



NOTE: This manual will cover most of the troubleshooting and repair procedures for the code numbers listed. Some variances may exist when troubleshooting/repairing later code numbers.

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175

For use with machines having Code Numbers:

10265

SERVICE MANUAL



⚠ WARNING

⚠ CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNINGS ⚠

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

The Above For Diesel Engines

The engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

The Above For Gasoline Engines

ARC WELDING CAN BE HAZARDOUS. PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS FROM POSSIBLE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY. PACEMAKER WEARERS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR DOCTOR BEFORE OPERATING.

Read and understand the following safety highlights. For additional safety information, it is strongly recommended that you purchase a copy of "Safety in Welding & Cutting - ANSI Standard Z49.1" from the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, Florida 33135 or CSA Standard W117.2-1974. A Free copy of "Arc Welding Safety" booklet E205 is available from the Lincoln Electric Company, 22801 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44117-1199.

BE SURE THAT ALL INSTALLATION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR PROCEDURES ARE PERFORMED ONLY BY QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS.



FOR ENGINE powered equipment.

1.a. Turn the engine off before troubleshooting and maintenance work unless the maintenance work requires it to be running.



1.b. Operate engines in open, well-ventilated areas or vent the engine exhaust fumes outdoors.



1.c. Do not add the fuel near an open flame welding arc or when the engine is running. Stop the engine and allow it to cool before refueling to prevent spilled fuel from vaporizing on contact with hot engine parts and igniting. Do not spill fuel when filling tank. If fuel is spilled, wipe it up and do not start engine until fumes have been eliminated.



1.d. Keep all equipment safety guards, covers and devices in position and in good repair. Keep hands, hair, clothing and tools away from V-belts, gears, fans and all other moving parts when starting, operating or repairing equipment.

1.e. In some cases it may be necessary to remove safety guards to perform required maintenance. Remove guards only when necessary and replace them when the maintenance requiring their removal is complete. Always use the greatest care when working near moving parts.

1.f. Do not put your hands near the engine fan. Do not attempt to override the governor or idler by pushing on the throttle control rods while the engine is running.

1.g. To prevent accidentally starting gasoline engines while turning the engine or welding generator during maintenance work, disconnect the spark plug wires, distributor cap or magneto wire as appropriate.



1.h. To avoid scalding, do not remove the radiator pressure cap when the engine is hot.



ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS may be dangerous

2.a. Electric current flowing through any conductor causes localized Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF). Welding current creates EMF fields around welding cables and welding machines

2.b. EMF fields may interfere with some pacemakers, and welders having a pacemaker should consult their physician before welding.

2.c. Exposure to EMF fields in welding may have other health effects which are now not known.

2.d. All welders should use the following procedures in order to minimize exposure to EMF fields from the welding circuit:

2.d.1. Route the electrode and work cables together - Secure them with tape when possible.

2.d.2. Never coil the electrode lead around your body.

2.d.3. Do not place your body between the electrode and work cables. If the electrode cable is on your right side, the work cable should also be on your right side.

2.d.4. Connect the work cable to the workpiece as close as possible to the area being welded.

2.d.5. Do not work next to welding power source.

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ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- 3.a. The electrode and work (or ground) circuits are electrically "hot" when the welder is on. Do not touch these "hot" parts with your bare skin or wet clothing. Wear dry, hole-free gloves to insulate hands.
- 3.b. Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulation. Make certain the insulation is large enough to cover your full area of physical contact with work and ground.
- In addition to the normal safety precautions, if welding must be performed under electrically hazardous conditions (in damp locations or while wearing wet clothing; on metal structures such as floors, gratings or scaffolds; when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling or lying, if there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with the workpiece or ground) use the following equipment:**
- Semiautomatic DC Constant Voltage (Wire) Welder.
 - DC Manual (Stick) Welder.
 - AC Welder with Reduced Voltage Control.
- 3.c. In semiautomatic or automatic wire welding, the electrode, electrode reel, welding head, nozzle or semiautomatic welding gun are also electrically "hot".
- 3.d. Always be sure the work cable makes a good electrical connection with the metal being welded. The connection should be as close as possible to the area being welded.
- 3.e. Ground the work or metal to be welded to a good electrical (earth) ground.
- 3.f. Maintain the electrode holder, work clamp, welding cable and welding machine in good, safe operating condition. Replace damaged insulation.
- 3.g. Never dip the electrode in water for cooling.
- 3.h. Never simultaneously touch electrically "hot" parts of electrode holders connected to two welders because voltage between the two can be the total of the open circuit voltage of both welders.
- 3.i. When working above floor level, use a safety belt to protect yourself from a fall should you get a shock.
- 3.j. Also see Items 6.c. and 8.



ARC RAYS can burn.

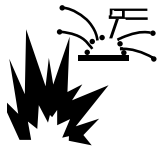
- 4.a. Use a shield with the proper filter and cover plates to protect your eyes from sparks and the rays of the arc when welding or observing open arc welding. Headshield and filter lens should conform to ANSI Z87.1 standards.
- 4.b. Use suitable clothing made from durable flame-resistant material to protect your skin and that of your helpers from the arc rays.
- 4.c. Protect other nearby personnel with suitable, non-flammable screening and/or warn them not to watch the arc nor expose themselves to the arc rays or to hot spatter or metal.



FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous.

- 5.a. Welding may produce fumes and gases hazardous to health. Avoid breathing these fumes and gases. When welding, keep your head out of the fume. Use enough ventilation and/or exhaust at the arc to keep fumes and gases away from the breathing zone. **When welding with electrodes which require special ventilation such as stainless or hard facing (see instructions on container or MSDS) or on lead or cadmium plated steel and other metals or coatings which produce highly toxic fumes, keep exposure as low as possible and below Threshold Limit Values (TLV) using local exhaust or mechanical ventilation. In confined spaces or in some circumstances, outdoors, a respirator may be required. Additional precautions are also required when welding on galvanized steel.**
- 5.b. Do not weld in locations near chlorinated hydrocarbon vapors coming from degreasing, cleaning or spraying operations. The heat and rays of the arc can react with solvent vapors to form phosgene, a highly toxic gas, and other irritating products.
- 5.c. Shielding gases used for arc welding can displace air and cause injury or death. Always use enough ventilation, especially in confined areas, to insure breathing air is safe.
- 5.d. Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions for this equipment and the consumables to be used, including the material safety data sheet (MSDS) and follow your employer's safety practices. MSDS forms are available from your welding distributor or from the manufacturer.
- 5.e. Also see item 1.b.

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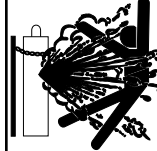


WELDING SPARKS can cause fire or explosion.

6.a. Remove fire hazards from the welding area. If this is not possible, cover them to prevent the welding sparks from starting a fire.

Remember that welding sparks and hot materials from welding can easily go through small cracks and openings to adjacent areas. Avoid welding near hydraulic lines. Have a fire extinguisher readily available.

- 6.b. Where compressed gases are to be used at the job site, special precautions should be used to prevent hazardous situations. Refer to "Safety in Welding and Cutting" (ANSI Standard Z49.1) and the operating information for the equipment being used.
- 6.c. When not welding, make certain no part of the electrode circuit is touching the work or ground. Accidental contact can cause overheating and create a fire hazard.
- 6.d. Do not heat, cut or weld tanks, drums or containers until the proper steps have been taken to insure that such procedures will not cause flammable or toxic vapors from substances inside. They can cause an explosion even though they have been "cleaned". For information, purchase "Recommended Safe Practices for the Preparation for Welding and Cutting of Containers and Piping That Have Held Hazardous Substances", AWS F4.1 from the American Welding Society (see address above).
- 6.e. Vent hollow castings or containers before heating, cutting or welding. They may explode.
- 6.f. Sparks and spatter are thrown from the welding arc. Wear oil free protective garments such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes and a cap over your hair. Wear ear plugs when welding out of position or in confined places. Always wear safety glasses with side shields when in a welding area.
- 6.g. Connect the work cable to the work as close to the welding area as practical. Work cables connected to the building framework or other locations away from the welding area increase the possibility of the welding current passing through lifting chains, crane cables or other alternate circuits. This can create fire hazards or overheat lifting chains or cables until they fail.
- 6.h. Also see item 1.c.



CYLINDER may explode if damaged.

7.a. Use only compressed gas cylinders containing the correct shielding gas for the process used and properly operating regulators designed for the gas and pressure used. All hoses, fittings, etc. should be suitable for the application and maintained in good condition.

- 7.b. Always keep cylinders in an upright position securely chained to an undercarriage or fixed support.
- 7.c. Cylinders should be located:
 - Away from areas where they may be struck or subjected to physical damage.
 - A safe distance from arc welding or cutting operations and any other source of heat, sparks, or flame.
- 7.d. Never allow the electrode, electrode holder or any other electrically "hot" parts to touch a cylinder.
- 7.e. Keep your head and face away from the cylinder valve outlet when opening the cylinder valve.
- 7.f. Valve protection caps should always be in place and hand tight except when the cylinder is in use or connected for use.
- 7.g. Read and follow the instructions on compressed gas cylinders, associated equipment, and CGA publication P-1, "Precautions for Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders," available from the Compressed Gas Association 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.



FOR ELECTRICALLY powered equipment.

- 8.a. Turn off input power using the disconnect switch at the fuse box before working on the equipment.
- 8.b. Install equipment in accordance with the U.S. National Electrical Code, all local codes and the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 8.c. Ground the equipment in accordance with the U.S. National Electrical Code and the manufacturer's recommendations.

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PRÉCAUTIONS DE SÛRETÉ

Pour votre propre protection lire et observer toutes les instructions et les précautions de sûreté spécifiques qui paraissent dans ce manuel aussi bien que les précautions de sûreté générales suivantes:

Sûreté Pour Soudage A L'Arc

1. Protégez-vous contre la secousse électrique:
 - a. Les circuits à l'électrode et à la pièce sont sous tension quand la machine à souder est en marche. Eviter toujours tout contact entre les parties sous tension et la peau nue ou les vêtements mouillés. Porter des gants secs et sans trous pour isoler les mains.
 - b. Faire très attention de bien s'isoler de la masse quand on soude dans des endroits humides, ou sur un plancher métallique ou des grilles métalliques, principalement dans les positions assis ou couché pour lesquelles une grande partie du corps peut être en contact avec la masse.
 - c. Maintenir le porte-électrode, la pince de masse, le câble de soudage et la machine à souder en bon et sûr état de fonctionnement.
 - d. Ne jamais plonger le porte-électrode dans l'eau pour le refroidir.
 - e. Ne jamais toucher simultanément les parties sous tension des porte-électrodes connectés à deux machines à souder parce que la tension entre les deux pinces peut être le total de la tension à vide des deux machines.
 - f. Si on utilise la machine à souder comme une source de courant pour soudage semi-automatique, ces précautions pour le porte-électrode s'appliquent aussi au pistolet de soudage.
2. Dans le cas de travail au dessus du niveau du sol, se protéger contre les chutes dans le cas où on reçoit un choc. Ne jamais enrouler le câble-électrode autour de n'importe quelle partie du corps.
3. Un coup d'arc peut être plus sévère qu'un coup de soleil, donc:
 - a. Utiliser un bon masque avec un verre filtrant approprié ainsi qu'un verre blanc afin de se protéger les yeux du rayonnement de l'arc et des projections quand on soude ou quand on regarde l'arc.
 - b. Porter des vêtements convenables afin de protéger la peau de soudeur et des aides contre le rayonnement de l'arc.
 - c. Protéger l'autre personnel travaillant à proximité au soudage à l'aide d'écrans appropriés et non-inflammables.
4. Des gouttes de laitier en fusion sont émises de l'arc de soudage. Se protéger avec des vêtements de protection libres de l'huile, tels que les gants en cuir, chemise épaisse, pantalons sans revers, et chaussures montantes.

5. Toujours porter des lunettes de sécurité dans la zone de soudage. Utiliser des lunettes avec écrans latéraux dans les zones où l'on pique le laitier.
6. Eloigner les matériaux inflammables ou les recouvrir afin de prévenir tout risque d'incendie dû aux étincelles.
7. Quand on ne soude pas, poser la pince à un endroit isolé de la masse. Un court-circuit accidentel peut provoquer un échauffement et un risque d'incendie.
8. S'assurer que la masse est connectée le plus près possible de la zone de travail qu'il est pratique de le faire. Si on place la masse sur la charpente de la construction ou d'autres endroits éloignés de la zone de travail, on augmente le risque de voir passer le courant de soudage par les chaînes de levage, câbles de grue, ou autres circuits. Cela peut provoquer des risques d'incendie ou d'échauffement des chaînes et des câbles jusqu'à ce qu'ils se rompent.
9. Assurer une ventilation suffisante dans la zone de soudage. Ceci est particulièrement important pour le soudage de tôles galvanisées plombées, ou cadmiées ou tout autre métal qui produit des fumées toxiques.
10. Ne pas souder en présence de vapeurs de chlore provenant d'opérations de dégraissage, nettoyage ou pistologie. La chaleur ou les rayons de l'arc peuvent réagir avec les vapeurs du solvant pour produire du phosgène (gas fortement toxique) ou autres produits irritants.
11. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur la sûreté, voir le code "Code for safety in welding and cutting" CSA Standard W 117.2-1974.

PRÉCAUTIONS DE SÛRETÉ POUR LES MACHINES À SOUDER À TRANSFORMATEUR ET À REDRESSEUR

1. Relier à la terre le châssis du poste conformément au code de l'électricité et aux recommandations du fabricant. Le dispositif de montage ou la pièce à souder doit être branché à une bonne mise à la terre.
2. Autant que possible, l'installation et l'entretien du poste seront effectués par un électricien qualifié.
3. Avant de faire des travaux à l'intérieur de poste, la débrancher à l'interrupteur à la boîte de fusibles.
4. Garder tous les couvercles et dispositifs de sûreté à leur

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS - Square Wave TIG 175

INPUT - SINGLE PHASE ONLY

Standard Voltage	Input Current at Rated Output	Code Number
208/230/1/60 460/575/1/60	59/53 AC/DC Stick & DC TIG 72/65 AC TIG 27/22 AC/DC Stick & DC TIG 33/26 AC TIG	10265 10387

RATED OUTPUT

Duty Cycle	Amps	Volts at Rated Amperes
GTAW 25% Duty Cycle 40% Duty Cycle 60% Duty Cycle 100% Duty Cycle	150	15.0 V AC/DC
	125	14.6 V AC/DC
	110	14.4 V AC/DC
	90	14.1V AC/DC
SMAW 25% Duty Cycle 40% Duty Cycle 60% Duty Cycle 100% Duty Cycle	150	26.0 V AC/DC
	125	25.0 V AC/DC
	110	24.4 V AC/DC
	90	23.6 V AC/DC

OUTPUT

Output Current Range	Maximum Open Circuit Voltage (STICK AND TIG)	Type of Output
12-175 Amps AC and DC	AC OCV: 74 DC OCV: 59	CC (Constant Current) AC/DC

RECOMMENDED INPUT WIRE AND FUSE SIZES⁽¹⁾

For AC/DC Stick and DC TIG Welding at 150A/25% Duty Cycle and for AC TIG Welding up to 110A/25% Duty Cycle. Based on the 1996 U.S. National Electrical Code					For AC TIG Welding at 150 A/25% Duty Cycle, Based on the 1996 U.S. National Electrical Code			
Input Voltage / phase/ Frequency	Fuse (Super Lag) or Breaker Size	Input Ampere Rating on Nameplate	Type 75°C Copper Wire in Conduit AWG (IEC) Sizes	Type 75°C Copper Ground Wire in Conduit AWG (IEC) Sizes	Fuse (Super Lag) or Breaker Size	Input Ampere Rating on Nameplate	Type 75°C Copper Wire in Conduit AWG (IEC) Sizes	Type 75°C Copper Ground Wire in Conduit AWG (IEC) Sizes
208/1/60	100	59	10 (5.2 mm ²)	10 (5.2 mm ²)	125	72	8 (8.2 mm ²)	8 (8.2 mm ²)
230/1/60	100	53	10 (5.2 mm ²)	10 (5.2 mm ²)	125	65	8 (8.2 mm ²)	8 (8.2 mm ²)
460/1/60	50	27	14 (3.3 mm ²)	14 (3.3 mm ²)	70	33	14 (3.3 mm ²)	14 (3.3 mm ²)
575/1/60	40	22	14 (3.3 mm ²)	14 (3.3 mm ²)	50	27	14 (3.3 mm ²)	14 (3.3 mm ²)

⁽¹⁾ The National Electrical Code permits operation at rated output and duty cycle from a 50 amp receptacle when supply lines and fuses are sized per this table.

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

	Height	Width	Depth	Weight
Power Source	19.53 in. 496 mm	13.72 in. 349 mm	24.94 in. 633 mm	185 lbs.208/230 models (84.1 kgs.) 196 lbs.460/575 models (88.9 kgs.)
Power Source on Undercarriage	27.93 in. 709 mm	19.22 in. 488 mm	36.74 in. 933 mm	220 lbs. 100.0 kgs.

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Read entire installation section before starting installation.

Safety Precautions

⚠ WARNING



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- Only qualified personnel should perform this installation.
- Turn the input power OFF at the disconnect switch or fuse box before working on this equipment.
- Do not touch electrically hot parts.
- Always connect the Square Wave TIG 175 to a receptacle grounded per the National Electrical Code and any local codes.

SELECT SUITABLE LOCATION

Place the welder where clean cooling air can freely circulate in through the rear louvers and out through the front and side louvers. Dirt, dust or any foreign material that can be drawn into the welder should be kept at a minimum. Failure to observe these precautions can result in excessive operating temperatures and nuisance shut-downs.

STACKING

Square Wave TIG 175's cannot be stacked.

LIFTING AND MOVING

The Square Wave TIG 175 should be lifted by two or more people or with a hoist. Its lifting handles are designed to make lifting more convenient. An optional undercarriage is available to easily move the unit. Refer to the **Accessories** section of this manual.

TILTING

Each machine must be placed on a secure, level surface, either directly or on a recommended undercarriage. The machine may topple over if this procedure is not followed.

ENVIRONMENTAL RATING

The Square Wave TIG 175 power source carries an IP21 environmental rating. It may be used in normal industrial and commercial environments. Avoid using it in environments which have falling water such as rain. Read and follow "Electric Shock Warnings" in the Safety section if welding must be performed under electrically hazardous conditions such as welding in wet areas or on or in the workpiece.

MACHINE GROUNDING AND HIGH FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE PROTECTION

The welder must be grounded. See your local and national electrical codes for proper grounding methods.

The high frequency generator, being similar to a radio transmitter, can be blamed for radio, TV and electronic equipment interference problems. These problems may be the result of radiated interference. Proper grounding methods can reduce or eliminate radiated interference.

Radiated interference can develop in the following four ways:

1. Direct interference radiated from the welder.
2. Direct interference radiated from the welding leads.
3. Direct interference radiated from feedback into the power lines.
4. Interference from re-radiation of "pickup" by ungrounded metallic objects.

Keeping these contributing factors in mind, installing equipment per the following instructions should minimize problems.

1. Keep the welder power supply lines as short as possible and enclose as much of them as possible in rigid metallic conduit or equivalent shielding for a distance of 50 feet (15.2m). There should be good electrical contact between this conduit and the welder case ground. Both ends of the conduit should be connected to a driven ground and the entire length should be continuous.
2. Keep the work and electrode leads as short as possible and as close together as possible. Lengths should not exceed 25 ft (7.6m). Tape the leads together when practical.
3. Be sure the torch and work cable rubber coverings are free of cuts and cracks that allow high frequency leakage.
4. Keep the torch in good repair and all connections tight to reduce high frequency leakage.
5. The work piece must be connected to an earth ground close to the work clamp, using one of the following methods:

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- a) A metal underground water pipe in direct contact with the earth for ten feet or more.
- b) A 3/4" (19mm) galvanized pipe or a 5/8" (16mm) solid galvanized iron, steel or copper rod driven at least eight feet into the ground.

The ground should be securely made and the grounding cable should be as short as possible using cable of the same size as the work cable, or larger. Grounding to the building frame electrical conduit or a long pipe system can result in re-radiation, effectively making these members radiating antennas.

6. Keep cover and all screws securely in place.
7. Electrical conductors within 50 ft (15.2m) of the welder should be enclosed in grounded rigid metallic conduit or equivalent shielding, wherever possible. Flexible metallic conduit is generally not suitable.
8. When the welder is enclosed in a metal building, the metal building should be connected to several good earth driven electrical grounds (as in 5 (b) above) around the periphery of the building.

Failure to observe these recommended installation procedures can cause radio or TV and electronic equipment interference problems and result in unsatisfactory welding performance resulting from lost high frequency power.

INPUT CONNECTIONS

Be sure the voltage, phase, and frequency of the input power is as specified on the rating plate, located on the rear of the machine.

208/230 volt models have a NEMA 6-50P plug attached to the input power cord and a NEMA 6-50R receptacle is included. Other voltage models have an input power cord but no plug or receptacle.

Have a qualified electrician provide input power supply to the receptacle or cord in accordance with all local and national electrical codes. Use a single phase line or one phase of a two or three phase line. Choose an input and grounding wire size according to local or national codes. Refer to the **Technical Specifications** page at the beginning of this section. Fuse the input circuit with the recommended super lag fuses or delay type¹ circuit breakers. Using fuses or circuit breakers smaller than recommended may result

¹Also called "inverse time" or "thermal/magnetic" circuit breakers; circuit breakers which have a delay in tripping action that decreases as the magnitude of the current increases.

in "nuisance" shut-offs from welder inrush currents even if not welding at high currents.

INPUT RECONNECT PROCEDURE

On multiple input voltage welders, be sure the machine is connected per the following instructions for the voltage being supplied to the welder.

⚠ CAUTION

Failure to follow these instructions can cause immediate failure of components within the welder.

Multiple voltage models are shipped connected for the highest voltage. To change this connection refer to the following instructions.

⚠ WARNING



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- Turn the input power OFF at the disconnect switch or fuse box before working on this equipment.

For Lowest Rated Voltage connection (Refer to figure A.1):

1. Remove the sheet metal cover.
2. Disconnect lead H3 from the power switch and insulate with the insulation from the H2 lead.
3. Connect lead H2 to the power switch where H3 was connected.
4. Tighten connections.
5. Replace sheet metal cover and all screws

For Highest rated voltage connection (Refer to figure A.1):

The machine is normally shipped connected for 230V, however verify the following:

1. Remove the sheet metal cover.
2. Disconnect lead H2 from the power switch and insulate with the insulation from the H3 lead.
3. Connect lead H3 to the line switch where H2 was connected.
4. Tighten connections.
5. Replace sheet metal cover and all screws.

