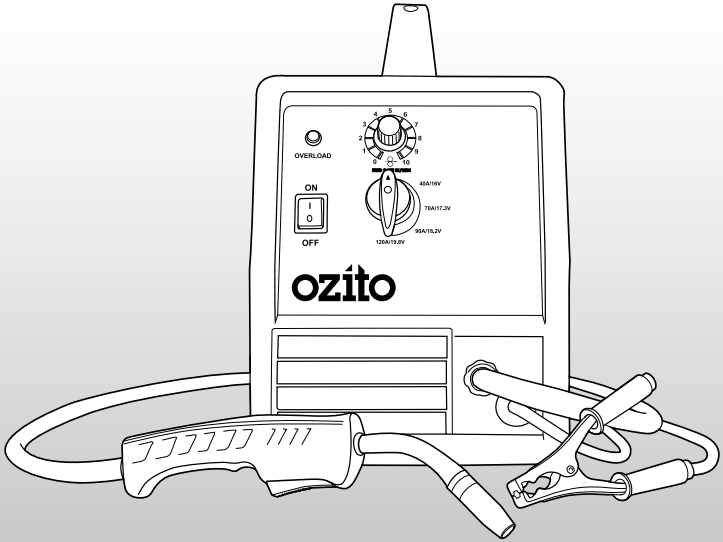
GAS/GASLESS MIG WELDER

120 Amp

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



SPECIFICATIONS

Input Voltage:	230-240V ~ 50Hz
Welding Current:	40 - 120Amp
Welding Wire Size:	0.6-0.8mm General Wire, 0.8-0.9mm Flux-Cored Wire
Duty Cycle:	60%@40A, 10%@120A
Insulation Type:	Earthed Appliance (Class I)
Wire Spool Weight:	0.2kg to 5kg
Weight (tool only):	22kg

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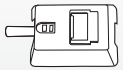
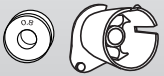
WHAT'S IN THE BOX

MIG Welder

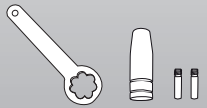


Welding Mask

Chipping Hammer / Wire Brush



Wire Feed Roller, 5kg Coil Adaptor



Spanner, Shroud & Torch Tips

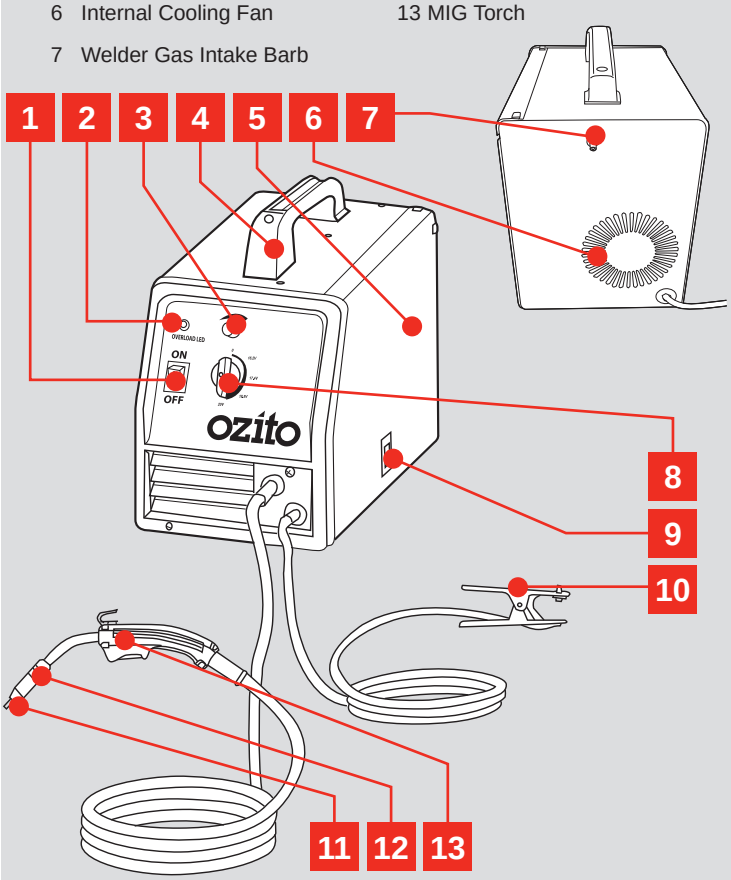
3 YEAR REPLACEMENT WARRANTY

MWR-135

KNOW YOUR PRODUCT

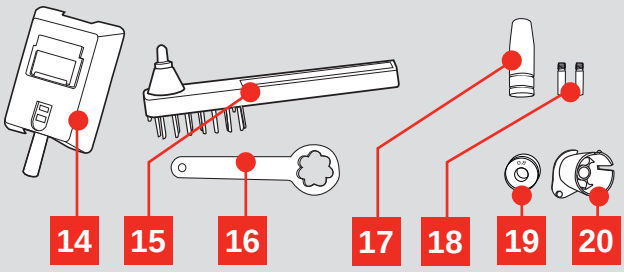
MIG WELDER

1 On/Off Switch
2 Overload Protection LED
3 Wire Feed Speed
4 Carry Handle
5 Side Cover
6 Internal Cooling Fan
7 Welder Gas Intake Barb
8 Output Voltage Control Dial
9 Side Cover Release Lever
10 Earth Clamp
11 Torch Tip
12 Shroud
13 MIG Torch



ACCESSORIES

14 Welding Mask
15 Chipping Hammer / Wire Brush
16 Terminal Spanner
17 Shroud (spare)
18 Torch Tips x 2 (spare)
19 Wire Feed Roller 0.8-0.9mm
20 5kg Coil Adaptor



ONLINE MANUAL

Scan this QR Code with your mobile device to take you to the online manual.

