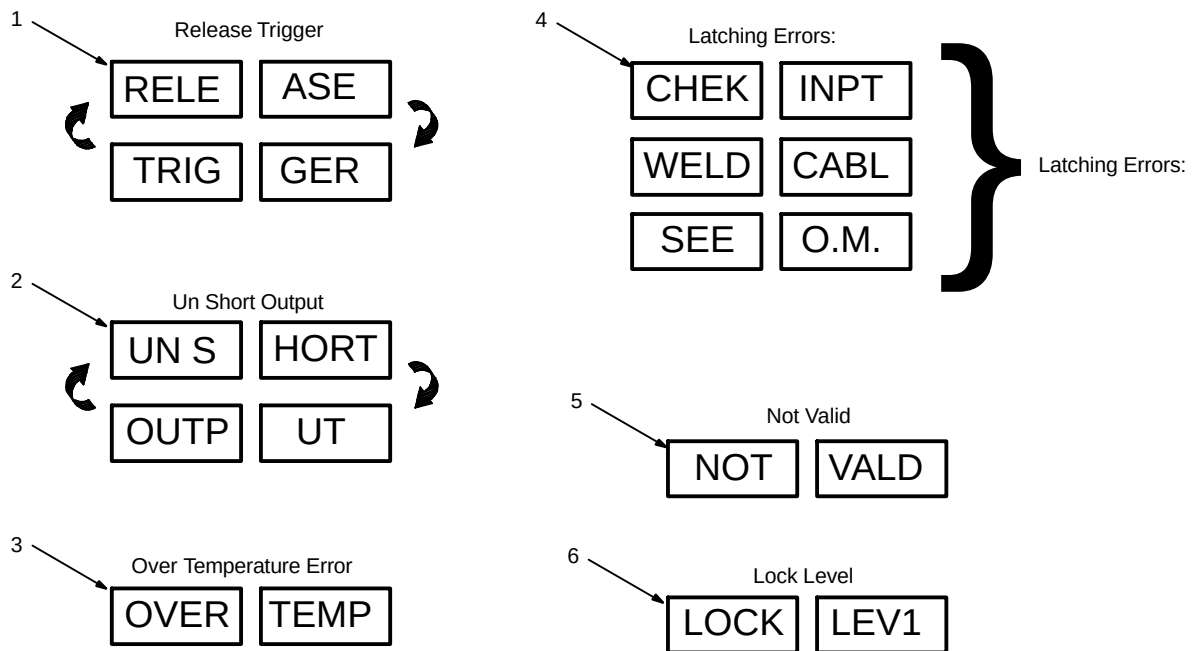
A. Welding Power Source

	 = Check  = Change  = Clean * To be done by Factory Authorized Service Agent	 = Repair	 = Replace
Every 3 Months	    Labels	   Gas Hoses	
Every 3 Months	    Cables And Cords		
Every 6 Months	⚠ Do not remove case when blowing out inside of unit  : During heavy service, clean monthly.		

B. Optional Cooler

	 = Check  = Change  = Clean * To be done by Factory Authorized Service Agent	 = Repair	 = Replace
Every 3 Months	  Coolant Strainer, during heavy service, clean more frequently.	 Blow out heat exchanger fins.  Check coolant level. Top off with distilled or deionized water if necessary.	
Every 6 Months	   Hoses		    Labels
Every 12 Months	  Replace coolant.		

10-2. Voltmeter/Ammeter Display Messages



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

1 [RELE] [ASE] / [TRIG] [GER]

Remote 14 receptacle contactor control (Pins A–B) must be opened before proceeding.

2 [UN S] [HORT] / [OUTP] [UT]

Short on weld output connections must be removed before proceeding. If display shows after weld output connections have been verified as not having a short, see Factory Authorized Service Agent.

3 [OVER] [TEMP]

Over temperature condition has occurred. Error will clear after temperatures reach acceptable levels.

4 Latching Errors:

When one of the following errors occurs, the Standby LED flashes. To clear error, press Standby button or turn off power. If error does not clear or happens frequently, see Factory Authorized Service Agent.

[CHEK] [INPT] Check Input

High or low voltage has been sensed. Have a qualified person check input voltage.

[WELD] [CABL] Weld Cable

An error relate to the weld cables has been sensed. Straighten out or shorten weld cables.

[SEE] [O.M.] See Owner's Manual: See Factory Authorized Service Agent.

5 [NOT] [VALID]

Message is displayed when attempting an incompatible setup; i.e., pressing AC Waveshape while in DC.

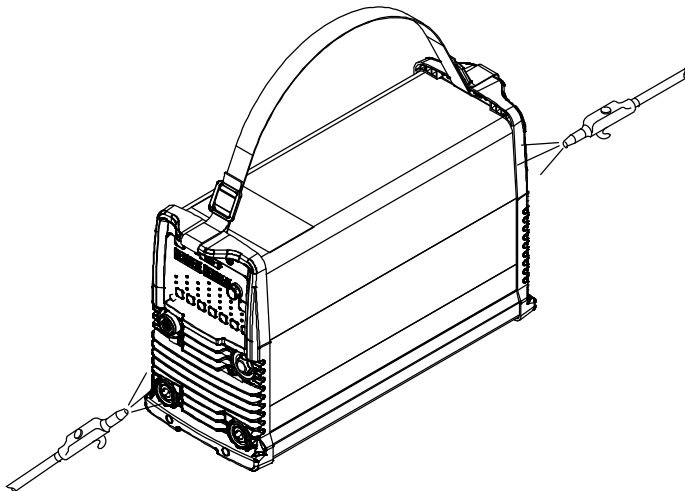
6 [LOCK] [LEV1], 2, 3, 4

Is displayed when attempting adjustments that are incompatible with the active selected lock level.