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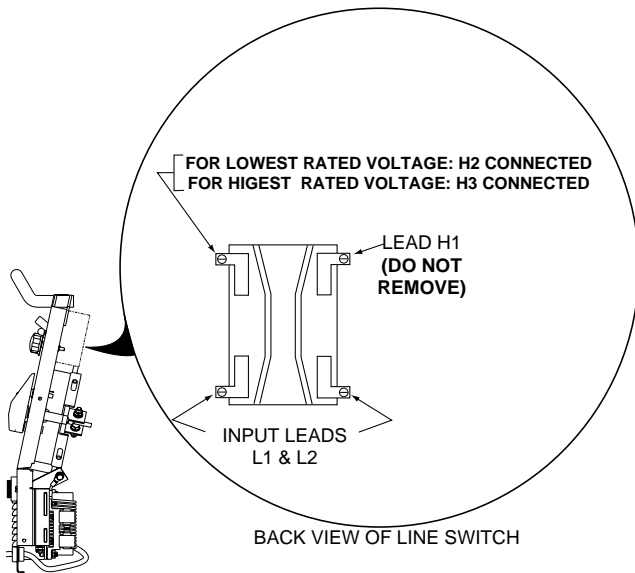


FIGURE A.1 Reconnect Leads

OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

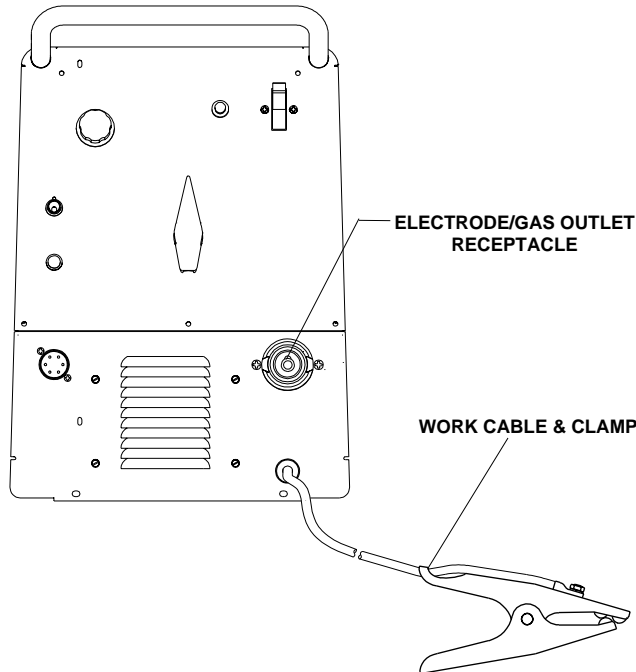


FIGURE A.2 Location of Output Connections

CONNECTIONS FOR TIG (GTAW) WELDING

TIG TORCH CONNECTION

Refer to **Included Equipment** in the Operation Section of this manual for TIG welding equipment which is included with the Square Wave TIG 175.

A TIG welding torch with cable and connector is supplied with the welder. Turn the Power Switch "OFF". Connect the torch cable quick connect plug into the

Electrode/Gas Output Receptacle on the front of the welder and turn it clockwise until it is tight. This is a quick connect terminal and also provides the gas connection for the shielding gas to the torch.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid receiving a high frequency shock, keep the TIG torch and cables in good condition.

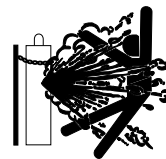
WORK CABLE CONNECTION

A work cable with attached work clamp is factory connected to the Square Wave TIG 175. To minimize high frequency interference, refer to **Machine Grounding and High Frequency Interference Protection** section of this manual for the proper procedure on grounding the work clamp and work piece.

SHIELDING GAS CONNECTION

An adjustable gas pressure regulator and flow gage is supplied with the Square Wave TIG 175. Obtain the necessary inert shielding gas (usually argon). Connect the cylinder of gas with the pressure regulator and flow gage. Install the gas hose between the regulator and gas inlet (located on the rear of the welder). The gas inlet has a 5/16-18 right hand female thread; CGA #032.

⚠ WARNING



CYLINDER could explode if damaged.

- Keep cylinder upright and chained to a support.

- Keep cylinder away from areas where it could be damaged.

- Never allow the torch to touch the cylinder.

- Keep cylinder away from live electrical circuits.

- Maximum inlet pressure 150 psi.

When loading a gas cylinder onto the optional under-carriage gas cylinder support, a slab of material approximately 2" thick on the floor will help make loading easier.

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



REMOTE CONTROL CONNECTION

A remote control receptacle is provided on the case front of the welder for connecting a remote control to the machine. A Foot Amptrol[™], foot activated remote control, is included with the Square Wave TIG 175. Refer to the Optional Accessories section of this manual for other available remote controls.

CONNECTIONS FOR STICK (SMAW) WELDING

STICK ELECTRODE CABLE AND WORK CABLE CONNECTION

Refer to **Included Equipment** in the Operation Section of this manual for STICK welding equipment which is included with the Square Wave TIG 175.

An electrode holder with cable is supplied with the Square Wave TIG 175. Turn the Power Switch "OFF". Connect the cable quick connect plug into the Electrode/Gas Output Receptacle and turn it clockwise until it is tight. The work cable and work clamp are factory connected.

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SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Read and understand this entire section before operating the machine.

⚠ WARNING



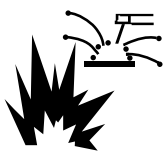
ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- Do not touch electrically live parts or electrode with skin or wet clothing.
- Insulate yourself from work and ground.
- Always wear dry insulating gloves.
- Read and follow "Electric Shock Warnings" in the Safety section if welding must be performed under electrically hazardous conditions such as welding in wet areas or on or in the workpiece.



FUMES AND GASES can be dangerous.

- Keep your head out of fumes.
- Use ventilation or exhaust to remove fumes from breathing zone.



WELDING SPARKS can cause fire or explosion

- Keep flammable material away.
- Do not weld on containers that have held combustibles.



ARC RAYS can burn.

- Wear eye, ear and body protection.

Observe additional Safety Guidelines detailed in the beginning of this manual.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Square Wave TIG 175 is a constant current, single range AC/DC TIG (GTAW) arc welding power source with built-in arc starter / stabilizer. It also has stick welding (SMAW) capability.

The Square Wave TIG 175 is recommended for the TIG (GTAW) and stick (SMAW) welding processes within its output capacity of 12 to 175 amps, on both AC and DC polarity.

INCLUDED EQUIPMENT

For GTAW (TIG Welding):

- TIG torch, factory assembled with:
 - 12.5 ft (3.8m) one-piece cable
 - 3/32" Collet body
 - 3/32" Collet
 - Short backcap

Not assembled:

- 3/32" x 7" 2% Thoriated Tungsten Electrode
- Long backcap
- 1/2" Diameter Alumina gas cup

- Adjustable argon gas pressure regulator and flow gage
- Gas hose
- Foot Amptrol™ remote current control with 15ft (4.6m) cable

For SMAW (Stick Welding):

- Electrode holder with cable and quick connect plug
- Electrode sample pack.

For Installation and startup:

- "How To" VHS Videotape
- Work Cable and Clamp
- Input Cord
- Input plug and receptacle (208/230 volt models only)

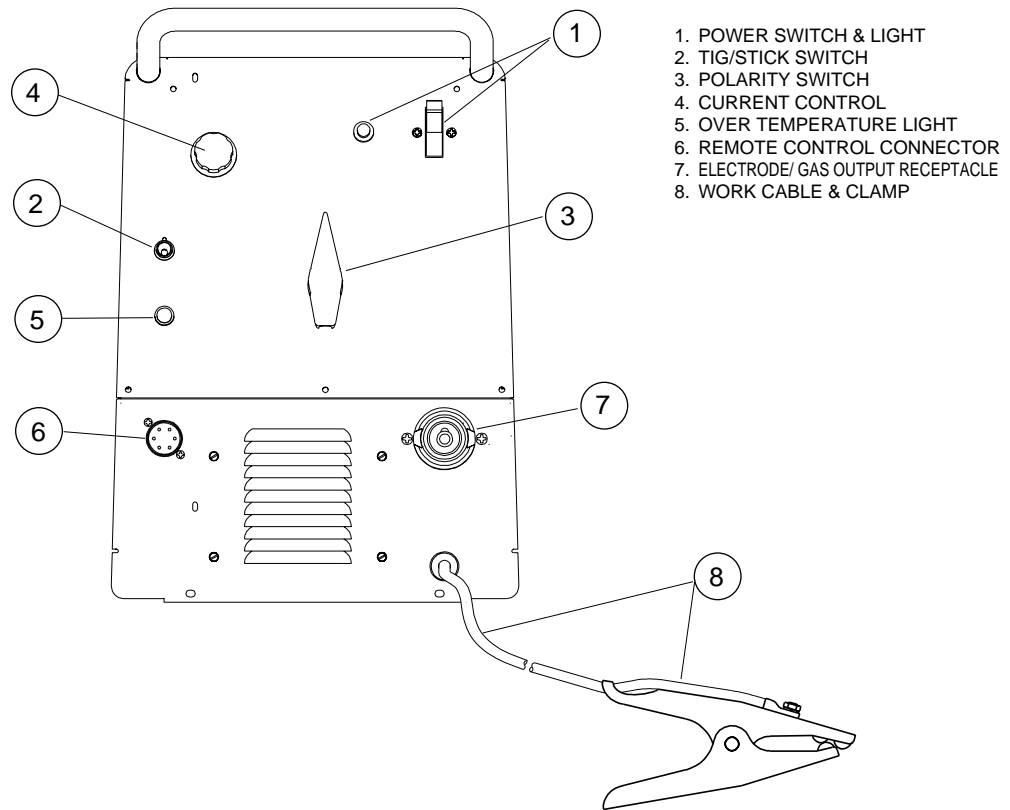
WELDING CAPABILITY

The Square Wave TIG 175 is rated at 150 amps, 15 volts, at 25% duty cycle on a ten minute basis. It is capable of higher duty cycles at lower output currents. It is capable of 175 amps, 27 volts at a lower duty cycle. If the duty cycle is exceeded, a thermal protector will shut off the output until the machine cools.






CONTROLS AND SETTINGS

All operator controls and adjustments are located on the front of the Square Wave TIG 175. Refer to Figure B.1 and corresponding explanations.


FIGURE B.1 - CONTROL PANEL




1. POWER SWITCH & LIGHT
2. TIG/STICK SWITCH
3. POLARITY SWITCH
4. CURRENT CONTROL
5. OVER TEMPERATURE LIGHT
6. REMOTE CONTROL CONNECTOR
7. ELECTRODE/GAS OUTPUT RECEPTACLE
8. WORK CABLE & CLAMP

1. **POWER SWITCH & LIGHT** - Turns power on  or off  to the welder. When switched "ON", the cooling fan runs and the light will illuminate indicating that the power is on.
2. **TIG/STICK SWITCH** - Selects the mode of output, either TIG (GTAW) or Stick (SMAW). Refer to **Welding in TIG Mode** and **Welding in Stick Mode** later in this chapter for information on how the machine functions in each of these modes.
3. **POLARITY SWITCH** - Allows you to select between welding in AC , DC - , or DC+  polarity. In DC + polarity the electrode is positive and the work clamp is negative. Use DC + for most stick welding. In DC - the electrode is negative and the work clamp is positive. Use DC - for TIG welding stainless steel and mild steel. AC polarity is recommended for TIG welding aluminum.

CAUTION

 Do not switch the polarity switch while welding or damage may result to the machine.

4. **CURRENT CONTROL** - This control is active in both TIG and Stick modes. In Stick mode the current control sets the welding current. In TIG mode this control sets the maximum current. The Amptrol™ will adjust the welding current from the machine minimum to this maximum setting.
5. **OVER TEMPERATURE LIGHT** -  If the welder overheats due to blocked air flow, high ambient air temperature, or exceeded duty cycle, an internal thermostat will open disabling the welding output and this yellow light will illuminate. The cooling fans will continue to run to cool the unit during this time. The light will go out when the unit cools and the thermostat resets.

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



- 6. REMOTE CONTROL CONNECTOR** - This connector provides connection for a remote control. See **Remote Control Operation** in this section of the manual.
- 7. ELECTRODE/GAS OUTPUT RECEPTACLE** - This quick connect receptacle provides electrical connection to the electrode holder and cable for Stick welding and a combined electrical and gas connection for the TIG torch when TIG welding.
- 8. WORK CABLE** - This work cable is factory connected to the welder and is connected to the work piece to complete the welding circuit. Refer to **Machine Grounding and High Frequency Interference Protection** in the Installation section of this manual for the proper procedure on grounding the work clamp and work piece to minimize high frequency interference.

OPERATING STEPS

WELDING IN TIG MODE

1. Connect the TIG torch and cable quick connect plug to the Electrode/Gas output receptacle. This receptacle also contains an integral gas connection for the torch. Connect the work clamp to the work piece.
2. Set the TIG/STICK switch to "TIG".
3. Set the Polarity Switch to DC- for welding steel or stainless steel; or to AC for welding aluminum.
4. Connect the Foot Amptrol to the Remote Control Connector.
5. Turn on the cylinder gas valve and adjust the flow regulator to obtain desired flow.
6. Turn the power switch to "ON". NOTE: There will be a 15 second gas flow when the power is turned on.
7. Set the Current Control on the control panel to the maximum desired amps.
8. Depress the Foot Amptrol to energize the torch and establish an an arc with the work piece.

NOTE: When the TIG/STICK switch is set to "TIG", depressing the remote control will start a 0.5 second gas pre-flow before energizing the TIG torch. When the remote control is released the TIG torch is de-energized and gas flow will continue for a 15 second post flow. When the polarity switch is set to DC, the TIG Arc Starter will turn on and off automatically to start and stabilize the arc. In AC the TIG Arc Starter will turn on with the output

and remain on continuously until the remote control is released.

REMOTE CONTROL OPERATION

A Foot Amptrol™ is included with the Square Wave TIG 175 for remote current control while TIG welding. An optional Hand Amptrol may also be used. An optional Arc Start Switch may be used to start and stop the welding if no remote control of the current is desired. Refer to the **Accessories** section of this manual.

Both the Hand and Foot Amptrol work in a similar manner. For simplicity, the following explanation will refer only to "Amptrols", meaning both Foot and Hand models. The term "minimum" refers to a foot pedal in the "up" position, as it would be with no foot pressure, or a Hand Amptrol in the relaxed position, with no thumb pressure. "Maximum" refers to a fully depressed Foot Amptrol, or a fully extended Hand Amptrol.

When the welder is in TIG mode activating the Amptrol energizes the electrode terminal and varies the output welding current from its minimum value of 12 amps, to the maximum value set by the Current Control on the control panel. This helps eliminate accidental high current damage to the work piece and/or tungsten, and gives a fine control of the current. When the welder is in the stick mode a remote control has no effect and is not used.

It is important to note that, in some cases, the tungsten will not start an arc at the minimum current because the tungsten may be too large or cold. To start an arc reliably, it is important to depress the Amptrol far enough so that the machine output current is near the tungsten operating range. For example, a 3/32" tungsten may be used on DC- to weld the full range. To start the weld, the operator may have to turn the current control up and depress the Amptrol approximately 1/4 of the way down. Depressing the Amptrol to its minimum position may not start the arc. Also if the current control is set too low, the arc may not start. In most cases, a large or cold tungsten will not readily establish an arc at low currents. This is normal. In DC-, the Square Wave 175 will start a 3/32, 2% thoriated tungsten electrode at 15 amperes provided the electrode tip is properly grounded and not contaminated.

BENEFITS OF THE SQUARE WAVE DESIGN

In AC TIG welding of aluminum, the positive portion of the AC wave provides *cleaning* (removal of aluminum oxide) of the work piece. This is desirable on materials with a heavy oxide

coating such as aluminum. However the positive portion may also cause the electrode to overheat at high currents causing "tungsten spitting". The negative portion of the AC wave offers no cleaning action but concentrates more heat on the work. The AC waveform of the Square Wave TIG 175 optimizes cleaning and heating of the work. The result is the capability to weld through the complete range of 12 to 175 amperes in AC TIG or DC- TIG requiring only one electrode, a 3/32" 2% thoriated tungsten.

⚠ WARNING



In Stick Mode the output terminal and electrode will be electrically hot whenever the power switch is turned on.

WELDING IN STICK MODE

1. Put the electrode holder and cable quick connect plug into the electrode output receptacle. Turn clockwise until tight. Connect the work clamp to the work piece.
2. Set the TIG/STICK switch to "STICK".
3. Set the Polarity Switch for the type of electrode being used (most commonly DC+).
4. Place the electrode in the electrode holder.

5. Turn the power switch to "ON".
6. Adjust the Current Control to the desired amps.
7. Strike an arc and weld.

NOTE: When the TIG/STICK switch is set to "STICK" the output is always on when the power switch is on. A remote control has no effect on the welding current and the gas flow and high frequency TIG arc starter are disabled.

RECOMMENDED ELECTRODE AMPERAGE RANGES - SQUARE WAVE TIG 175

The Square Wave TIG 175 is rated from 12 - 175 Amps.

SMAW Process

ELECTRODE	POLARITY	3/32"	1/8"	5/32"
Fleetweld 5P, Fleetweld 5P+	DC+	40 - 70	75 - 130	90 - 175
Fleetweld 180	DC+	40 - 80	55 - 110	105 - 135
Fleetweld 37	DC+	70 - 95	100 - 135	145 - Max
Fleetweld 47	DC-	75 - 95	100 - 145	135 - Max
Jet-LH MR	DC+	85 - 110	110 - 160	130 - Max
Blue Max Stainless	DC+	40 - 80	75 - 110	95 - 110
Red Baron Stainless	DC+	40 - 70	60 - 100	90 - 140

Mild steel procedures are based on recommended procedures listed in C2.10 8/94 and the maximum rating of the Square Wave TIG 175
 Jet-LH MR procedures are based on Jet-LH 78 MR
 Blue Max procedures are based on C6.1 6/95
 Red Baron Procedure are based on ES-503 10/93

GTAW Process

Electrode Polarity		DC-		AC		Approximate Argon Gas Flow Rate C.F.H. (l/min.)	
Electrode Tip Preparation		Sharpened		Balled			
Electrode Type		EWTh-1, EWCe-2 EWTh-2, EWLa-1 EWG		EWP	EWZr EWTh-1, EWTh-2 EWCe-2, EWLa-1 EWG	Aluminum	Stainless Steel
Electrode Size (in.)							
.010		Up to 15 A.		Up to 10 A.	Up to 15 A.	3-8 (2-4)	3-8 (2-4)
.020		Up to 15 A.		Up to 15 A.	Up to 20 A.	5-10 (3-5)	5-10 (3-5)
.040		Up to 80 A.		Up to 40 A.	Up to 60 A.	5-10 (3-5)	5-10 (3-5)
1/16		Up to 150 A.		Up to 100 A.	Up to 130 A.	5-10 (3-5)	9-13 (4-6)
3/32		Up to MAX. A.		Up to 160 A.	Up to MAX. A.	13-17 (6-8)	11-15 (5-7)
1/8		X		Up to MAX. A.	X	15-23 (7-11)	11-15 (5-7)

Tungsten electrodes are classified as follows by the American Welding Society (AWS):

- PureEWPgreen
- +1% ThoriaEWTh-1...yellow
- +2% ThoriaEWTh-2...red
- +2% CeriaEWCe-2...orange
- +1.5% LanthanaEWLa-1 ...black
- +0.15 to 0.40% Zirconia....EWZrbrown

Ceriated Tungsten is now widely accepted as a substitute for 2% Thoriated Tungsten in AC and DC applications.

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OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

K964-1 Undercarriage with single gas cylinder Platform - This undercarriage is designed specifically for the Square Wave TIG 175 power source. Its casters and wheels are factory assembled to a platform base that mounts the power source. A separate gas cylinder platform and bracket with chain mount to the undercarriage to accommodate 6 to 9 inch diameter gas cylinders from 24 to 56 inches high.

K812 Hand Amptrol[™] - A Lincoln Foot Amptrol is included with the Square Wave TIG 175 for remote current control while TIG welding. The K812 Hand Amptrol may be used in place of the Foot Amptrol if a thumb operated remote control is desired.

K814 Arc Start Switch - The Arc Start Switch may be used instead of the Foot Amptrol included with the Square Wave TIG 175. It allows on/off TIG welding at the current set by the Current Control on the control panel. The Arc Start Switch does not provide remote current control.

Magnum® LA-9 and LA-17 TIG Torches - The following standard Magnum® TIG torches with one-piece cable may be used with the Square Wave TIG 175.

- K859-1 LA-9 12.5 ft medium back cap
- K859-5 LA-9 25 ft medium back cap
- K860-1 LA-17 12.5 ft long back cap
- K860-5 LA-17 25 ft long back cap

NOTE: Each torch requires a quick connector plug (S22529-1) and strain relief boot (M17255) be installed onto the cable. Collets, collet bodies, and nozzles are not included and must be ordered separately.

Quick Connect Plug (S22529-1) and Strain Relief Boot (M17255) - One of each is required to connect Magnum LA-9 or LA-17 TIG torches with one-piece cable to the Square Wave TIG 175. The quick connect plug provides connection for both gas and welding current.

Tungstens, Collets, Collet Holders, Gas Cups, Backcaps and Other Torch Parts - A Lincoln Magnum LA-9 with 12.5 ft. one-piece cable is included with the Square Wave TIG 175. Standard Magnum® parts and accessories for this torch may be used.

TIG Torch Parts Kits - Parts kits are available for the LA-9 and LA-17 TIG torches. These kits include back cap, collets, collet bodies, nozzles and tungstens.

Order **KP507** for LA-9 torches

Order **KP508** for LA-17 torches
See publication E12.150 for parts kits breakdown.

Cut Length Consumables - TIG welding filler metals are available for welding stainless steel, mild steel, aluminum and copper alloys. See publication C9.10.

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SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

- Only qualified personnel should perform this maintenance.
- Turn the input power **OFF** at the disconnect switch or fuse box before working on this equipment.
- Do not touch electrically hot parts.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid receiving a high frequency shock, keep the TIG torch and cables in good condition.

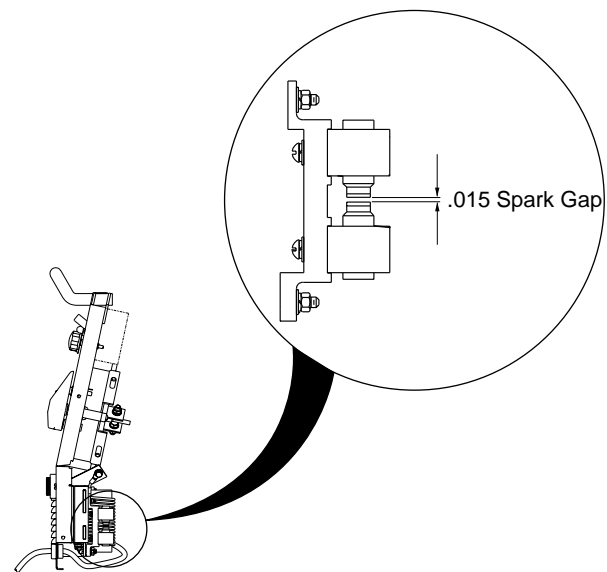
ROUTINE AND PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

1. Disconnect power supply lines to machine before performing periodic maintenance.
2. Periodically clean the inside of the machine with a low pressure air system. Be sure to clean the following components thoroughly.
 - Main Transformer
 - Electrode/Gas Output Receptacle
 - Polarity Switch
 - Rectifier Assembly
 - Arc Starter/Spark Gap Assembly
 - PC Boards
 - Fan Blades
3. Inspect welder output and control cables for fraying, cuts, and bare spots.
4. Keep TIG torch and cables in good condition.
5. Clean air louvers to ensure proper air flow and cooling.
6. The fan motor has sealed ball bearings which require no maintenance.
7. The arc starter spark gap spacing is factory set at 0.015 inch. It typically will not require periodic maintenance. Refinishing the contacts is not recommended.

recommended. If the contacts are replaced reset the gap spacing to 0.015. Refer to figure D.1. Note in highly dirty environments where there is an abundance of conductive contaminants, use a low pressure air stream to clean the spark gap. Do not disturb the factory setting.

8. Inspect gas hose and inlet fitting for cracks or leaks.
9. Replace any unreadable labels or decals.
10. Verify that the machine and welding circuit is properly grounded.

FIGURE D.1 SPARK GAP



LEFT SIDE OF MACHINE

FAN MOTOR OR FAN BLADE REPLACEMENT

When installing a new fan blade or fan motor be sure to maintain proper shaft spacing per Figure C.2 below.

