# TIG – Training/ AC

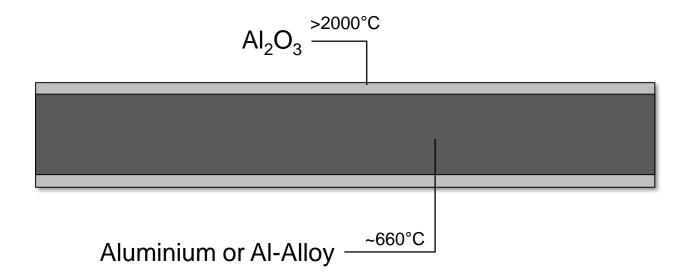




#### **Proberties Aluminium**

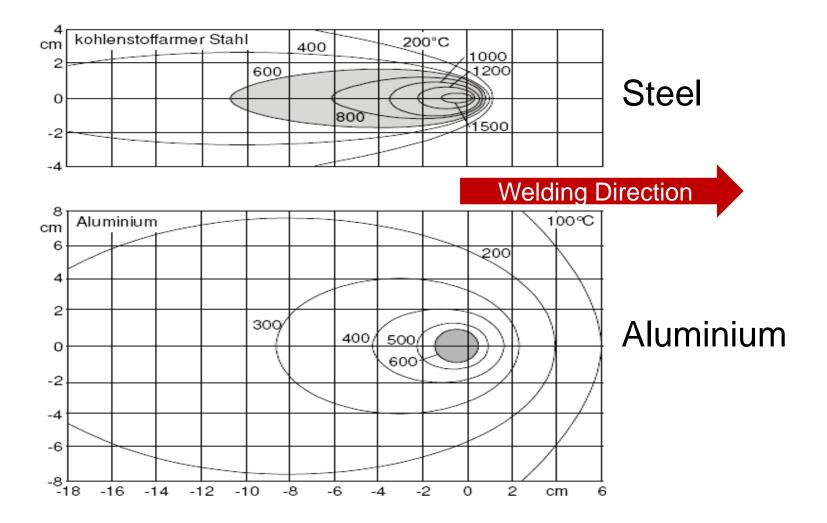
/ Aluminum alloys (and magnesium) build an oxide-skin on their own

- / Very adherent oxide layer, it forms very quickly
- / Oxide-skin grows depending on environmental conditions (humidity, temperature)
- / High melting point differences between aluminum and aluminum oxide



#### **Proberties from Aluminium**

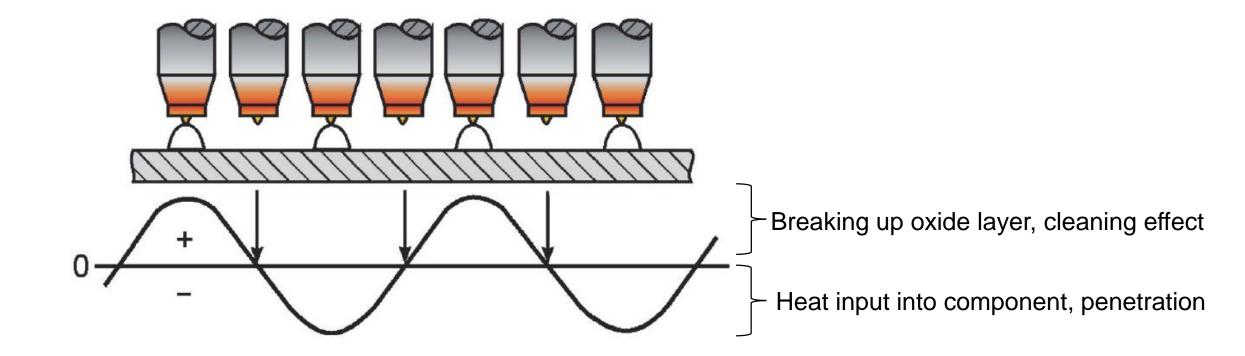
Temperature distribution during TIG welding of steel and aluminum under the same welding conditions



#### **Tig AC Basics**

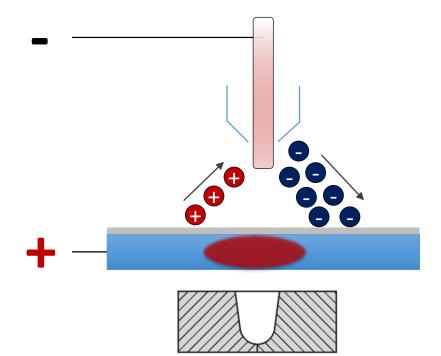
/ AC offers combination DC+ and DC-

- / Thermal stress on the tungsten electrode is reduced and penetration is generated
- / Breaking up the oxide layer in DC+ phase

