



OM-221 611B

March 2005

Processes



Stick (SMAW) Welding



TIG (GTAW) Welding

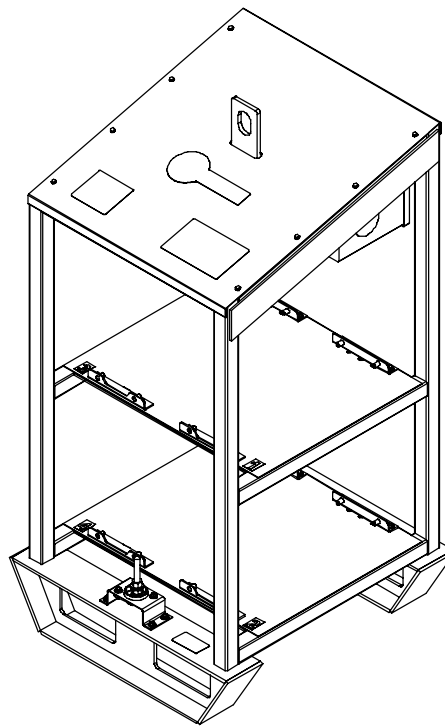


Air Carbon Arc (CAC-A)
Cutting and Gouging

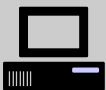
Description



CST 280 Rack



OWNER'S MANUAL



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www.MillerWelds.com

From Miller to You

Thank you and congratulations on choosing Miller. Now you can get the job done and get it done right. We know you don't have time to do it any other way.

That's why when Niels Miller first started building arc welders in 1929, he made sure his products offered long-lasting value and superior quality. Like you, his customers couldn't afford anything less. Miller products had to be more than the best they could be. They had to be the best you could buy.

Today, the people that build and sell Miller products continue the tradition. They're just as committed to providing equipment and service that meets the high standards of quality and value established in 1929.

This Owner's Manual is designed to help you get the most out of your Miller products. Please take time to read the Safety precautions. They will help you protect yourself against potential hazards on the worksite.

We've made installation and operation quick and easy. With Miller you can count on years of reliable service with proper maintenance. And if for some reason the unit needs repair, there's a Troubleshooting section that will help you figure out what the problem is. The parts list will then help you to decide the exact part you may need to fix the problem. Warranty and service information for your particular model are also provided.



Miller is the first welding equipment manufacturer in the U.S.A. to be registered to the ISO 9001:2000 Quality System Standard.

Miller Electric manufactures a full line of welders and welding related equipment. For information on other quality Miller products, contact your local Miller distributor to receive the latest full line catalog or individual catalog sheets. **To locate your nearest distributor or service agency call 1-800-4-A-Miller, or visit us at www.MillerWelds.com on the web.**



Working as hard as you do – every power source from Miller is backed by the most hassle-free warranty in the business.



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SECTION 1 – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - READ BEFORE USING

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1-1. Symbol Usage



Means Warning! Watch Out! There are possible hazards with this procedure! The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols.

▲ Marks a special safety message.

☞ Means "Note"; not safety related.



This group of symbols means Warning! Watch Out! possible ELECTRIC SHOCK, MOVING PARTS, and HOT PARTS hazards. Consult symbols and related instructions below for necessary actions to avoid the hazards.

1-2. Arc Welding Hazards

▲ The symbols shown below are used throughout this manual to call attention to and identify possible hazards. When you see the symbol, watch out, and follow the related instructions to avoid the hazard. The safety information given below is only a summary of the more complete safety information found in the Safety Standards listed in Section 1-5. Read and follow all Safety Standards.

▲ Only qualified persons should install, operate, maintain, and repair this unit.

▲ During operation, keep everybody, especially children, away.



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

Touching live electrical parts can cause fatal shocks or severe burns. The electrode and work circuit is electrically live whenever the output is on. The input power circuit and machine internal circuits are also

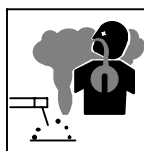
live when power is on. In semiautomatic or automatic wire welding, the wire, wire reel, drive roll housing, and all metal parts touching the welding wire are electrically live. Incorrectly installed or improperly grounded equipment is a hazard.

- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Wear dry, hole-free insulating gloves and body protection.
- Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulating mats or covers big enough to prevent any physical contact with the work or ground.
- Do not use AC output in damp areas, if movement is confined, or if there is a danger of falling.
- Use AC output ONLY if required for the welding process.
- If AC output is required, use remote output control if present on unit.
- Disconnect input power or stop engine before installing or servicing this equipment. Lockout/tagout input power according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (see Safety Standards).
- Properly install and ground this equipment according to its Owner's Manual and national, state, and local codes.
- Always verify the supply ground – check and be sure that input power cord ground wire is properly connected to ground terminal in disconnect box or that cord plug is connected to a properly grounded receptacle outlet.
- When making input connections, attach proper grounding conductor first – double-check connections.
- Frequently inspect input power cord for damage or bare wiring – replace cord immediately if damaged – bare wiring can kill.
- Turn off all equipment when not in use.
- Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or poorly spliced cables.
- Do not drape cables over your body.

- If earth grounding of the workpiece is required, ground it directly with a separate cable.
- Do not touch electrode if you are in contact with the work, ground, or another electrode from a different machine.
- Use only well-maintained equipment. Repair or replace damaged parts at once. Maintain unit according to manual.
- Wear a safety harness if working above floor level.
- Keep all panels and covers securely in place.
- Clamp work cable with good metal-to-metal contact to workpiece or worktable as near the weld as practical.
- Insulate work clamp when not connected to workpiece to prevent contact with any metal object.
- Do not connect more than one electrode or work cable to any single weld output terminal.

SIGNIFICANT DC VOLTAGE exists after removal of input power on inverters.

- Turn Off inverter, disconnect input power, and discharge input capacitors according to instructions in Maintenance Section before touching any parts.



FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous.

Welding produces fumes and gases. Breathing these fumes and gases can be hazardous to your health.

- Keep your head out of the fumes. Do not breathe the fumes.
- If inside, ventilate the area and/or use exhaust at the arc to remove welding fumes and gases.
- If ventilation is poor, use an approved air-supplied respirator.
- Read the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and the manufacturer's instructions for metals, consumables, coatings, cleaners, and degreasers.
- Work in a confined space only if it is well ventilated, or while wearing an air-supplied respirator. Always have a trained watch-person nearby. Welding fumes and gases can displace air and lower the oxygen level causing injury or death. Be sure the breathing air is safe.
- Do not weld in locations near degreasing, cleaning, or spraying operations. The heat and rays of the arc can react with vapors to form highly toxic and irritating gases.
- Do not weld on coated metals, such as galvanized, lead, or cadmium plated steel, unless the coating is removed from the weld area, the area is well ventilated, and if necessary, while wearing an air-supplied respirator. The coatings and any metals containing these elements can give off toxic fumes if welded.



ARC RAYS can burn eyes and skin.

Arc rays from the welding process produce intense visible and invisible (ultraviolet and infrared) rays that can burn eyes and skin. Sparks fly off from the weld.

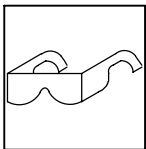
- Wear a welding helmet fitted with a proper shade of filter to protect your face and eyes when welding or watching (see ANSI Z49.1 and Z87.1 listed in Safety Standards).
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields under your helmet.
- Use protective screens or barriers to protect others from flash and glare; warn others not to watch the arc.
- Wear protective clothing made from durable, flame-resistant material (leather and wool) and foot protection.



WELDING can cause fire or explosion.

Welding on closed containers, such as tanks, drums, or pipes, can cause them to blow up. Sparks can fly off from the welding arc. The flying sparks, hot workpiece, and hot equipment can cause fires and burns. Accidental contact of electrode to metal objects can cause sparks, explosion, overheating, or fire. Check and be sure the area is safe before doing any welding.

- Protect yourself and others from flying sparks and hot metal.
- Do not weld where flying sparks can strike flammable material.
- Remove all flammables within 35 ft (10.7 m) of the welding arc. If this is not possible, tightly cover them with approved covers.
- Be alert that welding sparks and hot materials from welding can easily go through small cracks and openings to adjacent areas.
- Watch for fire, and keep a fire extinguisher nearby.
- Be aware that welding on a ceiling, floor, bulkhead, or partition can cause fire on the hidden side.
- Do not weld on closed containers such as tanks, drums, or pipes, unless they are properly prepared according to AWS F4.1 (see Safety Standards).
- Connect work cable to the work as close to the welding area as practical to prevent welding current from traveling long, possibly unknown paths and causing electric shock and fire hazards.
- Do not use welder to thaw frozen pipes.
- Remove stick electrode from holder or cut off welding wire at contact tip when not in use.
- Wear oil-free protective garments such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes, and a cap.
- Remove any combustibles, such as a butane lighter or matches, from your person before doing any welding.



FLYING METAL can injure eyes.

- Welding, chipping, wire brushing, and grinding cause sparks and flying metal. As welds cool, they can throw off slag.
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields even under your welding helmet.



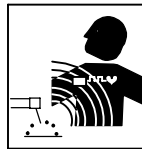
BUILDUP OF GAS can injure or kill.

- Shut off shielding gas supply when not in use.
- Always ventilate confined spaces or use approved air-supplied respirator.



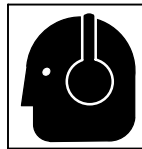
HOT PARTS can cause severe burns.

- Do not touch hot parts bare handed.
- Allow cooling period before working on gun or torch.



MAGNETIC FIELDS can affect pacemakers.

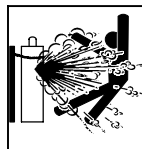
- Pacemaker wearers keep away.
- Wearers should consult their doctor before going near arc welding, gouging, or spot welding operations.



NOISE can damage hearing.

Noise from some processes or equipment can damage hearing.

- Wear approved ear protection if noise level is high.



CYLINDERS can explode if damaged.

Shielding gas cylinders contain gas under high pressure. If damaged, a cylinder can explode. Since gas cylinders are normally part of the welding process, be sure to treat them carefully.

- Protect compressed gas cylinders from excessive heat, mechanical shocks, slag, open flames, sparks, and arcs.
- Install cylinders in an upright position by securing to a stationary support or cylinder rack to prevent falling or tipping.
- Keep cylinders away from any welding or other electrical circuits.
- Never drape a welding torch over a gas cylinder.
- Never allow a welding electrode to touch any cylinder.
- Never weld on a pressurized cylinder – explosion will result.
- Use only correct shielding gas cylinders, regulators, hoses, and fittings designed for the specific application; maintain them and associated parts in good condition.
- Turn face away from valve outlet when opening cylinder valve.
- Keep protective cap in place over valve except when cylinder is in use or connected for use.
- Read and follow instructions on compressed gas cylinders, associated equipment, and CGA publication P-1 listed in Safety Standards.

