

UA500

Solid State – Arc

Stud Welding System



Owner's Manual



MIDWEST
FASTENERS, INC.

UA 500

Arc Stud Welding System

Owner's Manual

- **Installation**
- **Operation**
- **Maintenance**

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FOREWORD: Your new stud welding equipment is carefully constructed of the finest components and materials available. Used properly, this equipment will give you years of profitable, efficient Service. The system incorporates the latest in engineering advances for completely reliable welding of mild steel, stainless steel. The assembled unit is completely performance checked. The welder is delivered to you in functional electromechanical condition.

A careful study o

WARRANTY: All parts used in the assembly of your MIDWEST FASTENERS UA500 Arc Welding System are fully guaranteed for ninety (90) days from factory shipment date. Under this warranty, MIDWEST FASTENERS reserves the right to repair or replace, at its option, defects in material or workmanship which occur during the warranty period. Notice of any claim for warranty repair must be furnished to MIDWEST FASTENERS within ten (10) days after the defect is discovered. MIDWEST FASTENERS does not assume liability for shipping, or liability for any labor or material related to use of this system, unless such costs are expressly authorized in writing by MIDWEST FASTENERS.

MIDWEST FASTENERS, I

or use not in accordance to the operating instructions furnished by the manufacturer, or for reasons beyond its control. The manufacturer does not assume any liab

This warranty is valid only when welding with welding studs purchased from or approved by MIDWEST FASTENERS.

WELDING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

INSTALLATION AND SERVICING SAFETY

Improperly installed or improperly grounded equipment is a hazard. Always have qualified personnel perform the installation, trouble-shooting, and maintenance. Do not perform any electrical work unless you are qualified to do the work. Be sure the system is properly grounded.

Maintain this unit according to the manual. Disconnect input power before servicing this equipment and use lockout tags. Significant DC voltage can still exist in this equipment after removal or shut down of the input power. Turn off all equipment when not in use.

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

Contact with live electrical parts and ground can cause severe injury or death. **DO NOT** weld in damp areas or while equipment or clothing are damp or wet. Do not touch the stud if you are in contact with the work, ground, or another electrode from a different machine. Don't stand directly on metal or the earth; stand on dry boards, insulating mats or an insulating platform.

Before turning on power, be sure you are wearing appropriate protective clothing:

- high-topped, heavy rubber-soled shoes
- long (gauntlet style), dry, flameproof, hole-free insulated gloves
- heavy, long-sleeve, cuffless shirt
- heavy, cuffless trousers and
- a welding helmet or cap.

GENERAL WELDING JOB SAFETY

Use this equipment only for its intended purpose. Use well-maintained equipment. Replace worn or damaged cables or parts immediately; bare wiring can kill. Do not drape cables over your body. Keep all panels and covers securely in place. Do not overload electrical wiring, be sure power supply system is properly sized, rated and protected to handle the unit. Don't connect multiple guns or work cables to a single weld output terminal. Follow rated duty cycle and allow overheated equipment adequate cooling periods. Do not block or filter airflow to unit.

DO NOT weld if movement is confined or if there is danger of falling. Wear a safety harness if working above floor level. Shut unit down and remove weld stud from the stud weld gun when not in use.

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AND RFI

Electric and magnetic fields may be dangerous. Welder operators having pacemakers should consult their physician before welding. EMF may interfere with some pacemakers. Exposure to EMF may have other health effects which are unknown. Connect the work cable to the work piece as close as possible to the area being welded. Keep welding power source and cables as far away from your body as possible. Electromagnetic energy can interfere with sensitive electronic equipment such as computers and computer-driven equipment such as robots.

FUMES HAZARDS

Welding produces fumes and gases. Breathing these fumes and gases can be hazardous to your health, particularly in confined spaces. Do not breathe fumes and gases. Always ventilate confined spaces or use approved air-supplied respirator. Don't weld on coated metals such as galvanized, lead or cadmium plated steel, unless the coating is removed from the weld area. Don't weld near degreasing, cleaning or spraying operations.

FIRE SAFETY AND BURN PREVENTION (ARC RAYS CAN BURN EYES AND SKIN)

Always wear safety glasses with side shields in any work area. Even if wearing a welding helmet, face shields and goggles are also required. Wear goggles over safety glasses when chipping, wire brushing or grinding slag. Chipped slag may be hot and can fly far. Bystanders should also wear goggles over safety glasses. Use protective non-flammable screens or barriers to protect others from flash and glare. Warn bystanders not to watch the arc and not to expose themselves to the rays of the electric-arc or hot metal.

Welding on closed containers, such as tanks, drums or pipes, can cause them to blow up. Do not weld where flying sparks can strike flammable material. Remove all combustible materials a minimum of 35 ft. away from the welding arc or cover the materials with a protective nonflammable covering. Hot sparks or hot metal can fall through cracks or crevices in floors or wall openings and cause a

hidden smoldering fire or fires on the floor below. Make certain that such openings are protected from hot sparks and metal. Be aware that welding on a ceiling, floor, bulkhead or partition can cause fire on the hidden side.

Have appropriate fire extinguishing equipment handy such as a garden hose, water pail, sand bucket or portable fire extinguisher. Be sure you are trained for proper use. After completing operations, inspect the work area to make certain there are no hot sparks or hot metal which could cause a later fire. Use fire watchers when necessary.

NOISE CAN DAMAGE HEARING

Noise from some processes or equipment can damage hearing. Therefore wear approved ear protection.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY INFORMATION

The following organizations can provide detailed information on safe practices for electric arc welding:

American Welding Society
550 NW LeJuene Road, Miami, FL 33126,
305-443-9353, www.aws.org

National Fire Protection Association
1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101
617-770-3000, www.nfpa.org and www.sparky.org

Canadian Standards Association
178 Rexdale Blvd, Rexdale, Ontario, CAN M9W 1R3
800-463-6727, www.csa-international.org

American National Standards Institute
11 W 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8002
212-642-4900, www.ansi.org

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250
312-353-2220, www.osha.gov



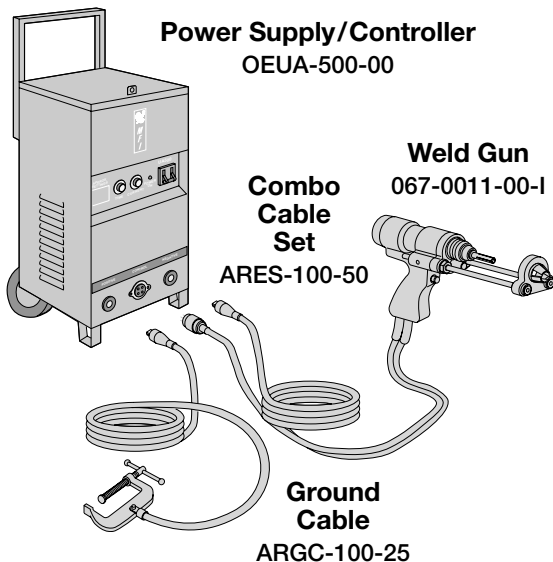
WHAT IS ARC STUD WELDING

Stud welding is a welding process where a “stud” (or similar metal part) is instantaneously end-joined to a metal workpiece. This process involves the same basic principles and metallurgical aspects as any other welding process.

The equipment required to stud weld is composed of a direct current power supply, a controller, a weld gun and cables to tie the system components together. In most systems the power supply and controller are combined into one unit called the “Welder.”

