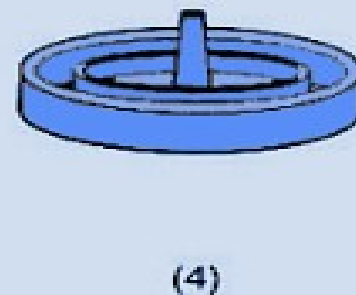
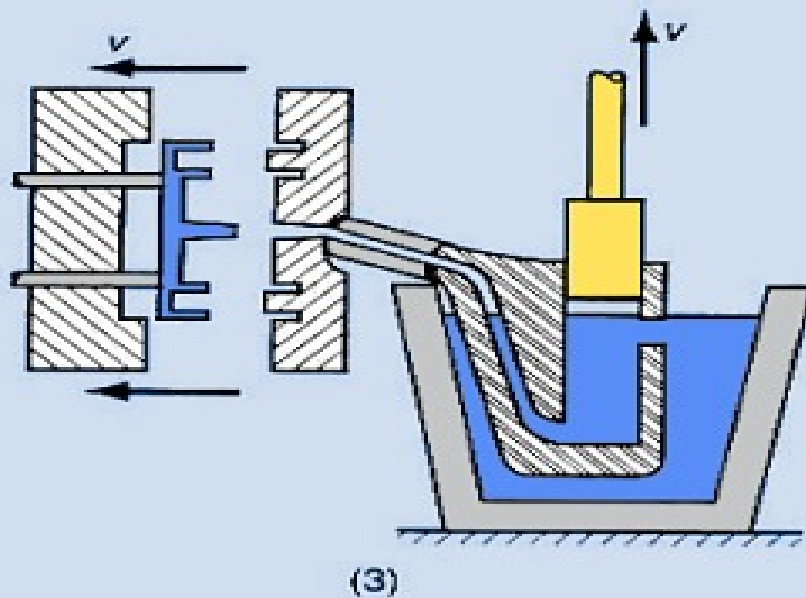
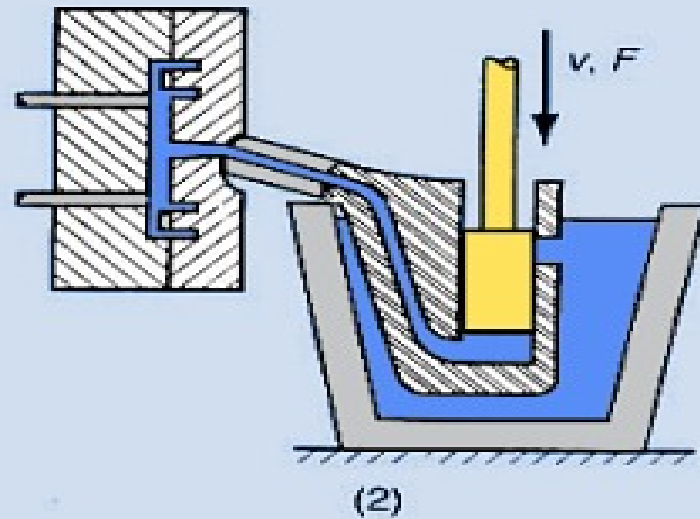
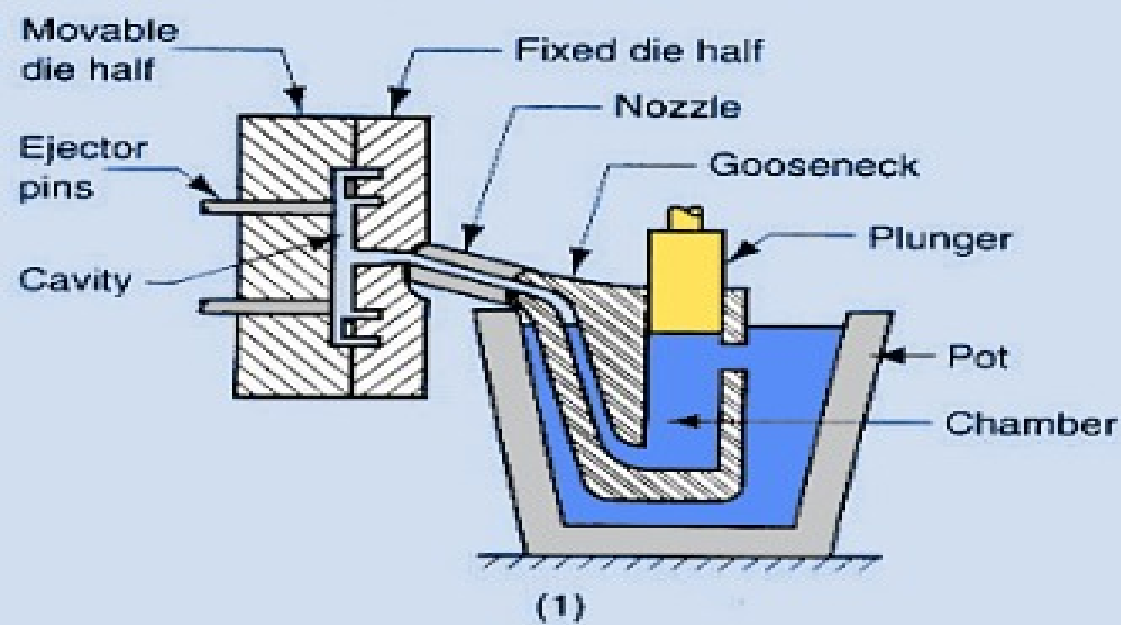