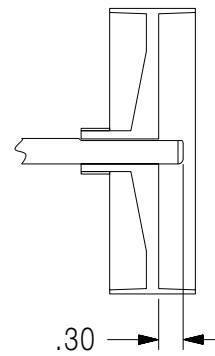
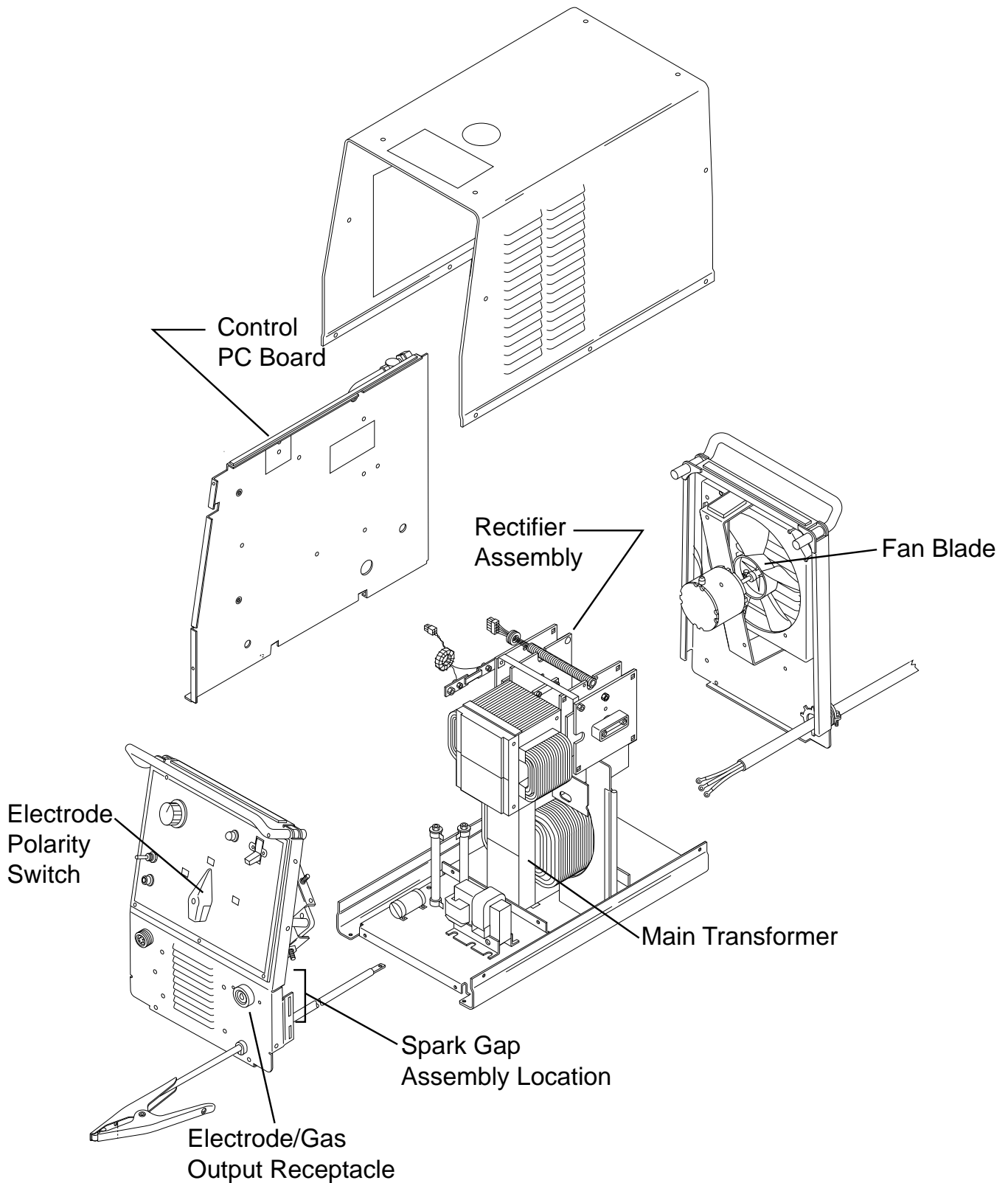


Figure C.2

FIGURE D.2 — LOCATION OF MAINTENANCE COMPONENTS.



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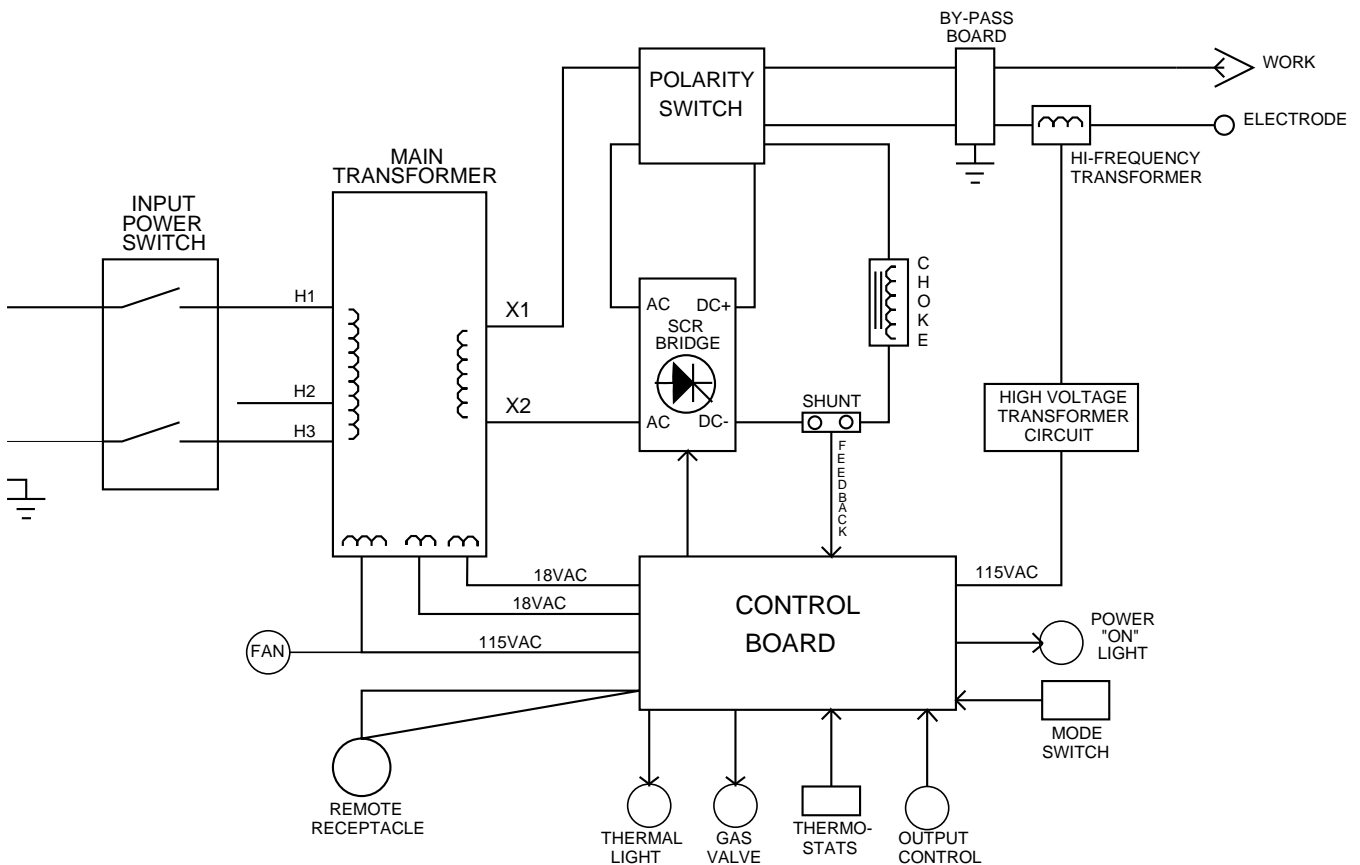
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FIGURE E.1 Square Wave TIG 175 Block Logic Diagram.



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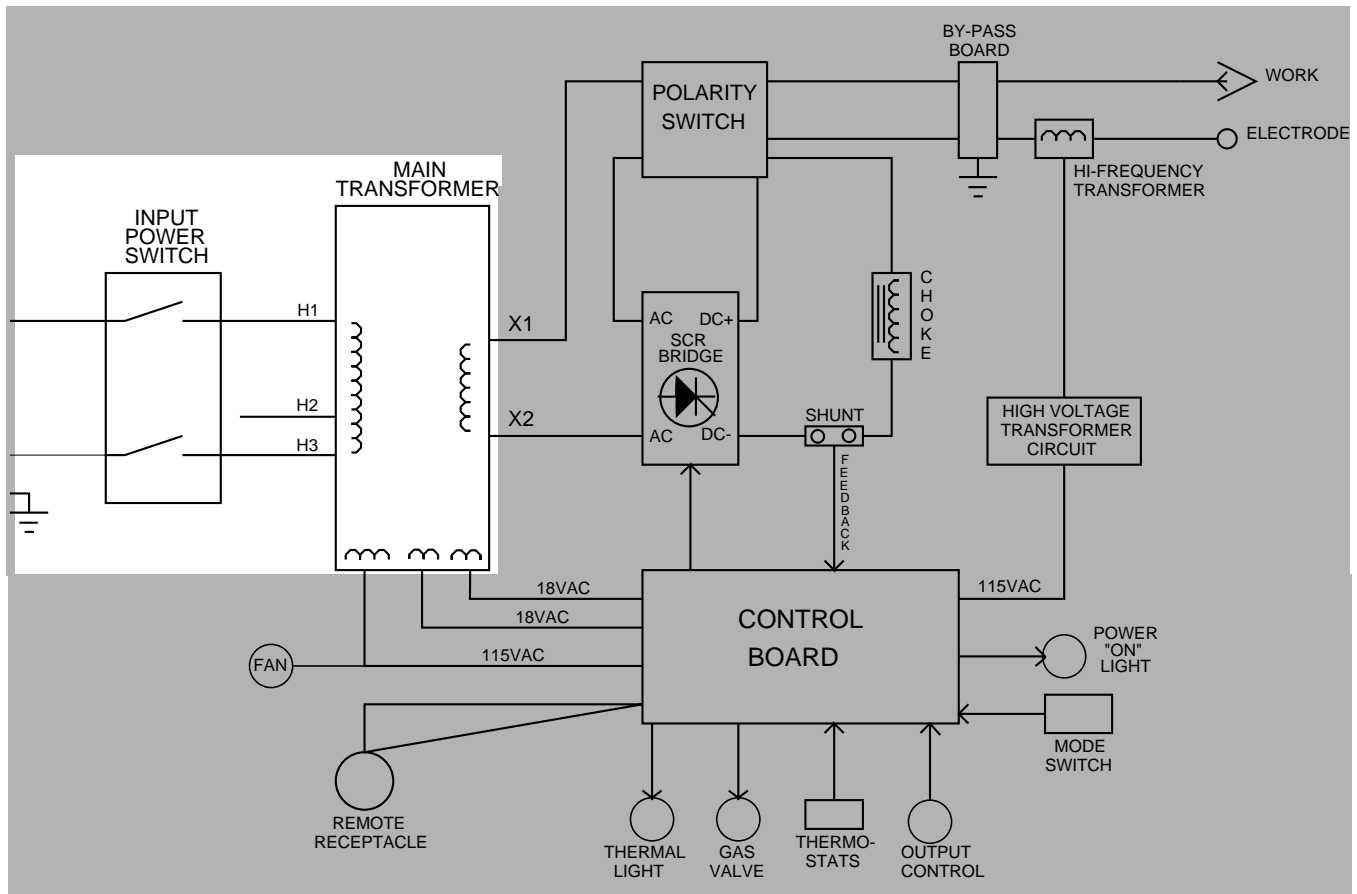
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Square Wave TIG 175 is a constant current, single range AC/DC TIG (GTAW) arc welding power source with a built-in arc starter/stabilizer. It also has stick welding (SMAW) capability. The Square Wave TIG 175 is recommended for the TIG (GTAW) and stick (SMAW) welding processes within its output capacity of 12 to 175 amps, on both AC and DC polarity.

FIGURE E.2 Main Transformer and Input Power



INPUT POWER CIRCUIT

The desired single-phase input power is connected to the TIG 175 through an input power switch located in the front panel of the machine. The machine can be configured for either 230VAC or 208VAC input voltage by connecting the appropriate lead (H2 or H3) to the input power switch. When the input power switch is turned "ON" the input voltage is applied directly to the primary of the main transformer.

The main transformer changes the high voltage, low current input power to a low voltage, high current output which is available at the main secondary winding

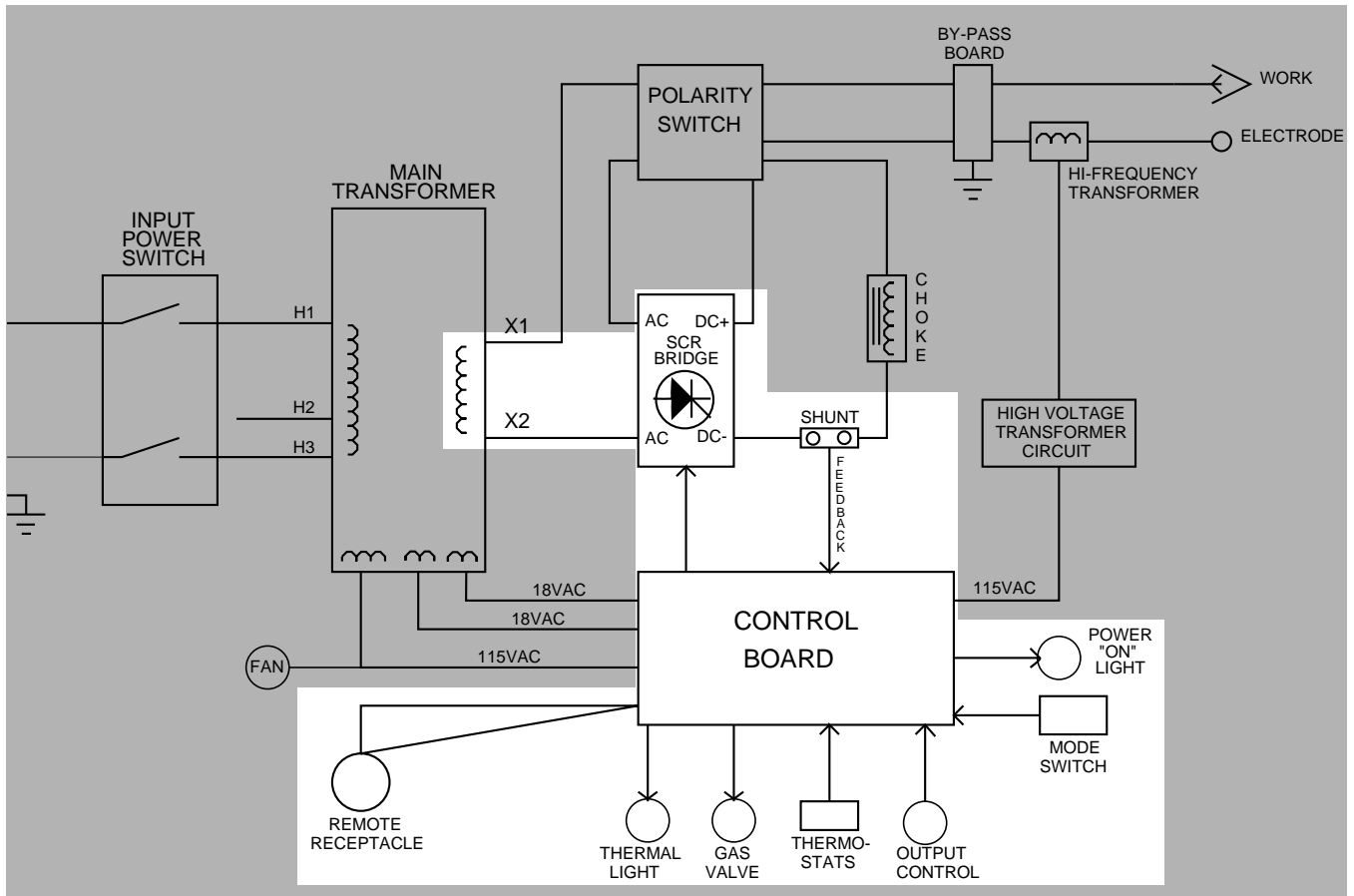
(X1 and X2). In addition three auxiliary windings are incorporated in the main transformer. The 115VAC winding supplies power to the fan motor and also, through the control board, powers the gas solenoid valve and the high voltage transformer. The 18VAC winding provides power to the trigger circuitry. The other 18VAC winding is rectified and regulated to a 15VDC supply which operates the circuitry on the control board.

NOTE: Unshaded areas of block logic diagrams are the subject of discussion.

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FIGURE E.3 Control Board and Output Feedback Control.



OUTPUT RECTIFICATION AND FEEDBACK CONTROL

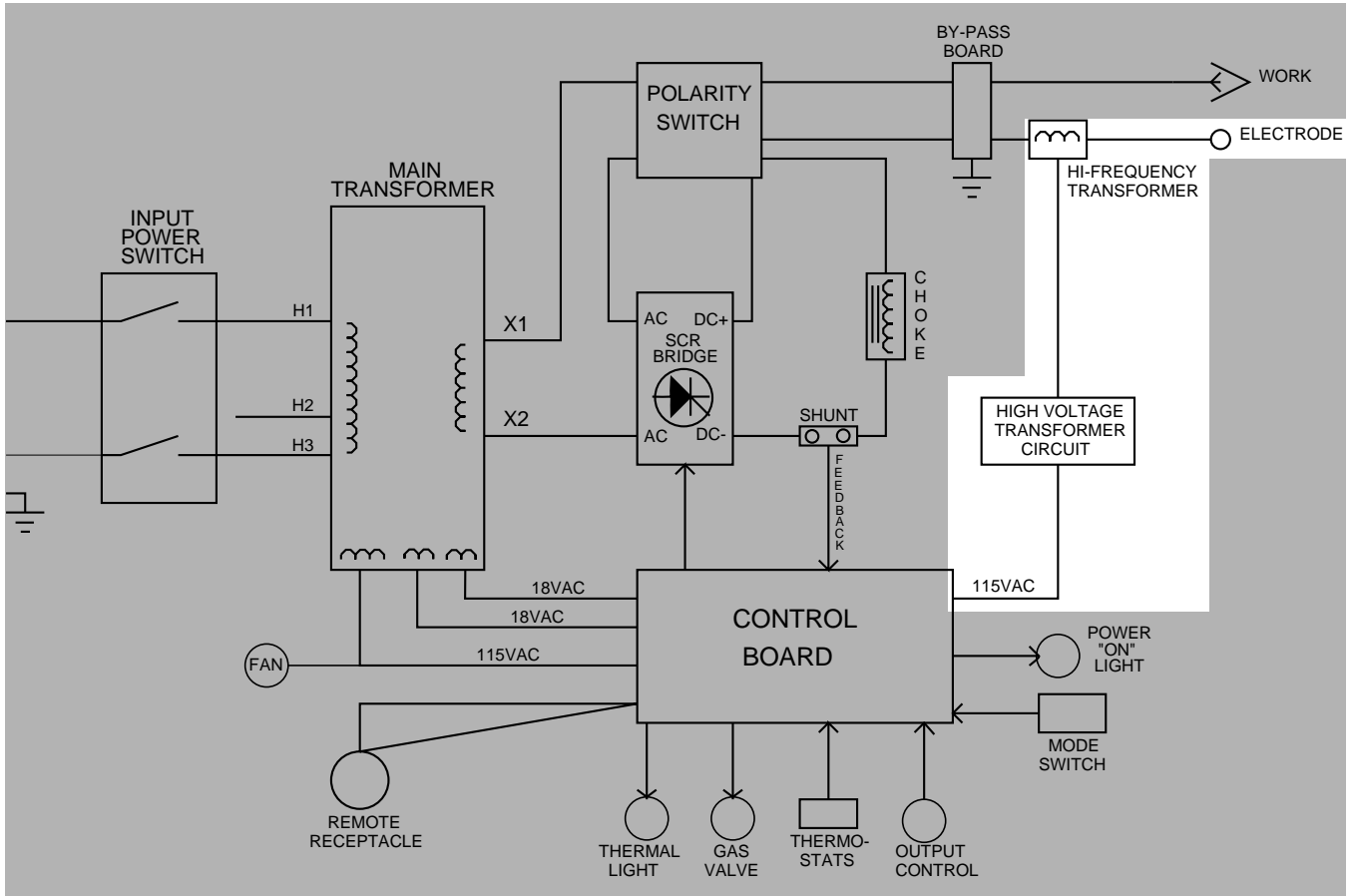
The AC output from the main transformer secondary is rectified and controlled through the SCR bridge. Output current is sensed at the shunt as a low voltage signal and fed back to the control board. The control board compares the commands of the mode switch, output control or remote control with the feedback information. The appropriate SCR gate firing signals are created by the control board and sent to the SCR bridge. The control board controls the firing of the SCRs, which control the output of the machine. See **SCR Operation**. The control board monitors the thermostats, and also controls the gas solenoid valve, thermal light and the power "ON" light.

NOTE: Unshaded areas of block logic diagrams are the subject of discussion.

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FIGURE E.4 High Voltage/High Frequency Circuit.



HIGH VOLTAGE / HIGH FREQUENCY CIRCUIT

The control board passes the 115VAC voltage to the primary of the high voltage transformer. The secondary of the high voltage transformer is coupled to a spark gap generator and also to the high frequency transformer. The high frequency transformer transfers the high frequency “spark” to the electrode terminal which is coupled to the TIG torch.

NOTE: Unshaded areas of block logic diagrams are the subject of discussion.

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DC WELDING OUTPUT

When the polarity switch is placed in either DC position, the AC voltage from the main transformer secondary is applied to the SCR bridge. The SCR bridge and choke circuits are connected in a conventional full wave bridge and filter configuration, resulting in a controlled DC output. Since the choke is in series with the negative leg of the bridge and also in series with the welding load, a filtered DC is applied to the machine output terminals.

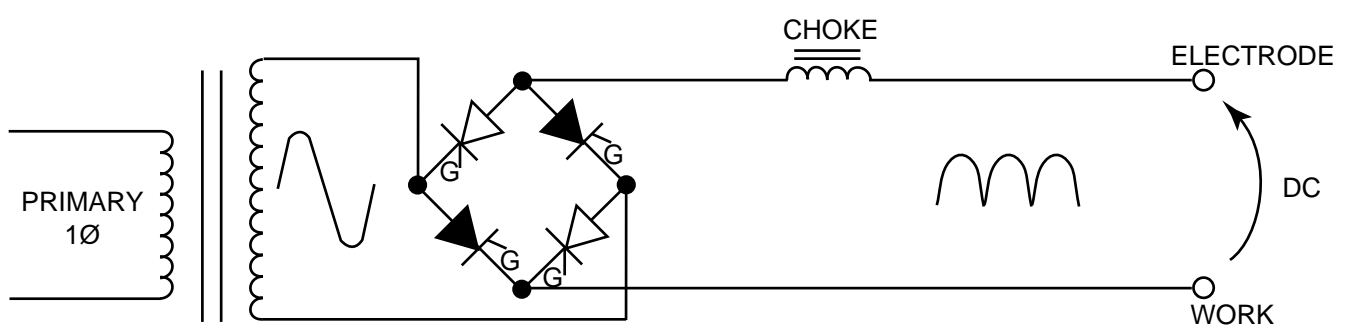


FIGURE E.5 DC Welding Current Generation.

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AC WELDING OUTPUT

Rotating the polarity switch to the AC position changes the welding power circuit. One lead (X1) of the main transformer secondary is connected to the machine output work terminal. The other secondary lead (X2) is connected to one of the AC connections on the SCR bridge. The electrode terminal is connected to the other AC side of the bridge. The choke is now electrically across the negative and positive SCR bridge connections. With the ability of the choke to store energy and the SCRs to turn on at the appropriate times, an AC square wave is developed and applied to the output terminals.