10-3. Troubleshooting Table

     					
Trouble		Remedy			
No weld output; unit completely inoperative.		Place line disconnect switch in On position (see Section 4-11 or 4-12).			
		Check and replace line fuse(s), if necessary, or reset circuit breaker (see Section 4-11 or 4-12).			
		Check for proper input power connections (see Section 4-11 or 4-12).			
No weld output; meter display On.		If using remote control, be sure correct process is enabled to provide output control at Remote 14 receptacle (see Section 4-13 as applicable).			
		Input voltage outside acceptable range of variation (see Section 4-10).			
		Check, repair, or replace remote control.			
		Unit overheated. Allow unit to cool with fan On (see Section 4-3).			
Erratic or improper weld output.		Use proper size and type of weld cable (see Section 4-7).			
		Clean and tighten all weld connections (see Section 10-1).			
Fan not operating.		Check for and remove anything blocking fan movement.			
		Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check fan motor.			
Wandering arc		Use proper size tungsten (see Section 14).			
		Use properly prepared tungsten (see Section 14).			
		Reduce gas flow rate.			
Tungsten electrode oxidizing and not remaining bright after conclusion of weld.		Shield weld zone from drafts.			
		Increase postflow time.			
		Check and tighten all gas fittings (see Section 10-1A).			
		Water in torch. Refer to torch manual.			

10-4. Blowing Out Inside of Unit

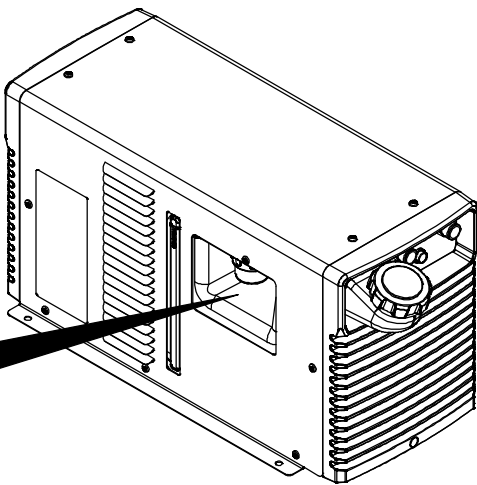
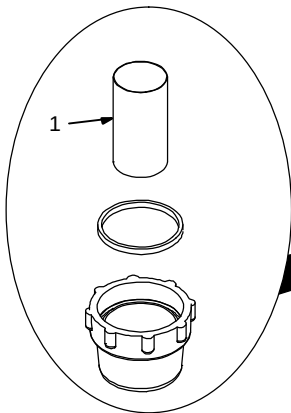
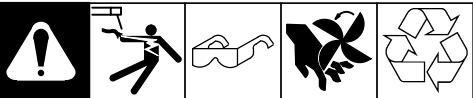


⚠ Do not remove case when blowing out inside of unit.

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

805 497-A

10-5. Coolant Maintenance



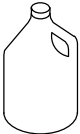
⚠ Disconnect input power before maintaining.

1 Coolant Filter

Unscrew housing to clean filter.

Changing coolant: Drain coolant by tipping unit to the front, or use suction pump. Fill with clean water and run for 10 minutes. Drain and refill with coolant.

ℹ If replacing hoses, use hoses compatible with ethylene glycol, such as Buna-n, Neoprene, or Hypalon. Oxy-acetylene hoses are not compatible with any product containing ethylene glycol.

Application	GTAW Or Where HF* Is Used
 Coolant	Low Conductivity Coolant No. 043 810**; Distilled Or Deionized Water OK Above 32° F (0° C)

*HF: High Frequency Current

**Coolant 043 810, a 50/50 solution, protects to -37° F (-38°C) and resist algae growth.

NOTICE – Use of any coolant other than that listed in the table voids the warranty on any parts that come in contact with the coolant (pump, radiator, etc.).

Tools Needed:



T25 Torx

805 502-A

SECTION 12 – ELECTRICAL DIAGRAMS

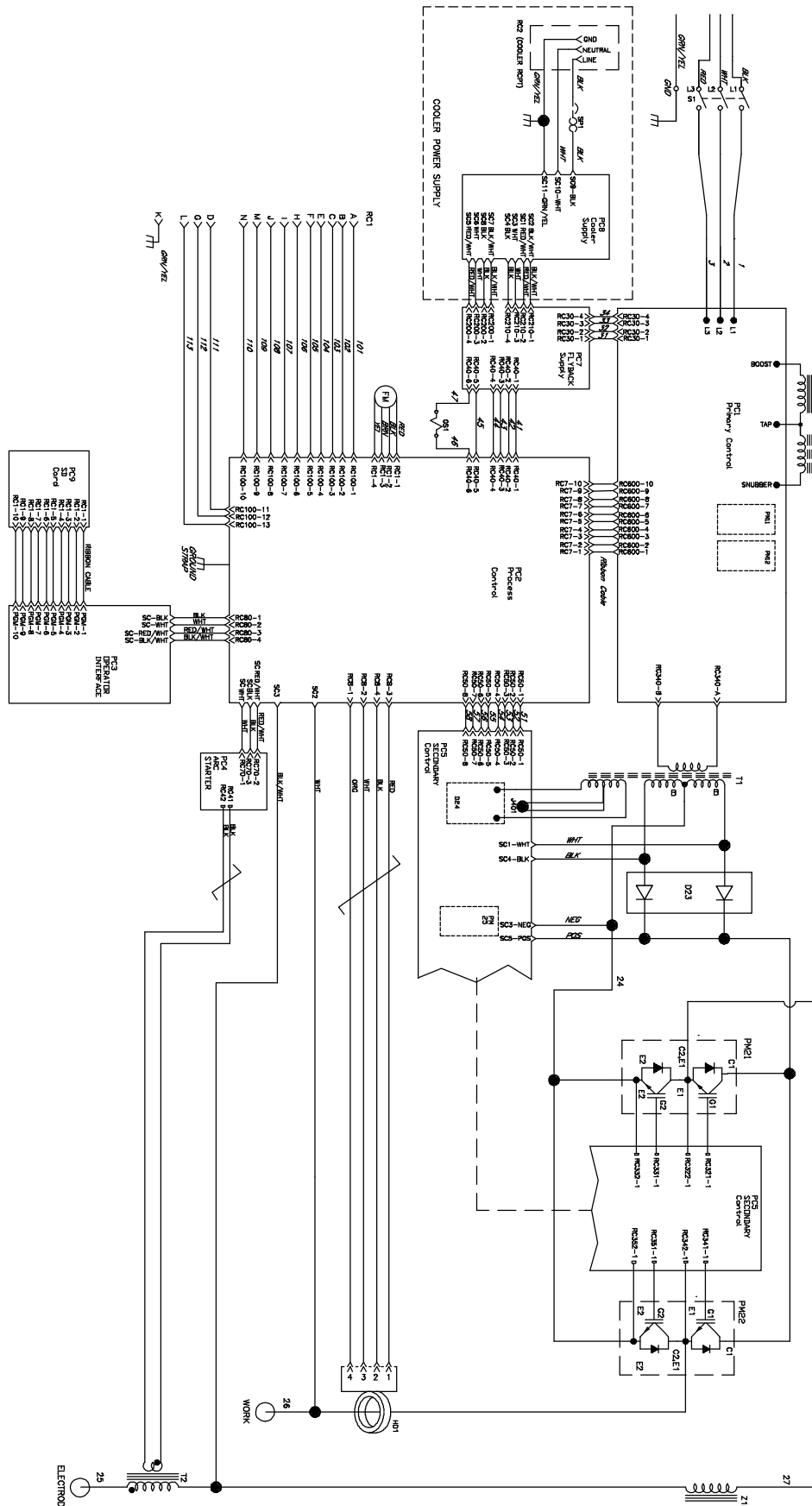


Figure 12-1. Circuit Diagram For Dynasty 280

255980-A

	⚠ WARNING	- Do not touch live electrical parts. - Disconnect input power or stop engine before servicing. - Do not operate with covers removed. - Have only qualified persons install, use, or service this unit.
	ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD	

