

BS EN 50504:2008



# BSI British Standards

## Validation of arc welding equipment

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**BSI**  
British Standards

**National foreword**

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 50504:2008. This standard supersedes BS 7570:2000 which is withdrawn. It is technically identical to BS 7570:2000

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee WEE/6, Electric arc welding equipment..

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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## **Validation of arc welding equipment**

Validation du matériel de soudage à l'arc

Validierung von  
Lichtbogenschweißeinrichtungen

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2008-06-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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# **CENELEC**

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique  
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

**Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels**

## Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 26A, Electric arc welding equipment.

The text of the draft was submitted to the formal vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 50504 on 2008-06-01.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented  
at national level by publication of an identical  
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2009-06-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting  
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2011-06-01

This European Standard has been developed under the authority of CLC/TC 26A, Electric arc welding equipment. Welding is considered to be a special process because the final result may not always be capable of being verified by testing, hence it requires continuous control and/or adherence to documented procedures.

This European Standard has been developed to identify the controls and procedures required. It requires the use of calibrated welding equipment, then the quality/consistency of the weld depends upon accurate and repeatable setting of parameters such as current, voltage, speed, gas flow, etc.

This European Standard concentrates on validating equipment built to the constructional standard EN 60974-1. The accuracy of this equipment is designated as standard grade. A higher level of accuracy (precision grade) is introduced in this document.

As a code of practice, this European Standard takes the form of guidance and recommendations. It should not be quoted as if it were a specification and particular care should be taken to ensure that claims of compliance are not misleading.

A standard does not purport to include all necessary provisions of a contract. Users of standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

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## Introduction

The quality and consistency of a weld depends on the welder, the materials and the welding equipment. Variability in the output of the welding equipment will affect the quality of the weld. In some arc welding processes, e.g. MMA, the welder controls the process through his experience and measurement of run out length is used to monitor the heat input. However, in other arc welding processes the quality of the weld depends upon accurate and repeatable setting of parameters such as current, voltage, speed, gas flow, pulse characteristics, etc.

The relevant construction standard for arc welding equipment is EN 60974-1. This standard sets the reference level for the accuracy and consistency of the welding output. EN 60974-1 derives its specification for performance accuracy from the requirements of manual welding. In manual welding the welder plays a key role in adapting and adjusting the output of the equipment to meet the requirements of the weld. This adaptability allows equipment to be constructed with a relaxed specification for calibration of output.

Mechanised welding methods lack the skilled adaptability of the manual welder and require precise control of all aspects of the welding process. The control of the output of the welding equipment is of particular importance. Manufacturers have responded to this need by producing equipment with an accuracy of output control and calibration, which exceed the requirements of EN 60974-1.

In addition to the demands of mechanized welding, manual welding methods have become more refined and welding procedures often call for the precise control of power source outputs to limit the freedom of the manual welder in order to produce particular results.

The improvement in equipment construction, the adoption of mechanized welding, the introduction of quality assurance programmes and the increased understanding of the factors which control weld quality have led to the demand for more rigorous calibration and validation of welding equipment performance.

The term calibration has been used in the foregoing text to introduce the general subject of checking that the welding equipment output meets the manufacturer's specification and is fit for the purpose of making welds. This is a commonly accepted term for this checking operation but it does not meet the strict definition of the word calibration.

Clause 3 of this document gives the definition of calibration. The operation of calibration can be applied only to determining and adjusting the errors of a measuring instrument. An item of welding equipment is not a measuring instrument though the meters fitted to the welding equipment are and can be calibrated. The difficulty of terminology and the checking task is further compounded as many pieces of welding equipment do not have calibrated outputs but are scaled in arbitrary units. Again this is a function of the manual welding usage in which the skill of the manual welder is used to adjust and set the welding variables. It is necessary to use an alternative term to describe the operation of verifying that the welding equipment is fit for the intended purpose. The term selected is validation.

Validation is the operation which verifies that the welding equipment conforms to the operating specification for that equipment. If the equipment fails to conform to the specification then the correction of the errors within the equipment is outside the scope of this European Standard. That operation is the province of the manufacturers or equipment specialists.

It is implicit in the introduction of a more rigorous standard of accuracy of control of output for welding equipment that the scope of application of that standard should be defined. This European Standard defines two levels of accuracy. One is derived directly from EN 60974-1 and is called standard grade. A higher level of accuracy for more exacting welding applications is defined, called precision grade, and this is given in Annex A for information. The use of precision grade is dependent upon the welding application.

The welding equipment covered by this European Standard will be fitted with controls intended to regulate the output of the welding equipment. The controls may be scaled in absolute units (amperes, volts and metres per minute) or in arbitrary units (numbers, letters, geometrical marks). Controls scaled in absolute units may be validated and the consistency of those controls scaled in arbitrary units may be assessed.

The welding equipment may be fitted with meters that measure the output of the equipment and these meters should normally be validated against the appropriate standard, unless a different method is used to control the welding process.

The use of meters and measuring instrument packages with welding equipment that is required to produce welds of integrity and reliability is strongly recommended.

This code of practice recommends the use of resistive loads to validate the power source and associated meters. Alternatively, independent instrumentation may be used to monitor the welding process, rather than validating the power source itself. The method of control and type of instrumentation should be detailed on the welding procedure sheet.



## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies validation methods for arc welding equipment constructed and used to the accuracy specified in EN 60974-1 or other equivalent standards. The accuracy of this equipment is designated as standard grade.

This European Standard is applicable to

- a) arc welding power sources,
- b) wire feeders,
- c) welding instrumentation.

This European Standard is not applicable to arc striking and stabilizing device.

Calibration, verification and validation of equipment for other welding processes and ancillary equipment which may affect the quality of the weld, e.g. flow gauges, thermocouples, robots and manipulators are given in EN ISO 17662.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 60051-1:1998, *Direct acting indicating analogue electrical measuring instruments and their accessories – Part 1: Definitions and general requirements common to all parts* (IEC 60051-1:1997)

EN 60974-1, *Arc welding equipment – Part 1: Welding power sources* (IEC 60974-1)

EN ISO 17662, *Welding – Calibration, verification and validation of equipment used for welding, including ancillary activities* (ISO 17662)

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 60974-1 and the following apply.

### 3.1 calibration

operations for the purpose of determining the magnitude of the errors of a measuring instrument and if necessary to determine other metrological properties

### 3.2 validation

operations for the purpose of demonstrating that an item of welding equipment or a welding system conforms to the operating specification for that welding equipment or system

### 3.3 accuracy

closeness of an observed quantity to the defined or true value



### 3.4

#### **consistency test**

test to determine the repeatability of the equipment output over a period of time

NOTE The results obtained from the present validation are compared to the results of the initial tests. The repeatability/consistency is the difference between these readings.

### 3.5

#### **class**

designation according to the accuracy of a measuring instrument conforming to EN 60051-1

NOTE For example class 2,5 refers to  $\pm 2,5$  % full scale deflection.

### 3.6

#### **portable welding monitor (brief case monitor)**

assembly of measuring instruments packaged in a portable case used to measure, record and/or analyse the welding equipment output

### 3.7

#### **standard grade**

grade of validating equipment built to the constructional standard EN 60974-1

### 3.8

#### **precision grade**

grade of validating equipment built to the constructional standard EN 60974-1 but with a higher level of accuracy for more exacting welding applications

NOTE See Annex A for power sources and Annex B for wire feeders.

## 4 Validation accuracies

When tested in accordance with Clause 9, the validation accuracies for standard grade power source controls and instrumentation should conform to Table 1.

**Table 1 – Validation accuracies for standard grade power sources**

Quantity	Accuracy	
Current and voltage	$\pm 10$ %	of the true value, between 100 % and 25 % of the maximum setting
	$\pm 2,5$ %	of the maximum setting, below 25 % of the maximum setting
Analogue meters	Class 2,5	See 3.5
Digital meters		
- Current	$\pm 2,5$ %	of maximum rated welding current
- Voltage	$\pm 2,5$ %	of no-load voltage, or according to the manufacturer's specification

Validation may be carried out over a limited range, as agreed by the manufacturer and user or specified in the welding procedure.

## 5 Consistency

It is recognized that the consistency of the equipment is important and in Clause 9 tests for consistency are recommended.

A consistency test should be carried out on controls, which are not graduated in absolute units.

Absolute values are assigned to control positions during an initial characterization. The results obtained from subsequent tests are compared to initial values to determine the consistency of the output.

The same percentage values for accuracy, as specified in Table 1, should be used in the consistency test as for standard or precision grade as appropriate.

## 6 Frequency of validation and calibration

The welding equipment should be validated or calibrated at yearly intervals. Following an initial consistency test it is recommended that the equipment be retested after three months.

It may be necessary to validate or calibrate at more frequent intervals, depending upon the recommendation of the manufacturer, the requirements of the user, or where there is reason to believe that the performance of the equipment may have deteriorated. Validation should always be carried out after any repair or operation liable to affect the validation.

NOTE Recommendations for precision grade equipment are given in Annex A.

## 7 Validators of welding equipment

The welding equipment should be validated in accordance with Clause 9 by an expert, using equipment which has calibration traceable to national standards.

Validation does not require third party certification although an equipment repairer or validation agent often carries it out. Manufacturers of equipment may provide a validation service or the users may carry out the work themselves.

## 8 Validation

### 8.1 General

Unless specified otherwise, e.g. by the user, all power source meters and controls, which are graduated in absolute units and adjust the output, shall be validated.

The requirements and method of power source and meter validation will depend on the type of power source, i.e. whether it is a constant current (drooping characteristic) or constant voltage (flat characteristic) power source.

Welding power sources can be classified as follows:

- a) a.c. power sources with constant current (drooping characteristic);
- b) d.c. power sources with constant current (drooping characteristic);
- c) d.c. power sources with constant voltage (flat characteristic).

**CAUTION** The output of a constant voltage power source should not be short-circuited as a very high current will flow; use a load resistor.

Welding power sources may have analogue or digital meters fitted. The general practice is to fit arithmetic mean instruments on direct current power sources and r.m.s. instruments on alternating current power sources.

Arithmetic mean analogue instruments measure the average or mean value of the instantaneous parameter with respect to time. r.m.s. analogue instruments give an indicated rather than a true r.m.s. reading, see 9.3.