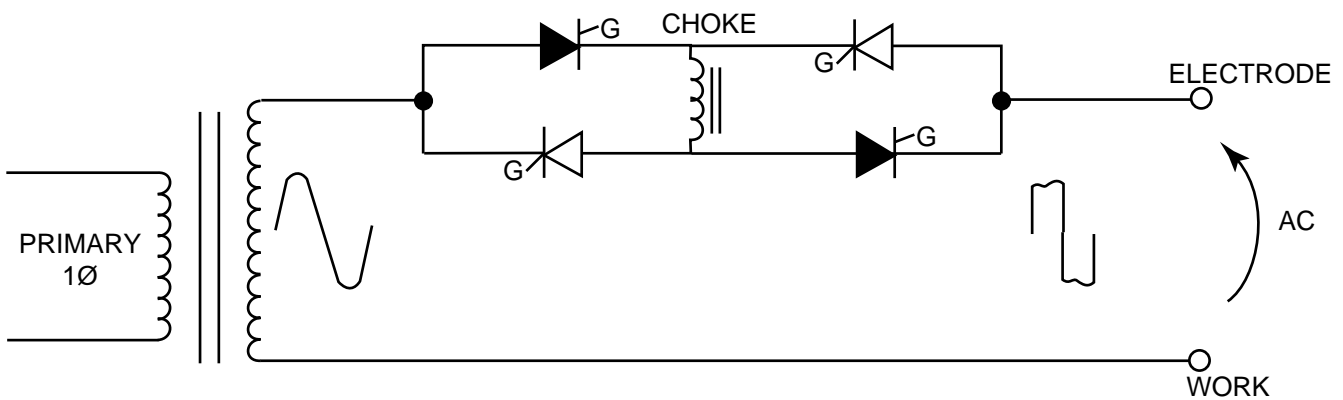


FIGURE E.6 AC Square Wave Welding Current Generation.

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SCR OPERATION

A silicon controlled rectifier (SCR) is a three terminal device used to control rather large currents to a load. An SCR acts very much like a switch. When a gate signal is applied to the SCR it is turned ON and there is current flow from anode to cathode. In the ON state the SCR acts like a closed switch. When the SCR is turned OFF there is no current flow from anode to cathode thus the device acts like an open switch. As the name suggests, the SCR is a rectifier, so it passes current only during positive half cycles of the AC supply. The positive half cycle is the portion of the sine wave in which the anode of the SCR is more positive than the cathode.

When an AC supply voltage is applied to the SCR, the device spends a certain portion of the AC cycle time in the on state and the remainder of the time in the off state. The amount of time spent in the ON state is controlled by the Gate.

An SCR is fired by a short burst of current into the gate. This gate pulse must be more positive than the cathode voltage. Since there is a standard PN junc-

tion between gate and cathode, the voltage between these terminals must be slightly greater than 0.6V. Once the SCR has fired it is not necessary to continue the flow of gate current. As long as current continues to flow from anode to cathode the SCR will remain on. When the anode to cathode current drops below a minimum value, called holding current, the SCR will shut off. This normally occurs as the AC supply voltage passes through zero into the negative portion of the sine wave. If the SCR is turned on early in the positive half cycle, the conduction time is longer resulting in greater SCR output. If the gate firing occurs later in the cycle the conduction time is less resulting in lower SCR output.

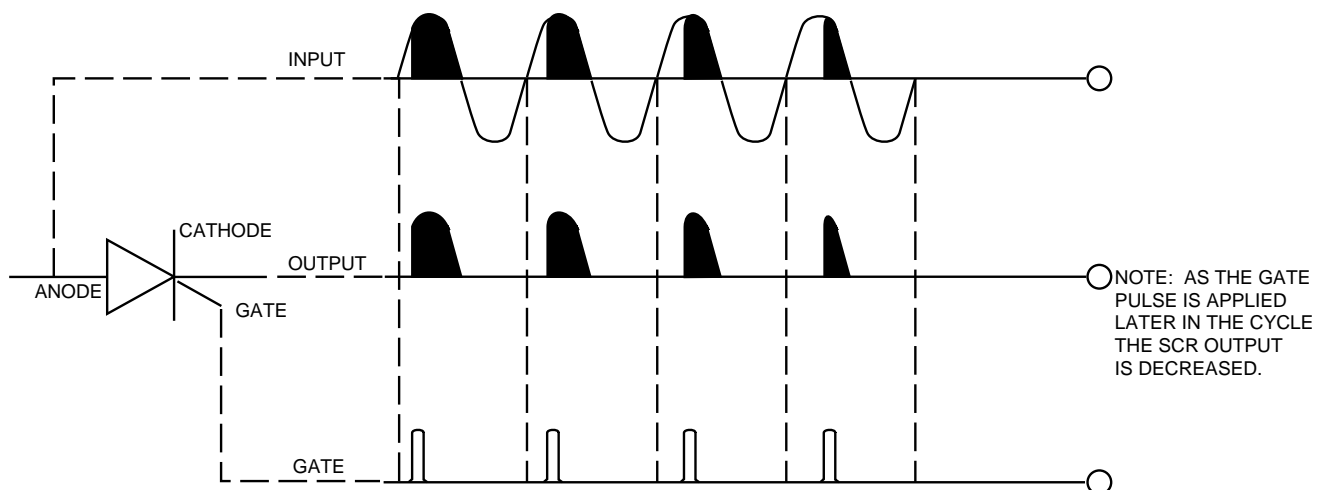


FIGURE E.7 SCR Operation

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



PROTECTIVE CIRCUITS

Protective circuits are designed into the Square Wave TIG 175 to sense trouble and shut down the machine before the trouble damages the internal machine components. Both thermal protection and current overload are included.

THERMAL PROTECTION

Thermostats protect the machine from excessive operating temperatures. Excessive operating temperatures may be caused by a lack of cooling air or by operating the machine beyond the duty cycle and output rating. If excessive operating temperature should occur, causing either thermostat to open, the machine output will be disabled. If the primary thermostat opens, the machine will stay on (pilot light, meters and fans running), but output current will be limited to no more than 5 amps.

Once the machine cools sufficiently the thermostats are self-resetting. If the thermostat shutdown is caused by excessive output or duty cycle and the fan

is operating normally, the power may be left on, and the reset should occur within a 15 minute period. If the fan is not functioning properly or the air intake louvers are obstructed, then the input power must be removed and the fan problem or air obstruction corrected.

OVERLOAD PROTECTION

The machine is electronically protected from producing excessively high output currents. The output is limited to 190 amps.

NOTE: Unshaded areas of block logic diagrams are the subject of discussion.

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HOW TO USE TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

WARNING

Service and Repair should only be performed by Lincoln Electric Factory Trained Personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment may result in danger to the technician and machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid Electrical Shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

This Troubleshooting Guide is provided to help you locate and repair possible machine malfunctions. Simply follow the three-step procedure listed below.

Step 1. LOCATE PROBLEM (SYMPTOM).

Look under the column labeled "PROBLEM (SYMPTOMS)". This column describes possible symptoms that the machine may exhibit. Find the listing that best describes the symptom that the machine is exhibiting. Symptoms are grouped into the following categories: output problems and welding problems.

Step 2. PERFORM EXTERNAL TESTS.

The second column labeled "POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENT(S)" lists the obvious external possibilities that may contribute to the machine symptom. Perform these tests/checks in the order listed. In general, these tests can be conducted without removing the case wrap-around cover.

Step 3. RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION

The last column labeled "Recommended Course of Action" lists the most likely components that may have failed in your machine. It also specifies the appropriate test procedure to verify that the subject component is either good or bad. If there are a number of possible components, check the components in the order listed to eliminate one possibility at a time until you locate the cause of your problem.

All of the referenced test procedures referred to in the Troubleshooting Guide are described in detail at the end of this chapter. Refer to the Troubleshooting and Repair Table of Contents to locate each specific Test Procedure. All of the specified test points, components, terminal strips, etc. can be found on the referenced electrical wiring diagrams and schematics. Refer to the Electrical Diagrams Section Table of Contents to locate the appropriate diagram.

CAUTION

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE / HIGH FREQUENCY can damage test equipment.

- Perform all voltage and waveform checks with high frequency circuit OFF. Perform **High Frequency Disable Procedure**.

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



PC BOARD TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

⚠ WARNING

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill. Have an electrician install and service this equipment. Turn the input power OFF at the fuse box before working on equipment. Do not touch electrically hot parts.

CAUTION: Sometimes machine failures appear to be due to PC board failures. These problems can sometimes be traced to poor electrical connections. To avoid problems when troubleshooting and replacing PC boards, please use the following procedure:

1. Determine to the best of your technical ability that the PC board is the most likely component causing the failure symptom.
2. Check for loose connections at the PC board to assure that the PC board is properly connected.
3. If the problem persists, replace the suspect PC board using standard practices to avoid static electrical damage and electrical shock. Read the warning inside the static resistant bag and perform the following procedures:



P.C. Board can be damaged by static electricity.

- Remove your body's static charge before opening the static-shielding bag. Wear an anti-static wrist strap. For safety, use a 1 Meg ohm resistive cord connected to a grounded part of the equipment frame.

- If you don't have a wrist strap, touch an unpainted, grounded, part of the equipment frame. Keep touching the frame to prevent static build-up. Be sure not to touch any electrically live parts at the same time.

- Tools which come in contact with the P.C. Board must be either conductive, anti-static or static-dissipative.

- Remove the P.C. Board from the static-shielding bag and place it directly into the equipment. Don't set the P.C. Board on or near paper, plastic or cloth which could have a static charge. If the P.C. Board can't be installed immediately, put it back in the static-shielding bag.

- If the P.C. Board uses protective shorting jumpers, don't remove them until installation is complete.

- If you return a P.C. Board to The Lincoln Electric Company for credit, it must be in the static-shielding bag. This will prevent further damage and allow proper failure analysis.

4. Test the machine to determine if the failure symptom has been corrected by the replacement PC board.

NOTE: It is desirable to have a spare (known good) PC board available for PC board troubleshooting.

NOTE: Allow the machine to heat up so that all electrical components can reach their operating temperature.

5. Remove the replacement PC board and substitute it with the original PC board to recreate the original problem.

- a. If the original problem does not reappear by substituting the original board, then the PC board was not the problem. Continue to look for bad connections in the control wiring harness, junction blocks, and terminal strips.

- b. If the original problem is recreated by the substitution of the original board, then the PC board was the problem. Reinstall the replacement PC board and test the machine.

6. Always indicate that this procedure was followed when warranty reports are to be submitted.

NOTE: Following this procedure and writing on the warranty report, "INSTALLED AND SWITCHED PC BOARDS TO VERIFY PROBLEM," will help avoid denial of legitimate PC board warranty claims.

Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENTS(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
<p>Machine is dead. No output - No fan</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure that the input power switch is in the "ON" position and the machine is plugged in. 2. Check the input voltage at the machine. Input voltage must match the rating plate and voltage connection. Refer to Reconnect Procedure in the Installation section of this manual. 3. Blown or missing fuses in the input line. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the input power switch and associated wires for loose or faulty connections. 2. Perform the T1 Transformer Test.
<p>The fan runs normally. No output from the machine in either Stick or TIG modes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check for proper input voltages per nameplate and voltage reconnect configuration. 2. Check to make sure the polarity switch is in the proper position and functioning correctly. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check for loose or faulty connections on the heavy current carrying leads. (polarity switch, output choke output terminals etc.) 2. Perform the T1 Transformer Test. 3. Perform the SCR Bridge Test. 4. Check current control R1 for proper operation. Normal resistance is 10,000 ohms. Also check associated leads for loose or faulty connections. 5. The control board may be faulty. Replace.



If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENTS(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
<p>Fan runs - No output from machine in either Stick or TIG modes and the yellow light on the control panel is on.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The welding application may have exceeded the recommended duty cycle. Allow the unit to run until the fan cools the unit and the yellow light goes out. 2. The air louvers may be blocked. Remove air obstruction and allow unit to cool. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the thermostats may be faulty. Check or replace. See wiring diagram. 2. Check for loose or faulty wires on the thermostats and associated circuitry. See wiring diagram.
<p>The machine does not respond (no gas flow, no high frequency and no open circuit voltage) when the arc start switch or Amptrol is activated - fan is working normally.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make certain the machine is in the TIG mode. 2. The Amptrol may be defective. Check for continuity (zero ohms) between pins "D" and "E" on cable connector when the Amptrol is depressed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the continuity (zero ohms) of the leads between the remote receptacle and plug J5 on the control board. See wiring diagram. 2. Perform the T1 Transformer Test. 3. The control board may be faulty. Replace.



If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENTS(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
<p>Machine regularly over heats - thermostat opens. Yellow light on front panel glows. The fan runs but the machine has no output.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The welding application may exceed the machine's duty cycle. Reduce the duty cycle. 2. Dirt and dust may have clogged the cooling channels inside the machine. Blow out unit with clean, dry, low pressure air. 3. The air intake and exhaust louvers may be blocked due to inadequate clearance around the machine. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The thermostat(s) may be faulty. Check or replace. 2. The control board may be faulty.
<p>The machine does not have output in the Stick mode. The machine operates correctly in the TIG mode.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the electrode cable and holder for loose or faulty connections. 2. Make sure the Stick/TIG switch(S3) is operating correctly. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the Stick/TIG switch(S3) and associated leads. See wiring diagram. 2. The control board may be faulty.



If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

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Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENTS(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
OUTPUT PROBLEMS		
<p>Machine welds at a very low output regardless of the current control setting.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If welding in the TIG mode the remote control device may be defective. 2. Make certain the input line voltage is correct for the machine reconnect configuration. 3. Check the welding cables and or torch for loose or faulty connections. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the polarity switch and associated leads. 2. Check the interior connections of the heavy current carrying leads. 3. Perform the SCR Bridge Test. 4. Perform the T1 Transformer Test. 5. Check the current control for proper operation. Normal resistance is 10k ohms. See wiring diagram. 6. The control board may be faulty.
<p>The machine welds at a very high output regardless of the current control setting.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If welding in the TIG mode the remote control device may be defective. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perform the SCR Bridge Test. 2. Perform the T1 Transformer Test. 3. Check the current control for proper operation. Normal resistance is 10k ohms. See wiring diagram. 4. The control board may be faulty.



If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

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PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENTS(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
TIG MODE PROBLEMS		
<p>Machine output is intermittently lost. Gas flow and high frequency are also interrupted.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The problem may be caused by high frequency interference. Make sure that the machine is grounded properly according to the installation instructions. If there are other high frequency sources in the area, make certain that they are grounded properly. 2. Make sure the Amptrol is operating properly. 3. Check to make sure that the input voltage is correct for the machine reconnect configuration. Refer to Reconnect Procedure in the Installation section of this manual. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check for loose or faulty connection on the leads between the remote receptacle and plug J5 on the control board. See wiring diagram. 2. Check the plugs on the control board for loose connections. 3. The control board may be faulty.



If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

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PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENTS(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
TIG MODE PROBLEMS		
<p>The arc "flutters" when TIG welding.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tungsten electrode may be too large in diameter for the current setting. 2. The tungsten tip may not be "sharp" enough. 3. The gas shielding may be insufficient. Increase the gas flow and or reduce the tungsten stickout beyond the gas cup. 4. Check for contaminated gas or leaks in the gas line, torch, or connections. 5. If a helium blend is used as a shielding gas then reduce the percentage of helium. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the polarity switch for proper operation and loose or faulty lead connections. See wiring diagram. 2. Perform the SCR Bridge Test. 3. Check for loose or faulty connections at the shunt. (leads #221 and #222). 4. Check components R3 and C4 in the high voltage transformer primary circuit. Replace if necessary. See wiring diagram. 5. The control board may be faulty. Replace.
<p>The arc "pulsates" when AC TIG welding.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure the gas and procedure are correct for the process being used. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the micro switch S2A on the polarity switch. It may be stuck closed. See wiring diagram.



If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

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Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENTS(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
TIG WELDING PROBLEMS		
Black areas along weld bead.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean any oily or organic contamination from the work piece. 2. Tungsten electrode may be contaminated. Replace or sharpen. 3. Check for contaminated gas or leaks in the gas line, torch, or associated connections. 4. The gas shielding may be insufficient. Increase gas flow: reduce tungsten stickout beyond the gas cup. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This may be a welding procedure problem. <p>Contact The Lincoln Electric Service Department, (216) 383 2531 or 1-888-935-3877.</p>
Weak high frequency - machine has normal welding.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check for loose or faulty connections at the torch and/or welding cables. 2. The gas shielding may be insufficient. Increase gas flow: reduce tungsten stickout beyond the gas cup. 3. Check spark gap operation and setting. Normal is (0.015"). Refer to Maintenance section of this manual. 4. The work and electrode cables may be in poor condition allowing the high frequency to "leak off". Use good quality cables with a high natural rubber content, such as Lincoln Stable Arc Cable. Cables should be as short as possible. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure that 115VAC is being applied to the primary of the high voltage transformer (T3). See wiring diagram. 2. Check for any open or arcing high frequency component. Replace as required. (Examples: C3, R3, C4) 3. If spark is weak at the spark gap, check or replace the high frequency circuit. (Examples: T3, L3, L4).



If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENTS(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
TIG WELDING PROBLEMS		
<p>High frequency "spark" is present at tungsten electrode, but operator is unable to establish a welding arc. Machine has normal open circuit voltage. Refer to Technical Specifications in the Installation Chapter.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The torch may be faulty. Check or replace. 2. The current control may be set too low. 3. The tungsten electrode may be contaminated. Replace or sharpen. 4. The electrode may be too large for the process. 5. If a helium blend is being used as a shielding gas, then reduce the percentage of helium. 6. Check the welding cables for loose or faulty connections. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This may be a welding procedure problem. <p>Contact The Lincoln Electric Service Department (216) - 383 2531 or 1-888-935-3877.</p>




If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENTS(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
TIG WELDING PROBLEMS		
<p>No high frequency. Machine is in the TIG mode and has normal output.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the machine location is in a highly dirty environment with conductive contaminants, check and clean the spark gap with a low pressure air stream per the maintenance instructions. 2. Check spark gap operation and setting. Normal is (0.015"). Refer to Maintenance section of this manual. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the high voltage transformer (T3). The normal resistance of the secondary winding of the high voltage transformer is 12.5k ohms. <div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">⚠ WARNING</div> <p> ELECTRIC SHOCK CAN KILL. When 115VAC is applied to the primary of T3. A very high voltage is developed on the secondary winding. For assistance call the Lincoln Electric Service Department. (2160 383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Check the values of R3, and C4. 3. Perform the T1 Transformer Test. 4. The control board may be faulty. Replace.
<p>No gas flow when Amptrol is activated in the TIG mode. Machine has normal output - fan runs. A "click" can be heard indicating that the gas solenoid valve is operating.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The gas supply is either empty or not turned on. 2. The flow regulator may be set too low. 3. Check the gas hose for kinks or blockages. 4. Check the filter screen inside gas inlet fitting to solenoid valve. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Possible gas supply problems. <p>Consult your local welder/gas distributor.</p>



If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

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PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENTS(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
TIG WELDING PROBLEMS		
<p>When AC TIG welding, the arc is erratic and there is a loss of "cleaning" of the work piece.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tungsten electrode may be too small for the process. Use a larger diameter tungsten or a pure tungsten. 2. If a helium blend is used as a shielding gas, then reduce the percentage of helium. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check components R3 and C4 in the high voltage transformer primary circuit. 2. Perform the SCR Bridge Test.
<p>The end of the tungsten electrode melts away.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The welding current is too high for the electrode type and or size. See Table B.1 in the Operation Section. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This may be a welding procedure problem. Contact The Lincoln Electric Service Department (216) - 383 2531 or 1-888-935-3877.



If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

Observe all Safety Guidelines detailed throughout this manual

PROBLEMS (SYMPTOMS)	POSSIBLE AREAS OF MISADJUSTMENTS(S)	RECOMMENDED COURSE OF ACTION
STICK WELDING PROBLEMS		
Stick electrode "Blasts Off" when arc is struck.	1. Weld current may be set too high for electrode size. Reduce current control setting, or use a larger diameter electrode.	1. Perform the SCR Bridge Test . 2. The control board may be faulty. Replace.
The stick electrode "sticks" in the puddle.	1. The weld current may be set too low. Increase the current control setting or use a smaller diameter electrode.	
Variable or sluggish welding arc when welding in the Stick mode.	1. Check work and electrode cables for loose or poor connections. 2. The weld cables may be too small or too long to permit the desired current to flow. 3. The weld current may be set too low.	1. Check the polarity switch for excessive wear or faulty connections. 2. Check interior connection of the heavy current carrying leads.



If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric Service Department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed. Call 216-383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



HIGH FREQUENCY CIRCUIT DISABLE PROCEDURE

WARNING

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment could result in danger to the technician or the machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric service department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.
Call (216) 383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

This procedure will disable the high frequency circuit. The technician will then be able to take voltage measurements without the possibility of high frequency damage to his test equipment.

MATERIALS NEEDED

3/8" Nutdriver
5/64" Allen type wrench
.015" feeler gauge

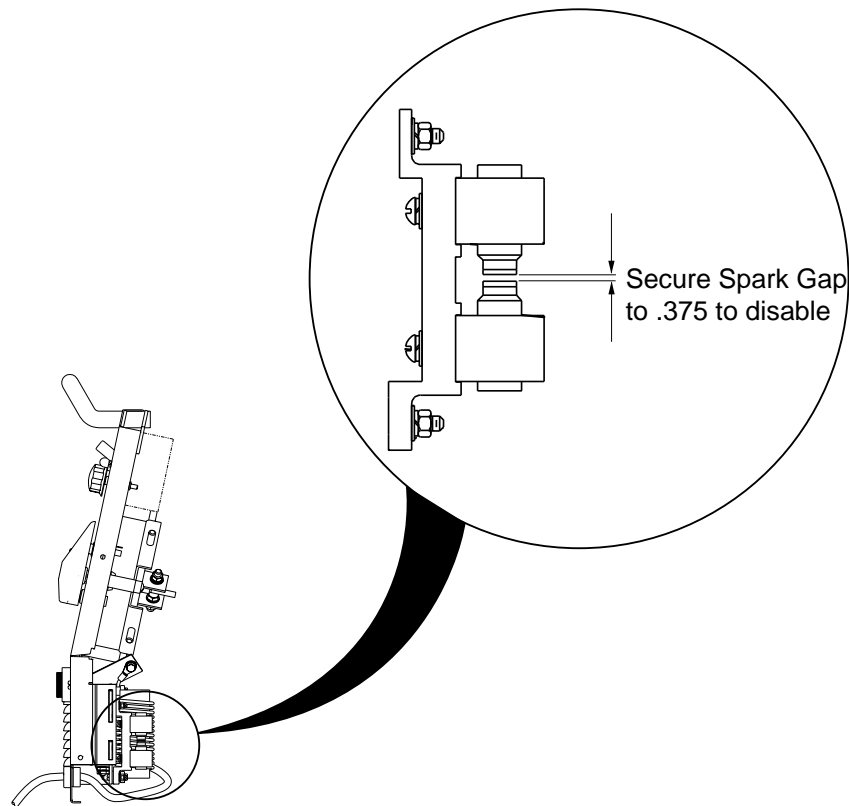
WARNING

HIGH VOLTAGE IS STILL PRESENT IN THE HIGH FREQUENCY CIRCUIT.

HIGH FREQUENCY CIRCUIT DISABLE PROCEDURE

PROCEDURE

1. Remove input power to the TIG175 machine.
2. Using the 3/8" nutdriver remove the case wrap-around cover.
3. Locate the Spark Gap Assembly at the lower right side of the machine. See Figure F.1.
4. With the 5/64" Allen type wrench loosen the set screw holding the upper electrode in place.
5. Increase the distance between the electrodes to at least 3/8" by lifting the upper electrode away from the lower electrode. Secure upper electrode in this position.
6. This should disable the high frequency circuit. **Visually check to make sure high frequency sparking is NOT present before connecting any test equipment to the TIG 175 machine.**
7. When voltage testing and scope measurements are complete reset the spark gap electrodes to .015" air gap. Tighten the set screw using the 5/64" Allen wrench.