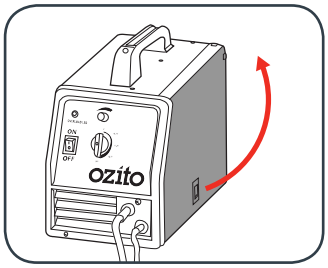
SETUP & PREPARATION

1. TERMINAL CONFIGURATION

WARNING: ENSURE THE TOOL IS SWITCHED OFF AND DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SUPPLY BEFORE PERFORMING ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STEPS.

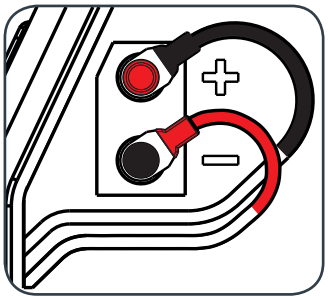
Setting the Welding Current for Gasless or Gas Shielded

1 Open the side cover by raising the side cover release lever.



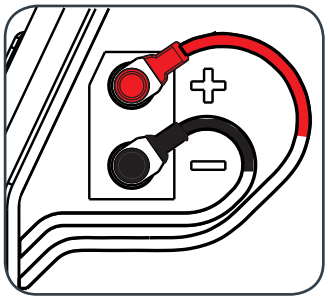
Gasless Welding Mode

2 Connect the positive welding cable (red) to the negative (-) terminal and the negative welding cable (black) to the positive (+) terminal.

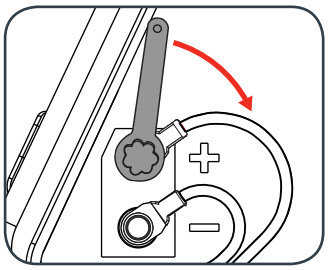


Gas Shielded Welding Mode

2 Connect the positive welding cable (red) to the positive (+) terminal and the negative welding cable (black) to the negative (-) terminal.



3 Ensure that the terminals are secure by tightening the terminal knobs using the terminal spanner.



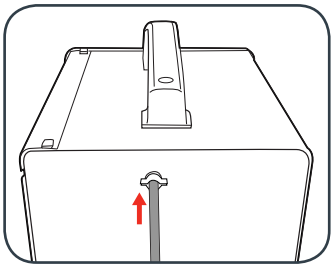
WARNING: TERMINAL KNOBS MUST BE SECURELY TIGHTENED PRIOR TO OPERATION. LOOSE OR INCORRECT FASTENING MAY CAUSE THE CONNECTION TO OVERHEAT OR BURN.

2. SHIELDED GAS WELDING SETUP

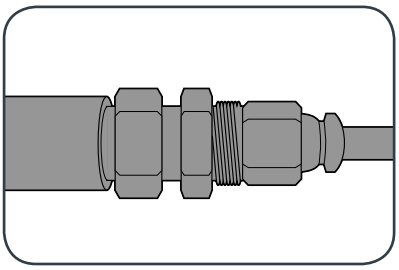
Attaching the Shielding Gas Hose and Regulator

When using a shielding gas with the MIG welder, you will require additional hoses and gauges. These additional accessories are available at your local gas supplier and are not included with your MIG welder.

1 Connect the hose to the welder gas intake barb and secure in place with the appropriate hose clamp.



2 When using a shielding gas with a disposable argon gas bottle, you may need to purchase a hose reducing adaptor from your gas supplier.



Note: A gas hose adaptor will reduce the larger flexible rubber hose (used with standard regulators) to the smaller 4mm hard poly tube supplied when you purchase the disposable argon gas bottle set up

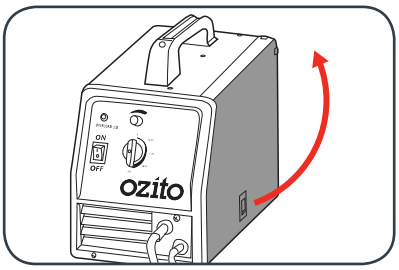
- Check with your local gas supplier for their recommendations of the required gas mixture and flow rate for your MIG welder.
- Check all of the connections to the gauges and the shielding gas bottle for leaks prior to commencing to weld.

Note: The adaptor, disposable argon cylinder, regulator and hose are available form your local gas supplier.

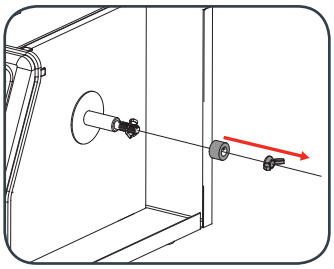
3. FITTING THE WELDING WIRE COIL

The MIG welder is supplied with a 0.2kg coil of 0.8mm gasless welding wire. Welding wire up to 5kg can be fitted to this welder using the 5kg coil adaptor.