UA500 STUD WELDING SYSTEM

(P/N: OEUA-500)

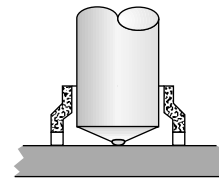


The stud welding process is as follows. The stud is placed in the collet of the “Weld Gun” and then positioned against the workpiece. The weld gun trigger is depressed and through operation of the stud welding controller and the design of the stud, an arc is drawn which melts the base of the stud and a proportionate area of the workpiece. The stud is then forced (or “plunged”) by the weld gun into the molten pool and held in place until the metals resolidify. This high quality fusion weld is completed in milliseconds.

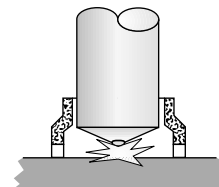
The ARC stud welding process produces weld power through one of three standard DC welding power sources. These are Transformer-Rectifier type, Motor/Generator type, or Storage Battery type. A ceramic ferrule is required in ARC stud welding to maintain the proper atmosphere in the weld area. ARC stud welding is generally used for studs over 1/4" in diameter or where heavier base metals are involved.

“ARC” STUD WELDING PROCESS

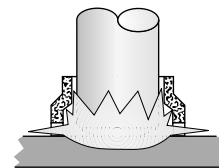
1. Stud is placed against workpiece and weld gun trigger depressed



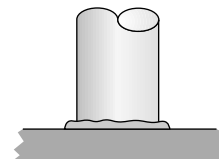
2. Stud is lifted by weld gun and "initiating arc" is drawn



3. Weld gun forces stud into molten metal



4. Weld solidifies and ferrule is removed



SETTING UP THE WELDER - SUPPLYING POWER

LOCATING THE POWER SUPPLY

The proper location of the power supply is essential for dependable service. The unit should be located so as to allow for free air movement into and out of the power supply. Consideration should be given to allow the least exposure possible to dust, dirt, moisture and corrosive vapors. A minimum of 18 inches of unrestricted space must be maintained between the power supply's front and rear panels and the nearest obstruction. The underside of the power supply must be completely free of all obstructions. Attention should be given to ease of removal of the power supply's enclosure for maintenance functions.

ELECTRICAL INPUT REQUIREMENTS

This welding power supply is designed to be operated from single-phase, 60hz, AC Incoming power lines (which have a voltage rating that corresponds to one of the input voltages shown on the nameplate) and a solid earth ground. Consult your local electric utility if there is any question about the type of electrical system available at the

installation site or how proper connections to the welding power supply are to be made.

CHANGING THE INPUT VOLTAGE (If Required)

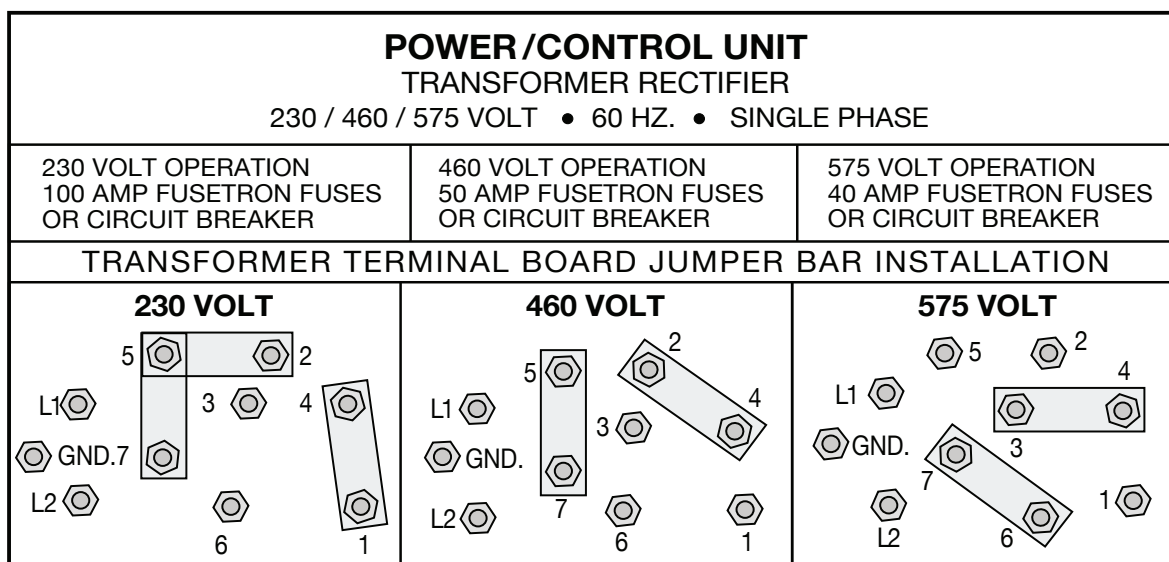
The power supply is shipped setup for 460 volts. The input voltage jumper links provided on the primary terminal board permit the unit to be operated from various line voltages and frequencies: 208, 230, 460 volts at 60 hertz.

If the power supply is to be operated at some voltage other than 460 volts, the input voltage jumper links must be changed. See the input voltage label inside the unit's back door (reference diagram below) for the various arrangements of the jumper links for the specific input voltage.

NOTE:

If only one jumper link is required on each grouped terminals, it is recommended that -the unused jumper links be placed across the terminals which are to be used. This will prevent losing the jumper links which are not required for this connection.

INPUT VOLTAGE SETTINGS



SETTING UP THE WELDER - COMPONENT CONNECTIONS AND STARTUP

1. Ground Cable - connect the male end to the receptacle marked "POSITIVE" on the power/control unit and securely fasten the "C" clamp to the workpiece.
2. Welding Cable - connect the male end to the receptacle marked "NEGATIVE" on the power/control unit and the female end to the male connector on the gun weld cable.
3. Control Cable - connect the male end to the receptacle marked "CONTROL" on the power/control unit and the female end to the male connector on the gun control cable.

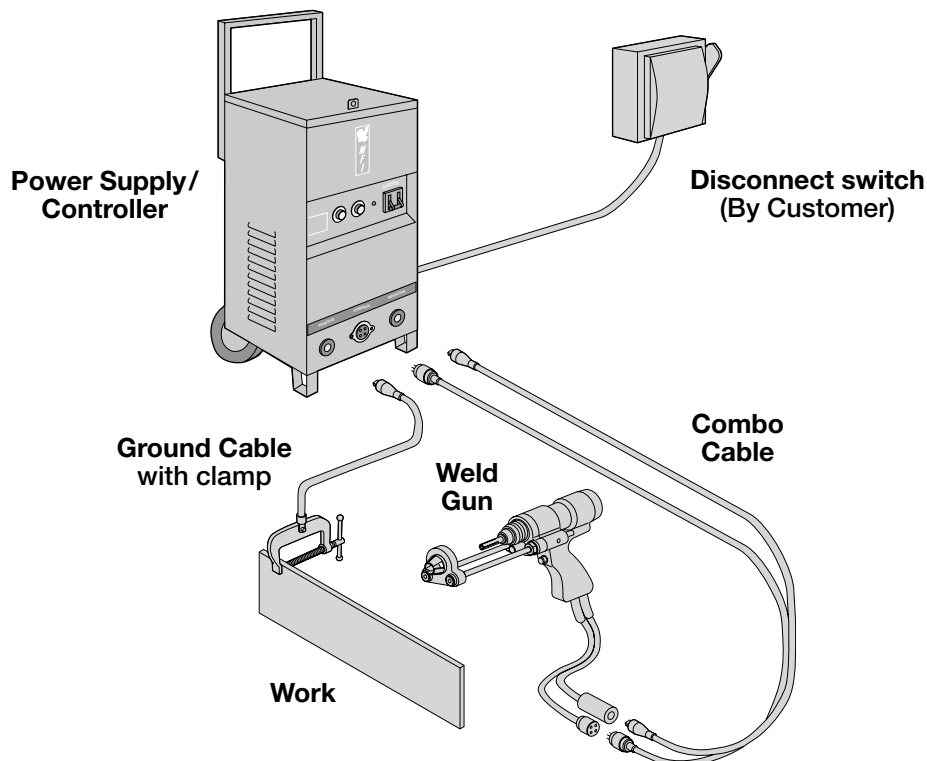
NOTE: When using 50 ft. Combo cable between gun and power/control unit it must be uncoiled.