LEFT SIDE OF MACHINE

FIGURE F.1 SPARK GAP ASSEMBLY

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



T1 TRANSFORMER TEST

WARNING

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment could result in danger to the technician or the machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric service department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.
Call (216) 383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

This test will determine if the correct voltage is being applied to the primary of the T1 transformer and also if the correct voltages are being induced on the secondary windings of the transformer.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Volt/Ohmmeter (Multimeter)
TIG 175 Wiring Diagrams
3/8" nutdriver

T1 TRANSFORMER TEST (continued)

TEST PROCEDURE

1. Remove main supply power to the machine.
2. Using the 3/8" nutdriver remove the case wrap-around cover.
3. Locate plug J6 on the control board. See Figure F.2.
4. Carefully apply the correct input power making certain the reconnect configuration at the input switch is correct for the input voltage applied. Turn the TIG 175 ON.
5. Using the voltmeter carefully test for the correct transformer secondary voltages per Table F.1.

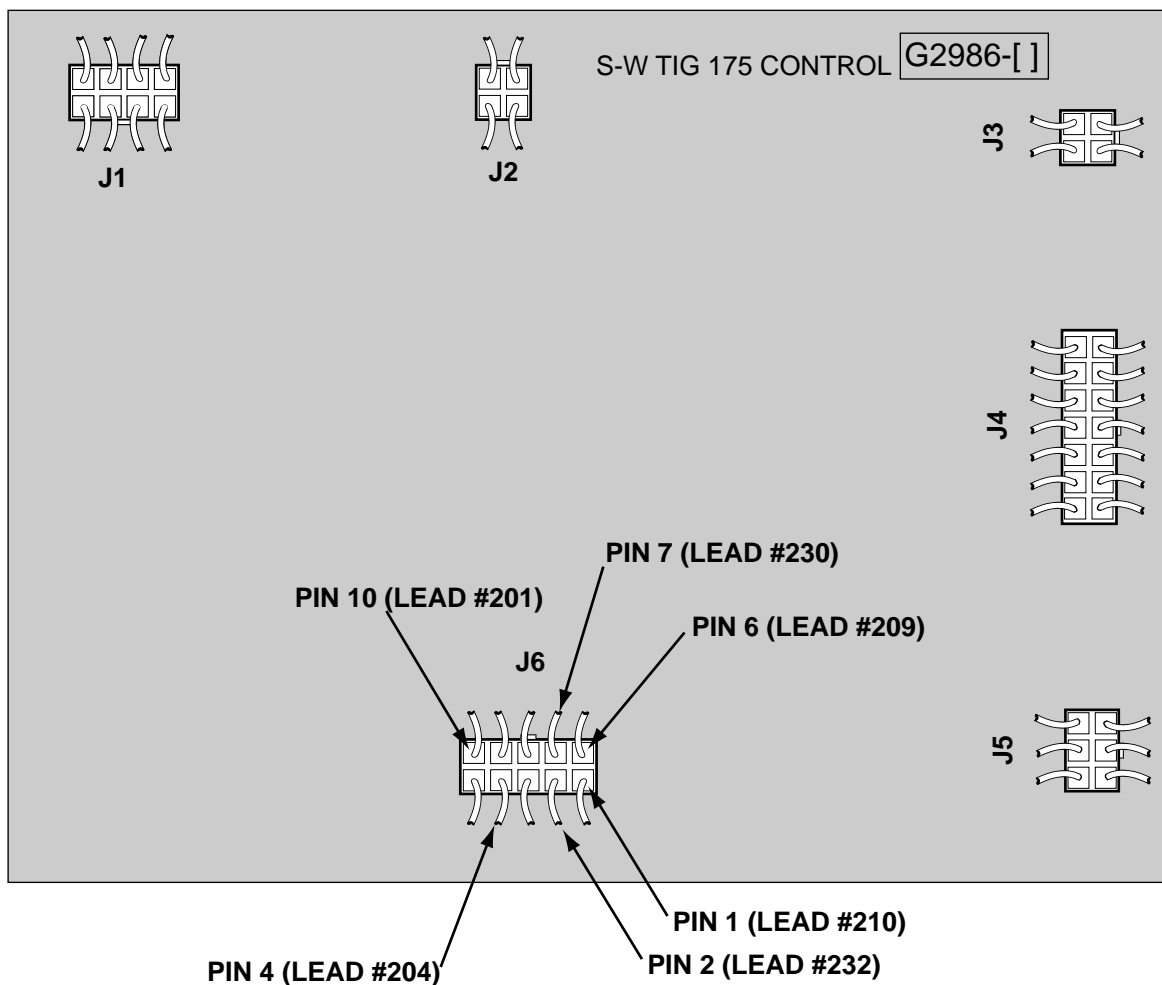


FIGURE F.2 PLUG J6 ON CONTROL BOARD

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



T1 TRANSFORMER TEST (continued)

6. If all of the secondary voltages are correct the T1 transformer is functioning properly.
- A. If all of the secondary voltages are missing or incorrect make certain that the correct input voltage is being applied to the correct primary leads. See Table F.1.
- B. If the correct input voltage is being applied to the primary leads and any or all of the secondary voltages are incorrect the T1 transformer may faulty.
7. Replace case wrap-around cover.
- See **Main Transformer and Output Choke Removal and Replacement**. Also check the leads for broken or loose connections between plug J6 and the T1 transformer.

TABLE F.1 T1 TRANSFORMER VOLTAGE

TEST POINTS	ACCEPTABLE VOLTAGES
SECONDARY WINDINGS	SECONDARY VOLTAGES
PLUG J6 PIN 1 (LEAD #210) TO PLUG J6 PIN 6 (LEAD #209)	18VAC
PLUG J6 PIN 10 (LEAD #201) TO PLUG J6 PIN 4 (LEAD #204)	18VAC
PLUG J6 PIN 7 (LEAD #230) TO PLUG J6 PIN 2 (LEAD #232)	115VAC
X1 TO X2	78VAC
PRIMARY WINDINGS	PRIMARY VOLTAGES
H1 TO H2	208VAC
H1 TO H3	230VAC

NOTE: If the input voltages vary the secondary voltages will vary accordingly.

Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC
Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC
Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC
Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC
Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



STATIC SCR TEST

WARNING

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment could result in danger to the technician or the machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric service department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.
Call (216) 383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

The Static SCR Test is a quick check to determine if an SCR is shorted or "leaky". See machine waveform section for normal and abnormal SCR waveforms.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Analog Ohmmeter (Multimeter)
TIG 175 Wiring Diagrams
SCR Heat Sink Assembly Drawing.
3/8" nutdriver

STATIC SCR TEST (continued)

TEST PROCEDURE

1. Remove main supply power to the TIG 175 and remove the case wrap-around cover.
2. Locate and remove plug J1 from the control board. See Figure F.3.

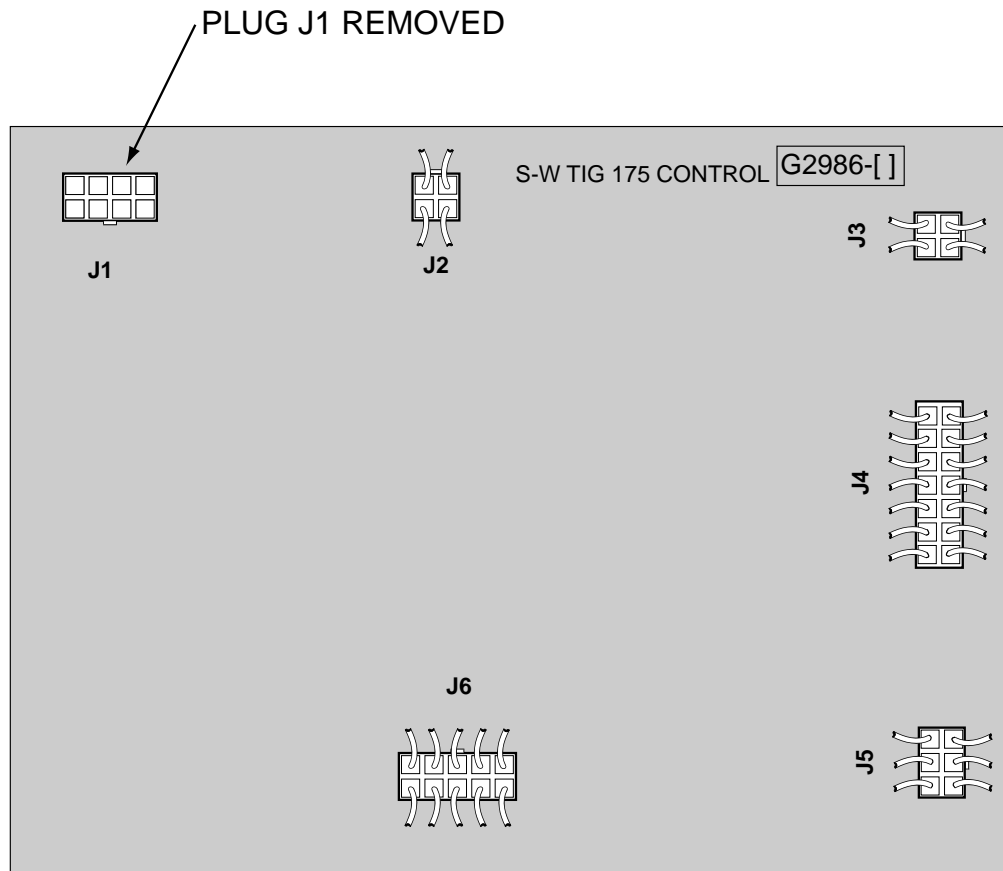


FIGURE F.3 PLUG J1 ON CONTROL BOARD

STATIC SCR TEST (continued)

3. Using an analog ohmmeter test the resistance from anode to cathode of SCR1. Reverse the meter leads and check from cathode to anode of SCR1. See Figure F.4. If a low resistance is indicated in either direction SCR1 is faulty. Replace SCR Bridge Assembly. See **SCR Bridge Assembly Removal and Replacement**.
4. Repeat Step #3 testing SCR2, SCR3 and SCR4.
5. The further check the SCR's functions use an SCR tester and proceed to the **Active SCR Test**.

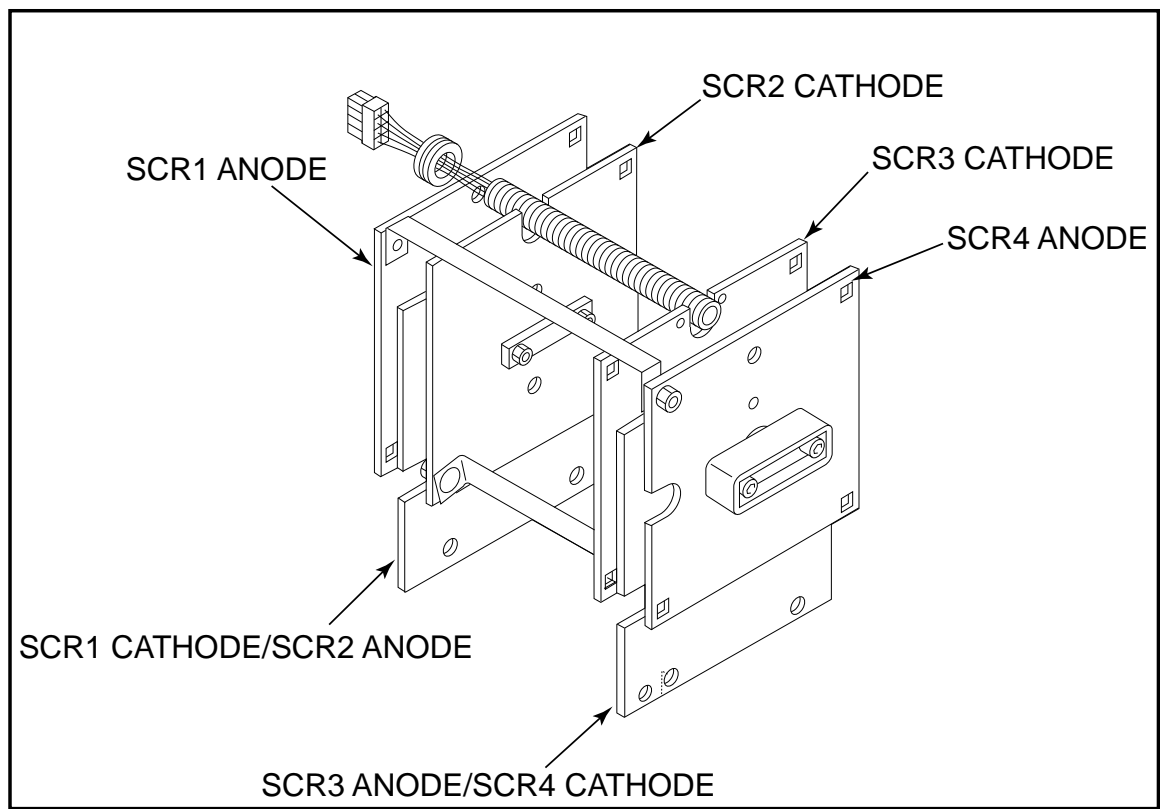


FIGURE F.4 SCR TEST POINTS

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



ACTIVE SCR TEST

WARNING

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment could result in danger to the technician or the machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric service department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.
Call (216) 383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

TEST DESCRIPTION

The Active SCR Test will determine if the device is able to be gated "ON" and conduct current from anode to cathode.

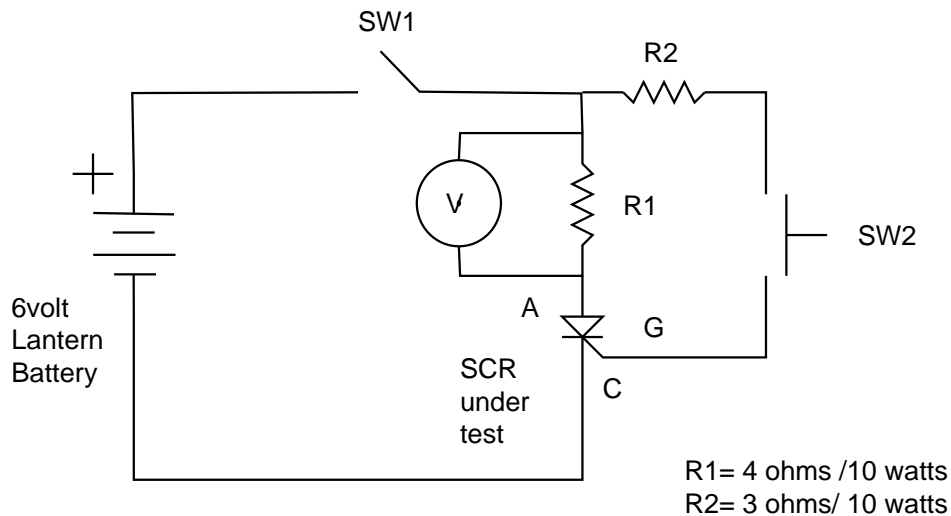
MATERIALS NEEDED

An SCR tester as outlined in this procedure.
TIG 175 Wiring Diagram.
3/8" nutdriver

ACTIVE SCR TEST (continued)

TEST PROCEDURE

1. Remove main supply power to the TIG 175 machine.
2. Locate and remove plug J1 from the control board. See *Figure F.3*.
3. Perform test procedure as outlined in Figure F.5. Repeat test for all four SCRs. See *Figure F.6*.
4. Construct the circuit outlined in Figure F.5. One 6V lantern battery can be used. Resistor values are $\pm 10\%$. The voltmeter scale should be low, approximately 0-5 or 0-10 volts.
5. Battery Test - Check the battery by shorting leads (A) and (C) and then close switch SW-1. Re-place battery if voltage is less than 4.5 volts.



To test SCRs construct the circuit outlined above. Resistor values are plus or minus ten percent. The voltmeter scale should be low, approximately 0-5 or 0-10 volts DC.

FIGURE F.5 ACTIVE SCR TEST SETUP

ACTIVE SCR TEST (continued)

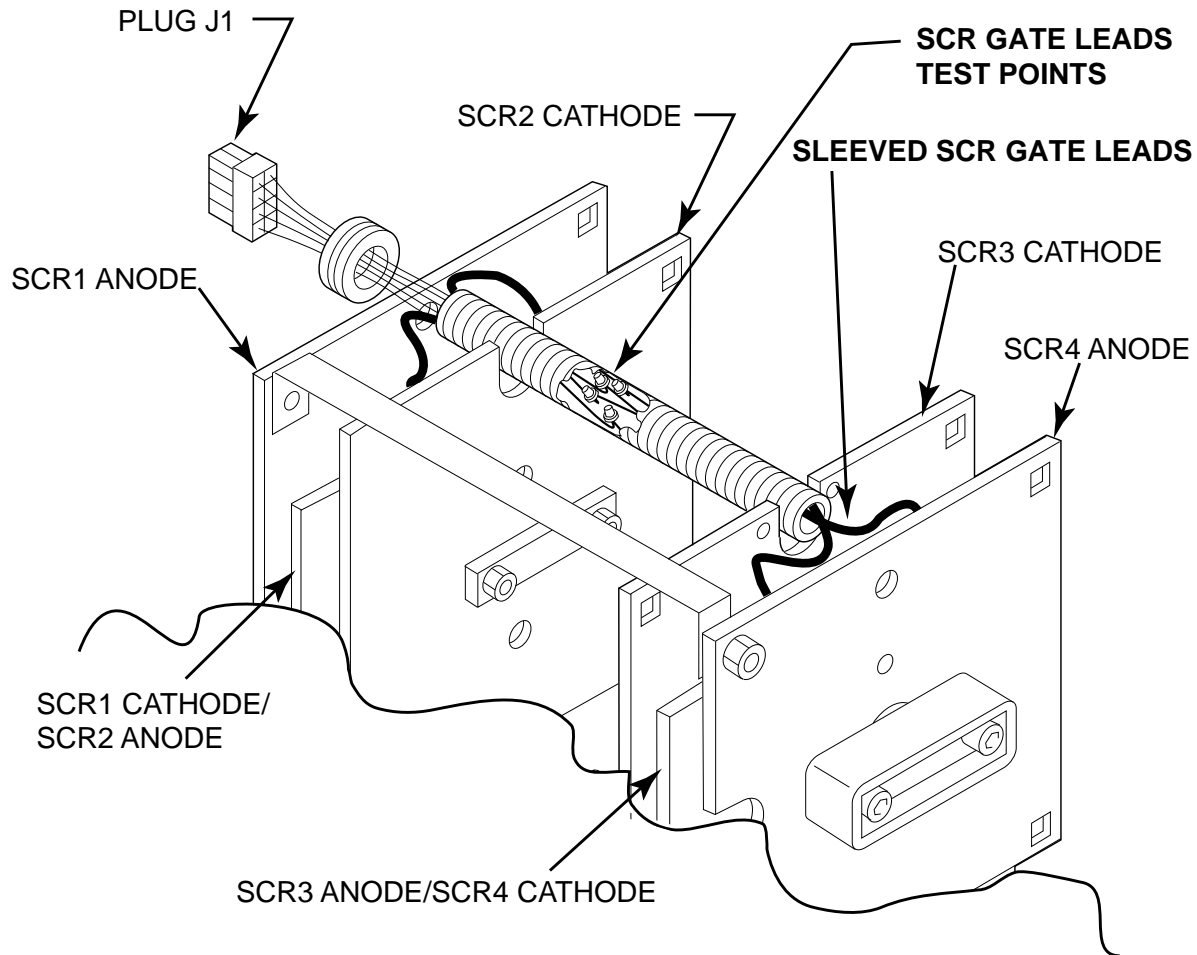


FIGURE F.6 SCR GATE LOCATIONS

6. Connect SCR into the test circuit as shown (A) lead to anode (C) lead to cathode and (G) lead to the gate.
7. Close switch SW-1 (switch SW-2 should open), voltmeter should read zero. If the voltmeter reads higher than zero the SCR is shorted.
8. With switch SW-1 closed, close switch SW-2 for two seconds and release. The voltmeter should read 3 to 6 volts before and after switch SW-2 is released. If the voltmeter does not read, or reads only while SW-2 is depressed, the SCR or battery is defective (repeat Battery Test Procedure above).
9. Open switch SW-1, disconnect the gate lead (G) and reverse the (A) and (C) leads on the SCR. Close switch SW-1. The voltmeter should read zero. If the voltage is higher than zero, the SCR is shorted.
10. Replace SCR Bridge Assembly if any SCRs do not pass the test in Step #3. See **SCR Bridge Assembly Removal and Replacement**.
11. Replace plug J1 into the control board.
12. Replace the case wrap-around cover.

Return to Section TOC
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Return to Master TOC

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175

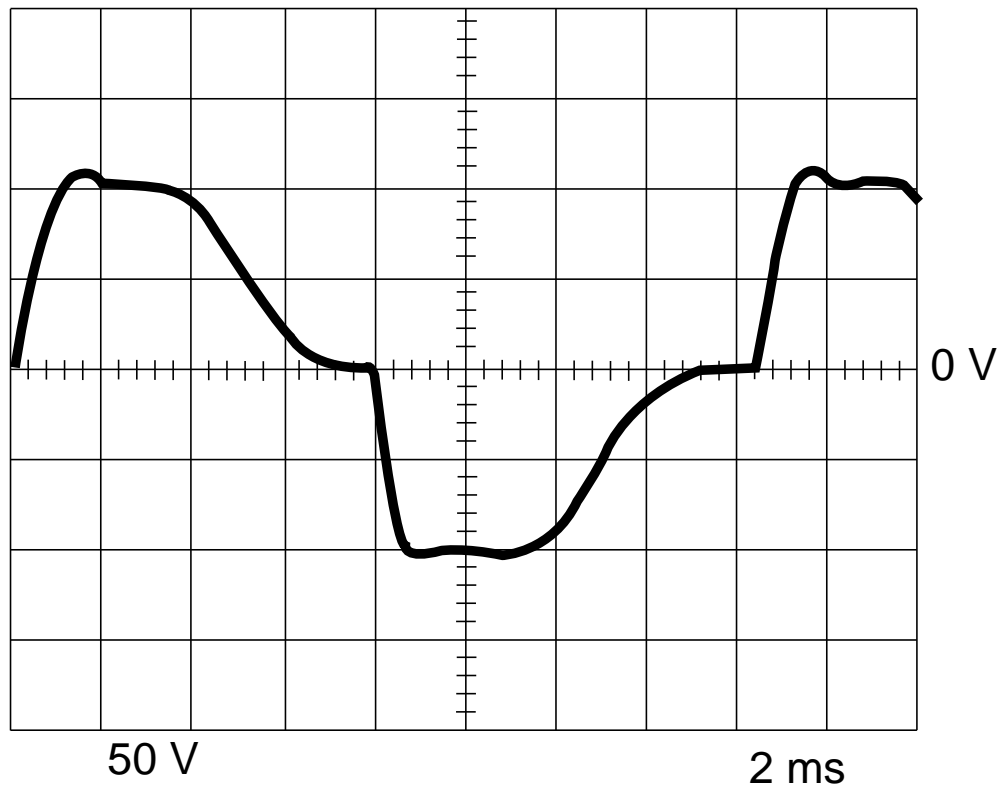


NORMAL OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE WAVEFORM AC TIG MODE

⚠ CAUTION

HIGH VOLTAGE / HIGH FREQUENCY can damage test equipment.

- Perform all voltage and waveform checks with high frequency circuit OFF.
- Perform High Frequency Disable Procedure.



This is the typical AC output voltage waveform generated from a properly operating machine. Note that each vertical division represents 50 volts and that each horizontal division represents 2 milliseconds in time.

Note: Scope probes connected at machine output terminals: (+) probe to electrode, (-) probe to work.