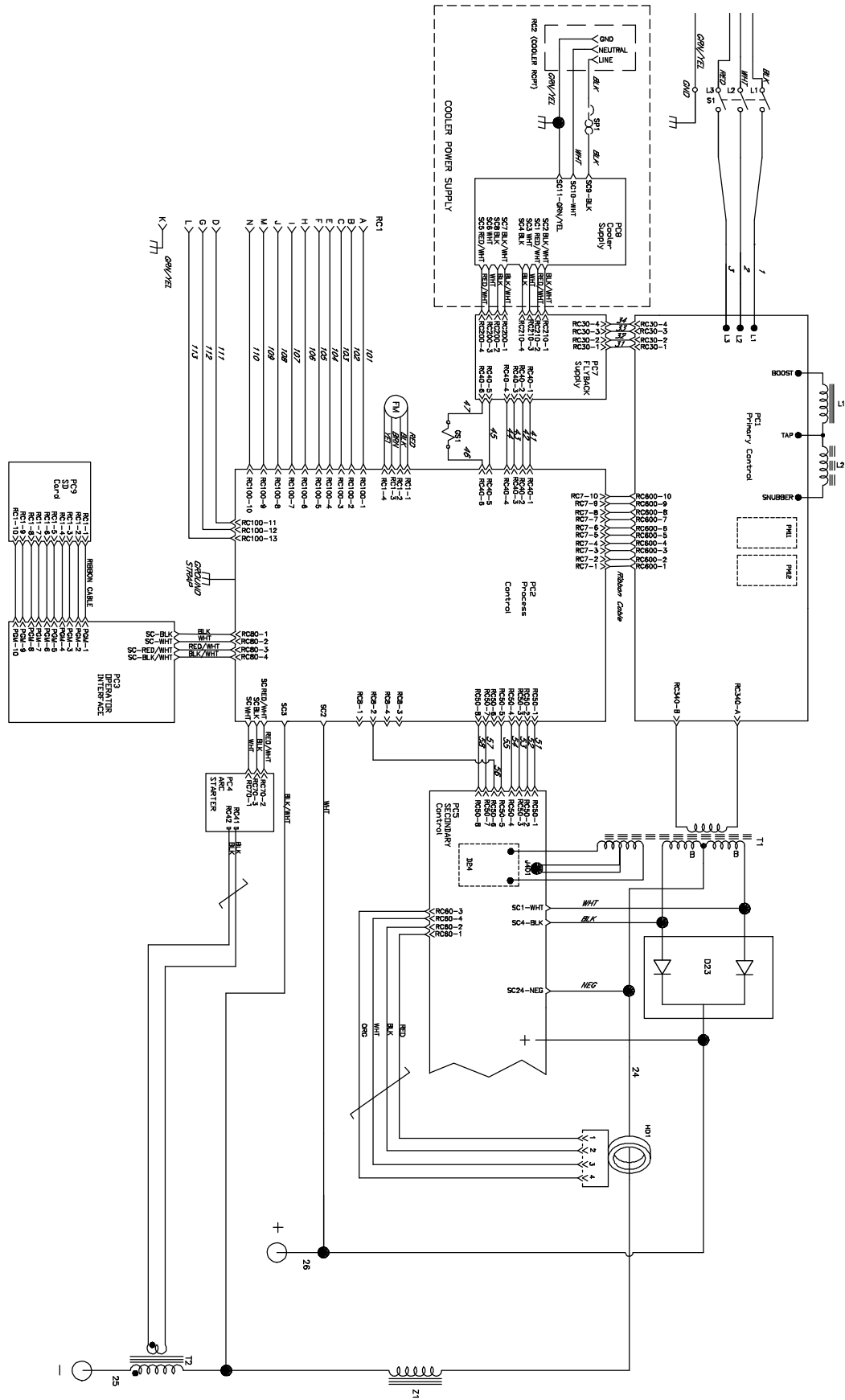


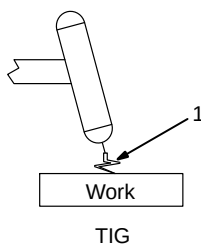
Figure 12-2. Circuit Diagram For Maxstar 280

255 981-B

	WARNING
	- Do not touch live electrical parts. - Disconnect input power or stop engine before servicing. - Do not operate with covers removed. - Have only qualified persons install, use, or service this unit.
ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD	

SECTION 13 – HIGH FREQUENCY

13-1. Welding Processes Requiring High Frequency

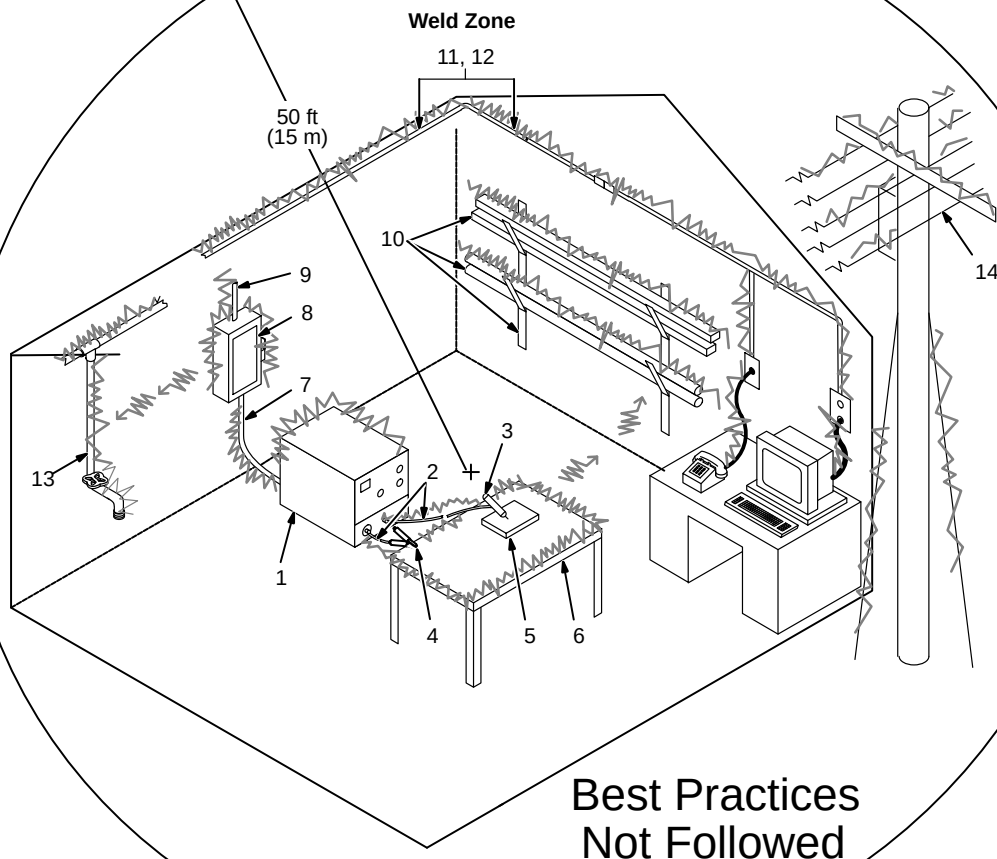


1 High-Frequency Voltage

TIG – helps arc jump air gap between torch and workpiece and/or stabilize the arc.