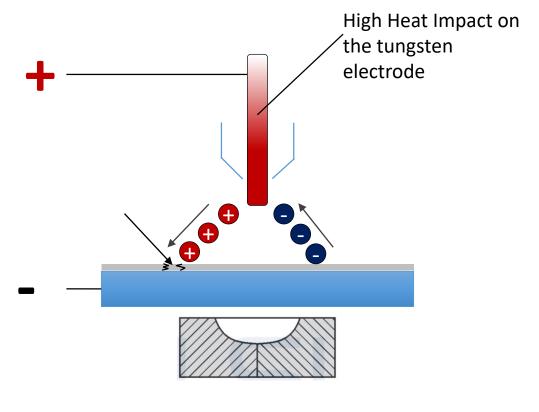


#### **TIG AC Basics**

/ Polarity must be reversed to break the oxide skin



/ No breaking of the oxide layer/ Deep penetration by electrons

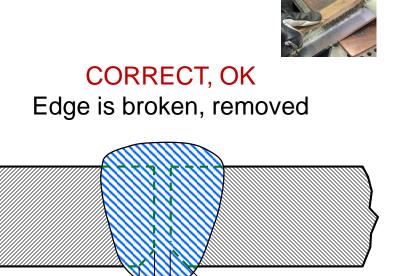


/ Ions break up the oxide layer/ Shallow burn

#### Weldpreperation

- / Absolute cleanliness of the welding area required!
- / mechanical removal of the oxide layer (grinding, brushing, scraping, milling)
- / chemical removal (pickling)
- / cleaning effect of the arc (AC balance)
- / the edges on the root side have to be removed





45° 🗡

Oxides from the root faces are completely flushed out Good root characteristics

0,5 - 1,0

Oxides from the root faces are not completely flushed out OXIDE CUT







#### Welding consumables / Aluminium-Alloys



| Alloygroup<br>- Serie - | - Mainalloys                       | Internationale<br>numeric<br>descriptionDIN EN- Norm<br>ExampleNumeric<br> |                | Welding Suitability | Applications                                    |  |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------|---------------------|---|--|
| <b>1</b> xxx            |                                    | AA 1xxx  | EN AW-1050A    | Al 99,5             | Excellent weldability and good welding strenght | <ul> <li>Packaging industry e.g. foils</li> <li>Electrical industry e.g. cathode sheets</li> </ul>   |
| 2xxx                    | Copper<br>- Cu -                   | AA 2xxx  | EN AW-2219     | AlCu6Mn             | Poor weldability and sweat resistance           | <ul> <li>Mold making e.g. injection moulds</li> <li>Aircraft construction, e.g. planking sheets</li> <li>Space travel e.g. ARIANE tank</li> </ul>                |
| Зххх                    | Mangan<br>- Mn -                   | АА Зххх  | EN AW-3003     | AlMn1Cu             | Excellent weldability and good weld strength    | - Bands for the production of thermal exchangers, deep-drawn parts, building products  |
| 4xxx                    | Silizium<br>- Si -                 | AA 4xxx  | EN AW-4043 AIS | 5i5                 | Excellent weldability and good weld strength    | - Architectural Applications   |
| 5xxx                    | Magnesium<br>- Mg -                | AA 5xxx  | EN AW-5083 A   | AlMg4,5Mn0,7        | Excellent weldability and good weld strength    | <ul> <li>Shipbuilding</li> <li>Vehicle construction (silo and tank vehicles)</li> <li>mold construction (blow moulds)</li> </ul>                                 |
| бххх                    | Magnesium +<br>Silizium<br>Mg + Si | АА бххх  | EN AW-6061     | AlMg1SiCu           | Good weldability and good weld strength         | <ul> <li>Apparatus construction (machine housing)</li> <li>mold making</li> <li>Extruded profiles (shipbuilding: decks<br/>rail vehicle construction)</li> </ul> |
| 7ххх                    | Zinc +<br>Magnesium<br>Zn + Mg     | AA 7xxx  | EN AW-7020     | AlZn4,5Mg1          | Poor weldability and poor weld strength         | <ul> <li>Structural parts in aircraft construction</li> <li>tank bridges</li> <li>mold making</li> </ul>   |

#### Welding Consumables

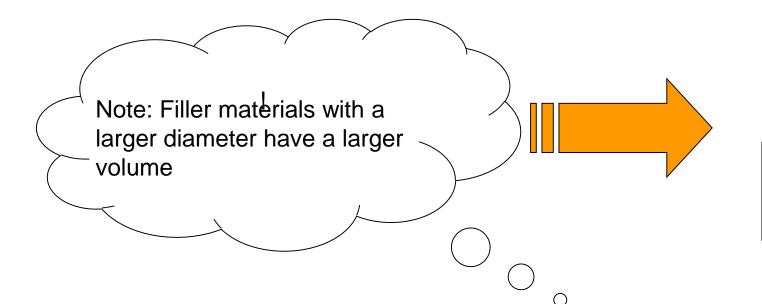
#### Welding consumables must be clean and dry!

Storage of filler materials:

- / At room temperature
- / No longer than a year
- / Protect from contamination
- Pack airtight after welding (tip: enclose silicate gel or rice to remove moisture)



- / Reduction of hydrogen absorption (pores, hot cracks, aging, hardness)
- / Increasing the quality of the welded joint.







oxidation surface and surface contamination (based on the volume)

#### Weld Aluminium – Problem Porosity

Cause of Porosity

The main reason for the formation of pores is the sudden decrease in gas solubility during solidification.

The de-gassing is therefore not complete at high welding speeds or rapid solidification and pores are forming in the weld seam (mainly due to hydrogen).

In general, the risk of pore formation is greater with MIG welding than with TIG welding

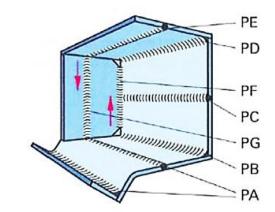






#### Measures to avoid pores / preparation for welding

- / Clean and dry surfaces of base material and welding consumables
- / Pre-treatment by grinding, brushing, pickling, degreasing, milling
- / Smooth arc and smooth torch movement
- / Turbulence-free shielding gas flow with the right dosage and purity
- / Generously (bigger) dimensioned and clean shielding gas nozzle
- / Keep the hose package short (easier wire feed) (MIG)
- / Use torches with a closed cooling system
- / Flush hosepacks for a sufficiently long time before welding
- / preheat
- / If possible, weld in position PA or PF
- / Avoid welding positions PE
- / Check, if wire is allowed for position PC.