1 Open the side cover by lifting the side cover release lever.

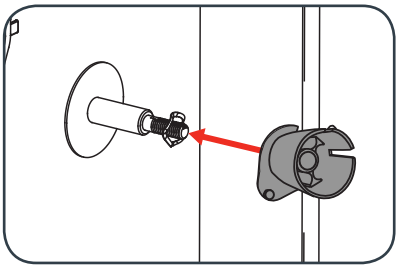


2 Remove the wing nut by rotating anti-clockwise and remove the drive washer.

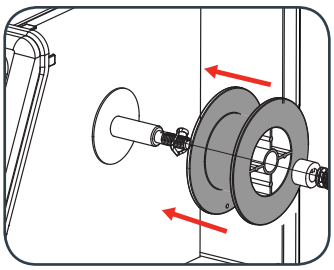


3 If a 5kg wire coil is to be fitted, slide the coil adaptor onto the wire drive shaft.

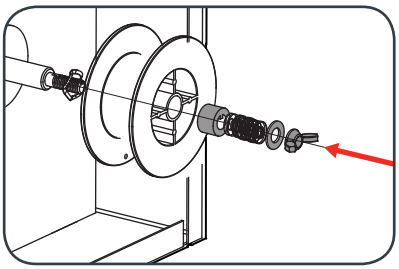
Note: This step can be skipped if a smaller wire coil is to be fitted.



4 Slide the welding wire coil onto the shaft.



5 Align the drive washer lug with the slot in the drive shaft and secure with the wing nut but do not over tighten.



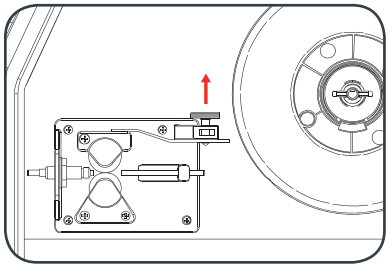
Note: Over tightening of the wing nut will restrict the wire feed rate and can cause damage to the wire feed motor or irregular welding.

4. WIRE DRIVE ROLLER SIZE

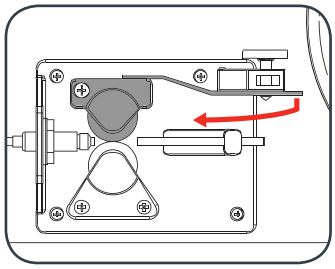
CAUTION: IT IS CRITICAL THAT YOU CHOOSE THE CORRECT WIRE DRIVE ROLLER SIZE.

There are two different size rollers included with the MIG welder, a roller to suit gasless flux-cored welding wire (0.8 - 0.9mm) and a general purpose wire (0.6 - 0.8mm).

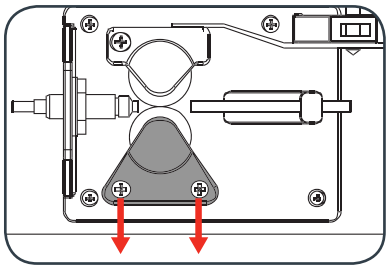
1 Release the pressure of the pressure roller by loosening the adjustable pressure screw anti-clockwise.



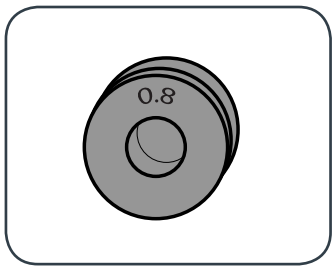
2 Push the pressure arm down and swing away from the welder to release the pressure roller.



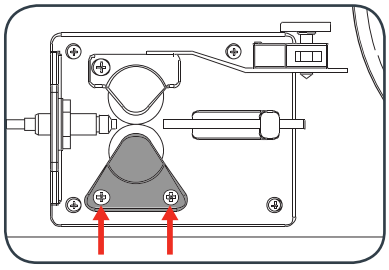
3 Remove the wire drive roller bracket by removing the 2 fastening screws.



4 Lift the wire drive roller off the shaft and inspect it to confirm the wire groove size stamped on either face. Always ensure the wire drive roller size you require is facing outward when assembled.



5 Secure the wire drive roller by fitting the drive roller bracket and fastening with the 2 screws.



Note: Do not over tighten the 2 drive roller bracket screws as this could damage the MIG welder.

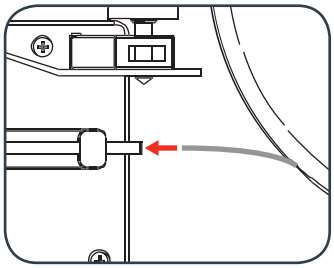
5. FEEDING THE WELDING WIRE

WARNING: THE POWER SUPPLY FOR THIS PRODUCT SHOULD BE PROTECTED BY A RESIDUAL CURRENT DEVICE (RATED AT 30MA OR LESS). A RESIDUAL CURRENT DEVICE REDUCES THE RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK.

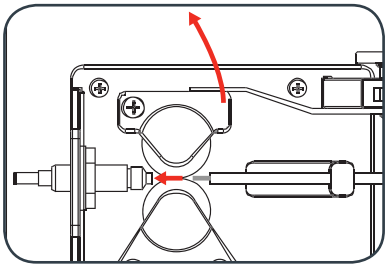
WARNING: ENSURE THAT YOU DO NOT MAKE CONTACT WITH THE EARTH CLAMP AT ANY STAGE WHEN FEEDING THE WELDING WIRE THROUGH THE MIG TORCH. THE ELECTRODE WIRE WILL BE AT WELDING VOLTAGE WHILST IT IS BEING FED THROUGH THE WELDER. KEEP THE MIG TORCH AWAY FROM YOUR EYES AND FACE.

Ensure the welding wire is free from any kinks and bends by removing any damaged wire. When cutting the wire, ensure it is not cut at an angle. It is recommended you lightly file the flat end of the wire prior to feeding.

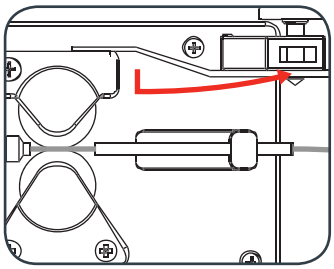
1 With the pressure arm swung away from the drive roller, feed the welding wire into the flexible inner tube.