4. Set up the gun in accordance with instructions starting on page 9 of this manual.

5. Adjust the weld timer and amperage to the approximate settings shown on the face of unit.
6. Turn circuit breaker on.
7. Insert a stud in the chuck and a ferrule in the ferrule grip.
8. Hold the gun perpendicular to workpiece and depress gun until ferrule is firmly sealed against work surface.
9. Press trigger to initiate weld. Do not press trigger again.
10. Do not move gun during weld cycle. After weld cycle is completed, wait a moment to allow molten metal to solidify, then remove gun from stud.
11. Inspect weld results and adjust setup as required.

NOTE: All cables must be uncoiled when in use.

ARC WELDING SETUP - CONNECTIONS



SETTING UP THE WELDER - CONTROL SETTINGS

The control settings establish the weld cycle parameters. Understanding the effect of each control will aid in quick and efficient setup for the first weld.

ON/OFF Power Switch - When the circuit breaker, located on the front of the unit, is turned “ON”, the unit is energized and the pilot light will light. The circuit breaker provides protection to the components in the unit. Should an overload occur, the circuit breaker will “trip.” This in turn shuts the unit off. The circuit breaker is a manual reset type; therefore, if it should “trip,” it must be reset. FU1 is a 4 amp delay type fuse which protects the control circuit. FU2 and FU3 are 10 amp delay type fuses which protect the sustaining arc circuit.

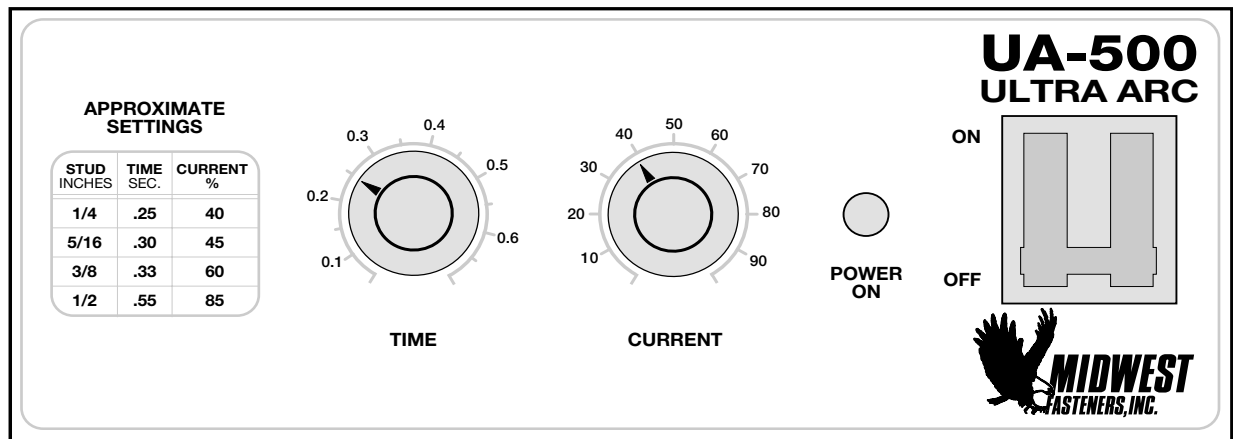
Current - Weld current adjustment may be made by means of the current control on the front panel, adjustable from 100 amps to 900 amps.

Time - The weld timer on the front panel regulates the duration of the weld current.

Polarity Selection (Cables) - On straight polarity, which is normally used, the ground is positive. To reverse polarity, simply reverse the weld/ground cables on the front of the unit.

The welders controls should be set initially as shown on the "Approximate Settings" chart on the front panel (sample diagram below) in accordance with the diameter of arc stud being welded.

WELDER CONTROLS



SETTING UP THE WELDER - WELD GUN SETUP

Following the previous instructions, the weld gun should now be properly connected to the welding system. The weld gun needs to be properly set up and adjusted for the stud to be welded.

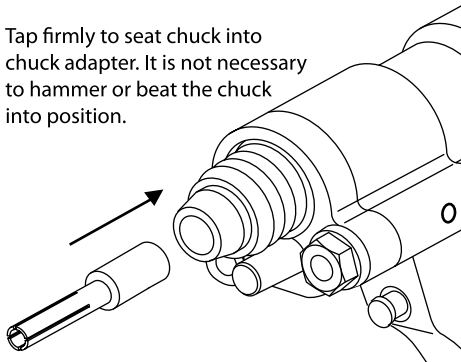
A different, and correctly sized, chuck and ferrule grip are needed for each different stud diameter and style that will be welded. The appropriate chuck is inserted into the tapered chuck adaptor. The ferrule grip is inserted in the hole in the foot and secured with the locking screws to hold it in place.

CHUCK REMOVAL & INSTALLATION

To install a chuck, position the chuck into the front of the chuck adapter. Tap lightly on the end to seat the chuck into the adapter. It is not necessary to pound on the end of the chuck. This will only damage the chuck itself.

INSTALLING A CHUCK

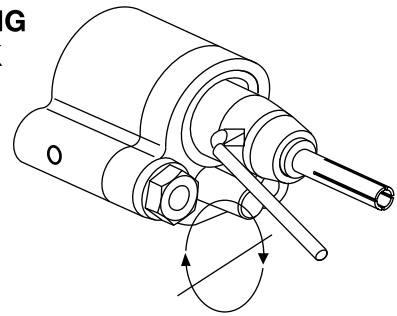
Tap firmly to seat chuck into chuck adapter. It is not necessary to hammer or beat the chuck into position.



There is also a depth stop inside of the chuck. The depth stop should be adjusted so that you are retaining a good portion of the stud you are setting up to weld. Typically, this is one third to one half of the length of the stud you are welding.

To remove the chuck, insert the short, tapered end of the chuck ejector key into one of the holes in the side of the chuck adapter. You may have to move the rubber bellows to clearly see the holes in the side of the chuck adapter (under rubber boot). Rotate the chuck key either clockwise or counter clockwise and the chuck will pop out of the chuck adapter.

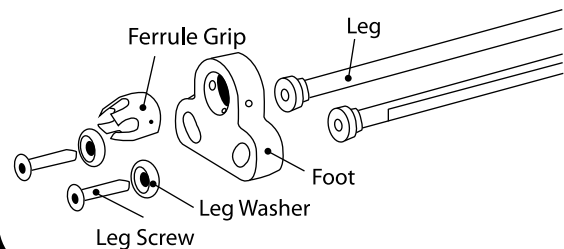
REMOVING A CHUCK



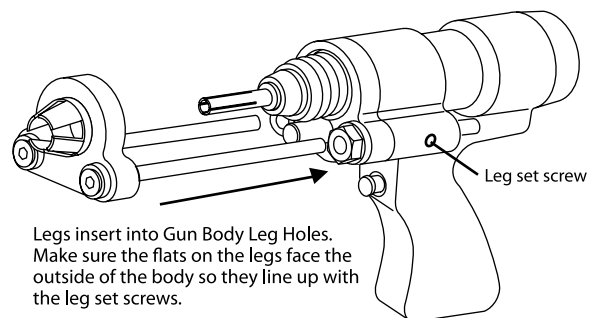
FOOT & LEG SET UP

The foot comes in 3 different sizes (small, medium and large) and 2 different configurations (closed and split). Typically, a split foot is only used when welding headed anchors and shear connectors. The standard gun ships with a small foot and 9" legs. The heavy duty gun ships with a medium foot and 14" legs.