1-3. Additional Symbols For Installation, Operation, And Maintenance



FIRE OR EXPLOSION hazard.

- Do not install or place unit on, over, or near combustible surfaces.
- Do not install unit near flammables.
- Do not overload building wiring – be sure power supply system is properly sized, rated, and protected to handle this unit.



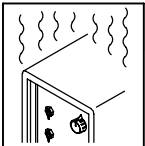
MOVING PARTS can cause injury.

- Keep away from moving parts such as fans.
- Keep all doors, panels, covers, and guards closed and securely in place.



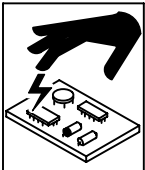
FALLING UNIT can cause injury.

- Use lifting eye to lift unit only, NOT running gear, gas cylinders, or any other accessories.
- Use equipment of adequate capacity to lift and support unit.
- If using lift forks to move unit, be sure forks are long enough to extend beyond opposite side of unit.



OVERUSE can cause OVERHEATING

- Allow cooling period; follow rated duty cycle.
- Reduce current or reduce duty cycle before starting to weld again.
- Do not block or filter airflow to unit.



STATIC (ESD) can damage PC boards.

- Put on grounded wrist strap BEFORE handling boards or parts.
- Use proper static-proof bags and boxes to store, move, or ship PC boards.



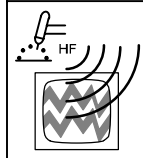
MOVING PARTS can cause injury.

- Keep away from moving parts.
- Keep away from pinch points such as drive rolls.



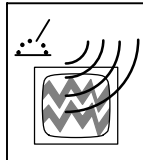
WELDING WIRE can cause injury.

- Do not press gun trigger until instructed to do so.
- Do not point gun toward any part of the body, other people, or any metal when threading welding wire.



H.F. RADIATION can cause interference.

- High-frequency (H.F.) can interfere with radio navigation, safety services, computers, and communications equipment.
- Have only qualified persons familiar with electronic equipment perform this installation.
- The user is responsible for having a qualified electrician promptly correct any interference problem resulting from the installation.
- If notified by the FCC about interference, stop using the equipment at once.
- Have the installation regularly checked and maintained.
- Keep high-frequency source doors and panels tightly shut, keep spark gaps at correct setting, and use grounding and shielding to minimize the possibility of interference.



ARC WELDING can cause interference.

- Electromagnetic energy can interfere with sensitive electronic equipment such as computers and computer-driven equipment such as robots.
- Be sure all equipment in the welding area is electromagnetically compatible.
- To reduce possible interference, keep weld cables as short as possible, close together, and down low, such as on the floor.
- Locate welding operation 100 meters from any sensitive electronic equipment.
- Be sure this welding machine is installed and grounded according to this manual.
- If interference still occurs, the user must take extra measures such as moving the welding machine, using shielded cables, using line filters, or shielding the work area.

1-4. California Proposition 65 Warnings

- ▲ **Welding or cutting equipment produces fumes or gases which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects and, in some cases, cancer. (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.)**
- ▲ **Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.**

For Gasoline Engines:

- ▲ **Engine exhaust contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.**

For Diesel Engines:

- ▲ **Diesel engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm.**

1-5. Principal Safety Standards

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, ANSI Standard Z49.1, from American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Rd, Miami FL 33126 (phone: 305-443-9353, website: www.aws.org).

Recommended Safe Practices for the Preparation for Welding and Cutting of Containers and Piping, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1, from American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Rd, Miami, FL 33126 (phone: 305-443-9353, website: www.aws.org).

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70, from National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 (phone: 617-770-3000, website: www.nfpa.org and www.sparky.org).

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1, from Compressed Gas Association, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102 (phone: 703-412-0900, website: www.cganet.com).

Code for Safety in Welding and Cutting, CSA Standard W117.2, from Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 178 Rexdale

Boulevard, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada M9W 1R3 (phone: 800-463-6727 or in Toronto 416-747-4044, website: www.csa-international.org).

Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8002 (phone: 212-642-4900, website: www.ansi.org).

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B, from National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 (phone: 617-770-3000, website: www.nfpa.org and www.sparky.org).

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250 (there are 10 Regional Offices--phone for Region 5, Chicago, is 312-353-2220, website: www.osha.gov).

1-6. EMF Information

Considerations About Welding And The Effects Of Low Frequency Electric And Magnetic Fields

Welding current, as it flows through welding cables, will cause electromagnetic fields. There has been and still is some concern about such fields. However, after examining more than 500 studies spanning 17 years of research, a special blue ribbon committee of the National Research Council concluded that: "The body of evidence, in the committee's judgment, has not demonstrated that exposure to power-frequency electric and magnetic fields is a human-health hazard." However, studies are still going forth and evidence continues to be examined. Until the final conclusions of the research are reached, you may wish to minimize your exposure to electromagnetic fields when welding or cutting.

To reduce magnetic fields in the workplace, use the following procedures:

1. Keep cables close together by twisting or taping them.
2. Arrange cables to one side and away from the operator.
3. Do not coil or drape cables around your body.
4. Keep welding power source and cables as far away from operator as practical.
5. Connect work clamp to workpiece as close to the weld as possible.

About Pacemakers:

Pacemaker wearers consult your doctor first. If cleared by your doctor, then following the above procedures is recommended.

SECTION 2 – CONSIGNES DE SÉCURITÉ – À LIRE AVANT UTILISATION

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2-1. Signification des symboles



Signifie « Mise en garde. Faire preuve de vigilance. » Cette procédure présente des risques identifiés par les symboles adjacents aux directives.

▲ Identifie un message de sécurité particulier.

☞ Signifie « NOTA » ; n'est pas relatif à la sécurité.



Ce groupe de symboles signifie « Mise en garde, Faire preuve de vigilance. » Il y a des dangers liés aux CHOCS ÉLECTRIQUES, aux PIÈCES EN MOUVEMENT et aux PIÈCES CHAUDES. Se reporter aux symboles et aux directives ci-dessous afin de connaître les mesures à prendre pour éviter tout danger.

2-2. Dangers relatifs au soudage à l'arc

▲ Les symboles ci-après sont utilisés tout au long du présent manuel pour attirer l'attention sur les dangers potentiels et les identifier. Lorsqu'on voit un symbole, faire preuve de vigilance et suivre les directives mentionnées afin d'éviter tout danger. Les consignes de sécurité énoncées ci-après ne font que résumer le contenu des normes de sécurité mentionnées à la section 2-4. Lire et respecter toutes ces normes.

▲ L'installation, l'utilisation, l'entretien et les réparations ne doivent être confiés qu'à des personnes qualifiées.

▲ Pendant l'utilisation de l'appareil, tenir à l'écart toute personne, en particulier les enfants.



LES DÉCHARGES ÉLECTRIQUES peuvent être mortelles.

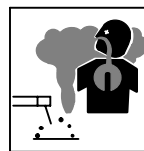
Un simple contact avec des pièces sous tension peut causer une électrocution ou des blessures graves. L'électrode et le circuit de soudage sont sous tension dès que l'appareil est en fonctionnement. Le circuit d'entrée et les circuits internes de l'appareil sont également sous tension. En soudage semi-automatique ou automatique, le fil, le dévidoir, le logement des galets d'entraînement et les pièces métalliques en contact avec le fil de soudage sont sous tension. Tout matériel mal installé ou mal mis à la terre présente un danger.

- Ne jamais toucher aux pièces électriques sous tension.
- Porter des gants et des vêtements de protection secs et exempts de trous.
- S'isoler de la pièce et de la terre au moyen de tapis ou autres dispositifs isolants suffisamment grands pour empêcher tout contact physique avec la pièce ou la terre.
- Ne pas se servir d'une source de courant alternatif dans les zones humides, les endroits confinés ou là où on risque de tomber.
- Ne se servir d'une source de courant alternatif QUE si le procédé de soudage l'exige.
- Si l'utilisation d'une source de courant alternatif s'avère nécessaire, se servir de la fonction de télécommande si l'appareil en est équipé.
- Couper l'alimentation ou arrêter le moteur avant de procéder à l'installation, à la réparation ou à l'entretien de l'appareil. Couper/étiqueter l'alimentation selon la norme OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (voir les normes de sécurité).
- Installer et mettre à la terre correctement l'appareil conformément à son manuel d'utilisation et aux codes nationaux, provinciaux et municipaux.
- Toujours vérifier la terre du cordon d'alimentation – Vérifier et s'assurer que le fil de terre du cordon d'alimentation est bien raccordé à la borne de terre du sectionneur ou que la fiche du cordon est raccordée à une prise correctement mise à la terre.
- Pour exécuter les branchements d'entrée, fixer d'abord le conducteur de mise à la terre adéquat et contre-vérifier les connexions.
- Vérifier fréquemment le cordon d'alimentation et s'assurer qu'il n'est ni endommagé ni dénudé ; le remplacer immédiatement s'il est endommagé – tout câble dénudé peut causer une électrocution.
- Mettre l'appareil hors tension quand on ne l'utilise pas.
- Ne pas utiliser de câbles usés, endommagés, de calibre insuffisant ou mal épissés.
- Ne pas s'enrouler les câbles autour du corps.
- Si la pièce soudée doit être mise à la terre, le faire directement avec un câble distinct.
- Ne pas toucher l'électrode quand on est en contact avec la pièce, la terre ou une électrode d'une autre machine.

- N'utiliser que du matériel en bon état. Réparer ou remplacer sur-le-champ les pièces endommagées. Entretien l'appareil conformément au présent manuel.
- Porter un harnais de sécurité quand on travaille en hauteur.
- Maintenir solidement en place tous les panneaux et capots.
- Fixer le câble de retour de façon à obtenir un bon contact métal sur métal avec la pièce à souder ou la table de travail, le plus près possible de la soudure.
- Ne pas connecter plus d'une électrode ou plus d'un câble de masse à un même terminal de sortie.

Il subsiste un COURANT CONTINU IMPORTANT dans les convertisseurs après la suppression de l'alimentation électrique.

- Arrêter les convertisseurs, débrancher le courant électrique et décharger les condensateurs d'alimentation selon les instructions énoncées à la section Entretien avant de toucher les pièces.