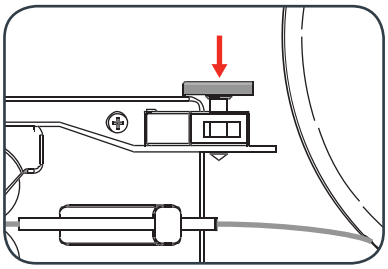
2 Lift up the pressure arm and pass the wire through the inlet guide ensuring the wire is positioned in the groove of the drive roller.



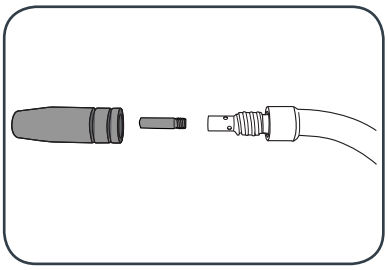
3 Push the pressure arm downward and swing towards the welder into the adjustable pressure screw.



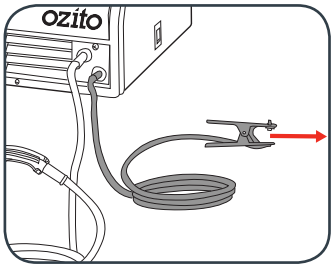
4 Tighten the adjustable pressure screw so that the screw is about half way down.



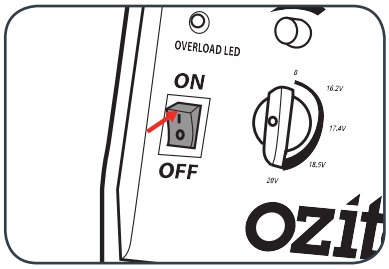
5 Remove the shroud and then unscrew the torch tip from the MIG torch by turning anti-clockwise.



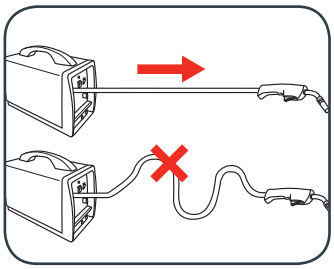
6 Ensure the earth clamp is away from the MIG torch and the welder housing



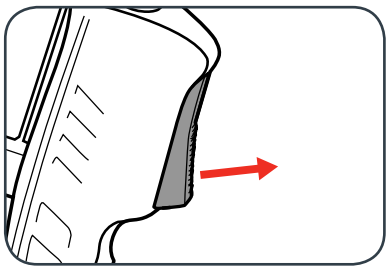
7 Plug the power chord into a power socket and switch the on/ off switch into the on position.



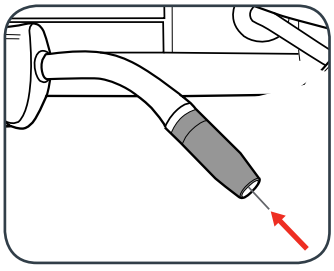
8 Ensure the MIG torch lead is straight and depress the MIG torch trigger switch to feed the wire through.



9 Once the wire protrudes out of the end of the MIG torch release the trigger and switch the on/ off switch to the off position.



10 Fit the appropriate torch tip by rotating clockwise and then refit the shroud. Cut any excess welding wire by leaving approx. 10mm protruding from the end of the torch.



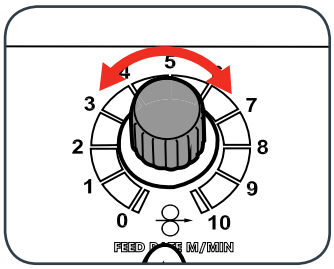
6. CONTROLS

Adjusting the Wire Speed

The wire speed controls the rate at which the wire is feed through the MIG torch and to your workpiece.

1 To increase the wire speed, rotate the wire feed speed dial clockwise.

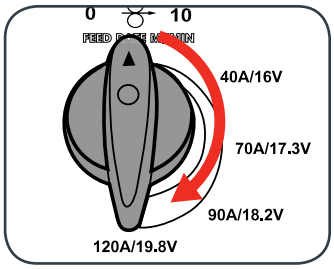
2 To decrease the wire speed, rotate the wire feed speed dial anti-clockwise.



Output Voltage Control Dial

The output voltage control dial sets the voltage level of the welding terminals.

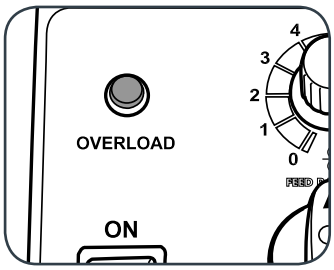
1 Rotate the output voltage control dial to select 1 of 5 settings.



CAUTION: THE OUTPUT VOLTAGE CONTROL DIAL MUST NOT BE CHANGED DURING THE WELDING OPERATING AS THIS CAN DAMAGE INTERNAL COMPONENTS OF THE MIG WELDER.

Overload Protection LED

The MIG welder features a self re-setting thermostat that helps protect the internal components of the MIG welder.



The overload protection LED will illuminate and welding current will stop once the duty cycle of the power source has been exceeded. If the overload protection LED illuminates, wait for it to turn off before returning to welding operation.