FOOT & LEG COMPONENTS



The foot is installed on the ends of the legs. Unscrew the flat head screws from the ends of the legs. Place the trim washers on the flat head screws and place the screws through the adjustment slots in the foot. Reattach the screws to the legs.



Legs insert into Gun Body Leg Holes. Make sure the flats on the legs face the outside of the body so they line up with the leg set screws.

Insert the legs into the gun body leg retainers. Line up the flat on the leg with the set screw. The set screw will bite into the flat region and hold the leg securely. Tighten the set screws in the side of the legs. If the set screw bites into the round portion of the leg, it will damage the leg so it doesn't inset into the gun body leg retainer any more.

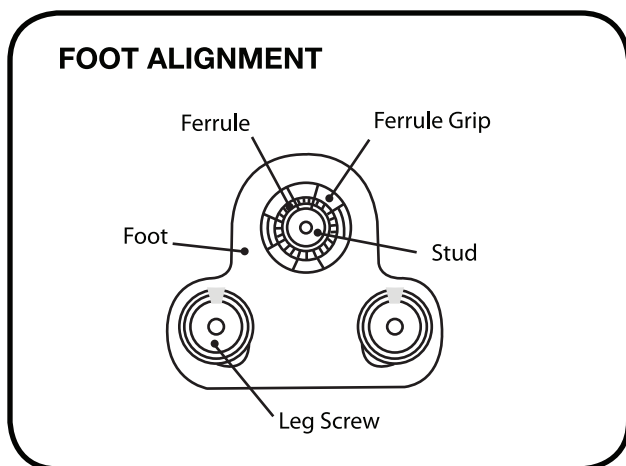
FERRULE GRIP / SPARK SHIELD REMOVAL & INSTALLATION

There are three set screws (two on a gas foot) that retain the ferrule grip or spark shield in the foot. Loosen all three set screws. Push the grip or spark shield into the foot. The grip is sometimes a tight fit so press it firmly into the foot so it seats against the back stop. The two side holes in the ferrule grip should line up with the set screws in the foot. Tighten the set screws to retain the ferrule grip. It is not necessary to make these extremely tight.

When a spark shield is being used, it is not necessary to align the spark shield with the set screws in the foot.

FOOT ALIGNMENT

Alignment of the foot is very important, if the foot is not aligned properly it can create bad welds in the form of hang-ups. Place a stud into the chuck and a ferrule into the ferrule grip. The stud should sit perfectly in the center of the ferrule. If it does not, loosen the flat head screws on the legs holding the foot. Position the foot so the stud is perfectly aligned in the ferrule. Retighten the flat head screws.



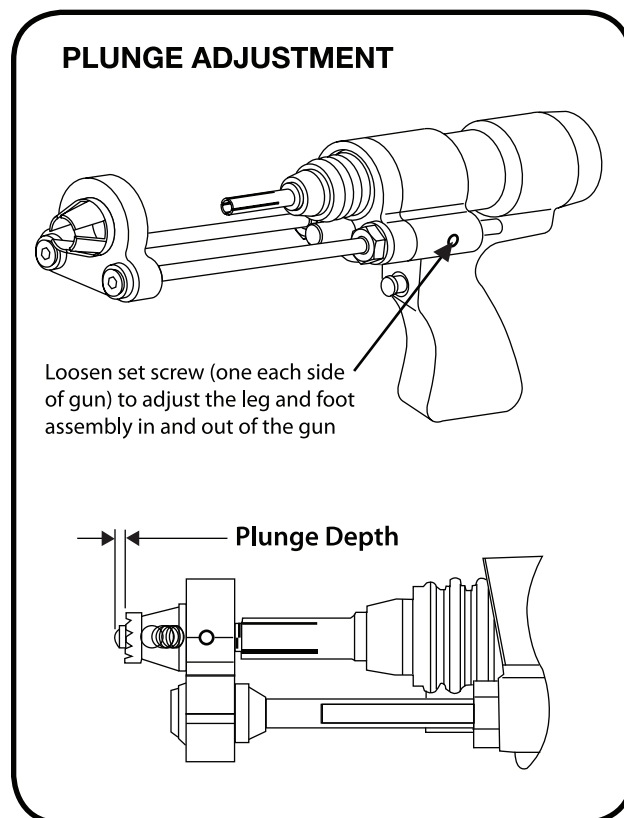
PLUNGE ADJUSTMENT

Plunge Settings When Using Ferrules

Plunge controls the amount of stud that is melted during the arc time. Too much plunge and the fillet will overfill the ferrule or create excessive splatter when using a spark shield. Too little plunge and there may be incomplete fillet formation. There should be approximately 1/8 of an inch of stud protruding past the end of the ferrule. A bit less for smaller studs, a bit more for larger studs.

Stud Diameter	Plunge
.25-.625	.125
.75 and up	.188

To adjust the plunge, loosen the leg set screws in the gun body. Move the foot towards the gun or away from the gun to increase or decrease plunge. The plunge measurements are from the end of the stud and do not include the flux load.



Note: These are instructions for standard ferrules. For reduced fillet ferrules (only recommended for very specific applications) decrease the amount of plunge by half.

Plunge Settings For Arc or Gas Arc Stud Welding

For Short Arc or Gas Short Arc the stud should protrude past the end of the spark shield by about 0.04" or 1mm. This is about the same as the flange thickness on flanged style studs. For standard time duration Gas Arc the plunge should be set at about 2 flange thicknesses or 2mm.

ADJUSTING GUN LIFT

The lift controls the arc length and thus is one factor in controlling the heat of the welding process. "Lift" should be set as shown below depending on the diameter of the stud to be welded.

Single phase equipment:

1/8" lift for most applications.

Three phase equipment :

1/16" lift for studs up to 5/16" diameter

3/32" lift for studs 5/16" to 1/2" diameter

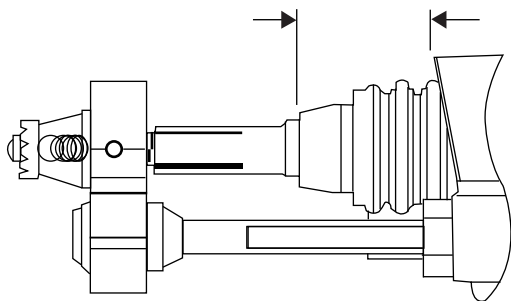
1/8" lift for studs over 1/2" diameter

Measuring Lift

It is straight forward to measure lift. For safety from accidental activation, always disconnect the weld cable from the power supply before making any gun adjustments or performing any service on the gun.

To measure gun lift, hold a scale against some fixed part of the tool. The front cover or the foot will work well. Press the trigger so the tool activates the lift mechanism. Now measure again. The lift is the difference between the two measurements.

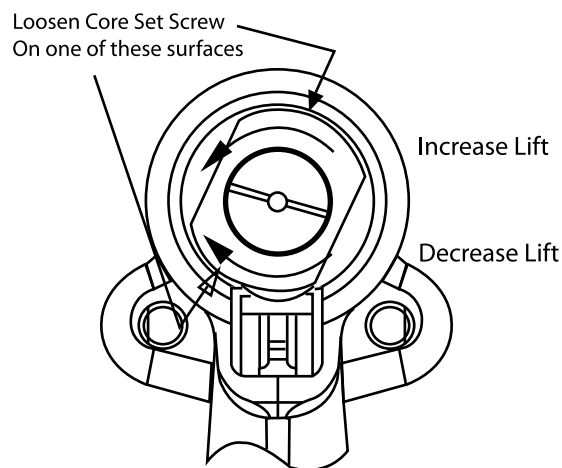
MEASURING LIFT



Adjusting Lift

To adjust lift, remove the slotted screw holding the rear cap in place. Put the rear cap aside. Loosen the nylon tipped set screw that holds the adjustable core in place. To increase lift, turn the adjustable core screw counter clockwise. To decrease lift, turn the adjustable core screw clockwise. Each half turn is .025".