Digital meters may give true or indicated r.m.s. readings. For some equipment a single digital meter may be used to measure a.c. and d.c. voltage and current. Expert knowledge may be required to validate such equipment and the manufacturer should be consulted.

The standard methods of measurement are as follows:

- a) d.c. welding supplies shall be measured with averaging techniques;
- b) a.c. supplies shall be measured with root mean square methods using true r.m.s. meters or using indicated r.m.s. meters (i.e. assuming pure sinusoidal form).

NOTE For power sources with non-sinusoidal waveforms e.g. square waves, averaging techniques may be used and the manufacturer should be consulted (see 9.3).

## **8.2 Manual metal arc welding with covered electrodes**

Manual metal arc (MMA) power sources have a constant current characteristic with a.c. or d.c. output. The current control if marked in absolute units should be validated at conventional load voltages. An arbitrarily marked scale should be checked for consistency.

The MMA process is often controlled by measurement of run-out length where measurement of welding current is not necessary. However, if accurate measurement of the welding current is required it is preferable to use a calibrated ammeter (fitted to the power source or separate), or to use independent monitoring equipment.

MMA power sources do not have voltage controls but could be fitted with voltmeters, which can be calibrated.

## **8.3 Tungsten inert gas**

Tungsten inert gas (TIG) power sources have a constant current characteristic with a.c. or d.c. output. The current control should be marked in absolute units and can be validated at conventional load voltages. Generally, TIG power sources are fitted with ammeters and possibly voltmeters, which can be calibrated. TIG power sources do not have voltage controls

TIG welding power sources are used in complex TIG welding systems and it may be required to validate the system with load conditions, which closely duplicate the arc load conditions. The resistance of the load is calculated for a specific welding condition using the welding current and the arc voltage at that current. The welding conditions could be taken from the welding procedure. Alternatively, a stable arc may be used with a mechanically held torch with or without arc voltage control.

**CAUTION** Care should be taken to ensure damage does not occur to instrumentation. See Annex D for recommended precautions.

A validation method for pulsed TIG power sources is recommended in Annex C.



## **8.4 Metal inert/active gas and flux cored arc welding**

Metal inert/active gas (MIG/MAG) and flux cored arc welding (FCW) power sources usually have a constant voltage characteristic with a d.c. output.

The voltage control may be scaled in absolute or arbitrary units. The voltage control sets the no-load voltage, and the voltage will fall slightly as current is drawn (typically 3 V to 5 V per 100 A). Some power sources have a slope control that may be used to adjust the static characteristic and the setting of this control should be noted on the validation certificate.

The voltage control if marked in absolute units should be validated at no-load voltages. An arbitrarily marked scale should be checked for reproducibility / consistency.

MIG/MAG and FCW power sources do not usually have current controls. The output current of such a welding power source is generally controlled by the wire feed speed setting which is set on the wire feeder control panel. The current varies automatically to regulate the burn off rate of the consumable electrode. See Annex B on wire feed rate consistency and validate the wire feeder if necessary.

If accurate measurement of the welding current and voltage is required it is preferable to use an ammeter and voltmeter (fitted to the power source or separate) which can be calibrated or to use independent monitoring equipment.

**CAUTION** Do not short-circuit the output of a constant voltage power source as a very high current will flow; use a load resistor.

For synergically controlled and pulsed MIG power sources, a validation method is recommended in Annex C.

## **8.5 Auxiliary components**

For validation of auxiliary components see Annex E.

# **9 Validation techniques**

## **9.1 General**

It is recognized that manufacturers have developed many specialized methods of validating their welding equipment that may require detailed knowledge of the construction or access to the interior of the equipment. The validation methods described in this European Standard are intended to enable the user to check that the equipment is fit for the intended purpose without the manufacturer's specialist knowledge. However, some of the methods of measurement described may require specialist knowledge or apparatus.

## **9.2 Safety precautions**

The validator should observe all normal welding safety precautions. Welding equipment should be installed and used in accordance with CLC/TS 62081. If a TIG power source is being validated using a welding arc as a power source load, protective clothing and eye protection should be worn.

The validator should pay particular attention to safety earthing recommendations. Special attention should be given to the connection of measuring instruments and the welding current circuit to prevent high current passing through the instruments.



### 9.3 Instrumentation

The general rule for the selection of measuring instruments for use in validation tasks is that they should conform to the following:

- a) they should be in good condition;
- b) they should be calibrated by a recognized calibrator with standards traceable to a national standard;
- c) they should be at least twice and preferably five times more accurate, than the accuracy required for the validation grade.

The type of measurement and meter will be specified for the grade of accuracy and the type of electrical output of the power source.

It is proposed that only three measuring terms be used for describing the basic electrical measuring techniques:

- a) instantaneous value;
- b) mean value;
- c) r.m.s. value.

NOTE The r.m.s. value may be 'true' or 'indicated'. Some meters measure r.m.s. directly ('true' r.m.s.) but many measure the mean and indicate 1,11 times the mean to give an equivalent to the r.m.s. value for a true sine wave.