high_freq 5/10 – S-0693

13-2. Installation Showing Possible Sources Of HF Interference



Sources of Direct High-Frequency Radiation

- 1 High-Frequency Source (welding power source with built-in HF or separate HF unit)
- 2 Weld Cables
- 3 Torch
- 4 Work Clamp
- 5 Workpiece
- 6 Work Table

Sources of Conduction of High Frequency

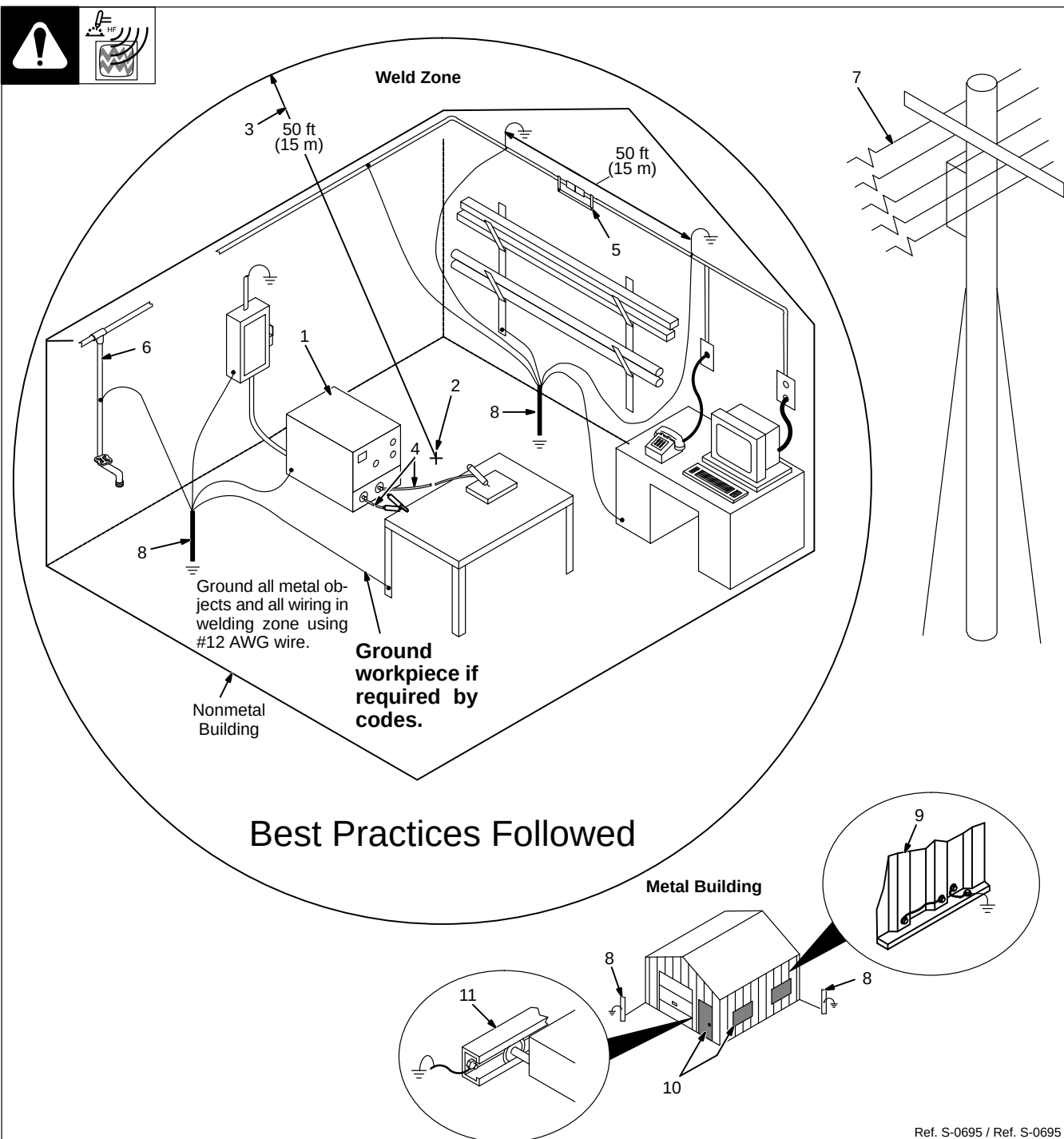
- 7 Input Power Cable
- 8 Line Disconnect Device
- 9 Input Supply Wiring

Sources of Reradiation of High Frequency

- 10 Ungrounded Metal Objects
- 11 Lighting
- 12 Wiring
- 13 Water Pipes and Fixtures
- 14 External Phone and Power Lines

S-0694

13-3. Recommended Installation To Reduce HF Interference



Ref. S-0695 / Ref. S-0695

- 1 High-Frequency Source (welding power source with built-in HF or separate HF unit)

Ground metal machine case (clean paint from around hole in case, and use case screw), work output terminal, line disconnect device, input supply, and worktable.

- 2 Center Point of Welding Zone
Midpoint between high-frequency source and welding torch.
- 3 Welding Zone
A circle 50 ft (15 m) from center point in all directions.
- 4 Weld Output Cables
Keep cables short and close together.