"ARC" STUD WELDING PROCESS



After properly setting the lift, retighten the nylon tipped set screw to keep the adjustable core in place. Replace the rear cap and tighten the rear cap screw. It is important that the rear cap is in place as the prevents dirt and other contaminants from entering the gun and fouling the lift mechanism.

WELD GUN FUNCTIONS

The weld gun automates the stud welding process. It performs several key function:

1. It holds the stud.
2. It holds the ferrule, spark shield or gas delivery system.
3. It strikes the arc.
4. Establishes the arc length (lift distance).
5. Via the power supply, the gun controls the arc time.
6. Controls the rate of plunge of the stud into the base metal.

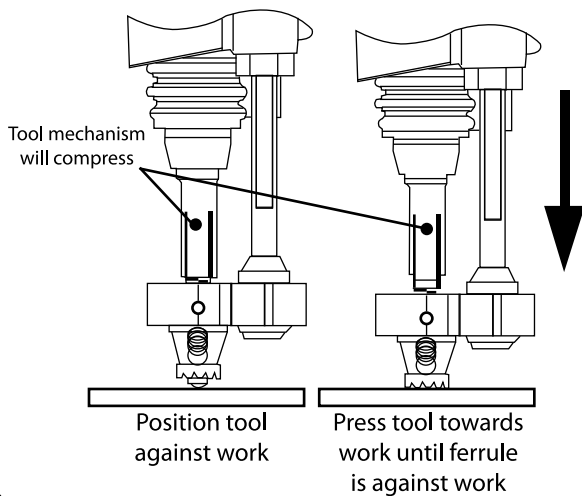
FIRST TEST WELDS

Before you begin to weld anytime it is important to review the set up. By making sure that the gun and welder are set up properly, you will have the best welding results. 95% of all stud welding problems are due to improper gun set up or improper power settings.

Once you have set up as described previously, the actual welding process is straight forward. Begin your first test welds by:

1. Place the stud to be welding into the weld chuck.
2. Place a ferrule into the ferrule grip (this step is not necessary if you are using a spark shield).
3. Position the end of the stud onto the location where you want it welded.
4. Press the gun downward so the ferrule is sitting on the base metal.
5. Pull the trigger to begin the weld sequence.
6. **Hold the gun still during the arcing process.**
7. After the weld has completed continue to hold the gun still for 1 second to allow the molten metal to solidify.

PLUNGE ADJUSTMENT

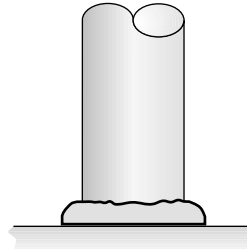


8. Remove the weld gun by lifting straight up off the welded stud. Remove the ferrule by breaking it away.
9. Inspect the test weld and make further adjustments to the controls and gun setups as necessary until satisfactory welds are being made consistently.

WELD JOINT QUALITY

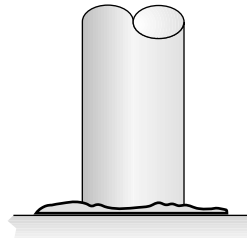
Inspect the weld quality visually, reference diagram below.

WELD QUALITY - VISUAL REFERENCE



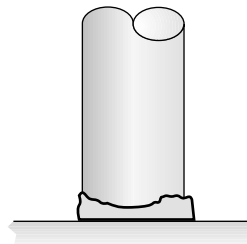
GOOD WELD

Weld fillet evenly distributed around base of stud. Fillet has a shiny surface and smooth serrations around edge. Stud burn-off of 1/8" or more.



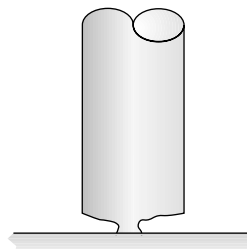
HOT WELD

Low, concave fillet with shiny surface.
SOLUTION: Decrease time, current, or both.



COLD WELD

Fillet complete but with gray, grainy surface and a few stringers.
SOLUTION: Decrease time, current, or both.



HANG-UP

Ferrule so far off-center from weld end of stud that stud catches on edge of ferrule and is not driven into pool of molten metal.
SOLUTION: Realign ferrule.

Continues >

Testing of weld quality beyond visual inspection varies with stud characteristics. Refer to AWS (American Welding Society) structure welding code AWS d.1 - rev. 1-76. Welding procedures are covered in sections 4.28 and 4.29. Weld test and inspection is covered in section 4.30, paragraphs 1 through 4. (American Welding Society, 2501 N.W. 7th street. Miami, FL 33125.)

A bend test may be used to test weld results if the stud may be destroyed. This is usually done with a bending tool (a hollow pipe with an inside diameter just large enough to fit over the diameter of the stud. The bend tool is placed over the stud, down to the base material. The stud is then repeatedly bent away from its axis until failure occurs.

Torque test maybe used on threaded studs. The stud is twisted to the point of failure. A twisting tensile load is applied by using a collar, washer and nut. A bend lest can be used on threaded studs as well.

In an acceptable weld, failure will occur in the stud material or tear out of a thin base plate. Failure in the weld requires adjustment of procedure and/or settings.

Weldable Material Combinations

Base Material	Stud Materials
Mild steel 1006-1022	Mild Steel 1010, 1020 Stainless Steel series 300 (except 303)
Stainless Steel series 300 (except 303) 405, 410 and 430	Mild Steel 1010, 1020 Stainless Steel series 300 (except 303)
Aluminum series 5000	Aluminum 5356

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Your MIDWEST FASTENERS welder is designed for long service with minimal care. Ordinary common sense maintenance will keep it operating efficiently. The following are a few tips on preventive maintenance.

1. Treat the cables with respect. Avoid sharp bends or kinks which may break the cables. **DO NOT** use the cables as a “towline” to drag or lift the controller. Avoid damaging or straining the cables where they enter the gun or controller.
2. Louvers on the sides of the controller should be free from obstructions at all times to prevent overheating.
3. Keep the controller and gun clean and dry, free of grease, water, dust and dirt. Do not lubricate any part of your weld gun.
4. The weld gun is for welding studs only. Do not use the weld gun as a multipurpose tool (i.e., Hammer—banging studs to test welds or break ferrules, Scraper—removing rust, scale or weld splatter, etc.).
5. We recommend that the transformer and rectifier be cleaned occasionally by blowing out with low velocity stream of compressed air so that maximum cooling will be accomplished. This should be done periodically, depending upon the location of the unit and the amount of dust and dirt in the atmosphere. The case cover should be removed and a clean, dry air stream should be used for this operation.

TROUBLESHOOTING

When troubleshooting the UA500, the following precautions must be observed.

1. Power must be **TURNED OFF!**



NOTE: Dangerous voltage levels can still be present in the controller—even after power is disconnected.

Before attempting any inspection or work on the inside of the unit, open the branch circuit or main disconnect switch or remove the circuit fuses. Turning off the unit does not remove voltage from the power terminals inside the unit. This can only be done by opening the primary circuit.

2. The use of a volt/ohmmeter is recommended to verify where any voltage may, or may not, be present.
3. The use of a continuity tester (or trouble shooting light) can be used for continuity checking (disconnected) cables only.