The straightforward measurement of welding parameters is complicated by the following factors:

- a) the current waveform is usually complex, i.e. the direct current has some fluctuating component and the alternating current is not sinusoidal;
- b) the measurement of current from the output of power sources with a large ripple content, especially some types of inverter direct current power sources, will produce different results depending upon the type of meter being used;
- c) the shape of the waveform will affect the accuracy of the measurement if the waveshape contains higher frequency components, e.g. TIG square wave pulses, and the measuring equipment has an inductive component, e.g. some types of shunts. This may be limited by using non-inductive shunts;
- d) the shape of the current and voltage waveform for a.c. power sources is assumed to be sinusoidal. Errors will result if the waveform departs significantly from the sinusoidal, especially when using digital meters and portable welding monitors. For example, this is the case with arc voltage that is nearer a square wave than a sine wave;
- e) there is a wider range of meters and sensing devices in use now, which enable more complex measurements and instant operations and computations on the measurement;
- f) the purpose of the measurement may be comparative in order to transfer a welding procedure or absolute in order to make heat input calculations. This may influence the measuring method;
- g) the resistance of the welding circuit will have an effect on the application of the welding procedure parameters (see Annex F);
- h) in all cases where the validator is in doubt about the shape of the waveform and the effect on the validation then specialist advice should be sought from the manufacturer of the equipment or a similar specialist.

## 9.4 Power source loads

The power source should be loaded with a conventional load in accordance with EN 60974-1, depending on the process.

### 9.4.1 Manual metal arc welding with covered electrodes

$$I_2 \text{ up to 600 A: } U_2 = (20 + 0,04 I_2) \text{ V;}$$

$$I_2 \text{ over 600 A: } U_2 = 44 \text{ V.}$$

### 9.4.2 Tungsten inert gas

$$I_2 \text{ up to 600 A: } U_2 = (10 + 0,04 I_2) \text{ V;}$$

$$I_2 \text{ over 600 A: } U_2 = 34 \text{ V.}$$

For TIG welding an arc load is permitted provided that the torch is mechanically guided.

### 9.4.3 Metal inert/active gas and flux cored arc welding

$$I_2 \text{ up to 600 A: } U_2 = (14 + 0,05 I_2) \text{ V;}$$

$$I_2 \text{ over 600 A: } U_2 = 44 \text{ V.}$$

No-load voltages for MIG power sources should be measured without a load connected and it should be noted that these values might not agree with the rated no-load voltage, which appears, on the rating plate. The rating plate no-load voltage is stated for safety reasons on power sources conforming to EN 60974-1, and is the peak voltage measured with a specified loading circuit. However, for power sources conforming to EN 60974-1, the no-load voltage should be stated as the mean or r.m.s. value.

### 9.4.4 Submerged arc welding

$$I_2 \text{ up to 600 A: } U_2 = (20 + 0,04 I_2) \text{ V;}$$

$$I_2 \text{ over 600 A: } U_2 = 44 \text{ V.}$$

### 9.4.5 Plasma cutting

$$I_2 \text{ up to 165 A: } U_2 = (80 + 0,4 I_2) \text{ V;}$$

$$I_2 \text{ between 165 A and 500 A: } U_2 = (130 + 0,1 I_2) \text{ V;}$$

$$I_2 \text{ above 500 A: } U_2 = 180 \text{ V.}$$

For plasma cutting using air, the manufacturer may specify the load voltage as determined under typical cutting conditions

NOTE Manufacturer's load voltage is allowed due to the nature of the plasma process, i.e. the interaction of the plasma torch design, recommended plasma gas, cutting technique, etc. All may influence the voltage at which satisfactory performance occurs.

### 9.4.6 Plasma welding

$$I_2 \text{ up to 600 A: } U_2 = (25 + 0,04 I_2) \text{ V;}$$

$$I_2 \text{ over 600 A: } U_2 = 49 \text{ V.}$$

### 9.4.7 Plasma gouging

$$I_2 \text{ up to 300 A: } U_2 = (100 + 0,4 I_2) \text{ V;}$$

$$I_2 \text{ over 300 A: } U_2 = 220 \text{ V.}$$

## **9.5 Method**

### **9.5.1 General**

**9.5.1.1** Measure the ambient temperature to ensure that it is within the power source and test instrumentation rating. Record the ambient temperature on the validation certificate.

**9.5.1.2** Measure the input voltage to ensure that it is within the value specified for the power source. Record the result of this measurement on the validation certificate. Check that the correct tapings have been connected within the power source if relevant.

**9.5.1.3** For engine driven power sources, check the rated load speed and no-load speed to ensure that the power source meets the rated values.

**9.5.1.4** Connect the resistive load across the output terminals of the power source as far as practical. Connect the instrumentation used for validation of voltage across the resistive load, and the current transducer in the circuit.

**9.5.1.5** Connect the wire feed unit for validation to the source of power supply normally used during welding.

**9.5.1.6** Assemble and adjust the wire feeder according to the manufacturer's instructions.

**9.5.1.7** Do not drive the wire feeder at speeds or loaded with filler wire diameters in excess of that shown on the rating plate or recommended by the manufacturer.

**9.5.1.8** Use terminals, cables and wires of high quality to connect the welding equipment during validation and make all joints sound. Make all crimped and soldered joints free from any signs of overheating.