7. MIG WELDING

Preparation

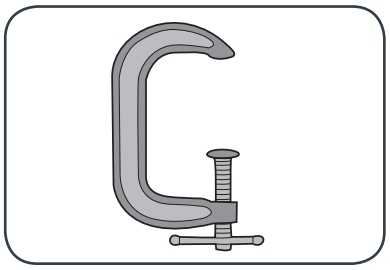
Before welding ensure that:

- You have read and understand the safety section of this manual.
- There is sufficient ventilation, particularly at the front and rear of the unit.
- You have an adequate fire-fighting devices on hand.
- You wear adequate protective gear while operating the MIG welder.

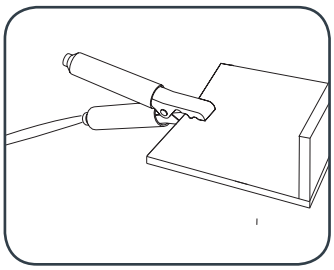
WARNING: ENSURE ALL OIL, PETROL AND FLAMMABLE CONTAINERS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM WELDING AREA.

Welding

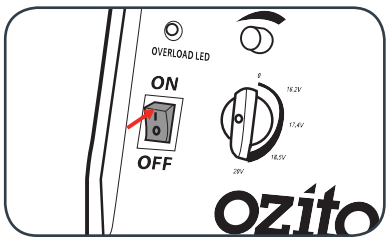
1 Ensure that your work piece is securely mounted and is cleaned and prepared ready for welding.



2 Attach the earth clamp to the workpiece so that there is a good electrical connection.

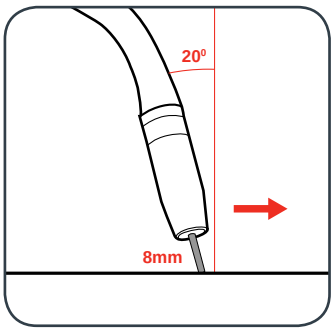


3 Switch the MIG welder on and position the welding mask in front of your eyes.

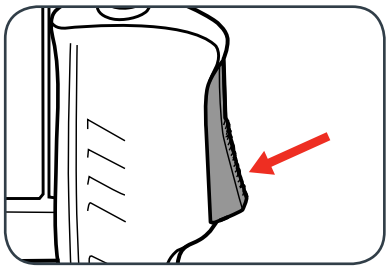


4 Position the tip roughly 8mm from the workpiece at an angle or 20^0 from vertical in the direction of movement.

Note: Cutting the wire about 10mm long and holding the torch so the wire touches the workpiece is a good way to obtain this distance.



5 Squeeze the MIG torch trigger to start the weld and once completed release the trigger.



8. WELDING PROPERTIES

There are a range of welding movements used in MIG welding. Generally some form of zig-zag motion is used to ensure the arc acts against both sheets to be welded. Below are some details that may help with the welding process.

Travel Speed

The torch should be moved along at a smooth speed that will give the size of run required. At the same time, the wire is fed downwards to keep the correct welding distance at all times. Excessive travel speeds lead to poor fusion and lack of penetration. While too slow a rate of travel may damage the work piece and can lead to burning a hole through the material.

Electricity

The electricity flows through the wire and will not leave the wire unless it is near an earthed object.

Electricity always finds the fastest path to the earth. When the earth cable clamp is connected to the metal work piece a direct earth connection is created back to the welder. When the wire touches or is near the earthed work piece when the trigger is squeezed, electricity flows through the wire, the metal work piece and then through the earth cable straight back to the welder.

Earth Clamp

Prior to connecting the earth clamp it may be necessary to clean the surface of the work piece using the metal brush. Attach the earth clamp firmly to the work piece ensuring there is good metal to metal contact. Clamp it where it will not be in the way. This clamp provides an earth connection back to the welder.

Welding Wire

There are many variables that you will need to take into account when choosing your welding wire size and type. Below are some of the things you need to take into account when choosing the welding wire:

- Thickness of the material to be welded
- Position and type of welding joint
- Maximum welding capacity of your welder
- How much penetration will be required for strength
- Type of bead desired for the weld
- Whether you are using a shielding gas or not
- Type of material to be welded

WELD SETTINGS CHART

Flux Core Arc Welding				Material Thickness				
Material Being Welded	Suggested Shielding Gas	FCAW Wire Diameter	Suggested Settings	1.2mm	1.5mm	2.0mm	3.0mm	6.0mm
Steel	NO GAS Required	0.8	Current (A)	40	40	70	90	120
			Wire Speed	3~4	4~5	5~6	6~7	8~9
		0.9	Current (A)	40	40	70	90	120
			Wire Speed	3~4	4~5	5~6	6~7	8~9

MIG Welding				Material Thickness					
Material Being Welded	Suggested Shielding Gas	Solid Wire Diameter	Suggested Settings	1.0mm	1.2mm	1.5mm	2.0mm	3.0mm	6.0mm
Steel	75% Argon +25% CO^2 6-8L / MIN	0.6	Current (A)	40	40	70	70		
			Wire Speed	7~8	7.5~8	9~9.5	9.5~10		
	75% Argon +25% CO^2 8-10L / MIN	0.8	Current (A)	40	40	70	70	90	120
			Wire Speed	4~5	5~6	6~7	7~8	8~9	9~10

The above chart is only intended to show general guidelines for different wire sizes and for different thicknesses of material. The settings should only be used at the beginning of a weld and must be adjusted after stopping and carefully inspecting the weld. Proper welding takes good technique and practice.

MAINTENANCE

WARNING: THERE ARE EXTREMELY DANGEROUS VOLTAGE AND POWER LEVELS PRESENT INSIDE THIS PRODUCT. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO OPEN OR REPAIR UNLESS YOU ARE A QUALIFIED ELECTRICAL TRADES PERSON.