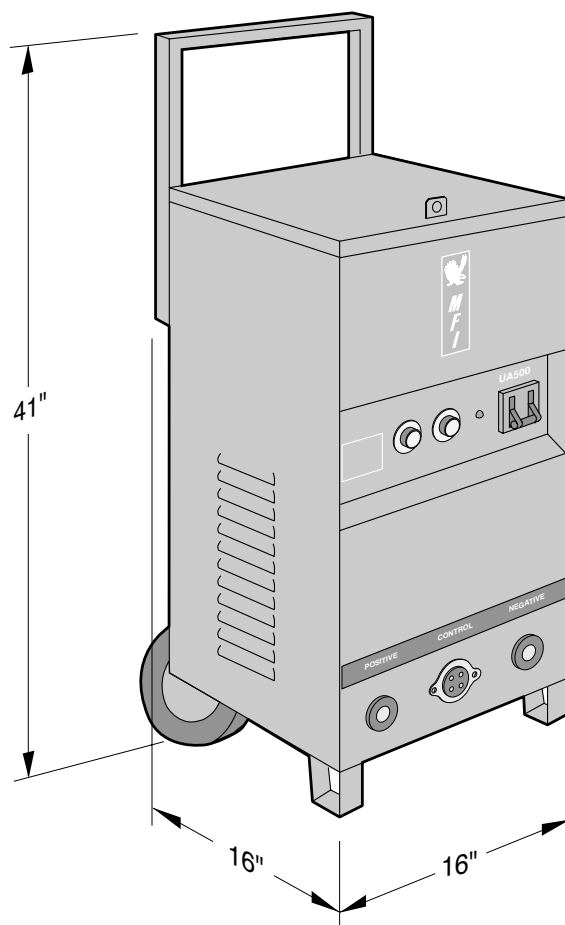
The troubleshooting chart on the following page can assist in locating and fixing problems with the UA500.

Continues >

TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

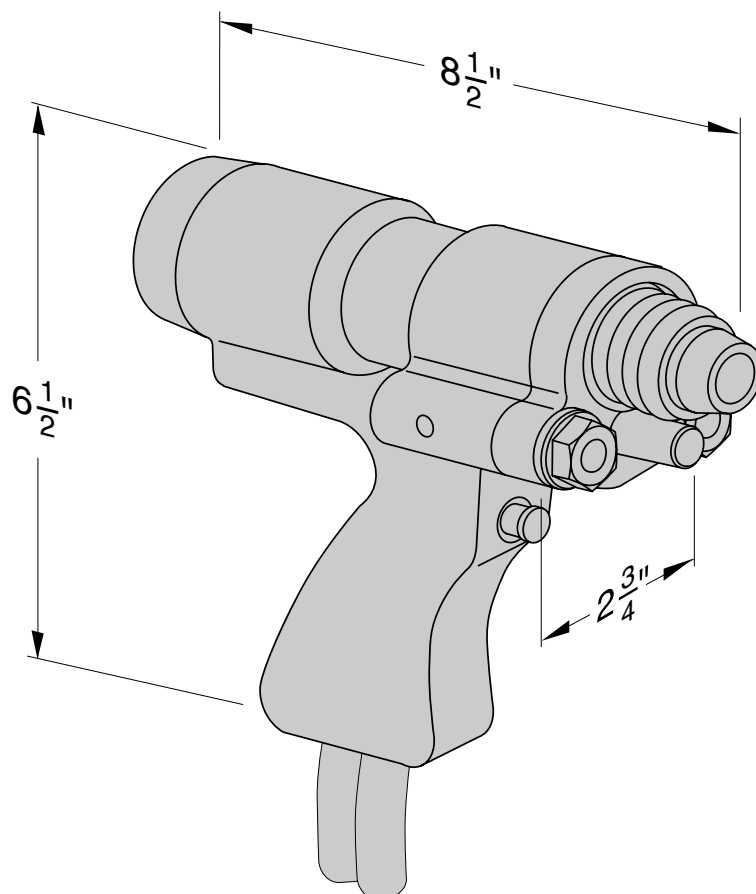
PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
1. Gun lifts but stud does not weld.	A. Support-arc fuse(s) blown.	Test and replace if defective.
	B. Loose or broken wiring on support-Arc module or main rectifier.	Check wiring and secure if necessary.
	C. Open support-arc choke.	Test and replace if defective.
	D. Defective PC board.	Test and repair or replace.
2. Gun does not lift.	A. Control circuit fuse blown.	Test and replace if defective.
	B. Open control cable or gun coil.	Check and repair or replace.
	C. Defective PC board.	Test and repair or replace.
	D. Improper gun lift adjustment.	Readjust gun lift.
3. Power supply buzzes loudly or blows main fuses when powered on.	A. Jumper links on main transformer connected improperly.	Re-link jumpers properly for incoming voltage (see decal inside rear door).
	B. Shorted SCR on main rectifier.	Test and replace if defective.
	C. Defective main transformer.	Test and replace if defective.
4. Circuit breaker trips when welding or triggering gun.	A. Unit is overheated.	Make sure fan is operating, Allow unit to cool. Reduce weld rate.
	B. Excessive gun free-air triggering.	Avoid repeated gun free-air triggering.
5. Circuit breaker trips.	A. Defective thermostat in main transformer or main rectifier.	Test and replace if defective.
	B. Defective main rectifier.	Test and replace if defective.
	C. Gun not lifting.	Check gun setup and gun lift and readjust as required.
6. Unit does not operate at all.	A. Blown incoming line fuses.	Test and replace if defective.
	B. Jumper links on main transformer connected improperly.	Re-link jumpers properly for incoming voltage (see decal inside rear door).