- 5 **Conduit Joint Bonding and Grounding**
Electrically join (bond) all conduit sections using copper straps or braided wire. Ground conduit every 50 ft (15 m).
- 6 **Water Pipes and Fixtures**
Ground water pipes every 50 ft (15 m).
- 7 **External Power or Telephone Lines**
Locate high-frequency source at least 50 ft (15 m) away from power and phone lines.
- 8 **Grounding Rod**
Consult the National Electrical Code for specifications.

Metal Building Requirements

- 9 Metal Building Panel Bonding Methods**
- Bolt or weld building panels together, install copper straps or braided wire across seams, and ground frame.
- 10 Windows and Doorways**
- Cover all windows and doorways with grounded copper screen of not more than 1/4 in (6.4 mm) mesh.
- 11 Overhead Door Track**
- Ground the track.

SECTION 14 – SELECTING AND PREPARING A TUNGSTEN FOR DC OR AC WELDING WITH INVERTER MACHINES

gtaw_Inverter_2011-06

Whenever possible and practical, use DC weld output instead of AC weld output.

14-1. Selecting Tungsten Electrode (Wear Clean Gloves To Prevent Contamination Of Tungsten)

Not all tungsten electrode manufacturers use the same colors to identify tungsten type. Contact the tungsten electrode manufacturer or reference the product packaging to identify the tungsten you are using.

Electrode Diameter	Amperage Range - Gas Type♦ - Polarity	
	(DCEN) – Argon Direct Current Electrode Negative (For Use With Mild Or Stainless Steel)	AC – Argon Balance Control @ 65% Electrode Negative (For Use With Aluminum)
2% Ceria, 1.5% Lanthanum, Or 2% Thorium Alloy Tungstens		
.010 in. (1 mm)	Up to 25	Up to 20
.020 in. (1 mm)	15-40	15-35
.040 in. (1 mm)	25-85	20-80
1/16 in. (1.6 mm)	50-160	50-150
3/32 in. (2.4 mm)	130-250	135-235
1/8 in. (3.2 mm)	250-400	225-360
5/32 in. (4.0 mm)	400-500	300-450
3/16 in (4.8 mm)	500-750	400-500
1/4 in. (6.4 mm)	750-1000	600-800

♦ Typical argon shielding gas flow rates are 11 to 35 CFH (cubic feet per hour).

Figures listed are a guide and are a composite of recommendations from American Welding Society (AWS) and electrode manufacturers.

14-2. Preparing Tungsten Electrode For DC Electrode Negative (DCEN) Welding Or AC Welding With Inverter Machines

Grinding the tungsten electrode produces dust and flying sparks which can cause injury and start fires. Use local exhaust (forced ventilation) at the grinder or wear an approved respirator. Read MSDS for safety information. Consider using tungsten containing ceria, lanthana, or yttria instead of thoria. Grinding dust from thoriated electrodes contains low-level radioactive material. Properly dispose of grinder dust in an environmentally safe way. Wear proper face, hand, and body protection. Keep flammables away.

Radial Grinding Causes Wandering Arc

Wrong Tungsten Preparation

2-1/2 Times Electrode Diameter

1 Grinding Wheel

2 Tungsten Electrode

3 Flat

4 Straight Ground

Ideal Tungsten Preparation – Stable Arc

1 Grinding Wheel
Grind end of tungsten on fine grit, hard abrasive wheel before welding. Do not use wheel for other jobs or tungsten can become contaminated causing lower weld quality.

2 Tungsten Electrode
A 2% ceriated tungsten is recommended.

3 Flat
Diameter of this flat determines amperage capacity.

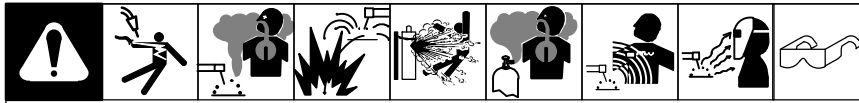
4 Straight Ground
Grind lengthwise, **not radial**.

SECTION 15 – TIG PROCEDURES

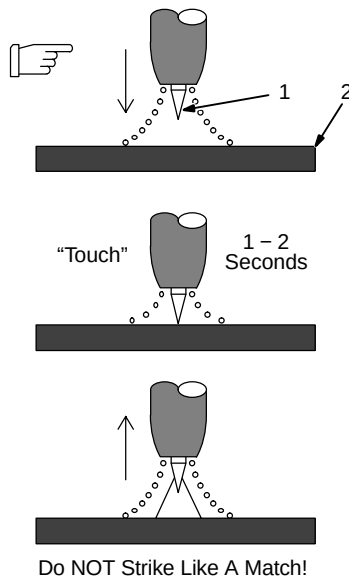
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For additional resources on welding, visit <http://www.millerwelds.com/resources/improving-your-skills>

15-1. Lift-Arc And HF TIG Start Procedures



Lift-Arc Start Method



Lift-Arc Start

When Lift-Arc™ button light is On, start arc as follows:

- 1 TIG Electrode
- 2 Workpiece

Touch tungsten electrode to workpiece at weld start point, enable output and shielding gas with torch trigger, foot control, or hand control. **Hold electrode to workpiece for 1-2 seconds**, and slowly lift electrode. Arc is formed when electrode is lifted.

Normal open-circuit voltage is not present before tungsten electrode touches workpiece; only a low sensing voltage is present between electrode and workpiece. The solid-state output contactor does not energize until after electrode is touching workpiece. This allows electrode to touch workpiece without overheating, sticking, or getting contaminated.