LES FUMÉES ET LES GAZ peuvent être dangereux.

Le soudage génère des fumées et des gaz dont l'inhalation peut être dangereuse pour la santé.

- Se tenir à distance des fumées et ne pas les inhaler.
- À l'intérieur, ventiler la zone et/ou utiliser un dispositif d'aspiration au niveau de l'arc pour l'évacuation des fumées et des gaz de soudage.
- Si la ventilation est insuffisante, utiliser un respirateur à adduction d'air agréé.
- Lire les fiches techniques de santé-sécurité (FTSS) et les instructions du fabricant concernant les métaux, les consommables, les revêtements, les nettoyeurs et les dégraissateurs.
- Ne travailler dans un espace clos que s'il est bien ventilé ou porter un respirateur à adduction d'air. Demander toujours à un surveillant dûment formé de se tenir à proximité. Des fumées et des gaz de soudage peuvent se substituer à l'air, abaisser la teneur en oxygène et causer des lésions ou des accidents mortels. S'assurer que l'air est respirable.
- Ne pas souder à proximité d'opérations de dégraissage, de nettoyage ou de pulvérisation. La chaleur et les rayons de l'arc peuvent réagir en présence de vapeurs et former des gaz hautement toxiques et irritants.
- Ne pas souder de métaux munis d'un revêtement, tels que la tôle d'acier galvanisée, plombée ou cadmiée, à moins que le revêtement n'ait été enlevé dans la zone de soudage, que l'endroit soit bien ventilé, et si nécessaire, porter un respirateur à adduction d'air. Les revêtements et tous les métaux renfermant ces éléments peuvent dégager des fumées toxiques lorsqu'on les soude.



LES RAYONS DE L'ARC peuvent causer des brûlures oculaires et cutanées.

Le rayonnement de l'arc génère des rayons visibles et invisibles intenses (ultraviolets et infrarouges) susceptibles de causer des brûlures oculaires et cutanées. Des étincelles sont projetées pendant le soudage.

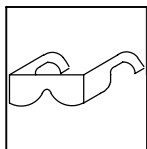
- Porter un masque de soudage muni d'un filtre de la nuance adéquate pour se protéger le visage et les yeux pendant le soudage ou pour regarder (voir les normes de sécurité ANSI Z49.1 et Z87.1).
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité à écrans latéraux sous le masque.
- Utiliser des écrans ou des barrières pour protéger les tiers de l'éclat éblouissant ou aveuglant de l'arc ; leur demander de ne pas regarder l'arc.
- Porter des vêtements de protection en matière durable et ignifuge (cuir ou laine) et des chaussures de sécurité.



LE SOUDAGE peut causer un incendie ou une explosion.

Le soudage effectué sur des récipients fermés tels que des réservoirs, des fûts ou des conduites peut causer leur éclatement. Des étincelles peuvent être projetées de l'arc de soudure. La projection d'étincelles, les pièces chaudes et les équipements chauds peuvent causer des incendies et des brûlures. Le contact accidentel de l'électrode avec tout objet métallique peut causer des étincelles, une explosion, un surchauffement ou un incendie. Avant de commencer le soudage, vérifier et s'assurer que l'endroit ne présente pas de danger.

- Se protéger et protéger les tiers de la projection d'étincelles et de métal chaud.
- Ne pas souder à un endroit où des étincelles peuvent tomber sur des substances inflammables.
- Placer toutes les substances inflammables à une distance de 10,7 m de l'arc de soudage. En cas d'impossibilité, les recouvrir soigneusement avec des protections agréées.
- Des étincelles et des matières en fusion peuvent facilement passer même par des fissures et des ouvertures de petites dimensions.
- Surveiller tout déclenchement d'incendie et tenir un extincteur à proximité.
- Le soudage effectué sur un plafond, un plancher, une paroi ou une cloison peut déclencher un incendie de l'autre côté.
- Ne pas souder des récipients fermés tels que des réservoirs, des fûts ou des conduites, à moins qu'ils n'aient été préparés conformément à l'AWS F4.1 (voir les normes de sécurité).
- Brancher le câble sur la pièce la plus près possible de la zone de soudage pour éviter que le courant ne circule sur une longue distance, par des chemins inconnus, et ne cause des risques d'électrocution et d'incendie.
- Ne pas utiliser le poste de soudage pour dégeler des conduites gelées.
- En cas de non utilisation, enlever la baguette d'électrode du porte-électrode ou couper le fil au raz du tube-contact.
- Porter des vêtements de protection exempts d'huile tels que des gants en cuir, une chemise en tissu épais, des pantalons sans revers, des chaussures montantes et un masque.
- Avant de souder, retirer tout produit combustible de ses poches, tel qu'un briquet au butane ou des allumettes.



LES PARTICULES PROJETÉES peuvent blesser les yeux.

- Le soudage, le burinage, le passage de la pièce à la brosse métallique et le meulage provoquent l'émission d'étincelles et de particules métalliques. Pendant leur refroidissement, les soudures risquent de projeter du laitier.
 - Porter des lunettes de sécurité à écrans latéraux agréés, même sous le masque de soudage.



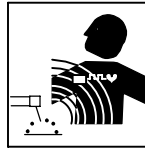
LES ACCUMULATIONS DE GAZ peuvent causer des blessures ou même la mort.

- Couper l'alimentation en gaz protecteur en cas de non utilisation.
- Veiller toujours à bien ventiler les espaces confinés ou porter un respirateur à adduction d'air agréé.



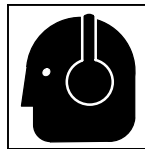
LES PIÈCES CHAUDES peuvent causer des brûlures graves.

- Ne pas toucher les pièces chaudes à main nue.
- Prévoir une période de refroidissement avant d'utiliser le pistolet ou la torche.



LES CHAMPS MAGNÉTIQUES peuvent perturber le fonctionnement des stimulateurs cardiaques.

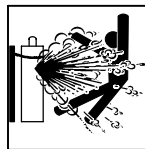
- Les personnes qui portent un stimulateur cardiaque doivent se tenir à distance.
- Ils doivent consulter leur médecin avant de s'approcher d'un lieu où on exécute des opérations de soudage à l'arc, de gougeage ou de soudage par points.



LE BRUIT peut affecter l'ouïe.

Le bruit de certains processus et équipements peut affecter l'ouïe.

- Porter des protecteurs d'oreille agréés si le niveau sonore est trop élevé.



Les BOUTEILLES endommagées peuvent exploser.

Les bouteilles de gaz protecteur contiennent du gaz sous haute pression. Toute bouteille endommagée peut exploser. Comme les bouteilles de gaz font normalement partie du procédé de soudage, les manipuler avec précaution.

- Protéger les bouteilles de gaz comprimé de la chaleur excessive, des chocs mécaniques, du laitier, des flammes nues, des étincelles et des arcs.
- Placer les bouteilles debout en les fixant dans un support stationnaire ou dans un porte-bouteilles pour les empêcher de tomber ou de se renverser.
- Tenir les bouteilles éloignées des circuits de soudage ou autres circuits électriques.
- Ne jamais poser une torche de soudage sur une bouteille de gaz.
- Ne jamais mettre une électrode de soudage en contact avec une bouteille de gaz.
- Ne jamais souder une bouteille contenant du gaz sous pression – elle risquerait d'exploser.
- N'utiliser que les bouteilles de gaz protecteur, régulateurs, tuyaux et raccords adéquats pour l'application envisagée ; les maintenir en bon état, ainsi que les pièces connexes.
- Détourner la tête lorsqu'on ouvre la soupape d'une bouteille.
- Laisser le capuchon protecteur sur la soupape, sauf en cas d'utilisation ou de branchement de la bouteille
- Lire et suivre les instructions concernant les bouteilles de gaz comprimé, les équipements associés et les publications P-1 de la CGA, mentionnées dans les normes de sécurité.

2-3. Autres symboles relatifs à l'installation, au fonctionnement et à l'entretien de l'appareil.



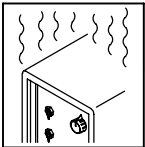
Risque D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION

- Ne pas placer l'appareil sur une surface inflammable, ni au-dessus ou à proximité d'elle.
- Ne pas installer l'appareil à proximité de produits inflammables.
- Ne pas surcharger l'installation électrique – s'assurer que l'alimentation est correctement dimensionnée et protégée avant de mettre l'appareil en service.



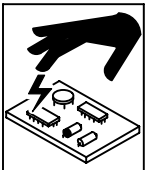
LA CHUTE DE L'APPAREIL peut blesser.

- N'utiliser que l'anneau de levage pour lever l'appareil. NE PAS utiliser le chariot, les bouteilles de gaz ou tout autre accessoire.
- Utiliser un engin de capacité adéquate pour lever l'appareil.
- Si on utilise un chariot élévateur pour déplacer l'unité, s'assurer que les fourches sont suffisamment longues pour dépasser du côté opposé de l'appareil.



L'EMPLOI EXCESSIF peut FAIRE SURCHAUFFER L'ÉQUIPEMENT.

- Prévoir une période de refroidissement ; respecter le cycle opératoire nominal.
- Réduire le courant ou le cycle opératoire avant de reprendre le soudage.
- Ne pas obstruer les orifices ou filtrer l'alimentation en air du poste.



LES CHARGES ÉLECTROSTATIQUES peuvent endommager les circuits imprimés.

- Mettre un bracelet antistatique AVANT de manipuler des cartes ou des pièces.
- Utiliser des pochettes et des boîtes antistatiques pour stocker, déplacer ou expédier des cartes de circuits imprimés.



LES PIÈCES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

- Se tenir à l'écart des pièces mobiles.
- Se tenir à l'écart des points de coincement tels que les dévidoirs.



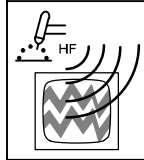
LES FILS DE SOUDAGE peuvent causer des blessures.

- Ne pas appuyer sur la gâchette avant d'en avoir reçu l'instruction.
- Ne pas diriger le pistolet vers soi, vers d'autres personnes ou vers toute pièce mécanique engageant le fil de soudage.



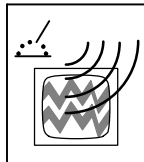
LES ORGANES MOBILES peuvent causer des blessures.

- Se tenir à l'écart des organes mobiles comme les ventilateurs.
- Maintenir fermés et bien fixés les portes, panneaux, recouvrements et dispositifs de protection.



