



WELD EXAMPLES & TROUBLE SHOOTING

GOOD WELD



- Smooth bead
- Minimal spatter
- Good fusion

WELD SPEED TOO FAST



Stringy and lack of fusion

CURRENT/WFS TOO HIGH



- Too wide
- Bead to flat

WELD SPEED TOO SLOW



Melt through

CURRENT TOO LOW



Lack of fusion

STICK OUT TOO LONG



Excessive spatter

WELDING TIPS

OPTIMAL STICKOUT



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

VOLTAGE



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

WIRE FEED SPEED (WFS)



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

TRAVEL SPEED



- Affects bead width and height
- Can also affect penetration

THIN MATERIAL THICK MATERIAL

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





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

140 MIG WELDER QUICK START GUIDE

Assemble top handle.
(Tools needed: screwdriver)





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





Install wire spool. Insert wire through both wire liners and clamp it into wire drive. Make sure drive roll, liner and tip are correct for wire diameter.





Install MIG gun, turn it on, and squeeze trigger until wire comes out.





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

Verify polority is set correctly for MIG or Flux-core welding wire.





Adjust wire feed speed and voltage per chart on the inside of welder.





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

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