Application:

Lift-Arc is used for the DCEN or AC GTAW process when HF Start method is not permitted, or to replace the scratch method.

HF Start

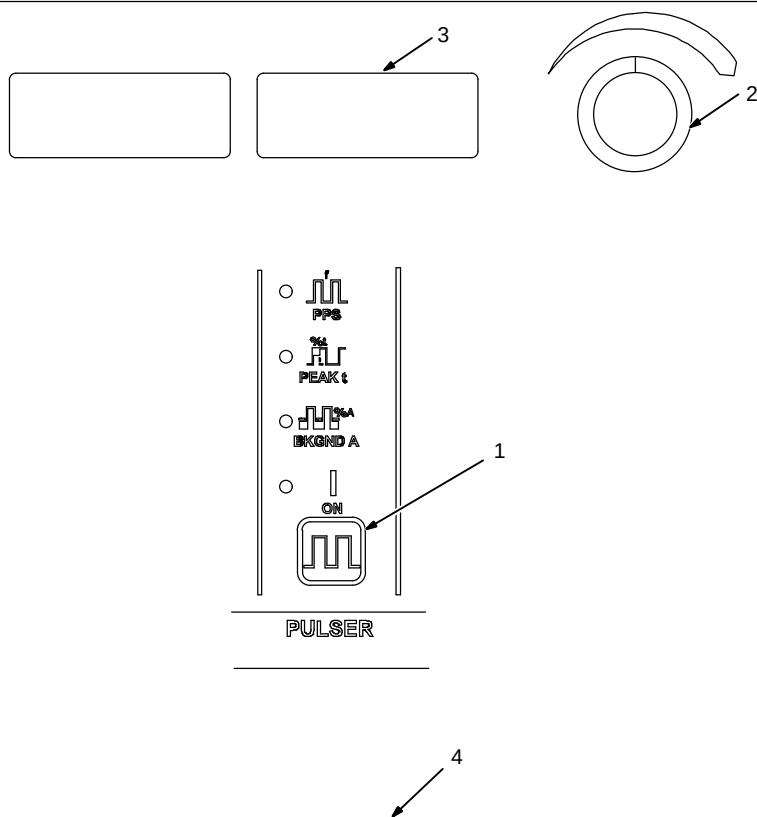
When HF Start button light is On, start arc as follows:

High frequency turns on to help start arc when output is enabled. High frequency turns off when arc is started, and turns on whenever arc is broken to help restart arc.

Application:

HF start is used for the DCEN GTAW process when a non-contact arc starting method is required.

15-2. Pulser Control



1 Pulser Control

Pulsing is available while using the TIG process. Controls can be adjusted while welding.

Press switch pad to enable pulser.

ON - When illuminated, this LED indicates the pulser is on.

Press switch pad until desired parameter LED is illuminated.

To turn Pulser off, press and release switch pad until the On LED turns off.

2 Encoder Control (Set Value)

3 Ammeter (Displays Value)

See Section 6-2 or 8-2 for all Pulser parameter ranges.

PPS - Pulse frequency or pulses per second, is the number of pulse cycles per second. Pulse frequency helps reduce heat input, part warpage, and helps weld bead cosmetics. The higher the PPS setting, the smoother the ripple effect, the narrower the weld bead, and the more cooling you get. By setting PPS on the lower end, the pulse is slower, and the weld bead wider. This slow pulsing helps agitate the weld puddle to help release gas trapped in the weldment, and help reduce porosity (very useful in aluminum welding). Some beginners use a slower pulse rate (2-4 pps) to help them with their timing on adding filler material. An experienced welder may have the PPS setting much higher, depending on their personal preferences, and on what they are trying to accomplish.

PEAK t - (PEAK t) is the percentage of time in each cycle, spent at peak amperage (main amperage). Peak amperage is set with the Amperage control (see Section 8-1). If one pulse per second is being used, and peak time is set at 50%, one-half second is spent at peak amperage, and the other 50%, or one-half second, is spent at the background amperage. Increasing peak time increases time spent at peak amperage, which increases heat input into the part. A good starting point for peak time is about 50-60%. To find a good ratio, you will have to experiment a bit, but the idea is to decrease heat input into the part, and increase the cosmetics of the weld.

BKGD A - (Background amps) is set as a percentage of the peak amps setting. If peak amps is set at 200, and background amps at 50%, your background amps is 100 amps when the machine pulses on the background side of the cycle. The lower background amperage helps reduce heat input. Increasing or decreasing background amps increases or decreases the overall average amperage, which helps determine how fluid your puddle is on the background side of the pulse cycle. Overall, you want your puddle to shrink to about one-half the size, but still remain fluid. To start with, set background amps at about 20-30% for stainless/carbon steel, or at about 35-50% for aluminum alloys.

4 Pulsed Output Waveforms

Example shows affect changing the Peak Time control has on the pulsed output waveform.

Application:

Pulsing refers to the alternating raising and lowering of the weld output at a specific rate. The raised portions of the weld output are controlled in width, height, and frequency, forming pulses of weld output. These pulses and the lower amperage level between them (called the background amperage) alternately heat and cool the molten weld puddle. The combined effect gives the operator better control of penetration, bead width, crowning, undercutting, and heat input. Controls can be adjusted while welding.