Disconnect the welding power source from the mains supply voltage before disassembling. Welding equipment should be regularly checked by a qualified electrical trades person to ensure that:

- The main earth wire of the electrical installation is intact.
- The power point for the welding power source is effectively earthed and of adequate current rating.
- Plugs and cord extension sockets are correctly wired.
- Flexible cord is of the 3-core tough rubber or plastic sheathed type of adequate rating, correctly connected and in good condition.
- Welding terminals are shrouded to prevent inadvertent contact or short circuit.
- The frame of the welding power source is effectively earthed.
- Welding leads and electrode holder are in good condition.
- The welding power source is clean internally, especially from metal filing, slag, and loose material. If any parts are damaged for any reason, replacement is recommended.
- Prior to operation, use the terminal spanner to securely tighten the terminal knobs.
-

Cleaning the Drive Rolls

Clean the grooves in the drive rolls frequently. This can be done by using a small wire brush. Also wipe off, or clean the grooves on the upper drive roll. After cleaning, tighten the drive roll retaining screws.

CAUTION: DO NOT USE COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN THE WELDING POWER SOURCE. COMPRESSED AIR CAN FORCE METAL PARTICLES TO LODGE BETWEEN LIVE ELECTRICAL PARTS AND EARTHED METAL PARTS WITHIN THE WELDING POWER SOURCE. THIS MAY RESULT IN ARCING BETWEEN THE PARTS AND THEIR EVENTUAL FAILURE.

***Note:** Ozito Industries will not be responsible for any damage or injuries caused by the repair of the tool by an unauthorised person or by mishandling of the tool.*

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	CAUSE	REMEDY
GENERAL OPERATION		
No Power	Power supply	Test supply with another product, avoid using extension leads.
	Circuit breaker tripped	Check the rating of the curcuit breaker on the supply and other appliances connected to the circuit. The welder is a high power device and it is recommended that is be the only appliance on the circuit to ensure it has enough power to operate.
Welder feeding incorectly	Wire roller wheel slipping	Increase the pressure on the pressure roller by rotating the adjustable pressure screw in a clockwise direction
	Wire roller is applying too much pressure to the wire	Decrease the pressure on the pressure roller by rotating the adjustable pressure screw in an anti-clockwise direction
Welder cuts out	Thermal overload active	The thermal overload light on the front panel will be on and the welder will not operate until cooled down and the light goes out. This is normal in heavy welding, allow the welder to cool down.

CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Power tools that are no longer usable should not be disposed of with household waste but in an environmentally friendly way. Please recycle where facilities exist. Check with your local council authority for recycling advice.

Recycling packaging reduces the need for landfill and raw materials. Reuse of recycled material decreases pollution in the environment. Please recycle packaging where facilities exist. Check with your local council authority for recycling advice.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Thermal Overload

IF YOUR WELDER OVERHEATS AND THE THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION ENGAGES DO NOT TURN YOUR WELDER OFF AS THE FAN WILL ASSIST IN REDUCING THE COOLING TIME.

All Welders have a feature called a duty cycle.

Duty cycle on a welder refers to the time in which the welder operates during normal welding.

A welder can only weld for a certain continuous period of time before it requires to cool down.

If the internal components of the welder should become hot the welder could overheat. If the welder overheats the Thermal Overload Protection feature will automatically shut down the welder.

THIS CAN OCCUR IN HEAVY USE AND DOES NOT INDICATE A FAULT.

The Welder will cease to weld and the Thermal Overload LED light will turn on. This LED indication light is just to inform you that your welder is becoming too hot and requires to cool down to protect the internal components of the welder. Do Not turn your welder Off as the welder has an internal cooling fan and this will assist your welder to cool down quicker. Reducing the cooling time will enable you to get back to your welding job quicker.

Depending on how many Amps or how heavy the welding you are doing the cooling time may take up to 10 Minutes for your welder to cool down so you can return to your welding job.

DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS

V	Volts	Hz	Hertz
~	Alternating current	W	Watts
m/min	Revolutions or reciprocation per minute	A	Amperes
U1	Rated AV input voltage (with tolerance ±10%)	X	load duration rate
I1max	Rated maximum input current	I1eff	Maximum effective input current
U_0	Non-load voltage	U_2	On-load voltage
Vmax	Max. wire feeding speed	IP	Protection class
A/V	Electric current adjustment range, and the relevant on-load voltage	S	Used in the environment which has high risk of electric shock
1~ 50Hz	Symbol of single-phase AV power and rated frequency		MAG welding
	Do not operate in the rain		Single-phase transformer - Rectifier
	Read instruction manual		Warning
		5124	Regulator compliance mark

SPARE PARTS

Welding torch assembly	SPMWR135-04
On/off switch	SPMWR135-12
Wire drive roller 0.6-0.8mm	SPMWR135-56
Pressure roller	SPMWR135-59
Wire drive roller 0.8-.09mm	SPMWR135-92

Spare parts can be ordered from the Special Orders Desk at your local Bunnings Warehouse.

