

Welding

General

- You control slag deposition in 3 ways...travel speed, arc length, and angle of electrode. Experiment with all 3.

6013 do's & don't

- Higher amp for T-joints then for flat (2 surfaces)
- Work on clean metal. It's not a deep penetration rod and therefore does not burn though surface contaminants very well.
- In T-joint hold rod 30-35 degrees from horizontal plane, to make sure that enough is deposit on the vertical plane. Gravity will take care of horizontal plane
- Having a slag stringer in the start of a 6013 bead is very common. What you are seeing is the heavy flux on top of the weld pool, and not molten metal. Getting a slightly slower start to the weld bead will solve this problem. A little hesitation before moving the rod will give the puddle time to bridge between both surfaces and solve this problem.
- Try pausing when you first strike up so that a puddle can form and slow the travel speed down a little for the first inch
- holding too long of an arc length, and it is difficult to manipulate the metal where to go. Put the rod right into the crack
- 1.6 rods are difficult to learn. 2mm aren't much better. 2.5 are the best place to start, you can get away with a lot, but picking up bad habits isn't easy, with 3.2mm rods you can just drag the end of the rod on the metal and it will weld, try that with a 2.5 and you will find problems. 1.6mm rods burn away faster than a sneeze and are hard to control.

Alternatives

- 6010
- 7018 (7016)

From:
<https://wiki.oscardegroot.nl/> - HomeWiki

Permanent link:
<https://wiki.oscardegroot.nl/doku.php?id=other:welding&rev=1667672225>

Last update: **2022/11/05 18:17**