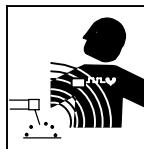
LE RAYONNEMENT HAUTE FRÉQUENCE (H. F.) risque de causer des interférences.

- Le rayonnement haute fréquence peut causer des interférences avec les équipements de radio-navigation et de communication, les services de sécurité et les ordinateurs.
- Ne demander qu'à des personnes qualifiées familiarisées avec les équipements électroniques de faire fonctionner l'installation.
- L'utilisateur est tenu de faire corriger rapidement par un électricien qualifié les interférences causées par l'installation.
- Si la Federal Communications Commission signale des interférences, arrêter immédiatement l'appareil.
- Faire régulièrement contrôler et entretenir l'installation.
- Maintenir soigneusement fermés les panneaux et les portes des sources de haute fréquence, maintenir le jeu d'éclatement au réglage adéquat et utiliser une terre et un blindage pour réduire les interférences éventuelles.



LE SOUDAGE À L'ARC peut causer des interférences.

- L'énergie électromagnétique peut causer des interférences avec l'équipement électronique sensible tel que les ordinateurs et l'équipement commandé par ordinateur tel que les robots.
- Veiller à ce que tout l'équipement de la zone de soudage soit compatible au point de vue électromagnétique.
- Pour réduire la possibilité d'interférence, maintenir les câbles de soudage aussi courts que possible, les grouper, et les poser aussi bas que possible (par ex. : à terre).
- Veiller à souder à une distance de 100 mètres de tout équipement électronique sensible.
- Veiller à ce que le poste de soudage soit posé et mis à la terre conformément au présent manuel.
- En cas d'interférences après exécution des directives précédentes, il incombe à l'utilisateur de prendre des mesures supplémentaires telles que le déplacement du poste, l'utilisation de câbles blindés, l'utilisation de filtres de ligne ou la pose de protecteurs dans la zone de travail.



LES CHAMPS MAGNÉTIQUES peuvent affecter les stimulateurs cardiaques.

- Porteurs de stimulateur cardiaque, restez à distance.
- Les porteurs d'un stimulateur cardiaque doivent d'abord consulter leur médecin avant de s'approcher des opérations de soudage à l'arc, de gougeage ou de soudage par points.

2-4. Principales normes de sécurité

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, norme ANSI Z49.1, de l'American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Rd, Miami FL 33126 (téléphone : (305) 443-9353, site Web : www.aws.org).

Recommended Safe Practices for the Preparation for Welding and Cutting of Containers and Piping, norme American Welding Society AWS F4.1, de l'American Welding Society, 550 N.W. LeJeune Rd, Miami, FL 33126 (téléphone : (305) 443-9353, site Web : www.aws.org).

National Electrical Code, norme NFPA 70, de la National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 (téléphone : (617) 770-3000, sites Web : www.nfpa.org et www.sparky.org).

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, brochure CGA P-1, de la Compressed Gas Association, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102 (téléphone : (703) 412-0900, site Web : www.cganet.com).

Code for Safety in Welding and Cutting, norme CSA W117.2, de la Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 178 boulevard

Rexdale, Rexdale (Ontario) Canada M9W 1R3 (téléphone : (800) 463-6727 ou à Toronto : (416) 747-4044, site Web : www.csa-international.org).

Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, norme ANSI Z87.1, de l'American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8002 (téléphone : (212) 642-4900, site Web : www.ansi.org).

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, norme NFPA 51B, de la National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 (téléphone : (617) 770-3000, site Web : www.nfpa.org et www.sparky.org).

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, de l'U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250 (il y a 10 bureaux régionaux – Téléphone pour la Région 5, Chicago : (312) 353-2220, site Web : www.osha.gov).

2-5. Information sur les champs électromagnétiques

Données sur le soudage électrique et les effets des champs magnétiques basse fréquence sur l'organisme

En parcourant les câbles de soudage, le courant crée des champs électromagnétiques. Les effets potentiels de tels champs restent préoccupants. Cependant, après avoir examiné plus de 500 études qui ont été faites pendant une période de recherche de 17 ans, un comité de spécialistes du National Research Council a conclu : « L'accumulation de preuves n'a pas démontré que l'exposition aux champs magnétiques et aux champs électriques à haute fréquence constitue un risque pour la santé humaine ». Toutefois, les études et l'examen des preuves se poursuivent. En attendant les conclusions finales de la recherche, il serait souhaitable de réduire l'exposition aux champs électromagnétiques pendant le soudage ou le coupage.

Afin de réduire les champs électromagnétiques en milieu de travail, respecter les consignes suivantes :

1. Garder les câbles ensemble en les torsadant ou en les fixant avec du ruban adhésif.
2. Mettre tous les câbles du côté opposé à l'opérateur.
3. Ne pas s'enrouler les câbles autour du corps.
4. Garder le poste de soudage et les câbles le plus loin possible de soi.
5. Placer la pince de masse le plus près possible de la zone de soudage.

Consignes relatives aux stimulateurs cardiaques :

Les personnes qui portent un stimulateur cardiaque doivent avant tout consulter leur médecin. Si ce dernier les déclare aptes, il leur est recommandé de respecter les consignes ci-dessus.

SECTION 3 – INSTALLATION

3-1. Specifications For Racks Used With CST 280 Models

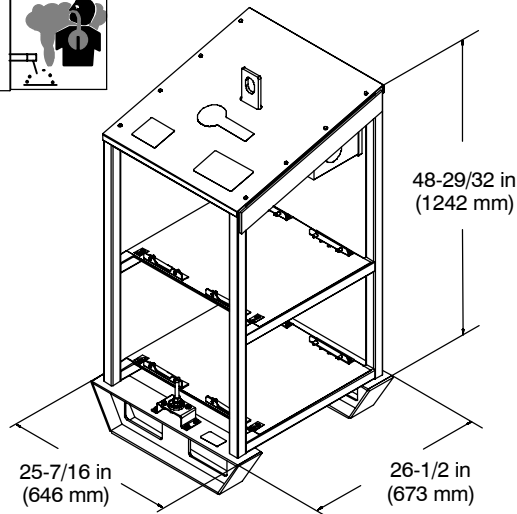
| Input Power To Rack | Capacity |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 220 VAC; 50/60 Hz; Three Phase | 1 – 4 Welding Power Sources |
| 230 VAC; 50/60 Hz; Three Phase | 1 – 4 Welding Power Sources |
| 400-460 VAC; 50/60 Hz; Three Phase | 1 – 4 Welding Power Sources |
| 460-575 VAC; 50/60 Hz; Three Phase | 1 – 4 Welding Power Sources |

3-2. Selecting A Location

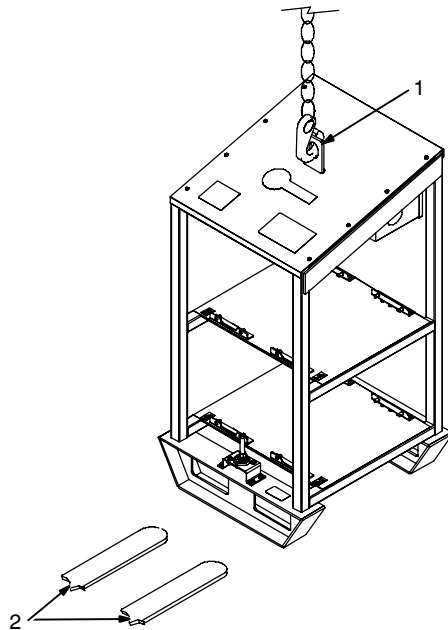


Dimensions And Weight

166 lb (75 kg)



Movement



1 Lifting Eye

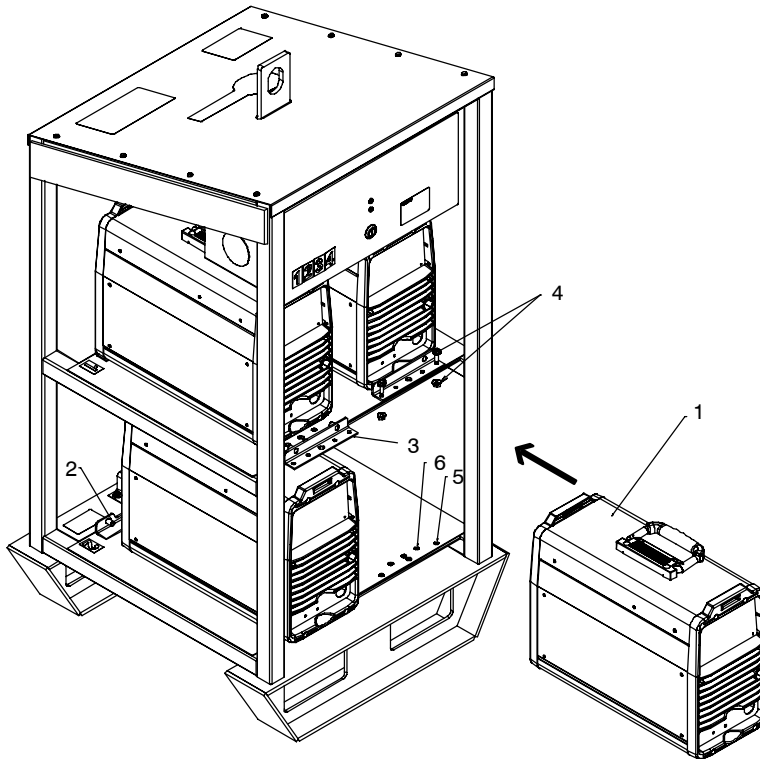
Use lifting eye to move unit.

2 Lifting Forks

If using lifting forks, be sure forks are fully inserted.

loc_2 3/96 - 803 167-A

3-3. Installing Welding Power Source Onto Rack



Have only qualified persons make this installation.

▲ **Turn Off welding power sources before inspecting or installing rack.**

1 Welding Power Source

2 Front Mounting Bracket Pin

Position welding power source onto rack shelf so pins of front mounting bracket are fully engaged to front of welding power source.

3 Rear Mounting Bracket

Position rear mounting bracket so its pins are fully engaged to rear panel of welding power source.