UA500 - SPECIFICATIONS



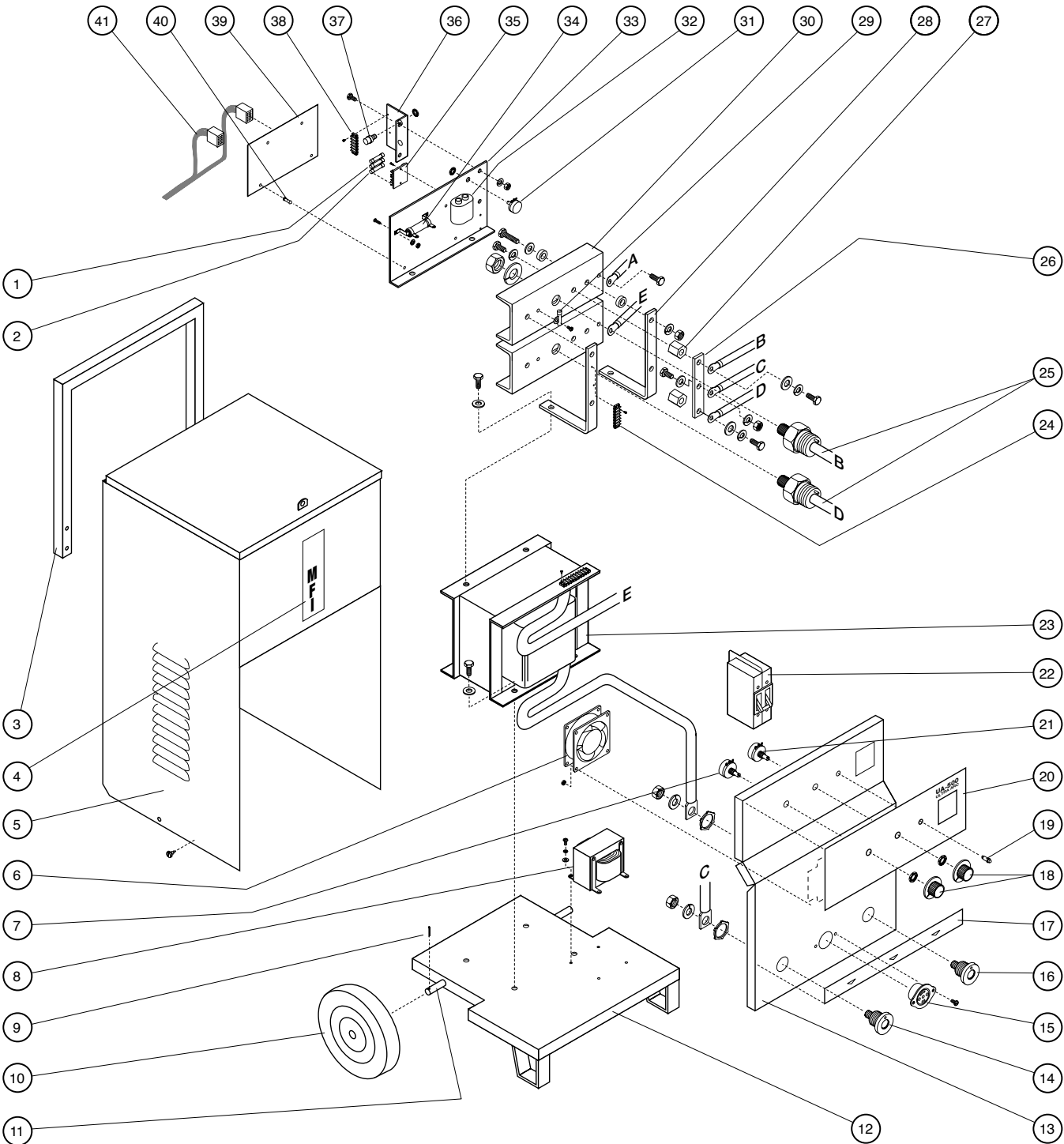
Power Requirement.....	208/230 VAC, 60 Hz, 100 Amp or 460 VAC, 60 Hz, 50 Amp
Pin/Stud Range.....	10 GA. – 1/2" dia.
Weldable Materials	Mild Steel, Stainless, & Aluminum
Weld Rate*	14/minute (max.) for 1/4" dia. studs 5/minute (max.) for 1/2" dia. studs (* Dependent on stud size.)
Weld Voltage	900 Amps at 40 VDC
Cables.....	25' Ground Cable with "C" Clamp 50' Combo Cable Set

UA500 - ARC STUD WELDING GUN - SPECIFICATIONS



Weight	4.5 pounds (not including cables)
Stud Range	10 GA. – 1/2" dia.
Weldable Materials	Mild Steel, Stainless, & Aluminum
Material	High strength, impact resistant, poly carbonate
Cable Length	7'

UA500 - EXPLODED VIEW

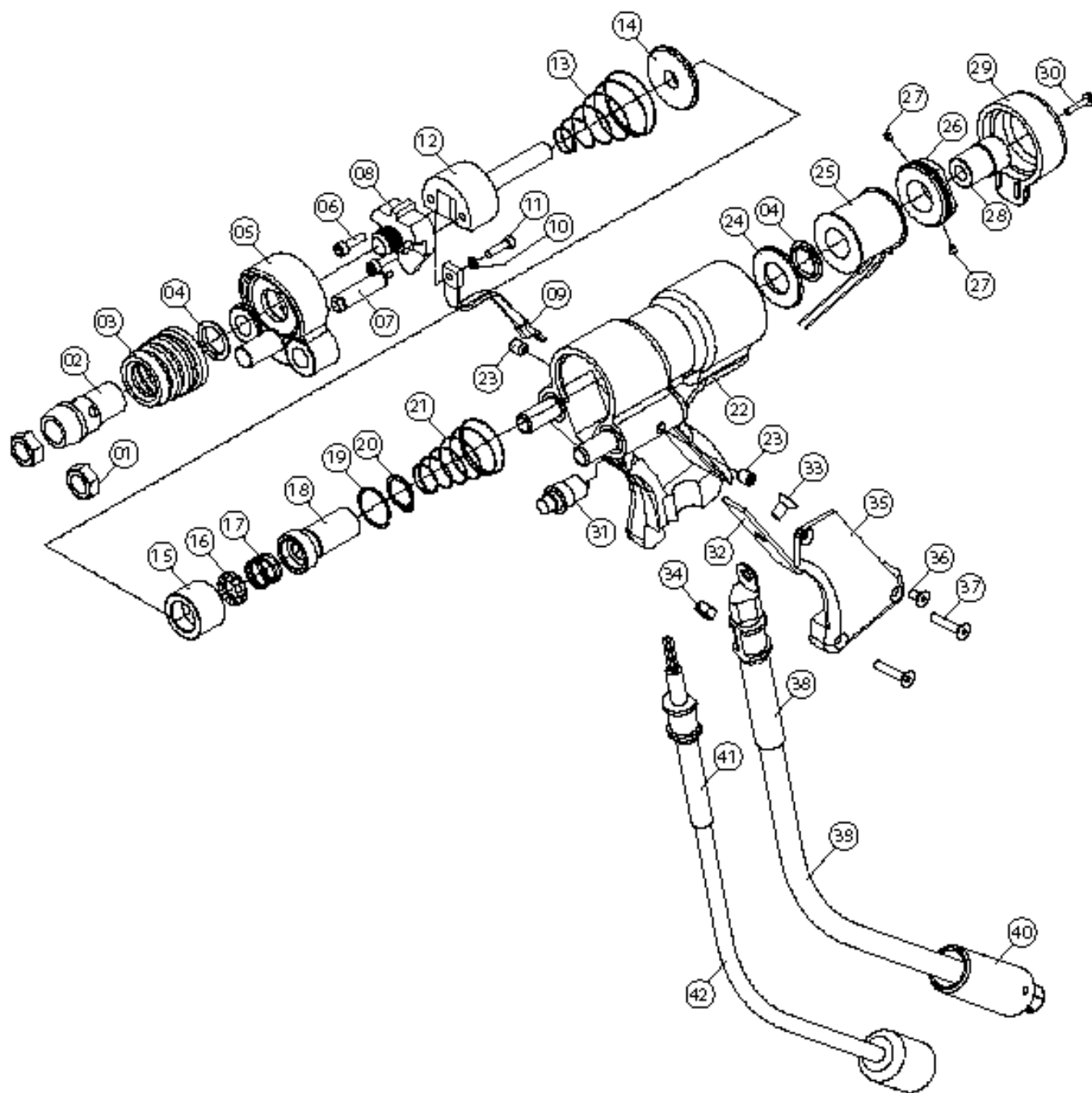


UA500 - PARTS LIST

Item	Qt'y.	Part No.	Description
1	1	050-3001-54	Fuse, 4 Amp
2	2	050-3001-53	Fuse, 10 Amp
3	1	050-3002-33	Handle
4	1	050-1001-62	Decal
5	1	050-3002-32	Cover
6	1	050-3001-04	Cooling Fan
7	1	050-3001-88	Potentiometer, Time
8	1	050-3002-38	Coil Choke
9	2	~~	Wheel Cotter Pin
10	2	050-3002-36	Wheel
11	1	050-3002-45	Axle
12	1	050-3002-35	Chassis
13	1	050-3002-34	Front Panel
14	1	060-3068-00	Camlok Receptacle, Positive
15	1	060-3115-00	Control Receptacle
16	1	060-3068-00	Camlok Receptacle, Negative
17	1	050-3001-12	Output Decal
18	2	050-1002-87	Control Knob
19	1	050-1004-78	Power Indicator Light
20	1	050-3001-11	Front Panel Decal
21	1	050-3001-87	Potentiometer, Current