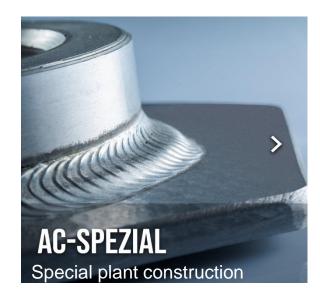




#### Areas of application Aluminium – Application









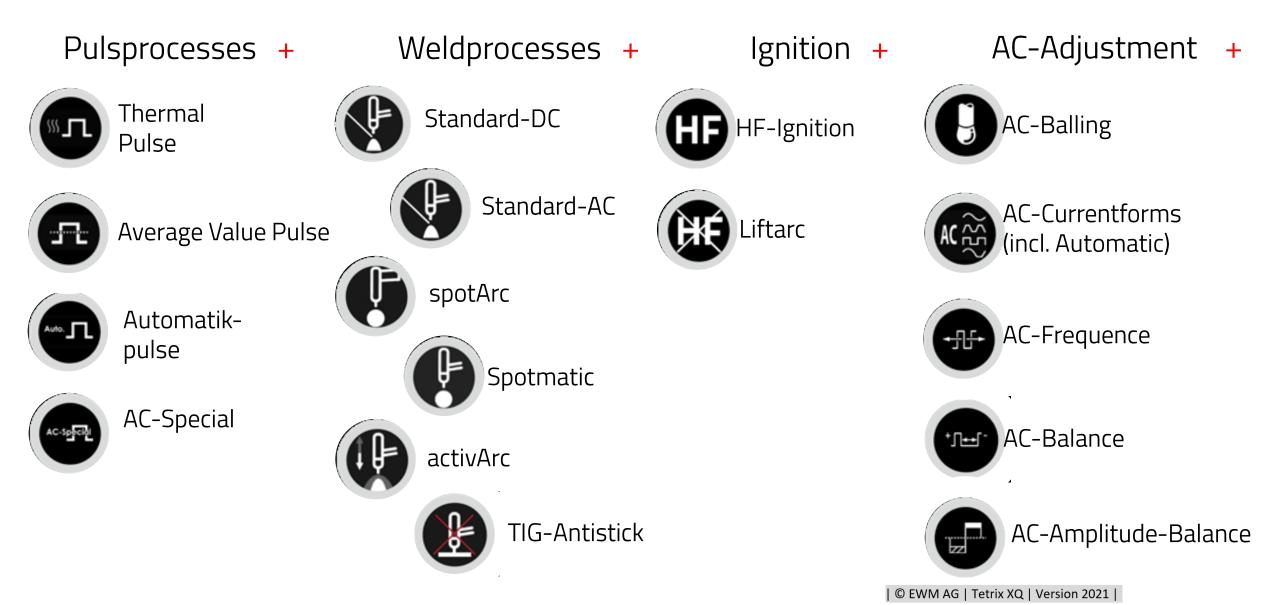
#### TIG Weld-/ Shieldinggas AC Welding

| Gas Suitable for                          |  | Particularities  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Argon [Ar]<br>Inert                       | All weldable metals,<br>all unalloyed and<br>alloyed steels,<br>non-ferrous metals |  |  |  |
| Helium [He]<br>Inert                      | All weldable metals,<br>all unalloyed and<br>alloyed steels,<br>non-ferrous metals | There are advantages with<br>aluminum materials, but the<br>gas consumption increases<br>due to the lower density and<br>the ignition behavior<br>deteriorates |  |  |
| Argon-<br>Hydrogen<br>[ArH <sub>2</sub> ] | Ni-basedAustenitic<br>stainless steels,<br>-Alloys                                 | Not suitable for fine-grain<br>structural steel, heat-resistant<br>steel, aluminum materials.<br>Cracking due to hydrogen                                      |  |  |

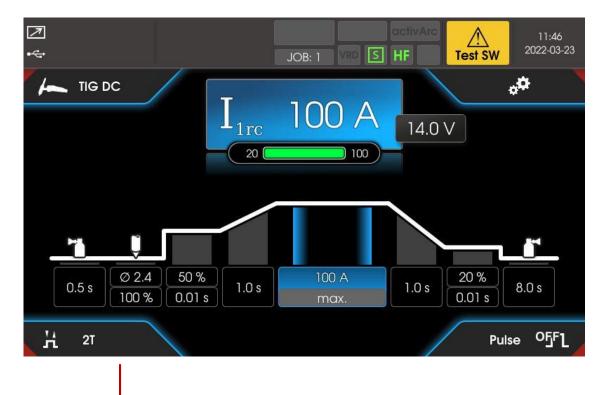
| Shieldinggas    | Correctionfactor<br>to100% Ar |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 75% Ar + 25% He | 1,14                          |
| 50% Ar + 50% He | 1,35                          |
| 25%Ar + 75% He  | 1,75                          |
| 100% He         | 3,16                          |

The flow rate must be adapted to the density of the gases!