For further information, or any parts not listed here, visit www.ozito.com.au or contact Ozito Customer Service:

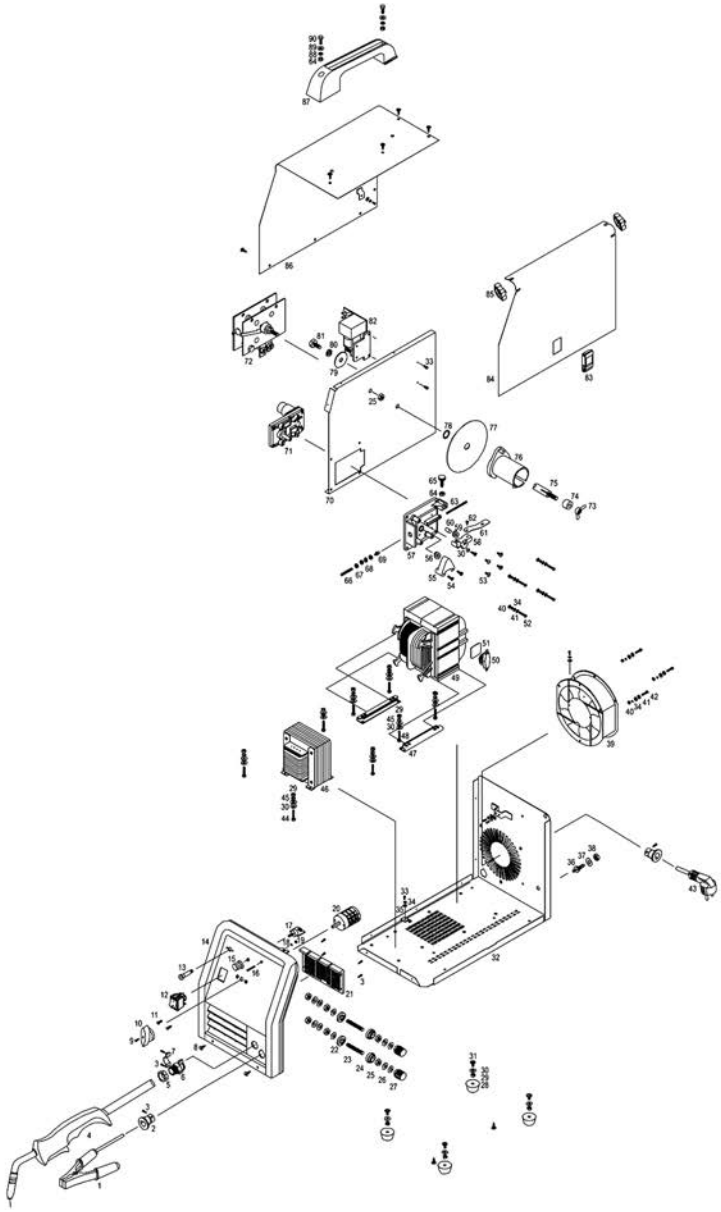
Australia 1800 069 486

New Zealand 0508 069 486

E-mail: enquires@ozito.com.au

SPARE PARTS

Tool:
Model No.



The following is a list of spare parts carried by Ozito. Please contact Customer Service for any parts not listed.

Item No.	Description	Part No.
04	Welding Torch Assembly	SPMWR135-04
12	On/Off Switch	SPMWR135-12
56	Wire Drive Roller 0.6-0.8mm	SPMWR135-56
59	Pressure Roller	SPMWR135-59
92	Wire Drive Roller 0.8-0.9	SPMWR135-92

Item No.	Description	Part No.

How To Order

Available spare parts can be ordered through the Special Orders Desk at any Bunnings Warehouse. If you have any further questions, please contact Ozito Customer Service on:

Australia: 1800 069 486

New Zealand: 0508 069 486

enquiries@ozito.com.au

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

WARNING! When using mains-powered tools, basic safety precautions, including the following, should always be followed to reduce risk of fire, electric shock, personal injury and material damage.

Read the whole manual carefully and make sure you know how to switch the tool off in an emergency, before operating the tool.

Save these instructions and other documents supplied with this tool for future reference.

The electric motor has been designed for 230V and 240V only. Always check that the power supply corresponds to the voltage on the rating plate.

Note: The supply of 230V and 240V on Ozito tools are interchangeable for Australia and New Zealand.

If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by an electrician or a power tool repairer in order to avoid a hazard.

Using an Extension Lead

Always use an approved extension lead suitable for the power input of this tool. Before use, inspect the extension lead for signs of damage, wear and ageing. Replace the extension lead if damaged or defective.

When using an extension lead on a reel, always unwind the lead completely. Use of an extension lead not suitable for the power input of the tool or which is damaged or defective may result in a risk of fire and electric shock.

The power supply for this product should be protected by a residual current device (rated at 30mA or less). A residual current device reduces the risk of electric shock.

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

WARNING! Read all safety warnings and all instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.
Save all warnings and instructions for future reference. The term "power tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

1. **Keep work areas clean.** Cluttered work areas and benches can cause accidents.
2. **Consider work area environment.** Do not expose your equipment to high humidity or rain. Do not use your equipment in damp or wet conditions. Keep the work area well lit. Do not use your tool where there is a risk of causing fire or explosion, e.g. in the presence of flammable liquids and gases.
3. **Keep children away.** Do not allow children, visitors or animals to come near the work area or to touch the equipment or accessories.
4. **Dress appropriately.** Wear the appropriate protective clothing. Wear a protective hair covering to keep long hair out of the way.
5. **Guard against electric shock.** Prevent body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces. Electrical safety can be further improved by using a high sensitivity (30 mA / 30 mS) residual current device (RCD).
6. **Do not overreach.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
7. **Stay alert. Watch what you are doing.** Use common sense. Do not operate the equipment when tired.
8. **Secure work piece. If required**, use clamps or a vice to hold the work piece.
9. **Extension leads.** Before use inspect the extension leads and replace if damaged. When using the equipment outdoors, only use extension leads intended for outdoor use and marked accordingly.
10. **Use appropriate equipment.** Only use the equipment as outlined within this instruction manual. Do not force the equipment to the job of heavier duty equipment. The equipment will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was intended. Do not force the equipment.