SCOPE SETTINGS

Volts/Div.....	50 V/Div.
Horizontal Sweep	2 ms/Div.
Coupling	DC
Trigger.....	Internal

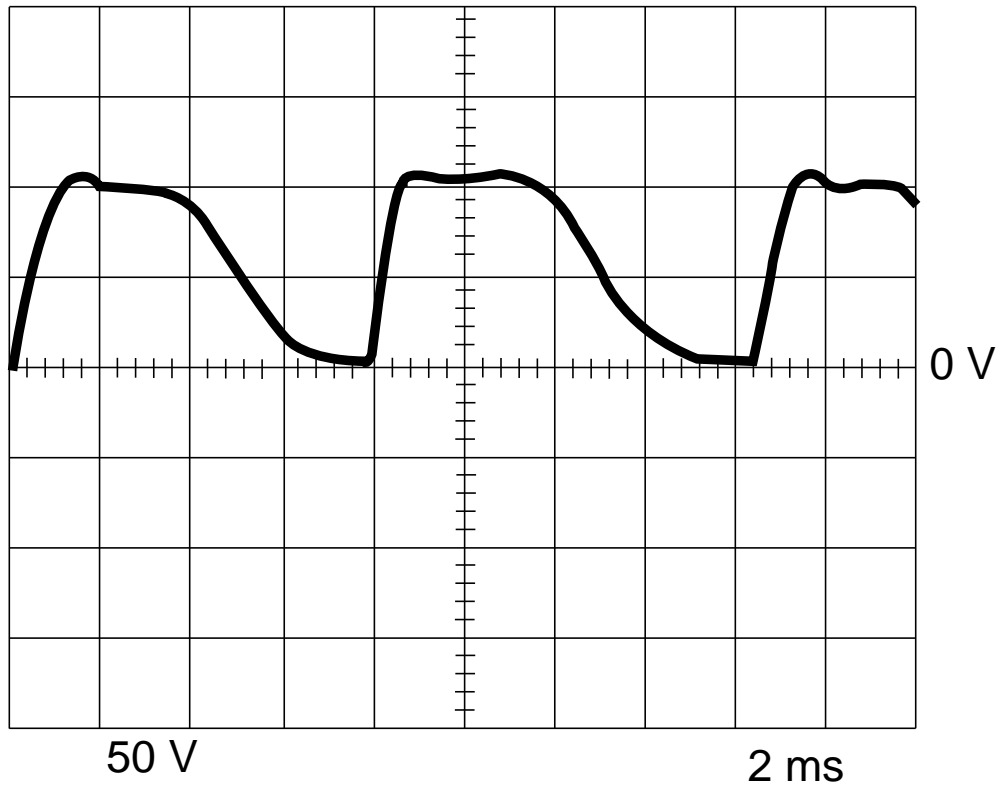
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NORMAL OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE WAVEFORM DC TIG MODE

⚠ CAUTION

HIGH VOLTAGE / HIGH FREQUENCY can damage test equipment.

- Perform all voltage and waveform checks with high frequency circuit OFF.
- Perform High Frequency Disable Procedure.



This is the typical DC (+) output voltage waveform generated from a properly operating machine. Note that each vertical division represents 50 volts and that each horizontal division represents 2 milliseconds in time.

Note: Scope probes connected at machine output terminals: (+) probe to electrode, (-) probe to work.

SCOPE SETTINGS

Volts/Div.....	50 V/Div.
Horizontal Sweep	2 ms/Div.
Coupling	DC
Trigger.....	Internal

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Return to Master TOC

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Return to Master TOC

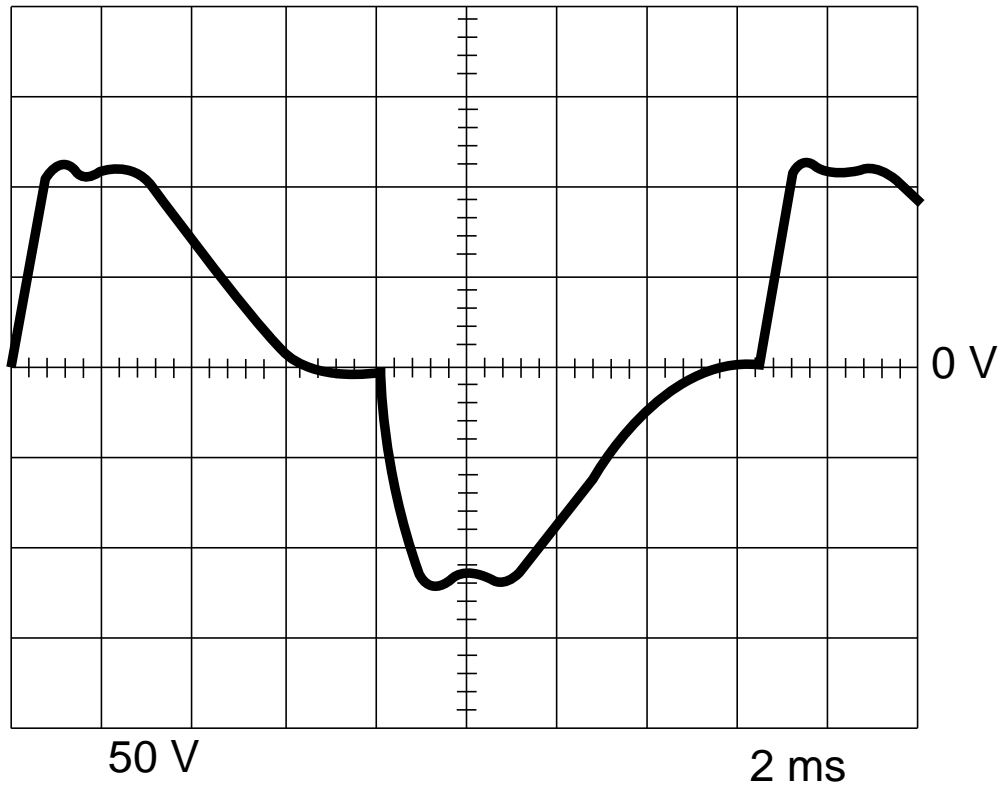
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NORMAL OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE WAVEFORM AC STICK MODE

⚠ CAUTION

HIGH VOLTAGE / HIGH FREQUENCY can damage test equipment.

- Perform all voltage and waveform checks with high frequency circuit OFF.
- Perform High Frequency Disable Procedure.



This is the typical AC output voltage waveform generated from a properly operating machine. Note that each vertical division represents 50 volts and that each horizontal division represents 2 milliseconds in time.

Note: Scope probes connected at machine output terminals: (+) probe to electrode, (-) probe to work.

SCOPE SETTINGS

Volts/Div.....	50 V/Div.
Horizontal Sweep	2 ms/Div.
Coupling	DC
Trigger.....	Internal

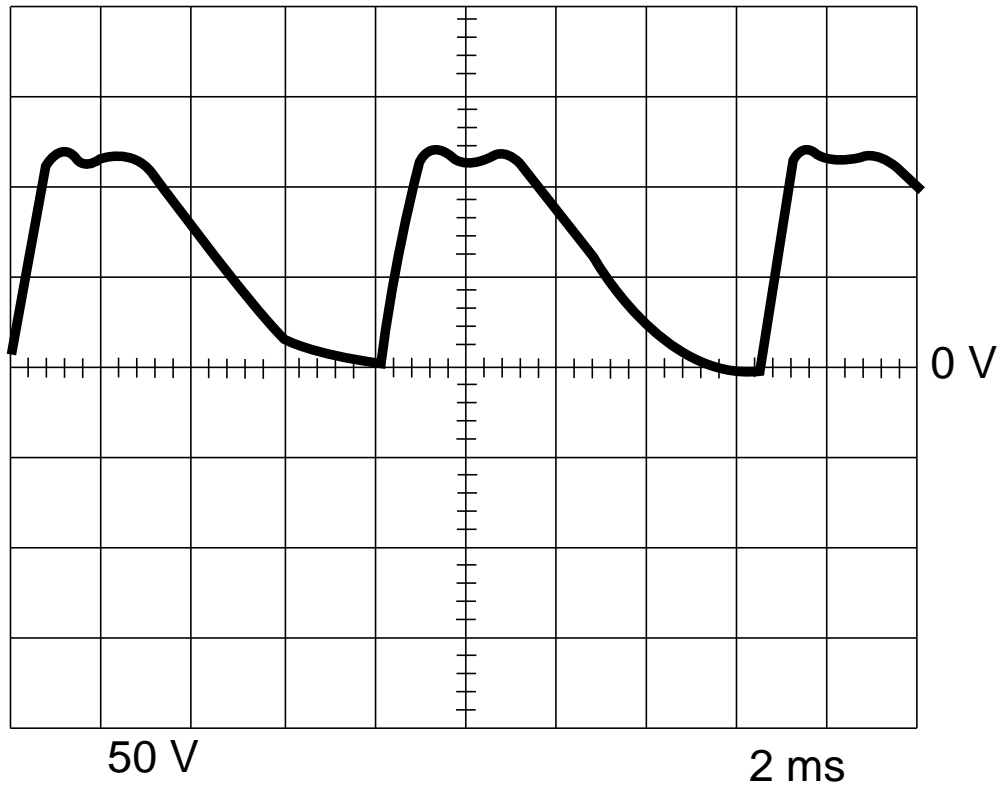
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NORMAL OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE WAVEFORM DC STICK MODE

⚠ CAUTION

HIGH VOLTAGE / HIGH FREQUENCY can damage test equipment.

- Perform all voltage and waveform checks with high frequency circuit OFF.
- Perform High Frequency Disable Procedure.



This is the typical DC (+) output voltage waveform generated from a properly operating machine. Note that each vertical division represents 50 volts and that each horizontal division represents 2 milliseconds in time.

Note: Scope probes connected at machine output studs: (+) probe to electrode, (-) probe to work.

SCOPE SETTINGS

Volts/Div.....	50 V/Div.
Horizontal Sweep	2 ms/Div.
Coupling	DC
Trigger.....	Internal

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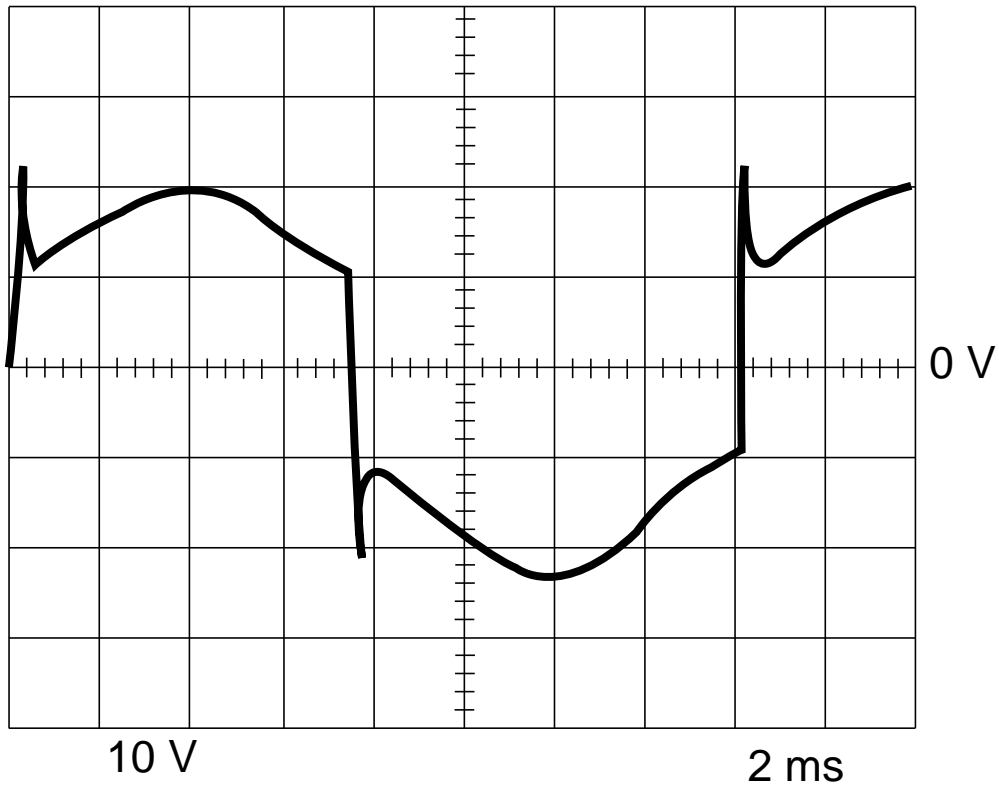
Return to Section TOC
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TYPICAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE WAVEFORM - MACHINE LOADED
AC TIG MODE

⚠ CAUTION

HIGH VOLTAGE / HIGH FREQUENCY can damage test equipment.

- Perform all voltage and waveform checks with high frequency circuit OFF.
- Perform High Frequency Disable Procedure.



MACHINE LOADED TO 150 AMPS AT 16VDC.

This is the typical AC output voltage waveform generated from a properly operating machine. Note that each vertical division represents 10 volts and that each horizontal division represents 2 milliseconds in time. The machine was loaded with a resistance grid bank. The grid load meters read 150 amps and 16VDC

SCOPE SETTINGS

Volts/Div.....	10 V/Div.
Horizontal Sweep	2 ms/Div.
Coupling	DC
Trigger.....	Internal

Note: Scope probes connected at machine output terminals: (+) probe to electrode, (-) probe to work.

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Return to Section TOC

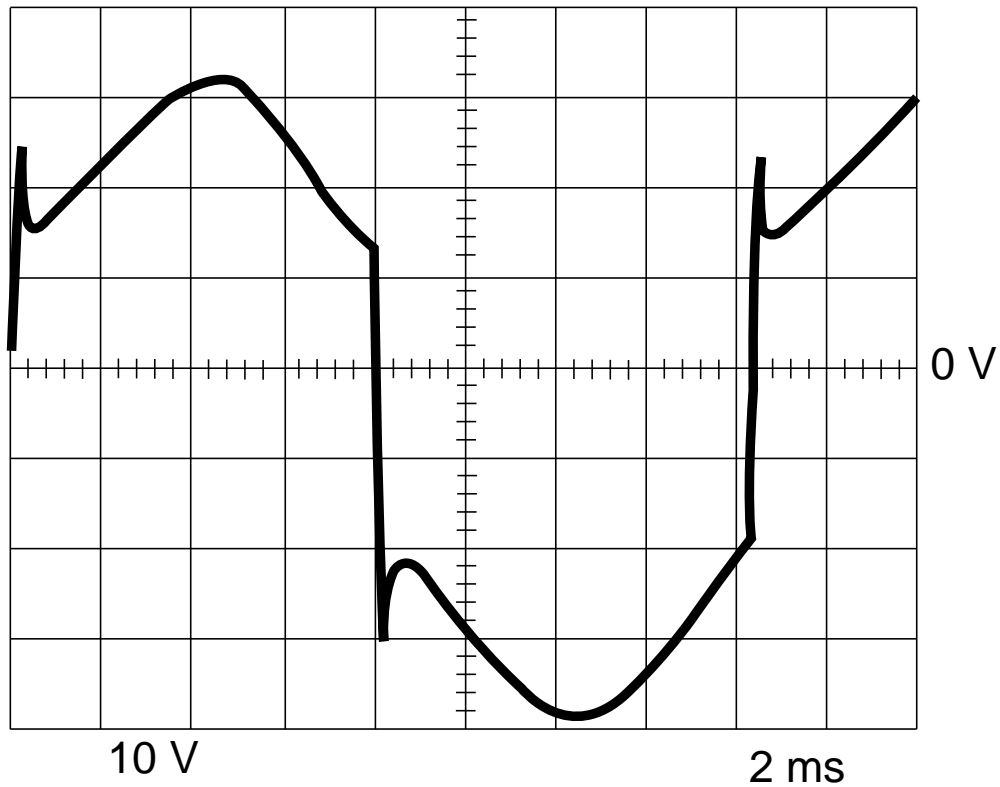
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Return to Master TOC
Return to Master TOC

TYPICAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE WAVEFORM - MACHINE LOADED AC STICK MODE

⚠ CAUTION

HIGH VOLTAGE / HIGH FREQUENCY can damage test equipment.

- Perform all voltage and waveform checks with high frequency circuit OFF.
- Perform High Frequency Disable Procedure.



MACHINE LOADED TO 150 AMPS AT 26VDC.

SCOPE SETTINGS

This is the typical AC output voltage waveform generated from a properly operating machine. Note that each vertical division represents 10 volts and that each horizontal division represents 2 milliseconds in time. The machine was loaded with a resistance grid bank. The grid load meters read 150 amps and 26VDC

Volts/Div.....	10 V/Div.
Horizontal Sweep	2 ms/Div.
Coupling	DC
Trigger.....	Internal

Note: Scope probes connected at machine output terminals: (+) probe to electrode, (-) probe to work.

Return to Section TOC
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Return to Master TOC

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



SCR BRIDGE ASSEMBLY REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

WARNING

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment could result in danger to the technician or the machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric service department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.
Call (216) 383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

DESCRIPTION

This procedure will aid the technician in the removal and replacement of the SCR assembly.

MATERIALS NEEDED

5/16" nutdriver
3/8" nutdriver
Needle nose pliers
7/16" Wrench
3/8" Wrench
Slot head screwdriver
Dow Corning 340 Heat Sink compound

SCR BRIDGE ASSEMBLY REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT (continued)

PROCEDURE

1. Remove input power to the TIG 175 machine.
2. Using the 3/8" nutdriver remove the case wrap-around cover.
3. With the slot head screwdriver loosen the input cable strain relief to allow movement of case back.
4. Using the 3/8" nutdriver remove the two lower screws from the case back. See Figure F.7.
5. With the 5/16" nutdriver remove the three screws holding the case back to the internal divider panel. See Figure F.7.
6. Remove the gas hose from the gas solenoid valve.
7. Carefully pull the case back and fan assembly away to allow access to the SCR Bridge Assembly. Support the case back so as not to stress the fan motor leads. It is not necessary to disconnect the fan motor leads.
8. Using the 5/16" nutdriver remove the two screws holding the internal divider panel to the case bottom.
9. Using the 5/16" nutdriver remove the two screws holding the internal divider panel to the front panel assembly. See **Figure F.8**.

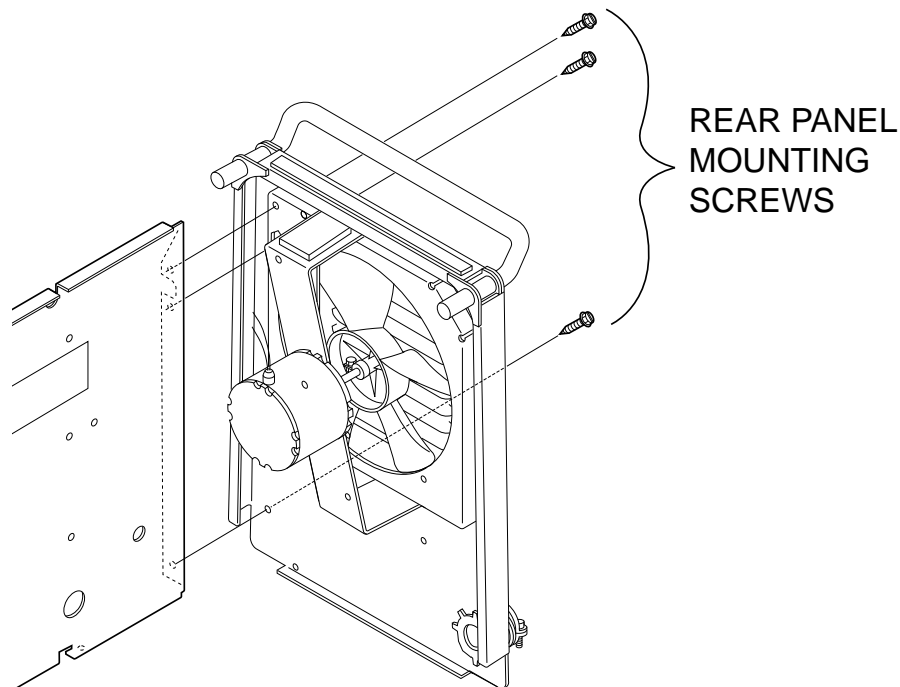


FIGURE F.7 CASE BACK MOUNTING SCREWS

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



SCR BRIDGE ASSEMBLY REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT (continued)

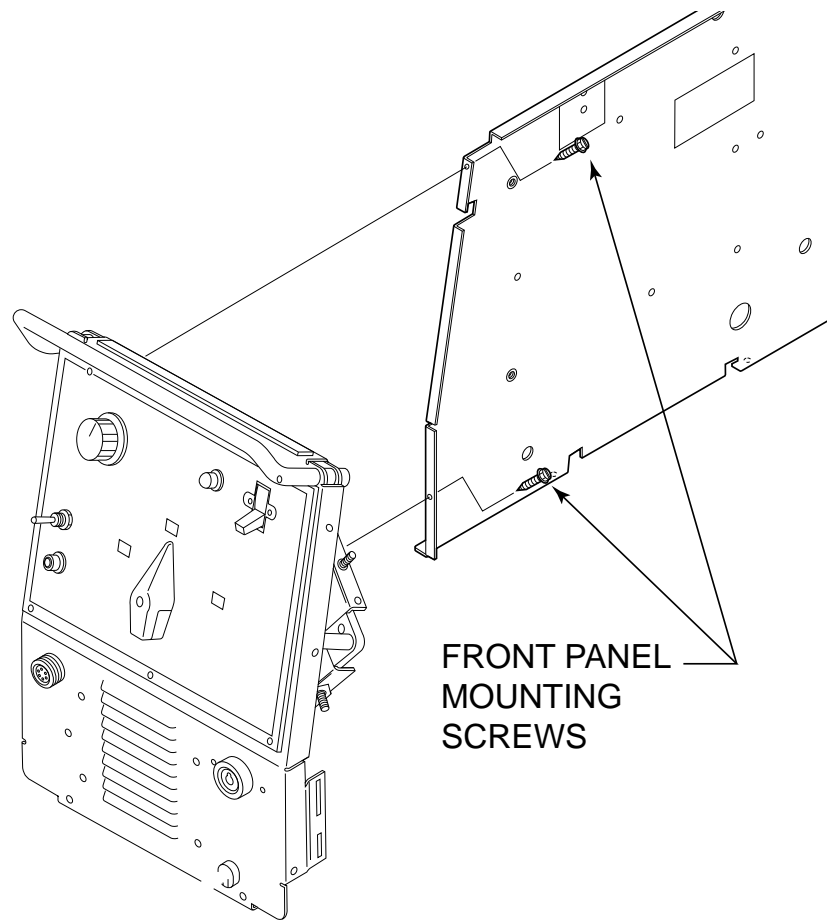


FIGURE F.8 INTERNAL PANEL MOUNTING SCREWS

10. Remove plug J1 from the control board. (See **Figure F.9.**) Also remove plug and lead harness from internal divider panel.
 11. Carefully slide the internal divider panel away a few inches to allow access to the SCR bridge assembly.
 12. Using the 7/16" wrench disconnect the diode pigtail connection from the polarity switch lead. See **Figure F.10.** Cut any necessary cable ties and remove insulating sleeving.
 13. Remove the two leads from the SCR heat sink thermostat.
 14. Using the 7/16" wrench remove the X2 secondary transformer lead from the left side AC SCR heat sink.
 15. With the 7/16" wrench remove the shunt from the SCR bridge left side negative heat sink.
 16. Using the 7/16" wrench remove the polarity switch lead from the right side AC SCR heat sink.
 17. Using the 7/16" wrench remove the positive lead from the right side positive heat sink.
- Note placement of sleeving and cable ties for reassembly.