**9.5.1.9** Select the validation/calibration range of the control or meter fitted to the power source should as follows:

- a) the full range of the control or meter (see note);
- b) a partial range of the control or meter;
- c) selected points over the range of the control or meter.

NOTE For digital voltage and current meters the maximum value of the range is given by the rated no-load voltage and maximum rated welding current, respectively, of the power source.

Agree options b) or c) with the manufacturer, customer or user, prior to the validation/calibration being carried out.

Make the measurements at the minimum setting, the maximum setting and three other points nominally equally spaced between minimum and maximum, over the full or partial range. Alternatively, make the measurements at the selected points as given above.

NOTE If a partial range is selected, the minimum measurement point should be approached from below initially. The second measurement point at maximum should be approached from above. The two measurements at each point should then be averaged and compared to the control setting or meter reading to determine the errors.

### **9.5.2 Power source and welding instrumentation**

**9.5.2.1** Switch on the equipment 5 min before any calibration measurements.

**9.5.2.2** Start with the minimum output setting (see 9.5.1), energize and stabilize the power source output for 10 s and then take a reading. Repeat this procedure for each of the measurement points up to the maximum.



**9.5.2.3** After a further 10 s, take a second reading at the maximum setting (see 8.5), and repeat this procedure for each of the measurement points down to the minimum.

**9.5.2.4** The power source should not be loaded in excess of that shown on the rating plate.

**9.5.2.5** If validation at a particular current and or voltage is required, but the nature of the load does not permit that current or voltage at the corresponding load voltage or current to be achieved, then take points above and below the desired values and calculate the required value.

**9.5.2.6** At each validation point selected record the following:

- a) the current and/or voltage control setting; or
- b) the power source meter readings;
- c) the two values of the true measurement of current and/or voltage from the test instrumentation;
- d) the mean value of the two measurements.

Record the results of measurements systematically and supply them on or with the validation certificate.

**9.5.2.7** If the power source has a slope control, note the setting. If it is necessary to validate the power source at different settings of the slope control agree this prior to the validation.

**9.5.2.8** If a check of consistency of an arbitrary scale is being carried out, compare the results obtained to those obtained during the previous validation (see Clause 5).

## **10 Validation labels and certificates**

### **10.1 Validation labels**

**10.1.1** On completion of a validation mark the equipment with a validation label indicating that the equipment has passed or failed.

**10.1.2** If the equipment meets the accuracy recommended in Table 1, then mark the equipment with a label with the following information:

- a) the statement 'PASSED';
- b) the statement 'PRECISION GRADE' if applicable, see Annex A;
- c) the date the label is valid;
- d) the date of expiry of the validation;
- e) the name of the authority issuing the label;
- f) the make, model and serial number of the equipment.

**10.1.3** If the equipment does not meet the accuracy recommended in Table 1 then attach a label bearing the following information:

- a) the statement 'FAILED';
- b) the date the label was issued;
- c) the name of the authority issuing the label;
- d) the make, model and serial number of the equipment.



## 10.2 Validation certificate

Issue a validation certificate, indicating that the equipment has passed or failed.

The validation certificate shall contain the following information:

- a) the name and address of the validating authority;
- b) the type of equipment under test;
- c) the model and make of equipment under test;
- d) the serial number of the equipment under test;
- e) the ambient temperature;
- f) the supply voltage;
- g) the equipment function under test, e.g. current control;
- h) the method of validation, e.g. load resistor type, meter type;
- i) the grade of validation, i.e. standard or precision;
- j) the type of validation, i.e. accuracy or consistency;
- k) the range of the function under validation;
- l) the results of the measurements on the function under validation, comparing the equipment readings with validation meter readings (these may be supplied on an attached sheet);
- m) the result of the validation, i.e. passed or failed;
- n) the date of validation;
- o) the signature or mark of the validating authority.

## Annex A (informative)

### Accuracies for precision grade power sources

The validation accuracies for precision grade power source controls and instrumentation should conform to Table A.1.

**Table A.1 – Validation accuracies for precision grade power sources**

Quantity	Accuracy	
Current	$\pm 2,5 \%$	of the true value, between 100 % and 40 % of the maximum setting
	$\pm 1 \%$	of the maximum setting, below 40 % of the maximum setting
Voltage	$\pm 5 \%$	of the true value, between 100 % and 40 % of the maximum setting
	$\pm 2 \%$	of the maximum setting, below 40 % of the maximum setting
Analogue meters	Class 1	See 3.5
Digital meters		
Current	$\pm 1 \%$	of maximum rated welding current
Voltage	$\pm 1 \%$	of no-load voltage, or according to the manufacturers specification

NOTE It is recommended that precision grade equipment is validated more frequently than standard grade equipment and a 6-month-interval, or more frequently is recommended.

## Annex B (informative)

### Wire feed equipment

#### B.1 Validation accuracies

Wire feed equipment includes all systems designed to feed filler wire or consumable continuous electrodes. It is recognized that in MIG/MAG and allied self-adjusting arc systems in which the wire feed rate is linked to a function of the welding power, an absolute calibration of wire feed rate is not necessary.

However if validation of wire feed equipment is required, the wire feed rate should conform to the accuracy given in Table B.1.

