# *4-or-ney* **EASY WELD**

# WELD EXAMPLES & TROUBLESHOOTING

#### **GOOD WELD**



- Smooth bead
- Minimal spatter
- Good fusion

#### **WELD SPEED TOO FAST**



• Stringy and lack of fusion

## **CURRENT/WFS TOO HIGH**



- Too wide
- Bead too flat
- Visible melt through

### **WELD SPEED TOO SLOW**



Melt through or burn through

#### **CURRENT TOO LOW**



Lack of fusion

## STICK OUT TOO LONG



Excessive spatter

# **WELDING TIPS**

#### **OPTIMAL STICKOUT**



- Stickout 3/8" +/- 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

Lower wire feed speed Faster to Slower

Faster travel speed Slower travel speed

THIN MATERIAL THICK MATERIAL

Less voltage More voltage

**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 procedures and wear proper PPE (clothes, welding helmet, safety glasses, welding gloves, boots, etc.).



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

# 125 FC WELDER QUICK START GUIDE

Assemble torch wrap tabs to top handle. (Tool needed: screwdriver)





Install wire spool per the diagram inside the cabinet.





3 Plug in welder.





Turn it on, and squeeze trigger until wire comes out.





Carefully tighten wire feed tension knob and despooler knob.





Adjust wire feed speed and material thickness switch per setup chart.





Turn machine on, pull trigger on MIG gun and weld. Adjust stickout, travel speed, wire feed speed and voltage as necessary to achieve a good weld. See reverse side for weld examples and welding tips.