4 Securing Bolts And Nuts

For CST 280 Models

5 Rear Mounting Holes

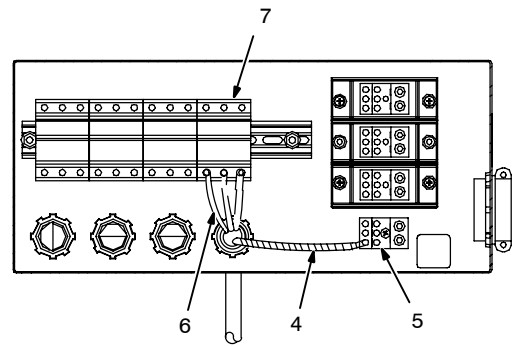
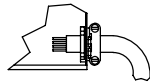
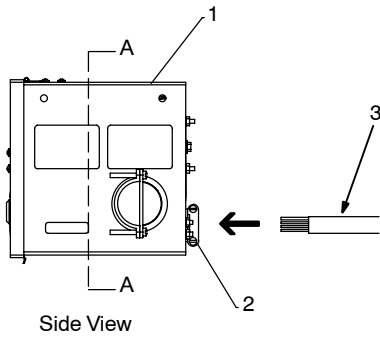
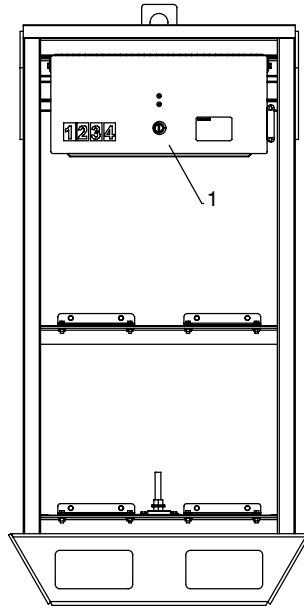
Install supplied bolts through Rear Mounting Bracket and Rear Mounting Holes. Install bolts and tighten.

803 168-A

3-4. Welding Power Source Input Power Connections



Tools Needed:



SECTION A-A

803 169-A / Ref. 801 699

▲ Disconnect input power to rack before working on wiring for any welding power source.

Have only qualified persons make this installation.

- 1 Control Box
- Open access door on front of control box.
- 2 Strain Relief Connector
- 3 Welding Power Source Input Power Cord

Each welding power source location on the rack is numbered. The numbers on the control box access door refer to the similarly located strain relief connectors and fuse holder terminals inside the control box.

Power Cord Preparation:

Cut power cord to a length of 77 in (1956 mm) from strain relief.
 Strip cord jacket back 13 in (330 mm).
 Cut black, white, and red leads to a length of 4 in (102 mm).
 Strip 3/4 in (19 mm) of insulation off end of leads.
 Insert power cord into strain relief with number matching location of welding power source on rack.

- 4 Grounding Conductor – Green Or Green With Yellow Stripe(s)
- 5 Grounding Terminal

Install grounding conductor to grounding terminal.

- 6 Input Conductors
- 7 Fuse Holder Terminals

When installing conductors from the welding power source, torque the fuse holder terminals and grounding terminal to 40 in-lbs (4.5 N·m).

Install input conductors from welding power source to fuse holder nearest entry for input conductors.

Tighten strain relief connector. Close and secure access door.

3-5. Selecting Cable Sizes



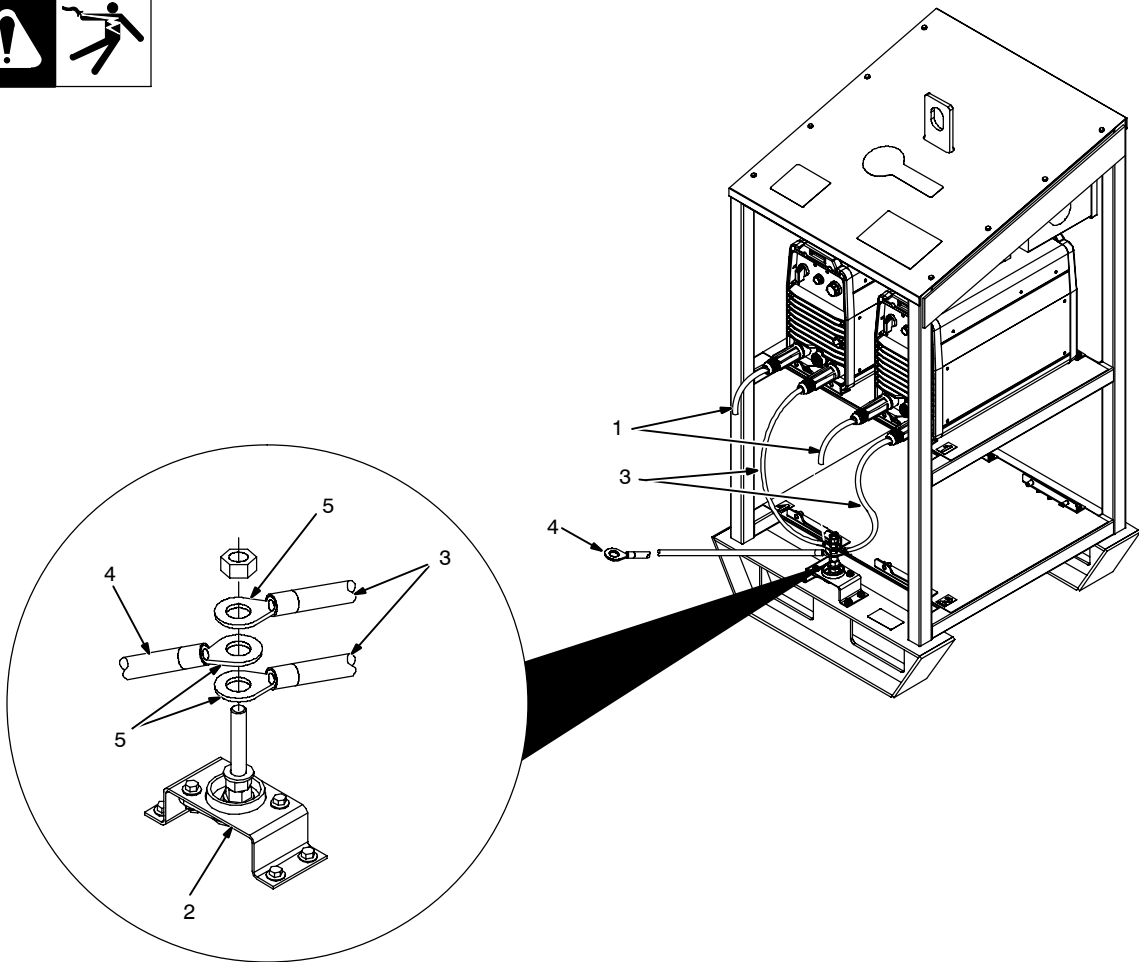
▲ ARC WELDING can cause Electromagnetic Interference.

To reduce possible interference, keep weld cables as short as possible, close together, and down low, such as on the floor. Locate welding operation 100 meters from any sensitive electronic equipment. Be sure this welding machine is installed and grounded according to this manual. If interference still occurs, the user must take extra measures such as moving the welding machine, using shielded cables, using line filters, or shielding the work area.

| Welding Amperes | Total Cable (Copper) Length In Weld Circuit Not Exceeding | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 100 ft (30 m) Or Less | | 150 ft (45 m) | 200 ft (60 m) | 250 ft (70 m) | 300 ft (90 m) | 350 ft (105 m) | 400 ft (120 m) |
| | 10 – 60% Duty Cycle | 60 – 100% Duty Cycle | 10 – 100% Duty Cycle | | | | | |
| 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1/0 | 1/0 |
| 150 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1/0 | 2/0 | 3/0 | 3/0 |
| 200 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1/0 | 2/0 | 3/0 | 4/0 | 4/0 |
| 250 | 2 | 1 | 1/0 | 2/0 | 3/0 | 4/0 | 2-2/0 | 2-2/0 |
| 300 | 1 | 1/0 | 2/0 | 3/0 | 4/0 | 2-2/0 | 2-3/0 | 2-3/0 |
| 350 | 1/0 | 2/0 | 3/0 | 4/0 | 2-2/0 | 2-3/0 | 2-3/0 | 2-4/0 |
| 400 | 1/0 | 2/0 | 3/0 | 4/0 | 2-2/0 | 2-3/0 | 2-4/0 | 2-4/0 |
| 500 | 2/0 | 3/0 | 4/0 | 2-2/0 | 2-3/0 | 2-4/0 | 3-3/0 | 3-3/0 |
| 600 | 3/0 | 4/0 | 2-2/0 | 2-3/0 | 2-4/0 | 3-3/0 | 3-4/0 | 3-4/0 |
| 700 | 4/0 | 2-2/0 | 2-3/0 | 2-4/0 | 3-3/0 | 3-4/0 | 3-4/0 | 4-4/0 |
| 800 | 4/0 | 2-2/0 | 2-3/0 | 2-4/0 | 3-4/0 | 3-4/0 | 4-4/0 | 4-4/0 |
| 900 | 2-2/0 | 2-3/0 | 2-4/0 | 3-3/0 | 3-4/0 | 4-4/0 | 4-4/0 | |
| 1000 | 2-2/0 | 2-3/0 | 2-4/0 | 3-3/0 | 4-3/0 | 4-4/0 | | |
| 1250 | 2-3/0 | 2-4/0 | 3-3/0 | 4-3/0 | 4-4/0 | | | |
| 1500 | 2-4/0 | 3-3/0 | 3-4/0 | 4-4/0 | | | | |

Weld cable size (AWG) is based on either a 4 volts or less drop or a current density of at least 300 circular mils per ampere. S-0007-D

3-6. Common Work Connections



Ref. 801 700 / Ref. 803 170-A

- ▲ Turn Off welding power sources by placing fuse holders in the Off position before making any weld output connections.
- ▲ Do not connect welding output of different polarities to the same structure.
- ▲ See ANSI Z49.1 and OSHA Title 29, Chapter XVII, Part 1910, Subpart Q (addresses at beginning of manual).
- ▲ Do not handle or come in contact with two live electrodes at the same time.
- ▲ ARCING can burn skin or damage electrical equipment. Do not change position of the welding cable connectors while welding.
- ▲ Be sure the connectors are secure in receptacles before welding.

▲ **INADEQUATE WORK CABLE CONNECTIONS** can cause serious damage to input power service and create a hazardous condition. Connect an electrical cable of adequate size between the isolated terminal and the workpiece whenever the isolated terminal is used.

Electrode Positive Connection:

- 1 Positive (+) Weld Output Cables
Determine cable lengths and sizes according to welding power source Owner's Manual.
- 2 Isolated Terminal
- 3 Negative (-) Weld Output Cables
Determine cable sizes according to welding power source Owner's Manual. Cable must

reach from negative (-) output receptacle to isolated terminal.

