

FCAW/MCAW WELDING

Flux Cored Arc Welding/Metal Cored Arc Welding (formerly known as MIG welding) utilizes a continuous wire feed process using the heat generated by a DC electric arc to fuse metal in the joint area. It is widely used in construction because of its high welding speed and portability.



TIG WELDING

TIG (Tungsten Inert Gas) welding, is an arc welding process that uses a non-consumable tungsten electrode to produce the weld. Most commonly used to weld thin sections of stainless steel and non-ferrous metals such as aluminum, magnesium and copper alloys.



SMAW WELDING

Shielded Metal Arc Welding, commonly known as stick welding, uses a consumable electrode covered with a flux to lay the weld. Used extensively in the construction of large steel structures and industrial fabrication. Is used primarily to weld iron and steel.

WELDING 101



SPOT WELDING

Two sheets of metal are held between two Pincer-Like Electrodes and compressed under pressure while an electrical current is passed through the electrodes which then becomes molten. The pressure of the electrodes forges the metal together.

B PRESSURE WELDING

A specialized area of welding in which a Journeyman Welder is specifically trained and qualified to weld boilers, pipe and other high pressure vessels.



SUB ARC WELDING

Sub arc welding equipment is mostly robotic. The molten weld and the arc zone are protected by being "submerged" under a blanket of granular fusible flux. When molten, the flux becomes conductive, and provides a current path between the electrode and the work.