**Table B.1 – Validation accuracies for wire feed equipment**

Grade	Accuracy
Standard	$\pm 10 \%$
Precision	$\pm 2,5 \%$

#### B.2 Requirements for validation

The following two basic types of wire feeders are used in welding:

- a) wire feeders for consumable electrode processes, e.g. MIG welding, submerged arc welding;
- b) wire feeders for additional filler wire, e.g. cold wire TIG welding, hot wire TIG welding.

The type of wire feeder affects the validation requirements.

On wire feeders for the consumable electrode processes, the speed control may or may not be calibrated in units of wire feed speed. For example, in MIG welding the wire feed speed may be adjusted to give a specific welding current with the speed control scale in arbitrary units. It is not necessary to validate the speed control on such a wire feeder.

In some cases the speed control may be scaled with arbitrary units and the wire feeder fitted with a wire feed speed meter. In this case the meter should be validated.

On a few wire feeders the speed control may be calibrated in absolute units in which case the control should be validated.

Some MIG welding wire feeders may be interlocked with the power source preventing normal wire feed operation without an arc. If the interlock cannot be overridden then the power source has to be energized with an arc to validate the wire feeder.

The speed controls on wire feeders for filler wire are often scaled in wire feed speed units. These units can be validated. If the unit is scaled in arbitrary units the validation procedure can be used to compile a validation chart for the wire feeder. Wire feeders with wire speed meters should be validated.

### **B.3 Method**

Starting with the minimum output setting, energize and stabilize the wire feeder for 5 s and then take a reading. Repeat this procedure for each of the measurement points up to the maximum.

After a further 5 s, take a second reading at the maximum setting and repeat this procedure for each of the measurement points down to the minimum.

The following methods may be used:

- a) measure the time in seconds for approximately 1 m of wire to be delivered from the welding torch or nozzle with a stopwatch or an electronic timer at the validation points selected. Measure the wire length with a steel rule to 1 mm. Calculate the wire feed speed;
- b) use a rotary transducer or tachogenerator that can clip onto or press against the filler wire and measure the wire feed speed directly in conjunction with an indicating instrument.

At each validation point record the following:

- a) wire feeder speed control setting; or
- b) the wire feed speed meter reading;
- c) the two measurements of wire feed speed;
- d) the mean value of the two measurements.

The results of measurements should be systematically recorded either using a notebook with numbered pages or numbered record sheets or directly on to the validation certificate.

If a check of repeatability/consistency of an arbitrary scale is being carried out, the results obtained should be compared to those obtained during the previous validation.



## **Annex C** (informative)

### **Slope, pulse and synergic controls**

#### **C.1 Validation accuracy**

Slope and pulse controls are considered to be precision grade and the validation accuracies should conform to  $\pm 5\%$  of setting, unless specified by the manufacturer.

#### **C.2 Requirements for validation**

Slope up and slope down controls on TIG welding power sources are validated in one of the following ways:

- a) as a variable time (in seconds) for the current to increase or decay between two different levels;
- b) as a rate of change of current (in amps per second) between two levels of current.

TIG welding pulse controls are validated in several different ways, for example:

- a) peak current pulse height, amps;
- b) background current height, amps;
- c) peak current duration, seconds;
- d) background current duration, seconds;
- e) peak current pulse height, amps;
- f) background current height, amps;
- g) mark space time, seconds;
- h) mark space ratio, number or percentage.

NOTE On or off time is expressed as a fraction or a percentage of the total cycle time.

The validation of slope up and slope down controls is straightforward, as the rate of change of current is slow.

The validation of TIG welding pulse controls is an important contribution to the quality of pulsed TIG welding. It is a more difficult task than the validation of slope controls. It requires equipment with a faster response than is necessary for the validation of slope controls. An instrument response of at least ten times that of the maximum pulse frequency of the power source is recommended.

#### **C.3 Method**

Energize and stabilize the power source output for 5 s for pulsed current validation. A period of load current stabilisation is not applicable to slope up validation.

Record the current waveform two times at each setting using appropriate instrumentation.

Validate the slope up and slope down control at the following selected points of the control range at designated points on the current control range:

- a) the full range of the slope control; or
- b) some part of the slope range; or
- c) selected points on the slope range.

Items a), b) and c) and the designated current control points should be agreed by the manufacturer or user or customer and the validator in advance of the calibration procedure. In the absence of any agreement the validation should take place at the mid-point of the current control range at the mid-point of the slope up or slope down control range.

Validate the current pulse control at points selected by the following:

- a) the welding procedure developer;
- b) the validator;
- c) the equipment user.

In the absence of any stipulation of validation points by a), b) or c), the pulse control should be validated at the following points on the pulse shape control ranges:

- peak current midrange;
- background current midrange;
- peak current on time minimum and maximum;
- background current on time midrange.

The specification and validation of the full range of the pulse shape controls should be the province of the equipment manufacturer.

At each validation point, record the following:

- a) the pulse control settings;
- b) the measurement of current flowing in the loading circuit.

The measuring instrument selected will record the current pulse shape electronically or graphically. The record can be measured to determine the magnitude and duration of the current pulses in the power source output circuit. The waveform is often not a true square wave and care should be taken in determining the peak and background periods. It is advisable to consult the equipment manufacturers.