4 Common Negative (-) Weld Output Cable

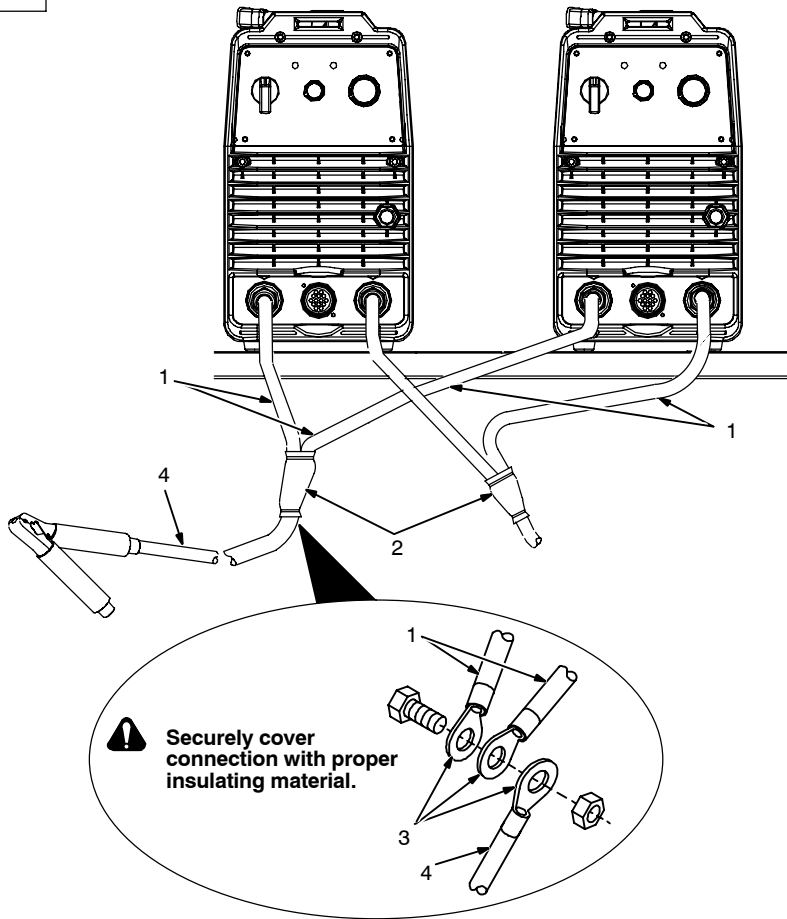
Cable must be able to carry combined weld output of all welding power sources using common work connections. Use Section 3-5 to select proper cable size.

5 Terminal Lugs

Use lugs of proper amperage capacity and hole size for connecting to isolated terminal. Isolated terminal is 1/2 in (12.7 mm) in diameter.

For Electrode Negative, reverse cable connections. Positive (+) weld output cables connect to isolated terminal, negative (-) weld output cables go to electrode. Common weld output cable is positive.

3-7. Paralleling Welding Power Sources For Air Carbon Arc (CAC-A) Cutting And Gouging



Ref. 801 701 / Ref. 803 170

- ▲ Turn Off welding power sources by placing fuse holders in the Off position before making any weld output connections.
- ▲ Do not connect welding output of different polarities to the same structure.
- ▲ See ANSI Z49.1 and OSHA Title 29, Chapter XVII, Part 1910, Subpart Q (addresses at beginning of manual).
- ▲ Do not handle or come in contact with two live electrodes at the same time.
- ▲ **UNDERSIZED WELDING CABLES** can cause fire. Use single cables of adequate capacity to carry the total combined amperage of the paralleled welding power sources
- ▲ **ARCING** can burn skin or damage electrical equipment. Do not change position of the welding cable connectors while welding.

- ▲ Be sure the connectors are secure in receptacles before welding.

▲ **INADEQUATE WORK CABLE CONNECTIONS** can cause serious damage to input power service and create a hazardous condition. Connect an electrical cable of adequate size between the isolated terminal and the workpiece whenever the isolated terminal is used.

Set the Amperage control on all paralleled welding power sources to the same value.

The isolated terminal may be used as a common connection point if no other connections are made to it.

The procedure shown is for Electrode Negative welding connections.

1 Weld Output Cables

Determine cable sizes according to welding power source Owner's Manual. Cables must reach cable connection point. Cables connected together must be the same polarity.

2 Connection Point

Cover with proper insulating material after making connections.

3 Terminal Lugs

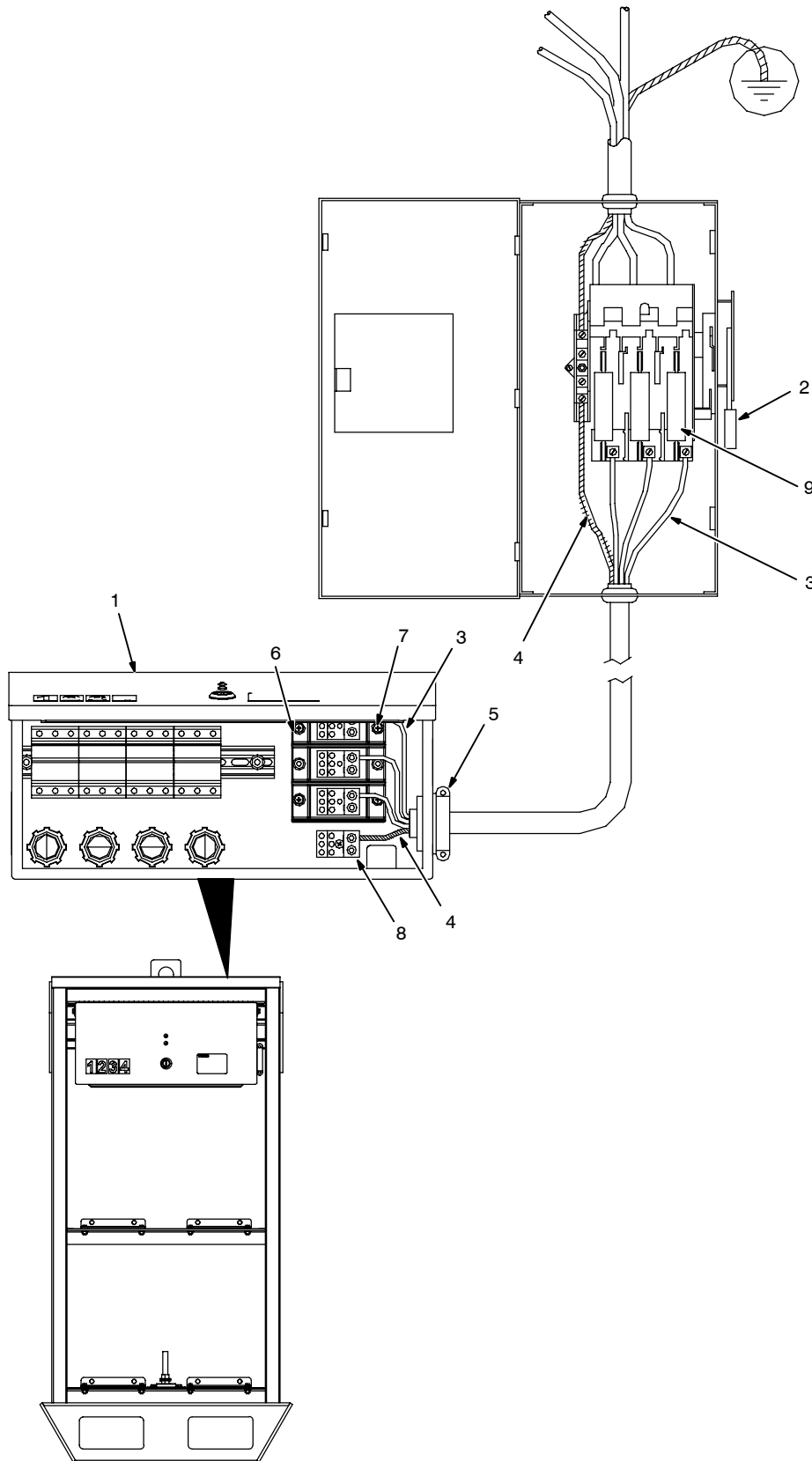
Use lugs of proper amperage capacity and hole size for connection.

4 Common Weld Output Cable

Cable must be able to carry combined weld output of all welding power sources connected in parallel. Use Section 3-5 to select proper cable size.

For Electrode Positive, reverse cable connections. Positive (+) weld output cables connect to electrode, Negative (-) weld output cables go to Work.

3-8. Connecting Input Power To Rack



Have only qualified persons make this installation.

▲ **Turn Off welding power sources before inspecting or installing rack.**

- 1 Control Box
- Open access door.
- 2 Line Disconnect Device Of Proper Rating

- 3 Input Conductors
- 4 Grounding Conductor

Select size and length using Section 3-9 or 3-10. Conductors must be able to carry the combined amperage draw of all welding power sources mounted on the rack. Conductor insulation must comply with national, state, and local electrical codes.

- 5 Strain Relief Connector
- Insert conductors through strain relief.

- 6 Input Terminal Block
- 7 Line Terminals
- 8 Ground Terminal

Connect grounding conductor to ground terminal first. Then connect input conductors to line terminals.

Close control box access door.
Install grounding conductor and input conductors in conduit or equivalent to deenergized line disconnect device.

Connect grounding conductor first, then line input conductors.
Be sure grounding conductor goes to an earth ground.

- 9 Overcurrent Protection
- Select type and size using Section 3-9 or 3-10. Install into deenergized line disconnect device (fused disconnect switch shown).

3-9. Electrical Service Guide For CST 280 Racks

| | 50/60 Hz Three Phase | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Input Voltage | 220 | 230 | 400 | 440 | 460 | 575 |
| Input Amperes At Rated Output | 137 | 134 | 79 | 72 | 70 | 57 |
| Max Recommended Standard Fuse Rating In Amperes ¹ | | | | | | |
| Time-Delay ² | 175 | 150 | 90 | 80 | 80 | 60 |
| Normal Operating ³ | 225 | 200 | 125 | 110 | 100 | 80 |
| Min Input Conductor Size In AWG | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Max Recommended Input Conductor Length In Feet (Meters) | 119 (36) | 130 (39) | 142 (43) | 171 (52) | 187 (57) | 293 (89) |
| Min Grounding Conductor Size In AWG | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

Reference: 1999 National Electrical Code (NEC)

1 Consult factory for circuit breaker applications.

2 "Time-Delay" fuses are UL class "RK5" .