#### **EWM TIG AC Processes**



## Ignition by AC Current



SP1

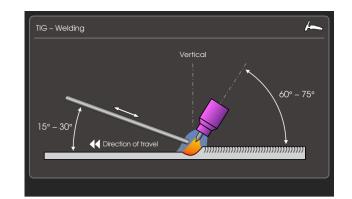
SP2

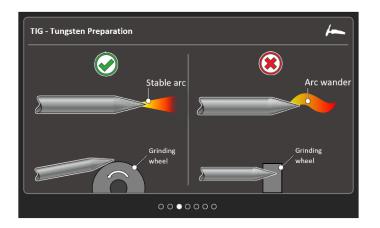
/ Adjustment of the electrode diameter

- / Correction factor for ignition parameters
- / Optimized ignition parameters
- / AC ignition with multiple positive half waves

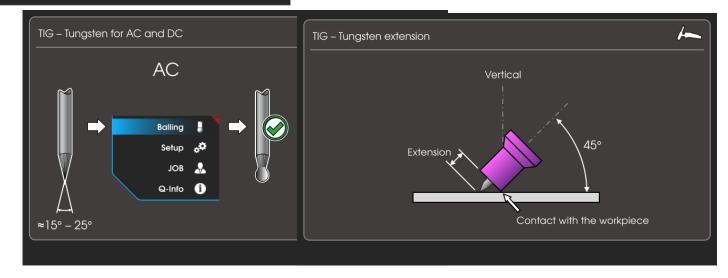
## AC Help Menü

| Identification | Weight of oxide % | Oxide        | Colour    | AC | DC |  |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|----|----|--|
| E3®            | Mixed oxides      | Noble metals | Purple    | x  | x  |  |
| Lymox ®        | Mixed oxides      | Rare earths  | Pink      | x  | х  |  |
| Lymox Lux ®    | Mixed oxides      | Rare earths  | Pink Grey | x  | x  |  |
| WR 2           | Mixed oxides      | Noble metals | Turqoise  | х  | x  |  |
| WZ 3           | 0.15 - 0.50       | Zirconium    | Brown     | х  |    |  |
| WZ 8           | 0.70 - 0.90       | Zirconium    | White     | x  |    |  |
| WL 10          | 0.90 - 1.20       | Lanthanum    | Black     | x  | X  |  |
| WL 15          | 1.40 - 1.60       | Lanthanum    | Gold      | X  | Х  |  |
| WL 20          | 1.80 - 2.20       | Lanthanum    | Dark blue | х  | X  |  |
| WC 20          | 1.80 - 2.20       | Ceroxide     | Grey      | х  | Х  |  |
| WP             |                   |              | Green     | х  |    |  |
| <b>+</b>       |                   |              |           |    |    |  |





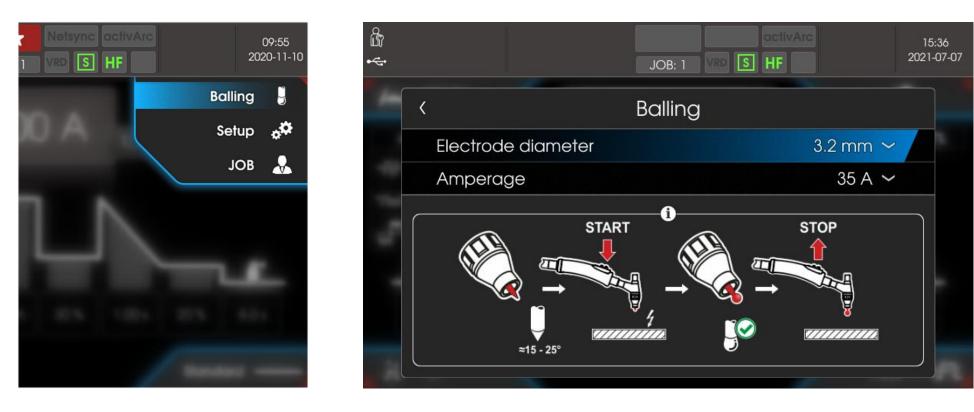
/ Instructions for grinding angles, tungsten electrodes, torch holder, etc...



#### **Balling-Function**

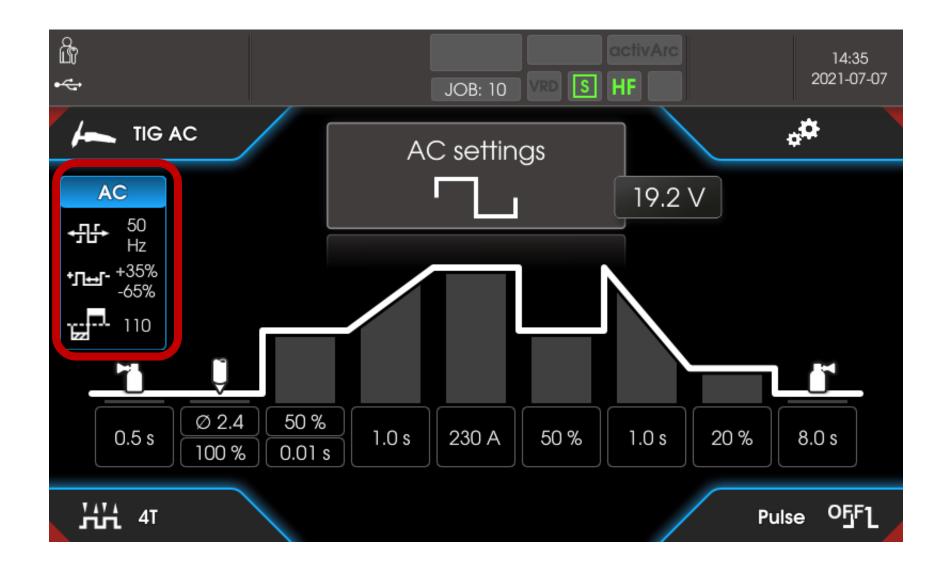
/ A rounded electrode end is required for a stable arc in AC welding