The average value of the two measurements should be systematically recorded either using a notebook with numbered pages or numbered record sheets or directly on to the validation certificate.

#### **C.4 Pulsed MIG and synergic controls**

Ammeters and voltmeters that measure mean values of the welding parameters may be validated in accordance with this European Standard. Validation of other controls and pulsed waveforms should be in accordance with the manufacturer's procedure.

## **Annex D** (informative)

### **Precautions to be taken with TIG welding equipment**

The validation of TIG welding power sources may involve the operation of the equipment with a welding arc. It may also be necessary to connect electrical measuring instruments directly to the output terminals of the welding power source. Few measuring instruments are protected against the high voltage high frequency arc initiation discharges used in many TIG welding systems. These discharges may be of the order of 5 000 V at a frequency of typically 1 MHz. The discharge will damage or destroy the measuring instrument. The validator should take precautions, such as the following, against this damage:

- a) the simplest method of protection is to connect the measuring instrument after the arc has been initiated. This involves some risk as the arc could fail and automatically restrike;
- b) the meter may be connected inside the power source on the low voltage side or safe side of the power source internal protection circuits. The safe connection points may be identified from the power source meter circuits;
- c) the measuring instrument may be protected by a filter circuit similar to that provided in the power source;
- d) the measuring instrument may be protected by an automatic disconnection circuit;
- e) the high voltage initiation circuit may be disconnected and the arc initiated by a tungsten electrode touch start or a carbon rod drawn between the tungsten electrode and the workpiece.

## **Annex E** (informative)

### **Validation of ancillary components in a welding system**

A welding system may consist of a single power source or a complex assembly of components. This European Standard recommends the means to ensure that the key components of the most widely used welding systems conform to the required accuracy of control of output. Other components in the welding system will affect the quality of the welded product and need care and maintenance to ensure correct operation.

Welding manipulators, welding rotators, orbital welding rotation drives and robotic manipulation devices control the welding speed and therefore influence the heat input to the weld and metallurgical and mechanical properties of the weld. The speed control on these machines should be checked at intervals compatible with other maintenance and validation tasks on the welding equipment to ensure that it conforms to the manufacturer's specification.

Three factors need to be checked:

- a) the absolute accuracy of the speed control calibration;
- b) the repeatability of the speed control calibration;
- c) the consistency of the speed control during operation.

A number of devices are available to assist the user of welding equipment to check the speed control. The simplest of these is the stopwatch and measuring rule; these instruments will enable most rotary and linear devices to be checked. Electrical transducers are available from the manufacturers of the portable welding monitors. A rubber-tyred wheel runs on the moving component and this wheel drives a tachogenerator which gives an output proportional to the speed. More complex electromechanical transducers are available to fit on to welding equipment to measure welding speed and displacement. Equipment manufacturers should be consulted about these devices.

Arc voltage control devices are feedback control systems. A control to set the desired arc voltage is normally part of the system. This may be a scaled control or an unscaled control with a digital or analogue meter showing the set arc voltage.

The simplest way to check the arc voltage control is to do so with an arc running. The welding set-up should be arranged so that the arc runs with the minimum of variation. Compare the set voltage with the actual arc voltage over the desired operating range. To measure the arc voltage, use a meter with a calibrated accuracy of 0,5 or better conforming to EN 60051-1.

**CAUTION** Do not start TIG arcs with high voltage high frequency initiators with the meter connected across the output terminals (see Annex D).

Validation of an arc voltage control device without an arc is more difficult and specialist knowledge should be sought.

The most widely used gas flow control device is the bobbin flow meter. The easiest way to check the operation of these meters is by direct comparison with a similar meter of known accuracy. Such gauges can be obtained from the manufacturers with a traceable calibration. This will rarely be better than 2 %.

The gauge to be checked should be connected in series with the standard gauge using short lengths of pipework of the largest practical diameter. The system should be connected to a supply of the appropriate gas and the flow readings compared at the desired gauge readings.

Electronic flow gauges are available and the validation of these devices should be entrusted to specialists. A calibrated electronic flow device can be used to validate production flow gauges.



## Annex F (informative)

### Voltage drops in the welding circuit

The resistance of the welding circuit will introduce voltage drops between measurement points. If long welding cables are used this should be taken into account. The following illustration (Figure F.1) is shown using MIG/MAG equipment but the principles apply to all welding processes.