3 "Normal Operating" (general purpose - no intentional delay) fuses are UL class "K5" (up to and including 60 amp), and UL class "H" (65 amp and above).

3-10. Rack Line Fuse Requirements

| Product | Input Voltage (3-Phase) | Amperage Input At Rated Load Output, 50/60 Hz | Recommended Line Fuse Size (Amps) | Individual Fuse Part No. | Bussman Fuse Part No. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| CST 280 | 220 VAC | 34.2 | 30* | 199 795 | KTK-R-30 |
| | 230 VAC | 33.5 | 30** | 199 795 | KTK-R-30 |
| | 400 VAC | 19.7 | 25 | 220 513 | KTK-R-25 |
| | 440 VAC | 18.1 | 25 | 220 513 | KTK-R-25 |
| | 460 VAC | 17.4 | 25 | 220 513 | KTK-R-25 |
| | 575 VAC | 14.3 | 20 | 212 541 | KTK-R-20 |

* Full 280 amperes output from power source may cause rack line fuses to blow. Reduce output to 235 amperes.

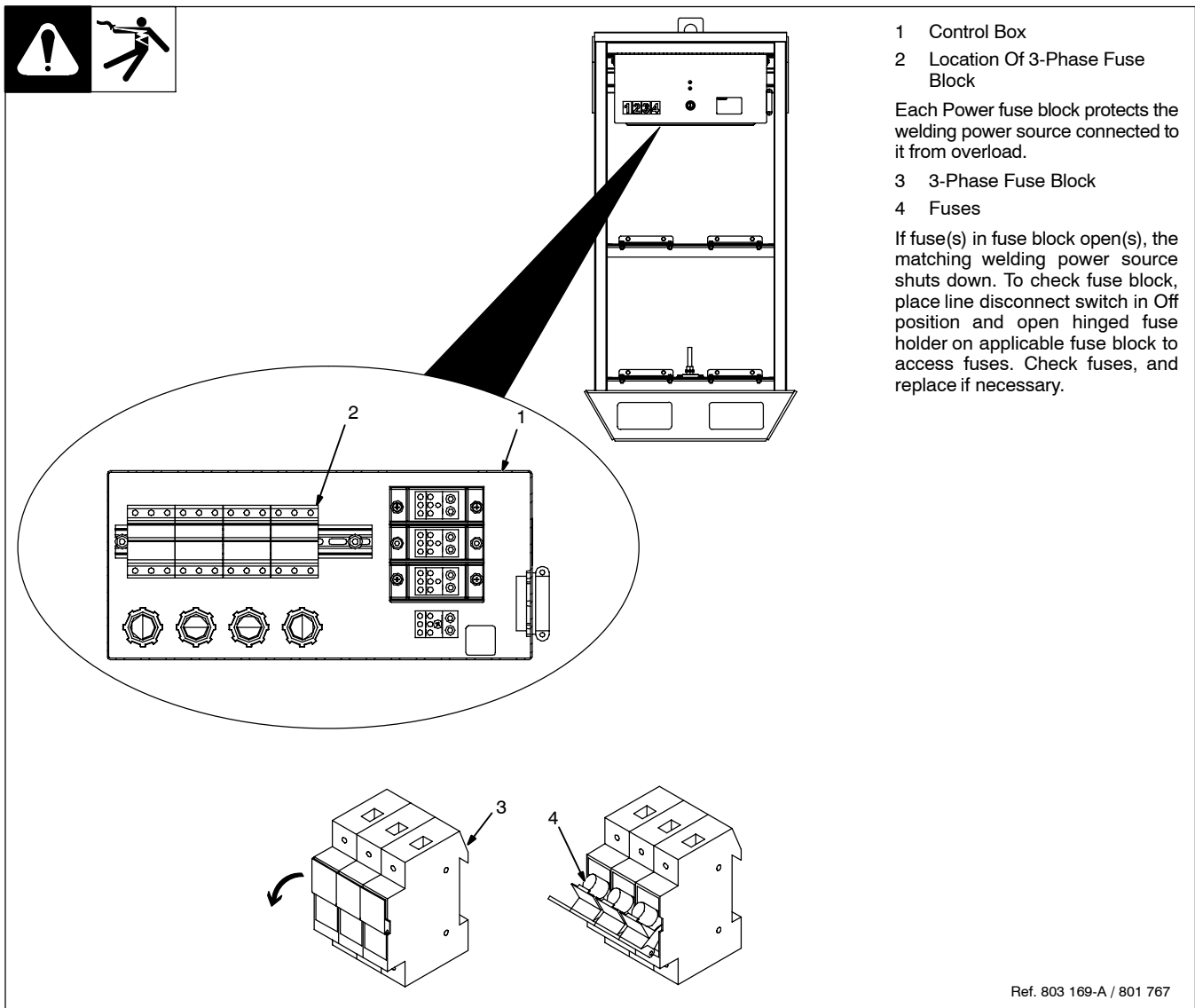
** Full 280 amperes output from power source may cause rack line fuses to blow. Reduce output to 245 amperes.

SECTION 4 – MAINTENANCE & TROUBLESHOOTING






4-1. Routine Maintenance

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | <p>▲ Disconnect power before maintaining.</p> | <p>☞ Maintain more often during severe conditions.</p> | | | |
| <p>📅 3 Months</p> | | | | | | |
| | | <p>Replace Damaged Or Unreadable Labels</p> | | <p>Repair Or Replace Cracked Cables</p> | | <p>Replace Cracked Torch Body</p> |
| | <p>→</p> | | <p>→</p> | | <p>Repair Or Replace Cracked Cables And Cords</p> | |
| | | | | <p>Clean And Tighten Weld Connections</p> | | |
| | | | <p>Clean And Tighten Connections To Isolated Terminal</p> | | | |

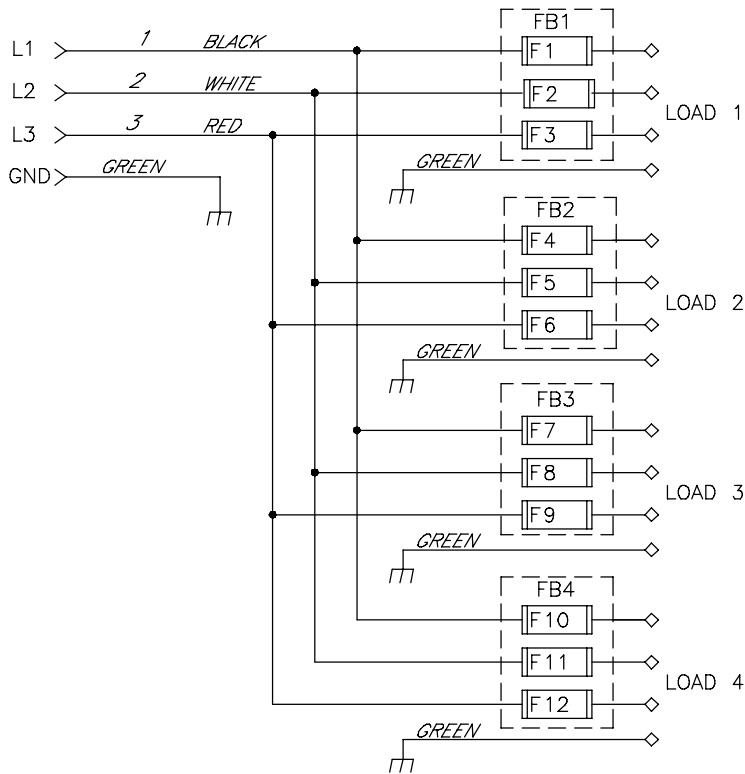
4-2. Overload Protection



4-3. Troubleshooting

|      | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Trouble | | Remedy | | |
| No weld output from any welding power sources; units completely inoperative. | | Place line disconnect switch in On position (see Section 3-8). | | |
| | | Check and replace line fuse(s), if necessary, or reset circuit breakers (see Section 3-8). | | |
| | | Check for proper input power connections to rack (see Section 3-8). | | |
| No weld output from one welding power source. | | Check fuses in applicable fuse block (see Section 4-2). | | |
| | | Check for proper input power connections to welding power source (see Section 3-4). | | |
| | | Check applicable welding power source according to its Owner's Manual. | | |

SECTION 5 – ELECTRICAL DIAGRAMS



| | |
|--|--|
| WARNING ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not touch live electrical parts. Disconnect input power or stop engine before servicing. Do not operate with covers removed. Have only qualified persons install, use, or service this unit. |
| | |