Pulsing can also be used for filler material addition technique training.

Function is enabled, when LED is lit

Percent (%) Peak Time Control Setting	Pulsed Output Waveforms
Peak 50%/Background 50% Balanced 50%	
More Time At Peak Amperage (80%)	
More Time At Background Amperage (20%)	

SECTION 16 – STICK WELDING (SMAW) GUIDELINES

16-1. Electrode and Amperage Selection Chart



ELECTRODE	DIAMETER	AMPERAGE RANGE									
		50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	
6010 & 6011	3/32										
	1/8										
	5/32										
	3/16										
	7/32										
6013	1/4										
	1/16										
	5/64										
	3/32										
	1/8										
7014	5/32										
	3/16										
	7/32										
	1/4										
	3/32										
7018	1/8										
	5/32										
	3/16										
	7/32										
	1/4										
7024	3/32										
	1/8										
	5/32										
	3/16										
	7/32										
Ni-CI	1/4										
	3/32										
	1/8										
	5/32										
	3/16										
308L	3/32										
	1/8										
	5/32										

ELECTRODE	DC*	AC	POSITION	PENETRATION	USAGE
6010	EP		ALL	DEEP	MIN. PREP, ROUGH HIGH SPATTER
6011	EP	✓	ALL	DEEP	
6013	EP,EN	✓	ALL	LOW	GENERAL
7014	EP,EN	✓	ALL	MED	SMOOTH, EASY, FAST
7018	EP	✓	ALL	MED	LOW HYDROGEN, STRONG
7024	EP,EN	✓	FLAT HORIZ FILLET	LOW	SMOOTH, EASY, FASTER
NI-CL	EP	✓	ALL	LOW	CAST IRON
308L	EP	✓	ALL	LOW	STAINLESS

*EP = ELECTRODE POSITIVE (REVERSE POLARITY)
EN = ELECTRODE NEGATIVE (STRAIGHT POLARITY)

Ref. S-087 985-A

For additional resources on welding, visit <http://www.millerwelds.com/resources/improving-your-skills>

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TRUE BLUE[®]

WARRANTY

Effective January 1, 2013

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

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

Warranty Questions?

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1-800-4-A-MILLER
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Your distributor also gives
you ...

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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. Co., Appleton, Wisconsin, warrants to its original retail purchaser 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.

Miller shall honor warranty claims on warranted equipment listed below in the event of such a failure within the warranty time periods. All warranty time periods start on the delivery date of the equipment to the original end-user purchaser, and not to exceed one year after the equipment is shipped to a North American distributor or eighteen months after the equipment is shipped to an International distributor.

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
 - * Auto-Darkening Helmet Lenses (Except Classic Series) (No Labor)
 - * Engine Driven Welding Generators
(NOTE: Engines are Warranted Separately by the Engine Manufacturer.)
 - * Inverter Power Sources (Unless Otherwise Stated)
 - * Oxy-Fuel Cutting Torches (No Labor)
 - * Plasma Arc Cutting Power Sources
 - * Process Controllers
 - * Semi-Automatic and Automatic Wire Feeders
 - * Smith Series 30 Flowgauge, Flowmeter, and Pressure Regulators (No Labor)
 - * Transformer/Rectifier Power Sources
 - * Water Coolant Systems (Integrated)
3. 2 Years — Parts and Labor
 - * Auto-Darkening Helmet Lenses – Classic Series Only (No Labor)
 - * Fume Extractors – Filtrair 400 and Industrial Collector Series
4. 1 Year — Parts and Labor Unless Specified
 - * Automatic Motion Devices
 - * CoolBelt and CoolBand Blower Unit (No Labor)
 - * External Monitoring Equipment and Sensors
 - * 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.)
 - * Flowgauge and Flowmeter Regulators (No Labor)
 - * RFCS Foot Controls (Except RFCS-RJ45)
 - * Fume Extractors – Filtrair 130, MWX and SWX Series
 - * 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
 - * Running Gear/Trailers
 - * Spot Welders
 - * Subarc Wire Drive Assemblies
 - * Water Coolant Systems (Non-Integrated)
 - * Weldcraft-Branded TIG Torches (No Labor)
 - * Wireless Remote Foot/Hand Controls and Receivers
 - * Work Stations/Weld Tables (No Labor)

5. 6 Months — Parts
 - * Batteries
 - * Bernard Guns (No Labor)
 - * Tregaskiss Guns (No Labor)
6. 90 Days — Parts
 - * Accessory (Kits)
 - * Canvas Covers
 - * Induction Heating Coils and Blankets, Cables, and Non-Electronic Controls
 - * M-Guns
 - * MIG Guns and Subarc (SAW) Guns
 - * Remote Controls and RFCS-RJ45
 - * Replacement Parts (No labor)
 - * Roughneck Guns
 - * 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.

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

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

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

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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



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 Safety Equipment

Service and Repair

Replacement Parts

Training (Schools, Videos, Books)

Technical Manuals (Servicing Information and Parts)

Circuit Diagrams

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.

Miller Electric Mfg. Co.

An Illinois Tool Works Company
1635 West Spencer Street
Appleton, WI 54914 USA

International Headquarters—USA

USA Phone: 920-735-4505 Auto-Attended
USA & Canada FAX: 920-735-4134
International FAX: 920-735-4125

For International Locations Visit
www.MillerWelds.com