- / A calotte will be optimally preconditioned
- / Simple calotte-building-function dependent on electrode diameter



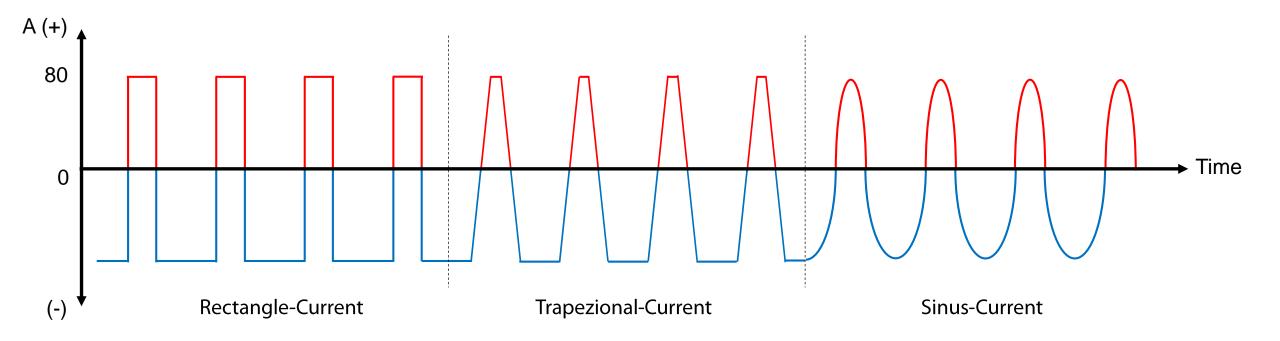


#### **Ajustment Possibilities AC-Welding**



#### **TIG AC Current forms**

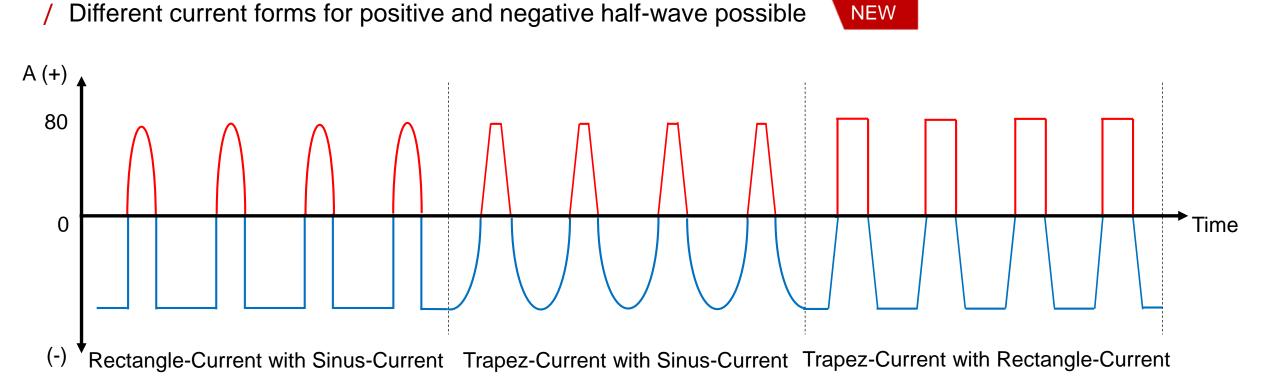
/ Depending on the application, different current forms are possible



**Rectangle**: For high performance and stability requirements (aluminium)

- Sinus: Iow arc noise, Iow-vibration weld pool
- / Trapeze: all-rounder
- / Mix : individual current form for the user

#### **TIG AC Current forms**



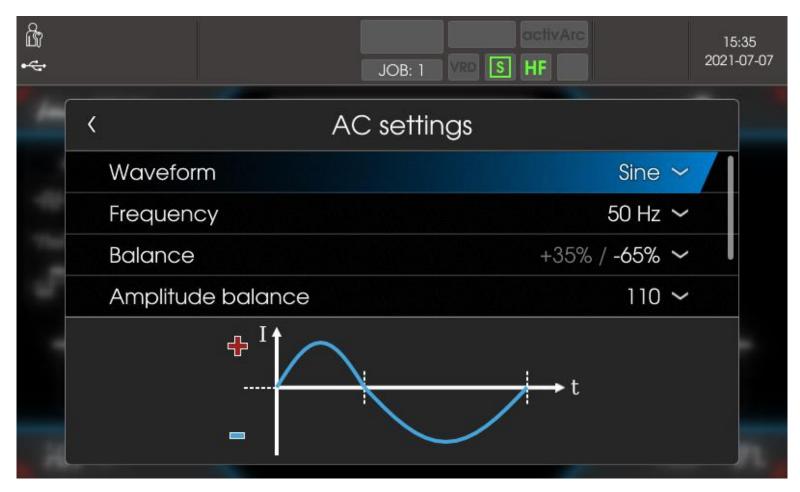
/ Ideal e.g. for Aluminium:

Rectangle in the negative half-wave, Sinus in the positive half-wave

#### Selection Waveform Expert 3.0

/ Graphic support of the corresponding half-wave

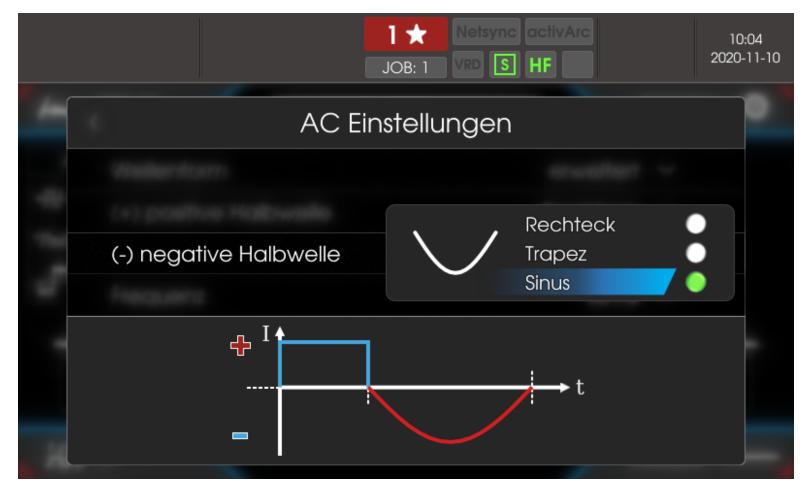
/ Hide the irrelevant information



#### Selection Waveform Expert 3.0

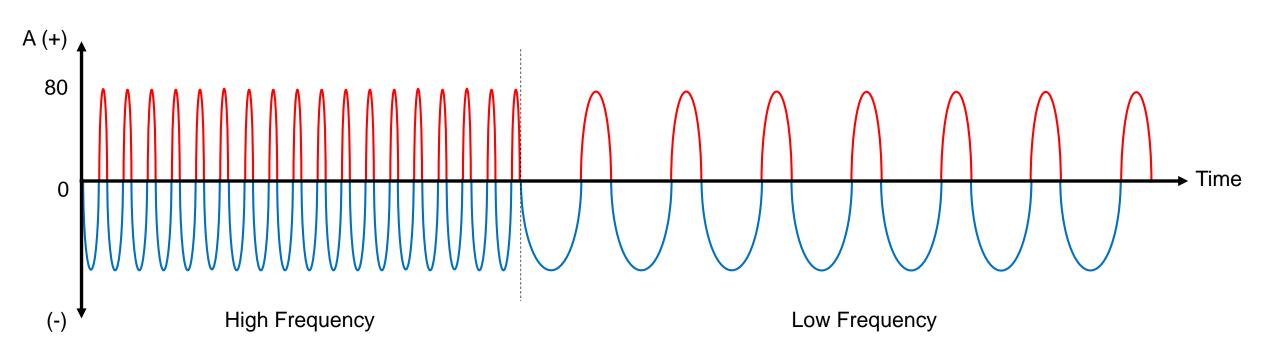
/ Graphic support of the corresponding half-wave

/ Hide the irrelevant information



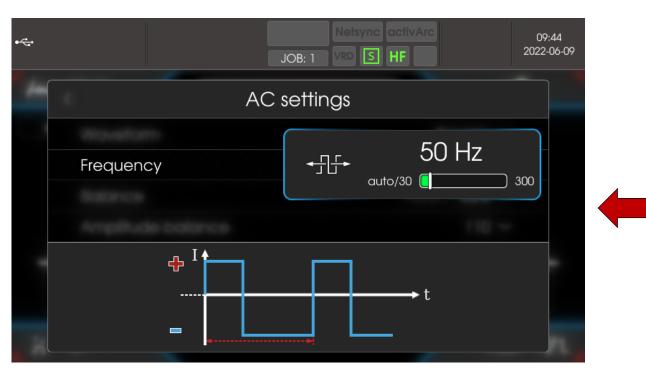
#### **AC-Frequency**

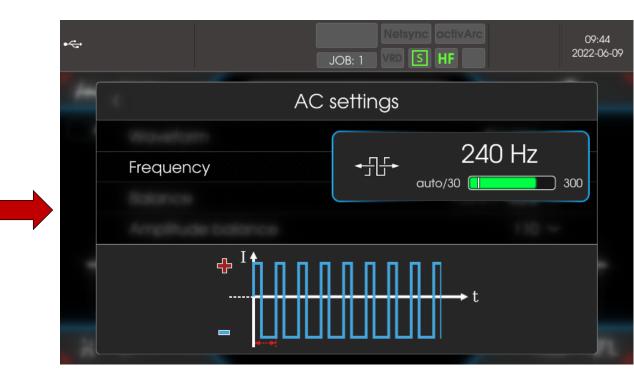
- / adjustment from the Arc-width
- / Ideal for thin sheets or fillet welds