208 333

Figure 4-1. Circuit Diagram For Control Panel In Racks


Table 4-1. Fuse Size Requirements

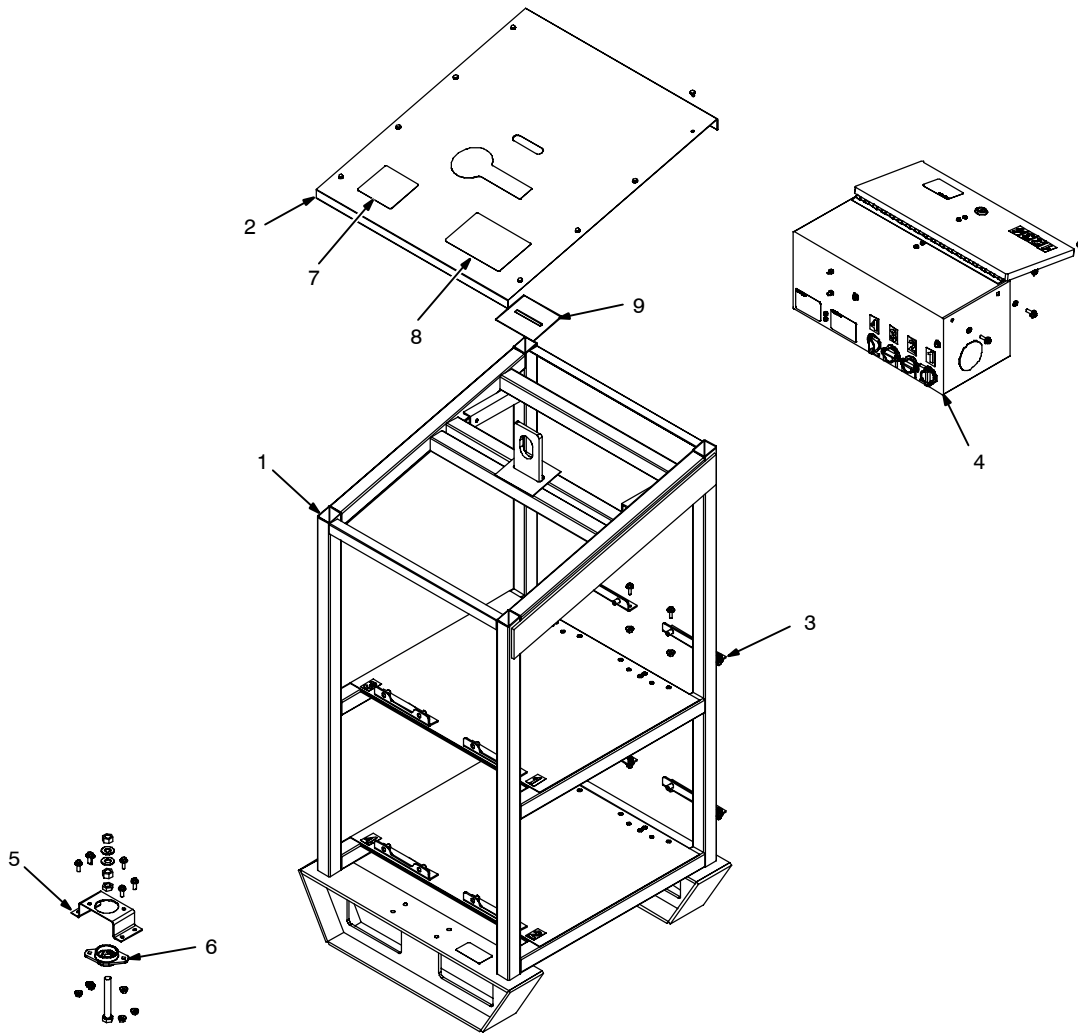
| Product | Input Voltage (3-Phase) | Amperage Input At Rated Load Output, 50/60 Hz | Recommended Line Fuse Size (Amps) | Individual Fuse Part No. | Bussman Fuse Part No. |
|---------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| CST 280 | 220 VAC | 34.2 | 30* | 199 795 | KTK-R-30 |
| | 230 VAC | 33.5 | 30** | 199 795 | KTK-R-30 |
| | 400 VAC | 19.7 | 25 | 220 513 | KTK-R-25 |
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| | 575 VAC | 14.3 | 20 | 212 541 | KTK-R-20 |

* Full 280 amperes output from power source may cause rack line fuses to blow. Reduce output to 235 amperes.

** Full 280 amperes output from power source may cause rack line fuses to blow. Reduce output to 245 amperes.

SECTION 6 – PARTS LIST

 Hardware is common and not available unless listed.



803 172-B

Figure 6-1. CST Rack

| Item No. | Dia. Mkgs. | Part No. | Description | Quantity |
|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|
|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|

Figure 6-1. CST Rack

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|--|---|
| ... | 1 | 207468 | .. FRAME,RACK | 1 |
| ... | 2 | +207480 | .. ROOF,RACK | 1 |
| ... | 3 | 207505 | .. BRACKET ASSY,MTG REAR | 4 |
| ... | 4 | +207551 | .. CONTROL BOX,CST RACK (see Figure 6-2) | 1 |
| ... | 5 | 183821 | .. BRACKET,MTG STUD | 1 |
| ... | 6 | 039045 | .. TERMINAL BD, BLACK | 1 |
| ... | 7 | 183699 | .. LABEL,WARNING DO NOT STACK RAC | 1 |
| ... | 8 | 134327 | .. LABEL,WARNING GENERAL | 1 |
| ... | 9 | 207484 | .. GASKET,LIFTING EYE COVER | 1 |

+When ordering a component originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

Hardware is common and not available unless listed.

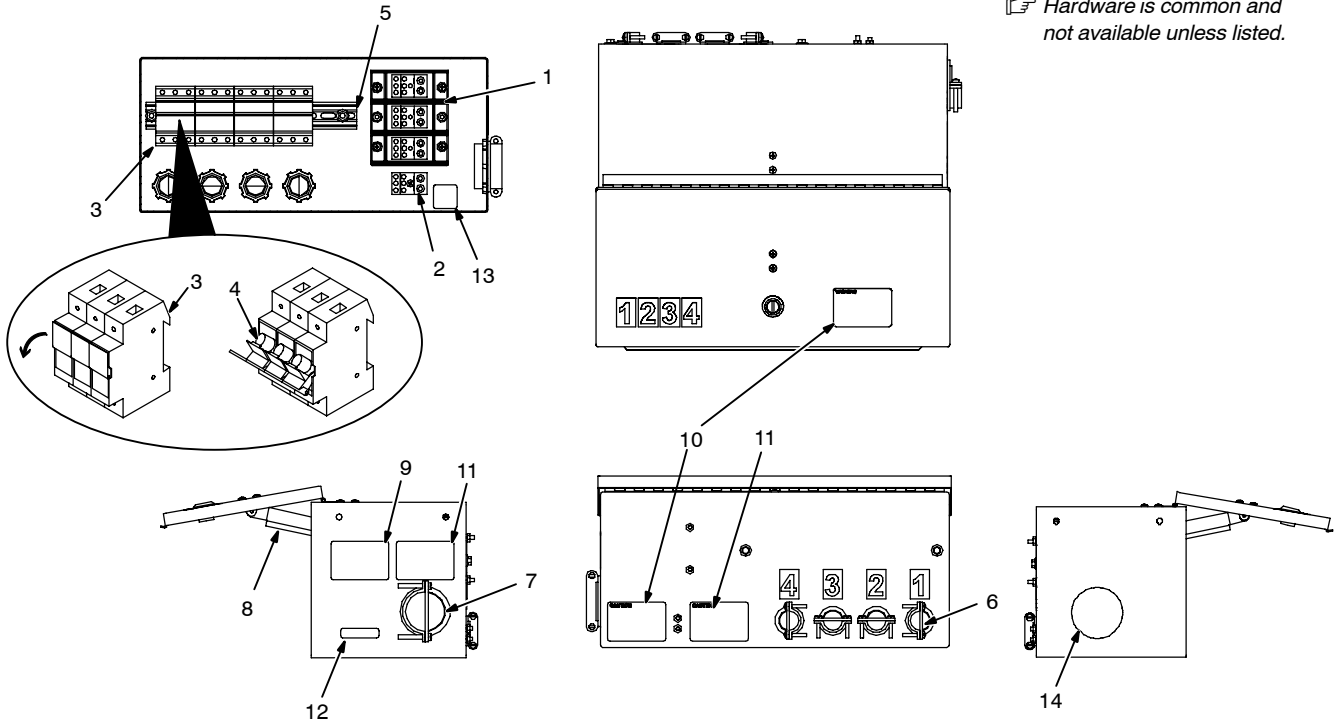


Figure 6-2. CST Rack Control Box

803 173-C

| Item No. | Dia. Mkgs. | Part No. | Description | Quantity |
|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|
|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|

Figure 6-2. CST Rack Control Box

| | | | | |
|-----|----|--------|--|----|
| ... | 1 | 220482 | .. DISTRIBUTION BLK,POWER 600V | 1 |
| ... | 2 | 220483 | .. BLOCK,TERMINAL | 1 |
| ... | 3 | 183912 | .. HOLDER,FUSE CRTG 30A 600V | 4 |
| ... | 4 | 220513 | .. FUSE,CRTG 25 AMP 600V | 12 |
| ... | 5 | 207975 | .. MOUNTING RAIL, 10.875 IN LONG | 1 |
| ... | 6 | 604102 | .. CONN, CLAMP CABLE 1.000 | 1 |
| ... | 7 | 183167 | .. CONN,CLAMP CABLE 2.000 | 4 |
| ... | 8 | 605583 | .. CATCH,SPRING LOADED DOOR | 1 |
| ... | 9 | 155949 | .. LABEL,CAUTION UNMATCHED VOLTAGE | 1 |
| ... | 10 | 183698 | .. LABEL,WARNING ELECTRIC SHOCK | 2 |
| ... | 11 | 220512 | .. LABEL,CAUTION INCORRECT VOLTAGE | 2 |
| ... | 12 | 117065 | .. LABEL,NEUTRAL BONDED TO FRAME | 1 |
| ... | 13 | 155436 | .. LABEL,GROUND/PROTECTIVE EARTH | 1 |
| ... | 14 | 213622 | .. BLANK,SNAP-IN NYL 2.437 MTG HOLE GREY | 1 |

+When ordering a component originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

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 - * Inverters (input and output rectifiers only)
- 3 Years — Parts and Labor
 - * Transformer/Rectifier Power Sources
 - * Plasma Arc Cutting Power Sources
 - * Semi-Automatic and Automatic Wire Feeders
 - * Inverter Power Sources (Unless Otherwise Stated)
 - * Water Coolant Systems (Integrated)
 - * Intelligig
 - * Maxstar 150
 - * Engine Driven Welding Generators
(NOTE: Engines are warranted separately by the engine manufacturer.)
- 1 Year — Parts and Labor Unless Specified
 - * DS-2 Wire Feeder
 - * Motor Driven Guns (w/exception of Spoolmate Spoolguns)
 - * Process Controllers
 - * Positioners and Controllers
 - * Automatic Motion Devices
 - * RFCS Foot Controls
 - * Induction Heating Power Sources and Coolers
 - * Water Coolant Systems (Non-Integrated)
 - * Flowgauge and Flowmeter Regulators (No Labor)
 - * HF Units
 - * Grids
 - * Maxstar 85, 140
 - * Spot Welders
 - * Load Banks
 - * Arc Stud Power Sources & Arc Stud Guns
 - * Racks
 - * Running Gear/Trailers
 - * Plasma Cutting Torches (except APT & SAF Models)
 - * Field Options
(NOTE: Field options are covered under True Blue[®] for the remaining warranty period of the product they are installed in, or for a minimum of one year — whichever is greater.)
- 6 Months — Batteries
- 90 Days — Parts
 - * MIG Guns/TIG Torches

- * Induction Heating Coils and Blankets
- * APT & SAF Model Plasma Cutting Torches
- * Remote Controls
- * Accessory Kits
- * Replacement Parts (No labor)
- * Spoolmate Spoolguns
- * Canvas Covers

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- Items furnished by Miller, but manufactured by others, such as engines or trade accessories. These items are covered by the manufacturer's warranty, if any.
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Owner's Record

Please complete and retain with your personal records.

Model Name

Serial/Style Number

Purchase Date

(Date which equipment was delivered to original customer.)

Distributor

Address

City

State

Zip



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Always provide Model Name and Serial/Style Number.

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Replacement Parts

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