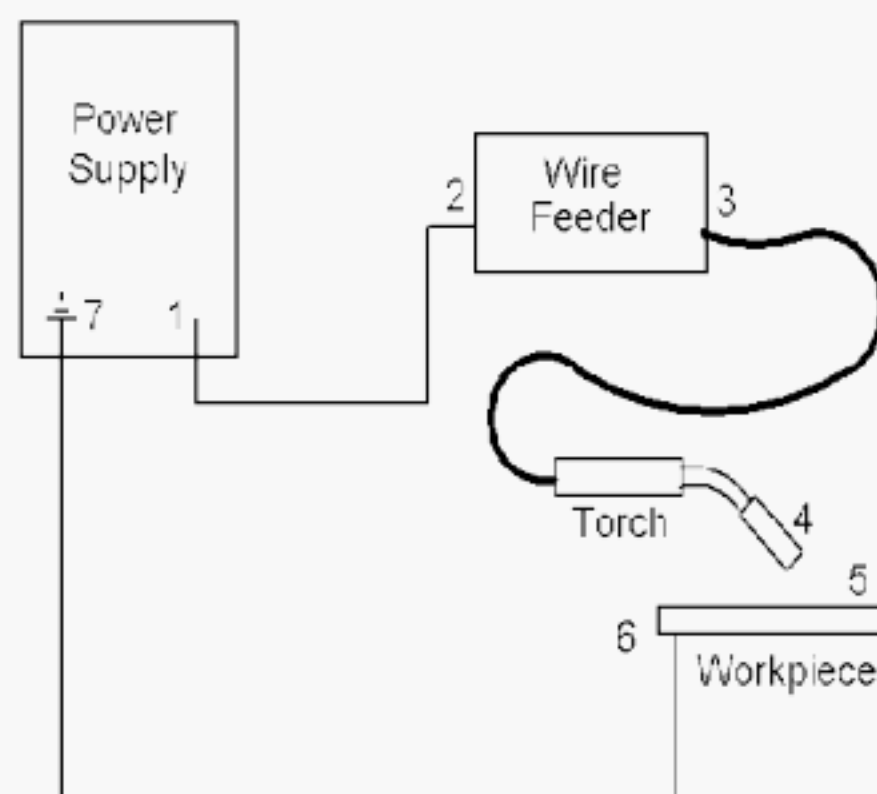


Figure F.1

It is important to note that the meters and control circuits used in arc welding equipment are connected at particular points in the welding circuit; these points may be different to those used to attach measuring equipment during procedure qualification. The meter reading will therefore tend to be higher than the actual arc voltage due to voltage drops in other sections of the circuit.

For example, in this diagram, a voltage meter located on the power supply will normally indicate the potential measured across points 1-7. However this is not ideal for applying the specified weld procedure variables because there are voltage drops in sections 1-2, 3-4, and 6-7 which will vary with welding current, cable diameter, length and temperature.

During procedure qualification it is desirable to measure the true arc voltage between points 4-5 but this is usually impractical so connections are often made across 3-5. In practice this is rarely a problem because the welding torch is usually the same in production and can be considered a constant. However the difference may be significant when making a change from an air-cooled torch to a water-cooled version or vice-versa. The voltage drop between points 5-6 is also normally insignificant provided that there is a good earth return connection.

Assuming that the arc voltage has been measured across points 3-5 during qualification, problems will arise if these values are used for production welding relying on a power supply voltage meter measuring the potential across 1-7. This is mainly due to the voltage drops between 1-2 and 6-7.

The voltage drop in a welding cable is proportional to the amount of current flowing through it and can be estimated using Table F.1.

**Table F.1 – Voltage drop in copper and aluminium welding cables at normal and elevated temperatures**

Nominal cross-sectional area of conductor mm <sup>2</sup>	DC <sup>a</sup> Voltage drop / 100 A / 10 m of cable at various temperatures					
	Copper conductors			Aluminium conductors		
	20 °C	60 °C	85 °C	20 °C	60 °C	85 °C
10	1,950	2,260	2,450	-	-	-
16	1,240	1,430	1,560	-	-	-
25	0,795	0,920	0,998	1,248	1,450	1,580
35	0,565	0,654	0,709	0,886	1,030	1,120
50	0,393	0,455	0,493	0,616	0,715	0,778
70	0,277	0,321	0,348	0,440	0,511	0,555
95	0,210	0,243	0,264	0,326	0,379	0,411
120	0,164	0,190	0,206	0,254	0,295	0,321
150	0,132	0,153	0,166	0,208	0,242	0,263
185	0,108	0,125	0,136	-	-	-
240	-	-	-	0,126	0,146	0,159
<sup>a</sup> The corresponding values when using AC may be much higher, depending on the configuration of the cables.						

NOTE Table F.1 is for guidance only. Some welding equipment is designed in such a manner that these effects are minimized or avoided, such as in the following examples.

- Constant current equipment may eliminate the effect if the control variables are wire feed speed and welding current; the arc voltage will vary to suit the welding conditions.
- Constant voltage equipment may measure the potential between points 3-7 avoiding any effect due to changing the length of interconnection cables (1-2), but there can still be significant voltage drops in the earth return cable (6-7).
- Constant voltage equipment may be fitted with a 0 V sensing lead that attaches to the workpiece; the arc voltage is then measured between points 3-5.

When equipment is used that does not specifically address this problem, the following precautions will reduce the effects of voltage drops in the welding circuit:

- use the shortest possible interconnection and return current cable lengths;
- use heavier, lower-resistance welding cables;
- consider the use of external voltage meters;
- ensure that connectors are suitably rated; any overheating is indicative of significant voltage drops at the connection;
- provide a comparison table to the operator to assist in compensating for the voltage drop effect.

## **Bibliography**

EN 60974-5, *Arc welding equipment – Part 5: Wire feeders* (IEC 60974-5)

CLC/TS 62081, *Arc welding equipment – Installation and use* (IEC 62081)