### **AC-Frequency Expert 3.0**

#### / Graphical Support







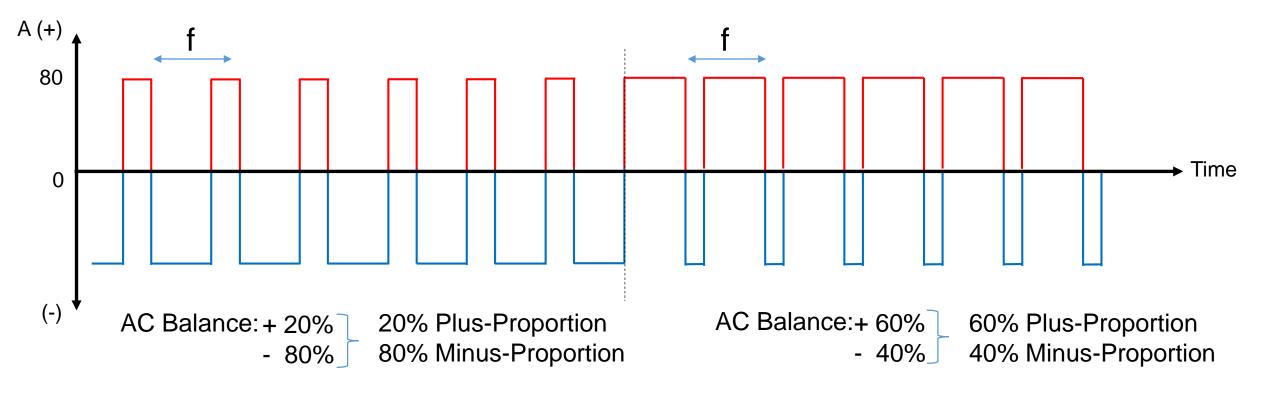
Sets the optimum frequency depending on the current

#### **AC-Balance**

/ Controls the relationship between penetration and cleaning zone

/ Proportion of the positive half-wave in the total proportion

/ EWM factory setting 65% minus, 35% plus share.



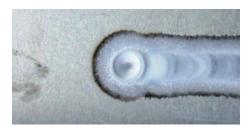
#### AC-Balance Expert 3.0





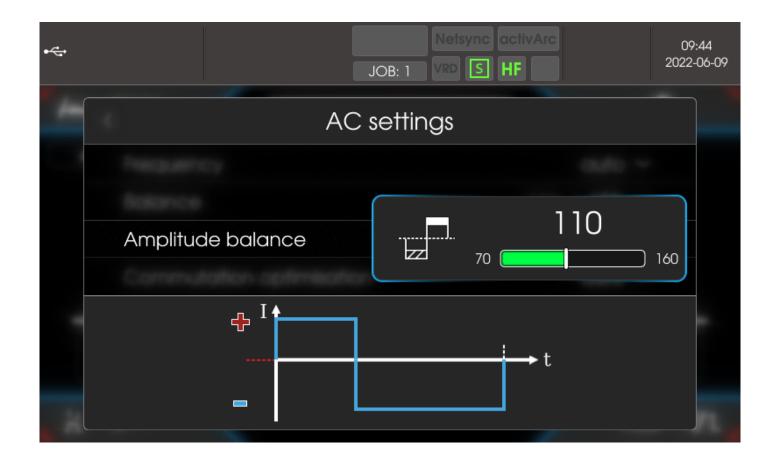
Factory-Setting





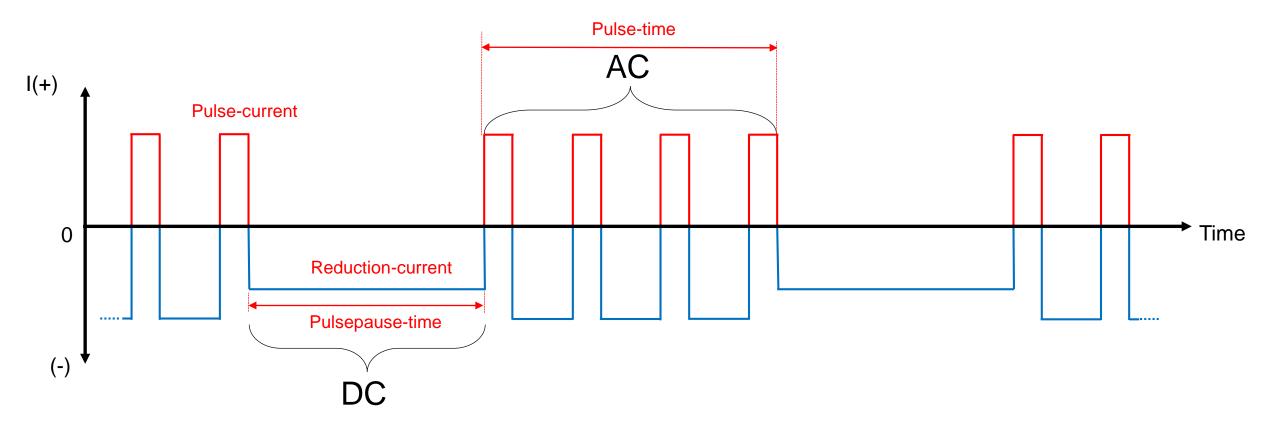
#### AC – Amplitude Balance

- / increases the area in the negative pole
- / particularly suitable for thick/thin applications



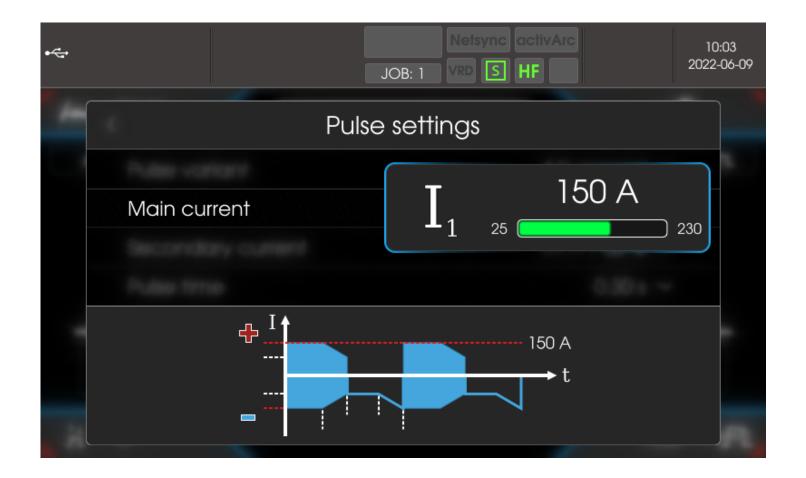
#### **AC-Pulsefunction AC Special**

- / Time-controlled pulsing with DC component
- / Ideal for controlling the upstreaming heat => constant welding speed possible
- / Sheet metal combination thin (1mm) to thick (10mm')



