

## The Everyday Pocket Handbook for Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW) and Flux Cored Arc Welding (FCAW)



Number 4 in a series

Compiled as a useful tool for on-the-job welding personnel by the AWS Product Development Committee Edited by L. W. Myers Sr., Welding Engineer, Turbo Products Division, Dresser-Rand, Inc., Olean, NY

© 1997 by American Welding Society. All rights reserved Printed in the United States of America



**NOTE:** Although care was taken in choosing and presenting the data in this guide, AWS cannot guarantee that it is error free. Further, this guide is not intended to be an exhaustive treatment of the topic and therefore may not include all available information, including with respect to safety and health issues. By publishing this guide, AWS does not insure anyone using the information it contains against any liability or injury to property or persons arising from that use.

## **Table of Contents**

3

Basic Safety Precautions	4
Gas Metal Arc Welding	6
Specifications and Classification System for	
Solid and Composite Filler Metals	6
Shielding Gases—Spray Transfer	
Shielding Gases—Short Circuiting Transfer	
Globular-to-Spray Transition Currents	.10
Typical Arc Voltages	
Typical Currents vs. Wire Feed Speeds-Carbon Steel	.12
Typical Melting Rates—Carbon Steel	13
Typical Currents vs. Wire Feed Speeds—Carbon Steel	
(Short Circuiting Arc)	14
Typical Melting Rates—Carbon Steel	
(Short Circuiting Arc)	15
Typical Currents vs. Wire Feed Speeds—Stainless	
Steel	
Typical Melting Rates—Stainless Steel	
Typical Currents vs. Wire Feed Speeds-Aluminum	18
Typical Melting Rates—Aluminum	. 19
Typical Welding Conditions—Carbon and Low	
Alloy Steels	20
Typical Welding Conditions—Stainless Steels	
Typical Welding Conditions—Aluminum	
Wire Length per Pound of Wire	24
Flux Cored Arc Welding	25

Typical Currents vs. Electrode Feed Rates— Carbon Steel (CO <sub>2</sub> Shielding)
Typical Deposition Rates—Carbon Steel
(CO <sub>2</sub> Shielding)
Typical Currents vs. Electrode Feed Rates—
Carbon Steel (Self-Shielding)
Typical Deposition Rates—Carbon Steel
(Self-Shielding)
Typical Deposition Rates—Stainless Steel
(Gas-Shielding)
Typical Currents vs. Electrode Feed Rates—Stainless
Steel (Gas-Shielding)
Typical Welding Procedures—Carbon and Low
Alloy Steels (Gas-Shielding)
Typical Welding Procedures—Carbon and Low
Alloy Steels (Self-Shielding)
Typical Welding Procedures—Stainless Steels
(Gas-Shielding)
(Gas-Shielding)
and FCAW
Troubleshooting Electrical Problems in GMAW
and FCAW
Welding Positions
Basic Welding Symbols

## **GMAW Filler Metal Specifications and Classification System**

	Filler Metal			
Material	AWS Spec.	AWS Class.*	X Designator Description	Example
Steel, carbon	A5.18	ERXXS-Y EXXC-Y	Tensile strength $\times$ 1000 (psi)	ER70S-3 E70C-3
Steel, low alloy	A5.28	ERXXS-Y EXXC-Y	Tensile strength × 1000 (psi)	ER80S-B2 E80C-B2
Stainless steel	A5.9	ERXXXY	Stainless alloy (308, 410, etc.)	ER308L EC308L
Aluminum	A5.10	ERXXXX-Y	Aluminum alloy (4043, 5083, etc.)	ER4043
Nickel	A5.14	ERNiXX-Y	Major alloying elements (Cr, Fe, Mo, etc.)	ERNiCr-3
Copper	A5.7	ERCuXX-Y	Major alloying elements (Al, Ni, Si, etc.)	ERCuAl-A2
Magnesium	A5.19	ERXXYYY	Major alloying elements (Al, Zn, etc.)	ERAZ92A
Titanium	A5.16	ERTi-Y		ERTi-5

\*Legend

- E Filler metal may be used as an electrode
- R Filler metal may be used as a rod
- S Solid filler metal
- C Composite or stranded filler metal
- Y Designator (or combination of designators) that describe specific alloy, shielding gas to be used, diffusible hydrogen limit, etc. Refer to the appropriate AWS Filler Metal Specification shown in table for explanation.