WARNING! The use of any accessory or attachment, or performance of any operation with this equipment other than those recommended in this instruction manual may present a risk of personal injury.

11. **Check for damaged parts.** Before use carefully check the equipment and power lead for damage. Check for misalignment and seizure of moving parts, breakage of parts, damage to guards and switches and any other conditions that may affect its operation. Ensure the equipment will operate properly and perform its intended function. Do not use the equipment if any parts are damaged or defective. Do not use the equipment if the switch does not turn it on and off. Have any damaged or defective parts repaired or replaced by an electrician or a power tool repairer. Never attempt any repairs yourself
12. **Unplug the equipment.** Unplug the equipment when it is not in use, before changing any parts, accessories or attachments and before servicing.
13. **Do not abuse the cord**. Never carry the equipment by its cord or pull it to disconnect from the socket. Keep the cord away from heat, oil and sharp edges.
14. **Store equipment.** When not in use, equipment should be stored in a dry, locked up or high place,out of reach of children.
15. **Maintain mains equipment with care.** Keep the equipment clean and in good condition for better and safer performance. Follow the instructions for maintenance and changing accessories. Keep handles and switches dry, clean and free from oil and grease.
16. **Have your tool repaired by an electrician or a power tool repairer.** This power tool complies with relevant safety requirements. To avoid danger, electrical equipment must only be repaired by qualified technicians using original spare parts; otherwise this may result in considerable danger to the user.
17. **Users.** This equipment is not intended for use by young children or infirmed persons without supervision. Young children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with this equipment.
18. **Replacement of the supply cord.** If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by an electrician or a power tool repairer in order to avoid a hazard.

MIG WELDER SAFETY WARNINGS

- Under no circumstances should the housing of the welder be opened.
- Always protect your eyes and face with a welding mask.
- Wear appropriate protective clothing such as a welding apron and sleeved gloves etc.
- Avoid exposing skin as UV rays are produced by the arc.
- Screen off the work place to protect others working nearby from UV rays.
- Welding materials with contaminated surfaces may generate toxic fumes. Ensure the surface is clean before welding. Avoid operating on materials cleaned with chlorinated solvents or near such solvents.
- Do not weld metal equipment that holds/contains flammable materials, gases or liquid combustibles.
- Zinc-plated or galvanized material should not be welded as the fumes created are highly toxic.
- Do not use the welder in damp or wet conditions.
- Do not use cables with worn insulation or loose connections.
- Disconnect from the power supply before replacing electrodes.
- Avoid direct contact with the welding circuit.
- Do not use the welder to defrost piping.
- Ensure the welder is placed on a level surface to prevent overturning.
- Provide adequate ventilation or a means for removal of the welding fumes produced (forced circulation using a blower or fan).

Fumes

Toxic gases are given off during the ARC welding process, which may collect in the welding area if the ventilation is poor. Be alert at all times to the possibility of fume build-up. In small or confined areas use a fume extractor.

Glare

The electric arc generated by the arc process gives direct heat and ultraviolet radiation. It is essential that the eyes of the operator and bystanders are protected from the glare during welding.

ALWAYS USE A FACESHIELD OR WELDING HELMET FITTED WITH THE CORRECT GLASS FILTER.

Heat

It is desirable that welding gloves are worn whilst welding. They will protect the hands from ultra-violet radiation and direct heat of the arc.

Dress

In addition to face shield, welding gloves and overalls, other types of protective clothing should be worn when welding. Additional protective clothing such as a leather apron, sock protectors and a hat will all assist in reducing any injuries due to heat, sparks and slag produced during welding.

OVERALLS should also be worn. They should be of type designed to be buttoned at the wrists and the neck.

WARRANTY

IN ORDER TO MAKE A CLAIM UNDER THIS WARRANTY YOU MUST RETURN THE PRODUCT TO YOUR NEAREST BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE WITH YOUR BUNNINGS REGISTER RECEIPT. PRIOR TO RETURNING YOUR PRODUCT FOR WARRANTY PLEASE TELEPHONE OUR CUSTOMER SERVICE HELPLINE:

Australia 1800 069 486

New Zealand 0508 069 486

TO ENSURE A SPEEDY RESPONSE PLEASE HAVE THE MODEL NUMBER AND DATE OF PURCHASE AVAILABLE. A CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE WILL TAKE YOUR CALL AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE RELATING TO THE WARRANTY POLICY OR PROCEDURE.

The benefits provided under this warranty are in addition to other rights and remedies which are available to you at law.

Our goods come with guarantees that cannot be excluded at law. You are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure and for compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage. You are also entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced if the goods fail to be of acceptable quality and the failure does not amount to a major failure.

Generally you will be responsible for all costs associated with a claim under this warranty, however, where you have suffered any additional direct loss as a result of a defective product you may be able to claim such expenses by contacting our customer service helpline above.

3 YEAR REPLACEMENT WARRANTY

Your product is guaranteed for a period of **36 months from the original date of purchase.** If a product is defective it will be replaced in accordance with the terms of this warranty. Warranty excludes consumable parts, for example: Welding tips, torch nozzles, flexible inner tube, welding wire, wire feed rollers, welding lenses, wire brushes and chipping hammer.

WARNING

The following actions will result in the warranty being void.

- If the tool has been operated on a supply voltage other than that specified on the tool.
- If the tool shows signs of damage or defects caused by or resulting from abuse, accidents or alterations.
- Failure to perform maintenance as set out within the instruction manual.
- If the tool is disassembled or tampered with in any way.
- Professional, industrial or high frequency use.