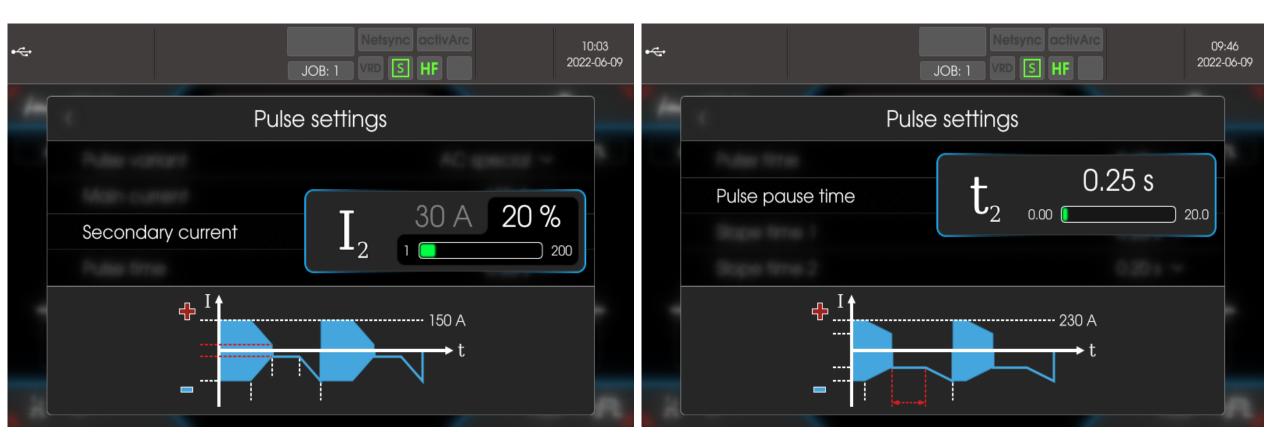
#### **AC-Special Expert 3.0**

/ Adjustable Main-Current



#### **AC-Special Expert 3.0**

/ Reduction-Current and Pulsepause-time

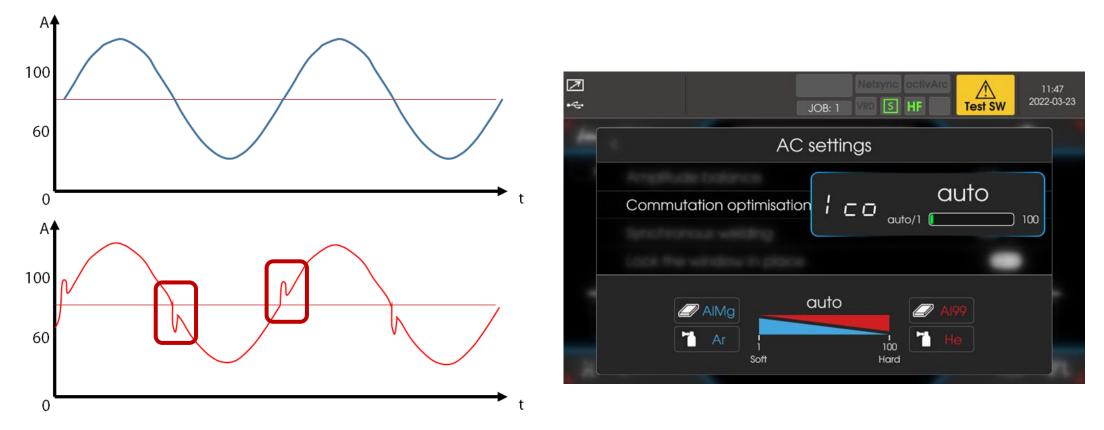


#### **AC-Special Expert 3.0**

/ AC-Ramp and Pulsepause-Ramp



## AC-Welding – Automatic commutation support (ICO)



Automatic detection of the ignition quality - adjustment of the ignition

voltage against half-wave failures



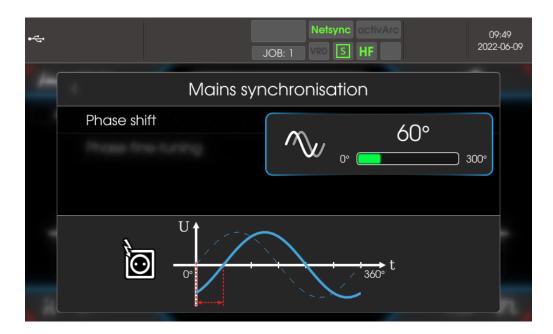
- > Power source is quieter in regular operation
- > Stability is automatically controlled

#### AC Synchron Welding

#### / Synchronwelding for TIG AC



| ₿<br>•€ |                     | JOB: 1    | letsync activArc | A<br>Test SW | 11:58<br>2022-03-23 |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|
|         | A                   | C setting | IS               |              |                     |
|         | Synchronous welding | <u>O</u>  | Off<br>Mains ve  | oltage       |                     |
|         | Sync                |           | Sync             | Ò            |                     |





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Thank you for your interest, we hope to see you here again next time  $\bigcirc$ 

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