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



SCR BRIDGE ASSEMBLY REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT (continued)

Return to Section TOC

Return to Master TOC

Return to Section TOC

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Return to Master TOC

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Return to Master TOC

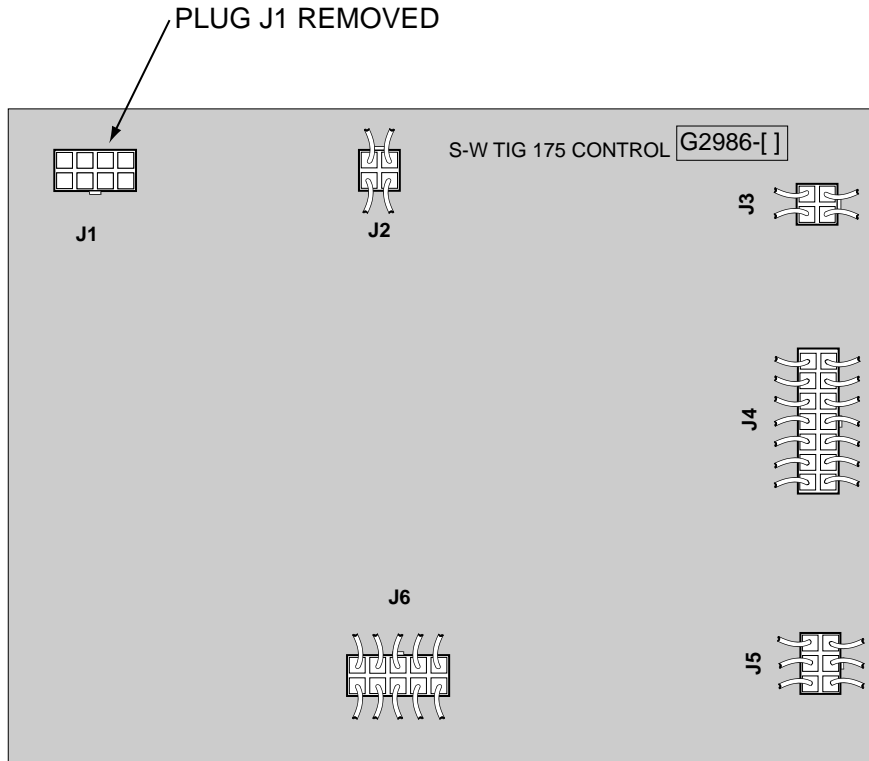


FIGURE F.9 PLUG J1 ON CONTROL BOARD

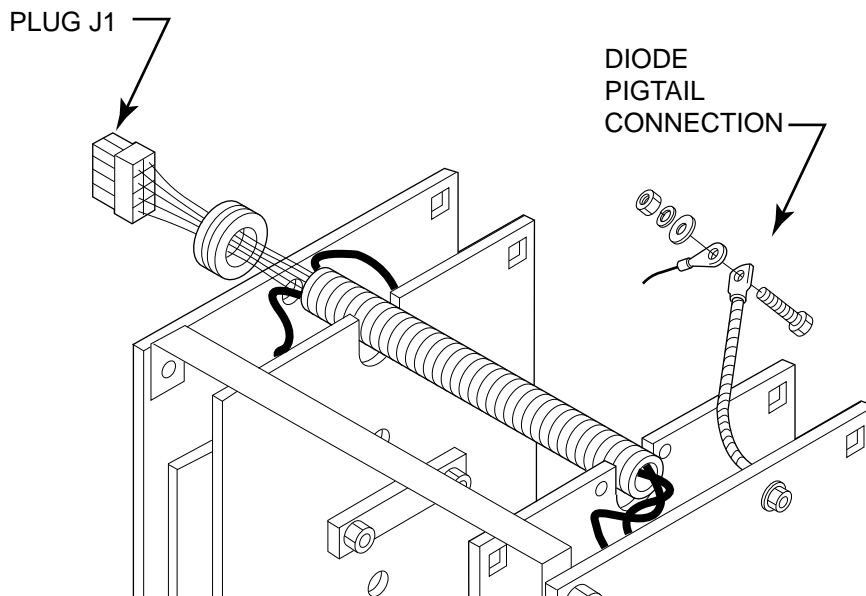


FIGURE F.10 DIODE PIGTAIL CONNECTION TO POLARITY SWITCH LEAD.

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



SCR BRIDGE ASSEMBLY REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT (continued)

18. With the 3/8" wrench remove the four mounting screws holding the SCR bridge assembly to the main transformer frame. Note insulator placement.
19. Carefully remove the SCR bridge assembly from the TIG 175 cutting any necessary cable ties.

REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE

1. Carefully place the new SCR bridge assembly in position in the TIG 175.
 2. Using the 3/8" wrench install the four mounting screws taking special care that the insulators are in the correct positions.
9. Replace any previously removed cable ties.
 10. Position the internal divider panel and secure with the screws previously removed.
 11. Install the J1 plug into the control board and position the harness in the internal divider panel.
 12. Position and install the case back and secure with the screws previously removed.
 13. Install the gas hose onto the solenoid valve.
 14. Tighten the input cable strain relief.
 15. Assemble the case wrap-around cover.

USE DOW CORNING 340 HEAT SINK COMPOUND ON ALL ALUMINUM CONNECTIONS

3. Assemble the positive lead to the right side positive heat sink.
4. Assemble the lead from the polarity switch to the right side AC heat sink. Note: Also connect lead #216
5. Assemble the shunt to the SCR bridge left side negative heat sink.
6. Assemble the X2 secondary transformer lead to the left side AC SCR heat sink. Note: Also connect lead #217
7. Install the two leads to the SCR heat sink thermostat. It may be necessary to install the thermostat to the heat sink.
8. Assemble the diode pigtail lead to the polarity switch lead. See **Figure F.10**. Be sure to replace sleeving and secure with cable ties. Position with harness and secure with cable ties.

Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC
Return to Section TOC
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Return to Master TOC
Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



POLARITY SWITCH REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

WARNING

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment could result in danger to the technician or the machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric service department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.
Call (216) 383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

DESCRIPTION

This procedure will aid the technician in the removal and replacement of the polarity switch.

MATERIALS NEEDED

3/8" Nutdriver
1/2" Wrench
7/16" Wrench
Phillips head screwdriver
5/64" Allen type Wrench
Needle nose pliers
Slot head screwdriver (2 required)
Wiring diagram

POLARITY SWITCH REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT (continued)

REMOVAL PROCEDURE

1. Remove the input power to the TIG 175 machine.
2. Using the 3/8" nutdriver remove the case wrap-around cover.
3. Using the 3/32" Allen type wrench remove the output control knob.
4. Using the Phillips head screwdriver remove the screw from the polarity switch handle.
5. With the 2 slot head screwdrivers carefully pry the polarity switch handle from the shaft.
6. Remove the five plastic snap rivets holding the name plate to the case front. These can be removed by gently prying at the rivet between the name plate and the case front.
7. Remove the name plate.
8. With the 1/2" wrench remove the "positive" flex lead from the polarity switch. See wiring diagram. Label lead and connection point for reassembly.
9. With the 1/2" wrench remove the "AC" flex lead from the polarity switch. This lead connects to the AC plate on the SCR bridge. See wiring diagram. Label lead and connection point for reassembly.
10. Using the 1/2" wrench remove the flex lead from the rear gang of the polarity switch. This lead connects to the D1 diode on the SCR bridge. See wiring diagram. Label lead and connection point for reassembly.
11. Using the 1/2" wrench remove the flat copper lead from the polarity switch. This lead connects to the high frequency transformer coil and the by-pass board. See wiring diagram. Label lead and connection point for reassembly.
12. Using the 1/2" wrench remove the other flat copper lead from the polarity switch. This lead connects to the lower terminal on the by-pass board and the "work" lead. See wiring diagram. Label lead and connection point for reassembly.
13. Using the 1/2" wrench remove the choke lead from the polarity switch. See wiring diagram. Label lead and connection point for reassembly.
14. With the 1/2" wrench remove the X1 secondary lead from the polarity switch. See wiring diagram. Label lead and connection point for reassembly.
15. With the 7/16" wrench remove the two nuts and washers that hold the polarity switch to the front panel.
16. Carefully rotate the polarity switch assembly to gain access to the micro-switch.
17. Carefully unsolder the two leads (#311 and #312) from the micro-switch located on the polarity switch assembly. See wiring diagram. Label leads and connection points for reassembly.
18. Carefully remove the polarity switch assembly from the machine.

POLARITY SWITCH REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT (continued)**REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE**

1. Carefully position the new polarity switch in position on the front panel. Make certain the micro-switch is assembled to the polarity switch correctly.
2. Solder leads #311 and #312 to the micro -switch.
3. Assemble and tighten the two nuts and washers that hold the polarity switch to the front panel.
4. Assemble the X1 secondary lead to the polarity switch. Make certain washers are in place and the nut is tight.
5. Assemble the choke lead to the polarity switch. Make certain washers are in place and the nut is tight.
6. Assemble the flat copper leads to the polarity switch. Make certain they are connected to the proper terminals and the nuts are tightened.
7. Assemble the flex lead from diode D1 to the rear gang of the polarity switch. Make certain washers are in place and the nut is tight.
8. Assemble the flex lead from the AC bridge plate to the polarity switch. Make certain washers are in place and the nut is tight.
9. Assemble the "positive" flex lead to the polarity switch. Make certain washers are in place and the nut is tight.
10. Clear the leads and check for "shorted" or "grounded" leads.
11. Position the name plate and fasten to the front with the previously removed snap rivets.
12. Assemble the polarity switch handle in place with the Phillips head screw and check for correct switch operation.
13. Using the Allen type wrench replace the output control knob.
14. Replace the case wrap-around cover.

Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC
Return to Section TOC
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Return to Section TOC
Return to Master TOC

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

WARNING

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment could result in danger to the technician or the machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric service department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.
Call (216) 383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

DESCRIPTION

This procedure will aid the technician in the removal and replacement of the high voltage transformer.

MATERIALS NEEDED

3/8" Nutdriver
Needle nose pliers
Phillips head screwdriver
Wire cutters

HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT (continued)

REMOVAL PROCEDURE

1. Remove input power to the TIG 175 machine.
2. Using the 3/8" nutdriver remove the case wrap-around cover.
3. With the needle nose pliers remove the two secondary leads from the quick-connects on the high frequency arc starter board assembly. See Figure F.11.
4. Disconnect the in-line splice quick connect from one primary lead to lead #238. Cut any necessary cable ties.
5. Remove the lead splice from the other primary lead that is connected to lead #237 and the C4 capacitor. See wiring diagram. Cut any necessary cable ties.
6. Using the phillips head screwdriver remove the front mounting screw from the base of the high voltage transformer. Take note of insulator placement for reassembly. NOTE: On some machines the mounting screw configuration may be different.
7. With phillips head screwdriver loosen the two rear mounting screws.
8. Carefully slide the transformer forward and remove from the TIG 175 machine.

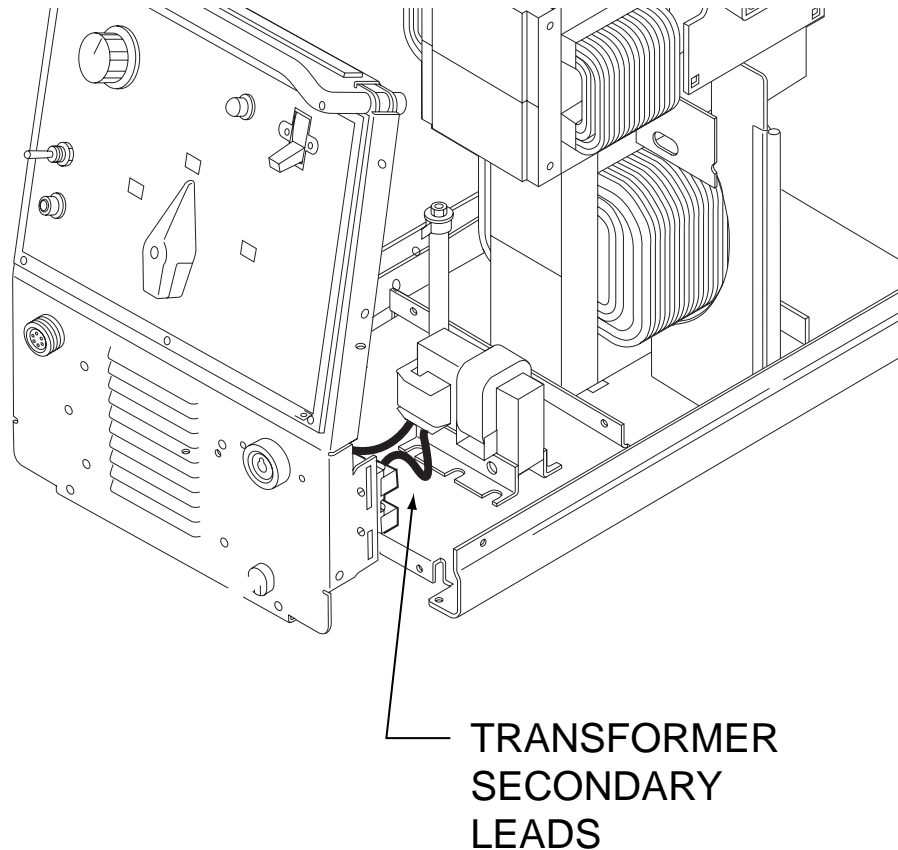


FIGURE F.11 SECONDARY LEADS AT HIGH FREQUENCY STARTER BOARD

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT (continued)

REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE

1. Carefully position the new high voltage transformer in place in the two rear mounting insulators. See Figure F.12.
2. Install the front mounting insulator and mounting screw.
3. Using the phillips head screwdriver tighten all three mounting screws making certain the insulators are positioned correctly.
4. Reconnect the two primary leads.
5. Reconnect the two secondary leads to the high frequency arc starter board assembly.
6. Replace any previously removed cable ties.
7. Replace the case wrap-around cover.

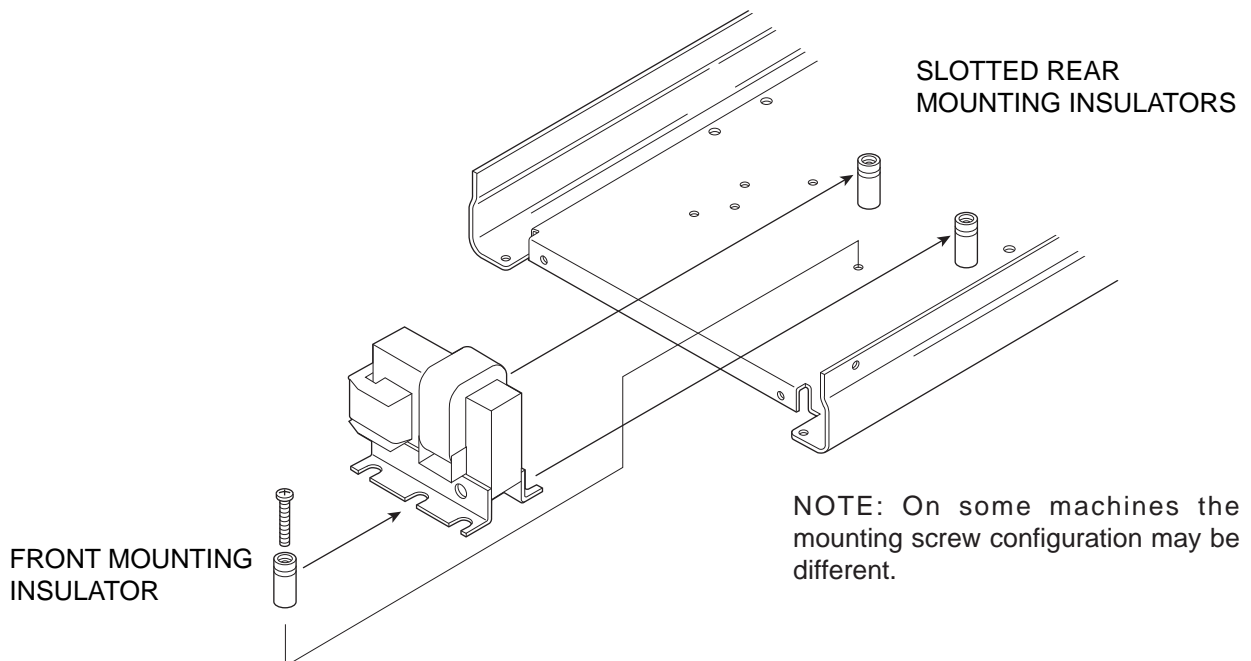


FIGURE F.12 HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER MOUNTING INSULATORS

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SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



MAIN TRANSFORMER AND OUTPUT CHOKE ASSEMBLY REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

WARNING

Service and repair should be performed only by Lincoln Electric factory trained personnel. Unauthorized repairs performed on this equipment could result in danger to the technician or the machine operator and will invalidate your factory warranty. For your safety and to avoid electrical shock, please observe all safety notes and precautions detailed throughout this manual.

If for any reason you do not understand the test procedures or are unable to perform the tests/repairs safely, contact the Lincoln Electric service department for technical troubleshooting assistance before you proceed.
Call (216) 383-2531 or 1-888-935-3877.

DESCRIPTION

This procedure will aid the technician in the removal and replacement of the main transformer and choke assembly.

MATERIALS NEEDED

3/8" Nutdriver
1/2" Wrench
Wire cutters

MAIN TRANSFORMER AND OUTPUT CHOKE ASSEMBLY REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT (continued)

REMOVAL PROCEDURE

1. Remove input power to the TIG 175 machine.
2. Perform the **SCR Bridge Assembly Removal Procedure**.
3. Unsolder the two fan motor leads and leads B230 and B232 from the main transformer leads. Label leads for reassembly. See wiring diagram.
4. Unsolder leads W201 and W204 from the main transformer leads. Label leads for reassembly. See wiring diagram.
5. Unsolder leads R209 and U210 from the main transformer leads. Label leads for reassembly. See wiring diagram.
6. Using the 1/2" wrench remove the shunt assembly from the choke lead.
7. With the 3/8" wrench remove the H1, H2 or H3 lead from the input power switch. See wiring diagram. Label the leads and connection points for reassembly. Cut any necessary cable ties.
8. Remove plug J3 from the control board and push through the interior divider panel.
9. Using the 1/2" wrench remove the choke lead from the polarity switch. See wiring diagram. Label lead and connection point for reassembly.
10. With the 1/2" wrench remove the X1 secondary lead from the polarity switch. See wiring diagram. Label lead and connection point for reassembly.
11. With the 1/2" wrench remove the four nuts and lock washers from the transformer mounting bolts at the base of the machine.
12. Carefully hoist the transformer/choke assembly clear of the base. Clear all leads.

MAIN TRANSFORMER AND OUTPUT CHOKE ASSEMBLY REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT (continued)

REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE

1. Position the new transformer/choke assembly onto the base and mounting bolts.
2. Assemble the four nuts and washers to the mounting bolts on the base of the machine.
3. Assemble the X1 secondary lead to the polarity switch.
4. Assemble the choke lead to the polarity switch.
5. Install the J3 plug into the control board.
6. Assemble the H1, H2 or H3 lead onto the input power switch. Insulate and secure the unused lead (H2 or H3).
7. Assemble the shunt assembly to the choke lead.
8. Solder leads R209 and U210 to the main transformer leads. See wiring diagram. Insulate connections.
9. Solder leads W201 and W204 to the main transformer leads. See wiring diagram. Insulate connections.
10. Solder the two fan motor leads and leads B230 and B232 to the main transformer leads. See wiring diagram. Insulate connections.
11. Replace any previously removed cable ties. Clear leads and check for "shorts" or "grounds".
12. Perform the **SCR Bridge Assembly Replacement Procedure**.

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SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



RETEST AFTER REPAIR

Should a machine under test be rejected for any reason requiring the removal of any mechanical part that could affect the machine's electrical characteristics, or if any electrical components are repaired or replaced, the machine must be retested.

INPUT IDLE AMPS	
Input Volts/Hertz	Maximum Idle Amps
208/60 230/60	2.50 Amps 3.00 Amps
OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGES	
Stick Mode OCV	AC 72 - 76VAC DC 57.5 - 64.0VDC
TIG Mode OCV	AC 73 - 77VAC DC 57.5 - 64.0VDC
MAXIMUM ACCEPTABLE OUTPUT VOLTAGE - AT MINIMUM OUTPUT SETTINGS	
DC TIG Mode	12 Amps @ 12 Volts
MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE OUTPUT VOLTAGE - AT MAXIMUM OUTPUT SETTINGS	
DC TIG Mode	175 Amps @ 29 Volts

RECOMMENDED METERS FOR MACHINE OUTPUT TESTS

VOLTMETER: AC and DC True RMS Meter - Fluke 8922A or equivalent

AMMETER: Columbia Type AX AC or DC Tong Ammeter

IMPORTANT: IF OTHER TYPE METERS ARE USED RESULTS MAY NOT BE ACCURATE.

SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



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SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



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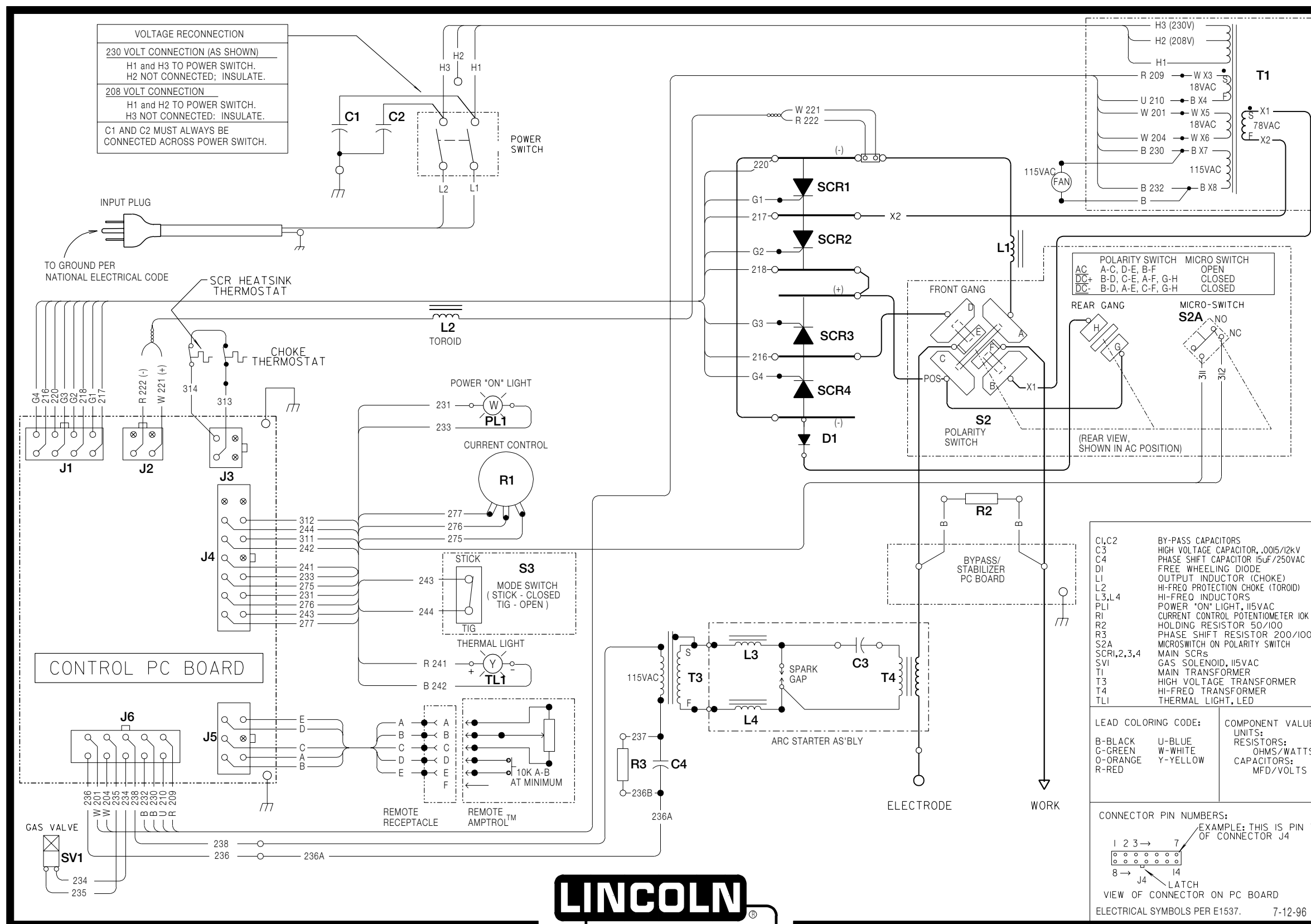
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SQUARE WAVE TIG 175



Wiring Diagram

WIRING DIAGRAM - SQUARE WAVE TIG 175 (208/ 230/ 1/ 60)



CLEVELAND, OHIO U.S.A.