Item	Qt'y.	Part No.	Description
22	1	050-3002-40	Circuit breaker
23	1	050-3001-42	Transformer
24	1	050-3001-80	Terminal Strip
25	2	050-3002-02	Weld SCR
26	1	050-3002-44	Weld Bridge Jump Bar
27	8	050-3001-05	Plastic Standoff
28	2	050-3001-65	Mounting Bracket/Heat Sink
29	1	050-3002-42	Thermostat
30	2	050-3002-43	Weld Bridge Heat Sink
31	1	050-3002-46	Potentiometer
32	1	050-3002-16	Capacitor, Commutation
33	1	050-3001-67	PC Board Mounting Bracket
34	1	050-3002-11	Resistor
35	1	050-3001-52	Fuse Holder
36	1	050-3001-66	Arc Rectifier Bracket
37	2	050-3002-37	SCR, Support Arc
38	1	050-3001-78	Terminal Strip, Support Arc
39	1	050-3002-23	PC Board
40	4	050-3002-22	PC Board Standoff
41	1	050-3001-01	Wiring Harness, UA500

UA500 - ARC STUD WELDING GUN - EXPLODED VIEW

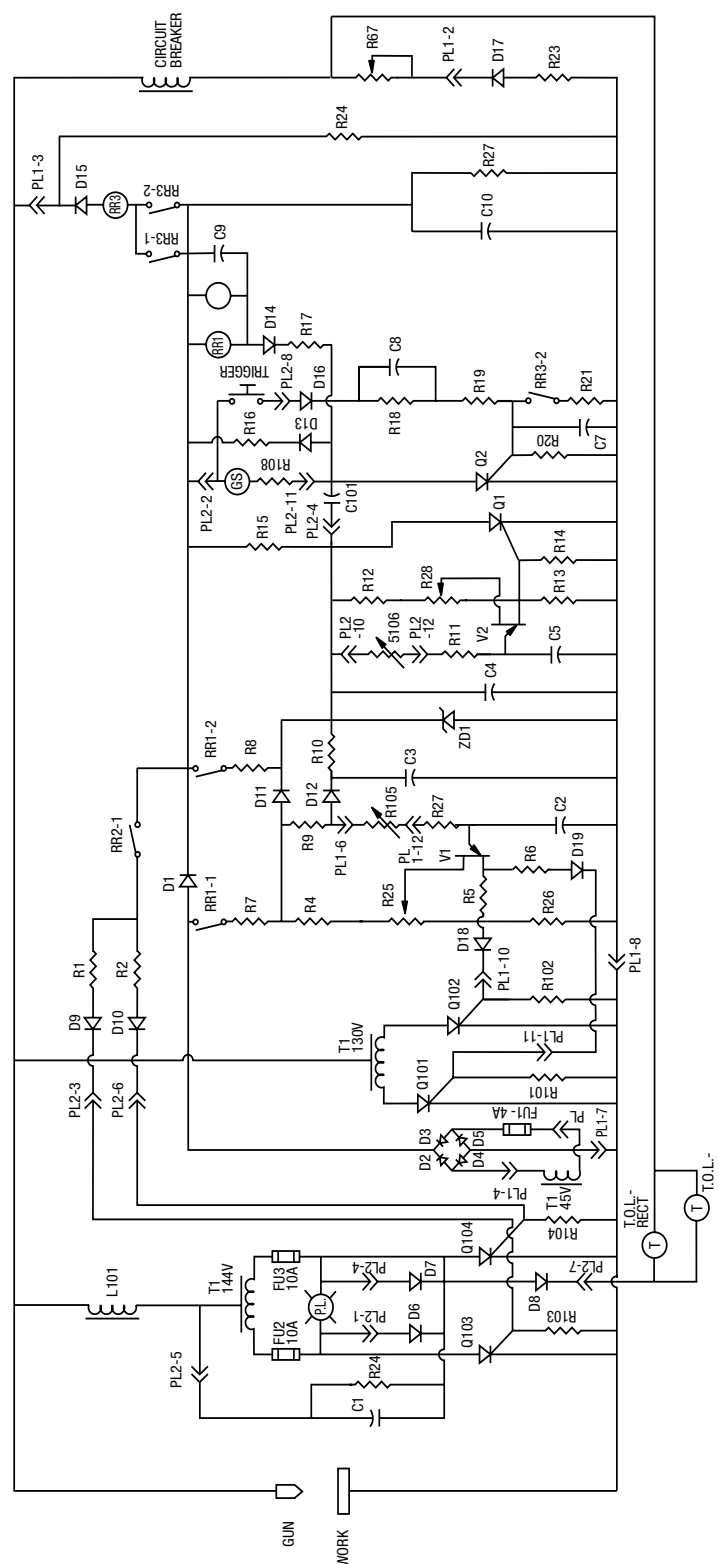


UA500 - ARC STUD WELDING GUN - PARTS LIST

Item	Qt'y.	Part No.	Description
1	2	196-IM04-01	Front Cover Jam Nut
2	1	196-IM04-02	Chuck Adapter
3	1	196-IM04-03	Dust Bellows
4	2	196-IM04-04	Nylon Bushing
5	1	196-IM04-05	Front Cover
6	2	196-IM04-06	Cable Clamp Adapter Screw
7a	1	196-IM04-07	Plunge Dampener - Soft (OPT)
7b	1	196-IM04-08	Plunge Dampener - Med. (OPT)
7c	1	196-IM04-09	Plunge Dampener - Hard (OPT)
8	1	196-IM04-10	Cable Clamp Adapter
9	1	196-IM04-11	Internal Weld Cable
10	1	196-IM04-12	Internal Weld Cable Lock Washer
11	1	196-IM04-13	Internal Weld Cable Screw
12	1	196-IM04-14	Lifting Rod
13	1	196-IM04-15	Main Spring
14	1	196-IM04-16	Lift Release
15	1	196-IM04-17	Moveable Core Bearing Retainer
16	1	196-IM04-18	Lift Bearing
17	1	196-IM04-19	Lift Bearing Spring
18	1	196-IM04-20	Moveable Core Shaft
19	1	196-IM04-21	Shaft Retainer
20	1	196-IM04-22	Shaft Spring Seat

Item	Qt'y.	Part No.	Description
21	1	196-IM04-23	Core Return Spring
22	1	196-IM04-24	Gun Body
23	2	196-IM04-25	Leg Set Screw
24	1	196-IM04-26	Front Coil Yoke
25	1	196-IM04-27	Gun Coil
26	1	196-IM04-28	Rear Coil Yoke
27	2	196-IM04-29	Rear Coil Yoke Set Screws
28	1	196-IM04-30	Adjustable Core
29	1	196-IM04-31	Rear Cap
30	1	196-IM04-32	Rear Cap Screw
31	1	196-IM04-33	Trigger Switch Ass'y.
32	1	196-IM04-34	Weld Cable Anchor Plate
33	1	196-IM04-35	Anchor Plate Screw
34	1	196-IM04-36	Anchor Plate Kep Nut
35	1	196-IM04-37	Handle Cover
36	1	196-IM04-38	Handle Cover Upper Screw
37	2	196-IM04-39	Handle Cover Lower Screw
38	1	196-IM04-40	Weld Cable Strain Relief
39	1	196-IM04-42	External Weld Cable Ass'y.
40	1	196-IM04-41	Male Weld Cable Connector
41	1	196-IM04-43	Control Cable Strain Relief
42	1	196-IM04-49	Control Cable Ass'y.

UA500 - ELECTRICAL SCHEMATIC





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