NOTE: This diagram is for reference only. It may not be accurate for all machines covered by this manual. The wiring diagram specific to your code is pasted inside one of the enclosure panels of your machine.



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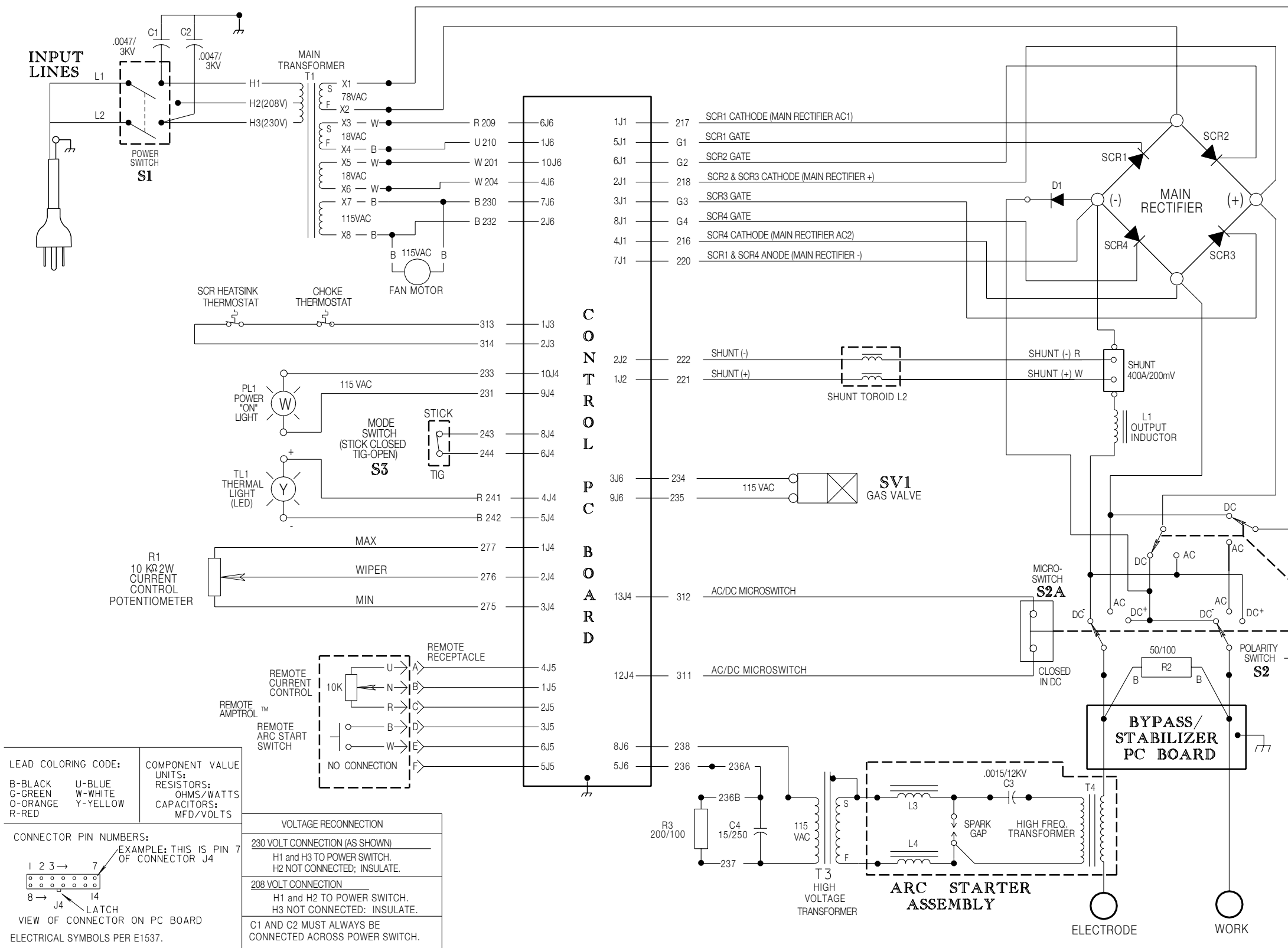
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MACHINE SCHEMATIC - SW TIG 175



LEAD COLORING CODE: B-BLACK G-GREEN O-ORANGE R-RED U-BLUE W-WHITE Y-YELLOW	COMPONENT VALUE UNITS: RESISTORS: OHMS/WATTS CAPACITORS: MFD/VOLTS
CONNECTOR PIN NUMBERS: EXAMPLE: THIS IS PIN 7 OF CONNECTOR J4 VIEW OF CONNECTOR ON PC BOARD ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS PER E1537.	

VOLTAGE RECONNECTION
230 VOLT CONNECTION (AS SHOWN) H1 and H3 TO POWER SWITCH. H2 NOT CONNECTED; INSULATE.
208 VOLT CONNECTION H1 and H2 TO POWER SWITCH. H3 NOT CONNECTED; INSULATE.
C1 AND C2 MUST ALWAYS BE CONNECTED ACROSS POWER SWITCH.

NOTE: This diagram is for reference only. It may not be accurate for all machines covered by this manual.

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Control PC Board (G2986) Layout

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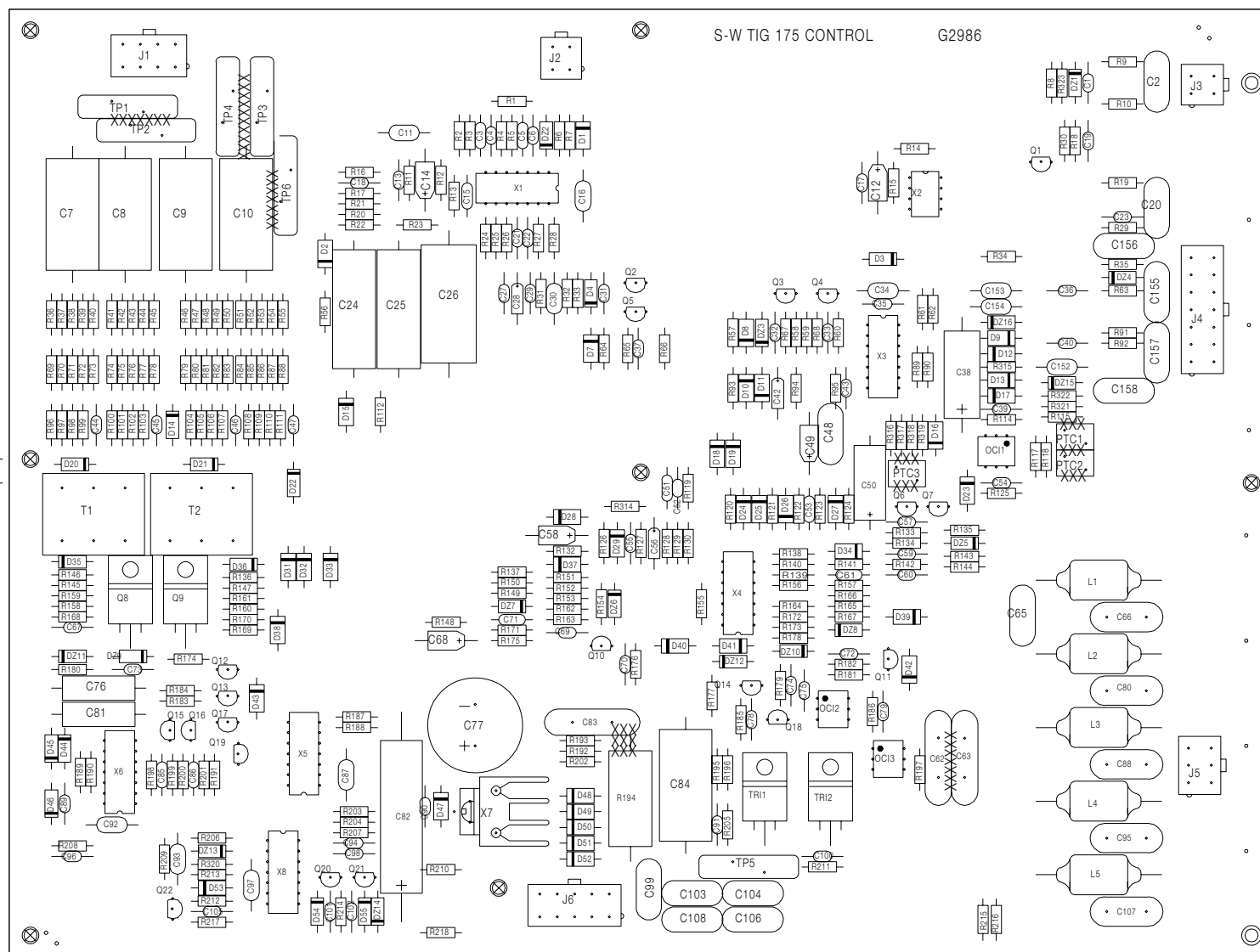
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ITEM	REQ'D	IDENTIFICATION
C1, C6, C13, C17, C19, C22, C23, C24, C32, C33, C35, C36, C39, C40, C43, C52, C55, C57, C59, C60, C69, C70, C72, C74, C75, C78, C79, C80, C81, C100	30	.022/50
C2, C20, C48, C65, C99, C103, C104, C106, C108, C155, C156, C157, C158	13	.0047 OR .005/1400
C3, C55, C86	3	100PF/100
C4, C89	2	820PF/50
C5, C15, C51, C53, C61, C71	6	47PF/100
C71, C8, C9, C18, C84	5	0.1/400
C11, C16, C30, C34, C87, C92, C93, C97, C152, C153, C154	11	.1/50
C12, C14, C49, C56, C68	5	4.7/35
C18, C21, C27, C31, C37, C44, C45, C46, C47, C94, C96, C98, C101, C102, C105	15	4700PF/50
C24, C25	2	.47/50
C26	1	.68/50
C28, C42, C56	3	1.0/35
C38	1	20/50
C50	1	100/20
C54	1	150PF/100
C62, C63, C93	3	.05/500V
C46, C88, C89, C95, C107	5	.0047/3000V
C67, C73	2	330PF/100
C76, C81	2	.0047/400
C77	1	1000/35
C82	1	100/50
D1, D2, D7, D8, D9, D10, D11, D12, D13, D15, D16, D17, D18, D19, D23, D24, D25, D26, D27, D28, D29, D31, D32, D33, D34, D37, D38, D39, D40, D41, D42, D43, D47, D48, D49, D50, D51, D52, D53	39	1N4004
D3	1	1N5818
D4, D14, D28, D21, D22, D35, D36, D44, D45, D46, D54, D55	12	1N4936
D21, D21.5, D21.6	3	1N4742A
D22, D24, D21.1	3	1N4744A
D23, D24, D25, D27, D28, D21.0, D21.2, D21.3, D21.4	4	1N4733A
D24	1	1N4728A
J1	1	CONNECTOR
J2, J3	2	HEADER
J4	1	HEADER
J5	1	HEADER
J6	1	HEADER
L1, L2, L3, L4, L5	5	.39M
OC1	1	OPTO ISOLATOR
OC12, OC13	2	3043
PTC1, PTC2, PTC3	3	PTC THERMISTOR
Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q10, Q11, Q12, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q8, Q9	18	2N4401
Q13, Q17	2	2N4403
R1, R4, R5, R11, R12, R13, R18, R25, R117, R118, R120, R129, R130, R139, R140, R152, R156, R162, R205, R211, R215, R216, R315	23	1K 1/4W
R2, R16, R28, R123, R127, R204, R214	7	33.2K 1/4W
R3	1	56.2K 1/4W
R6, R14, R15, R67, R119, R132, R137, R138, R143, R144, R148, R153, R163, R164, R198, R200, R202, R206, R210, R213, R217, R218	22	10K 1/4W
R2, R30	2	150 1/4W
R9, R14, R323	3	60 1/4W
R9, R10, R35, R42, R46, R47, R48, R49, R100, R101, R102, R103, R104, R105, R106, R107, R108, R109, R110, R111, R115, R100, R184	23	47.5 1/4W
R17, R64	2	7.65K 1/4W
R19, R27, R29, R41, R47, R174, R321, R322	8	100 1/4W
R20, R62, R126, R135, R167	6	47.5K 1/4W
R1, R7	2	221K 1/4W
R22, R59, R124, R316, R317	8	475 1/4W
R31, R32, R33, R320	4	68.1K 1/4W
R23, R58, R122, R150, R166	5	68.1K 1/4W
R24	1	8.25K 1/4W
R26, R32	2	221 1/4W
R31	1	1M 1/4W
R33, R66, R68, R141, R207, R212	6	22.1K 1/4W
R34, R171, R181, R185	4	1.5K 1/4W
R35, R37, R38, R39, R43, R41, R42, R43, R44, R45, R46, R47, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R54, R55, R69, R70, R71, R72, R73, R74, R75, R76, R77, R78, R79, R80, R81, R82, R83, R84, R85, R86, R87, R88	40	68.1 1/4W
R57, R175	2	2.21K 1/4W
R58, R90, R126, R133, R134, R154, R155, R163, R172, R176, R182, R185, R188, R199, R201, R208	16	4.75K
R61, R65, R43, R142, R173, R177, R178, R179	8	15K 1/4W
R63	1	332 1/4W
R89, R125	2	475K 1/4W
R94, R95, R112, R149, R151	6	100K 1/4W
R105	1	332K 1/4W
R136, R145, R146, R158, R159, R160, R161, R168, R169, R170	10	10 1/4W
R157	1	150K 1/4W
R164	1	267K 1/4W
R183	1	39.2K 1/4W
R198	1	18.2K 1/4W
R192, R193	2	2.0K 1/4W
R194	1	2.7 OHM 5W
R195	1	26.7 1/4W
R196, R197	2	267 1/4W
R203	1	3.32K 1/4W
T1, T2	2	11111
TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4	4	MOV, 90J
TP5	1	MOV, 120J
TP6	1	90J
TRI1, TRI2	2	T2500
X1	1	LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT
X2	1	VOLTAGE REF.
X3	1	DIGITAL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT (SS)
X4	1	14 PIN QUAD COMPARATOR
X5	1	SI581B-4
X6, X8	2	SI581B-15
X7	1	SI839B-18

CAPACITORS = MFD/VOLTS
 RESISTORS = OHMS/1/4 WATT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
 INDUCTANCE = HENRYS

NOTE: Lincoln Electric assumes no responsibility for liabilities resulting from board level troubleshooting. PC Board repairs will invalidate your factory warranty. **Individual Printed Circuit Board Components are not available from Lincoln Electric.** This information is provided for reference only. Lincoln Electric discourages board level troubleshooting and repair since it may compromise the quality of the design and may result in danger to the Machine Operator or Technician. Improper PC board repairs could result in damage to the machine.



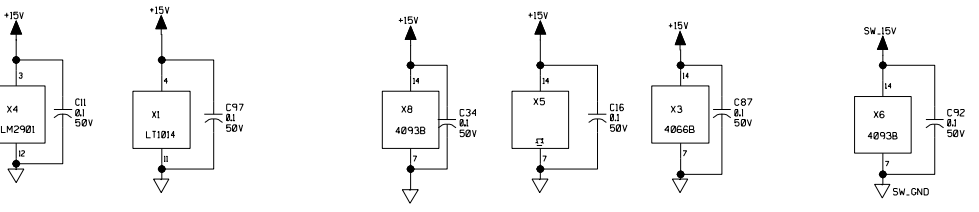
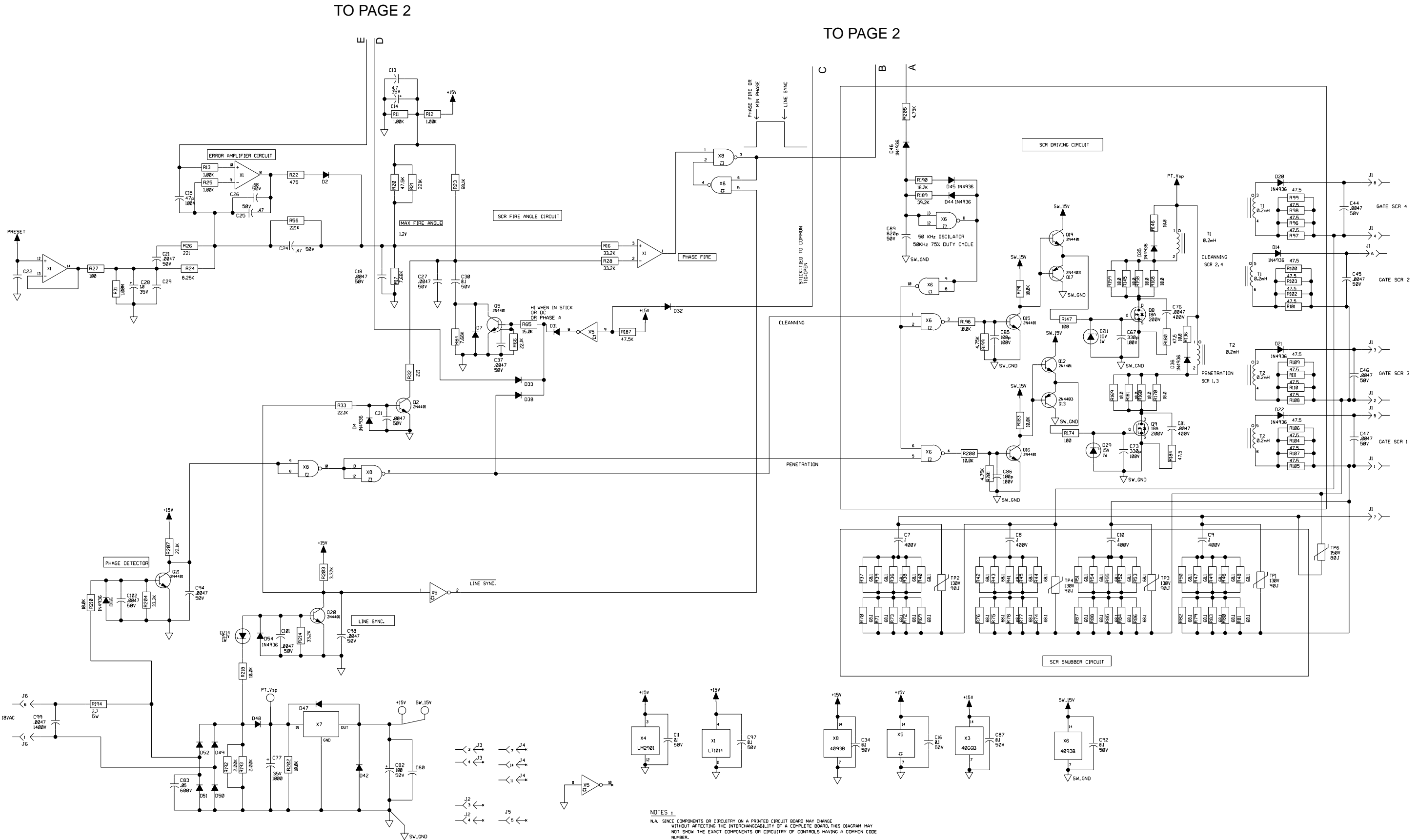
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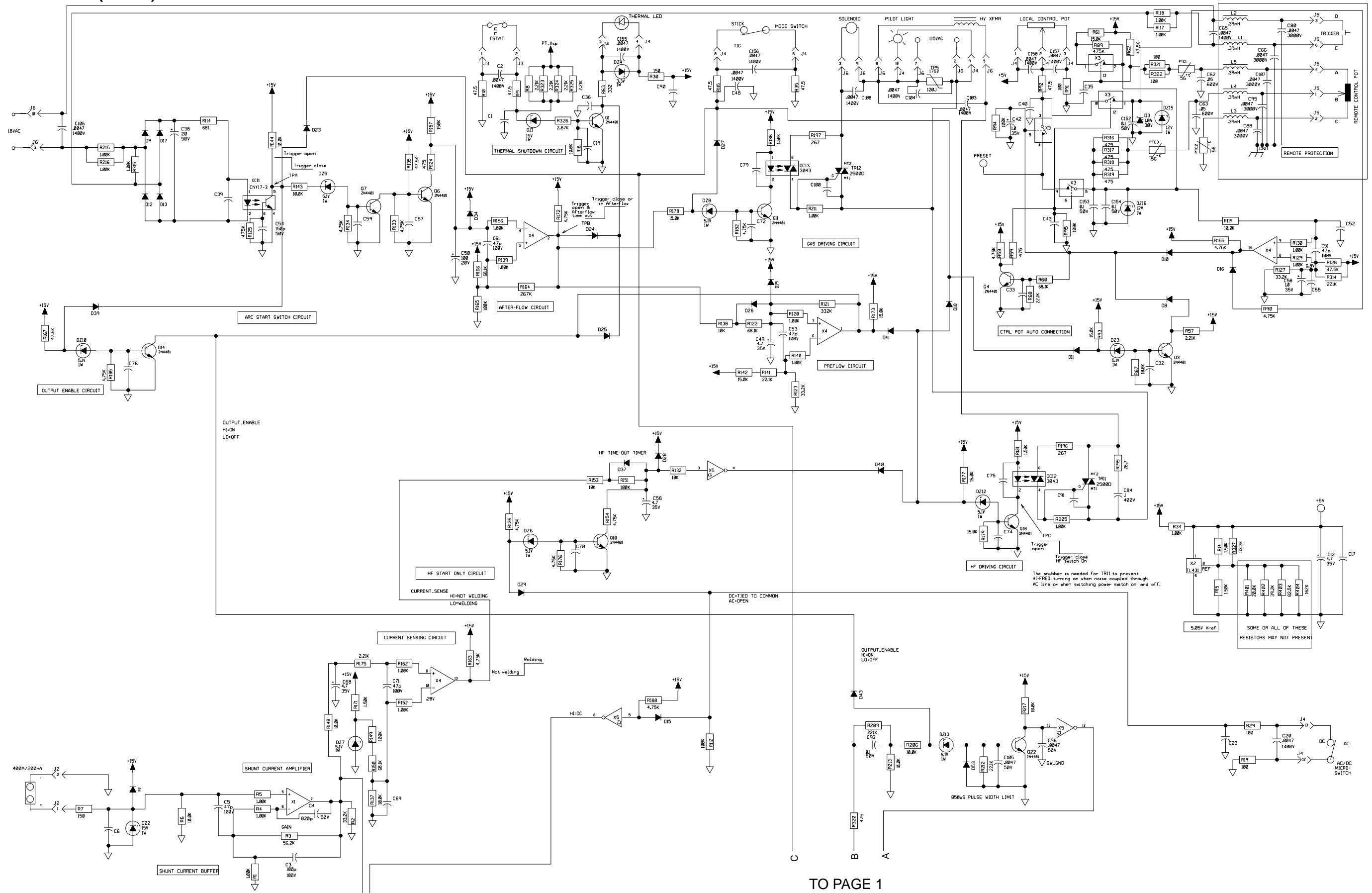
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SVM ERROR REPORTING FORM

We need to know if there are errors in our manuals. We also value any suggestions as to additional tests or procedures that would make this SVM a better tool for you.

If you discover new or different "Problems or Symptoms" that are not covered in the three column troubleshooting chart, please share this information with us. Please include the machine's code number and how the problem was resolved.

Thank You,
Technical Services Group
Lincoln Electric Co.
22801 ST. Clair Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44117-1199

FAX 216-481-2309

SVM Number _____

Page Number if necessary _____

Your Company _____

Your Name _____

Please give detailed description below:

SD287 01/99



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