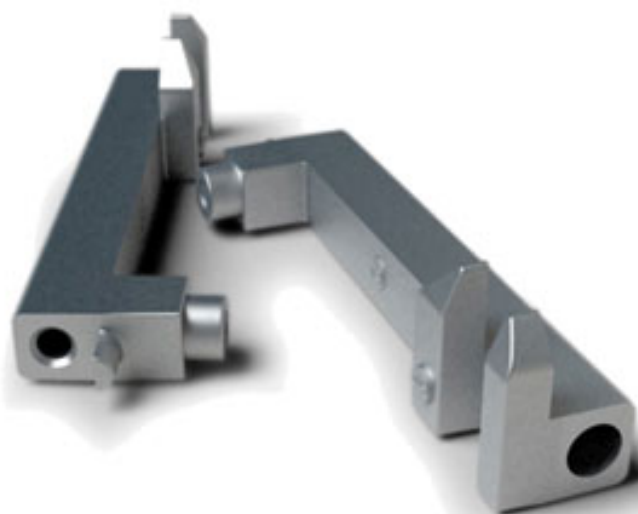
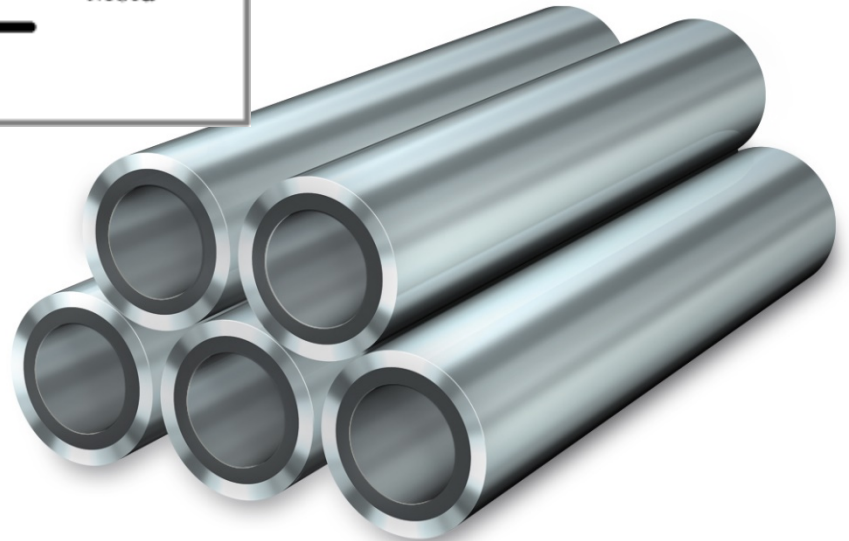
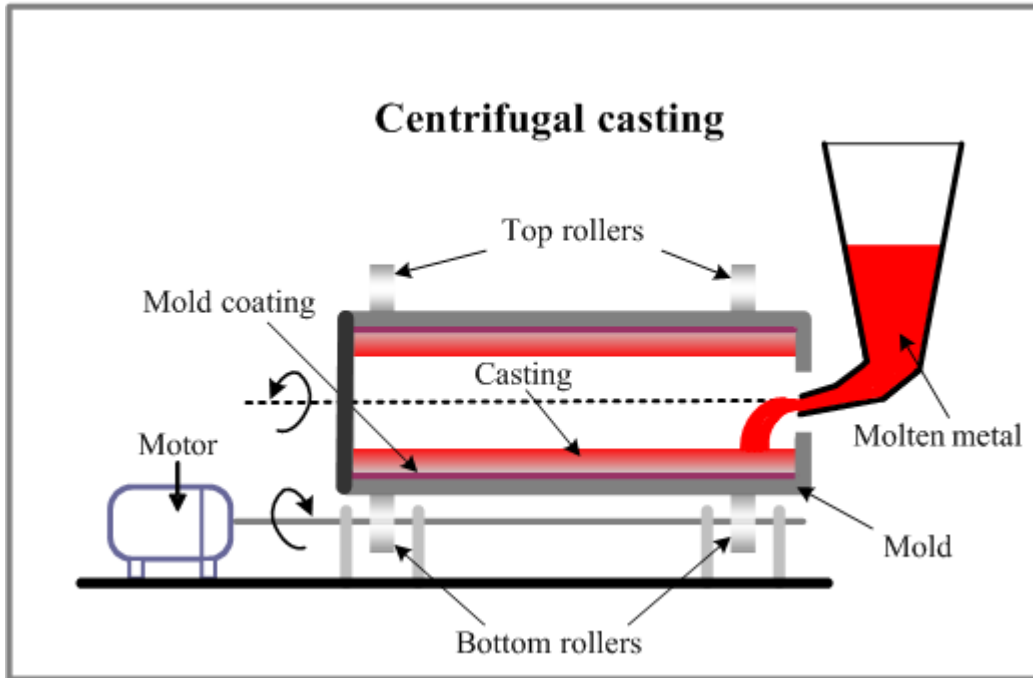


# Pressure Die casting

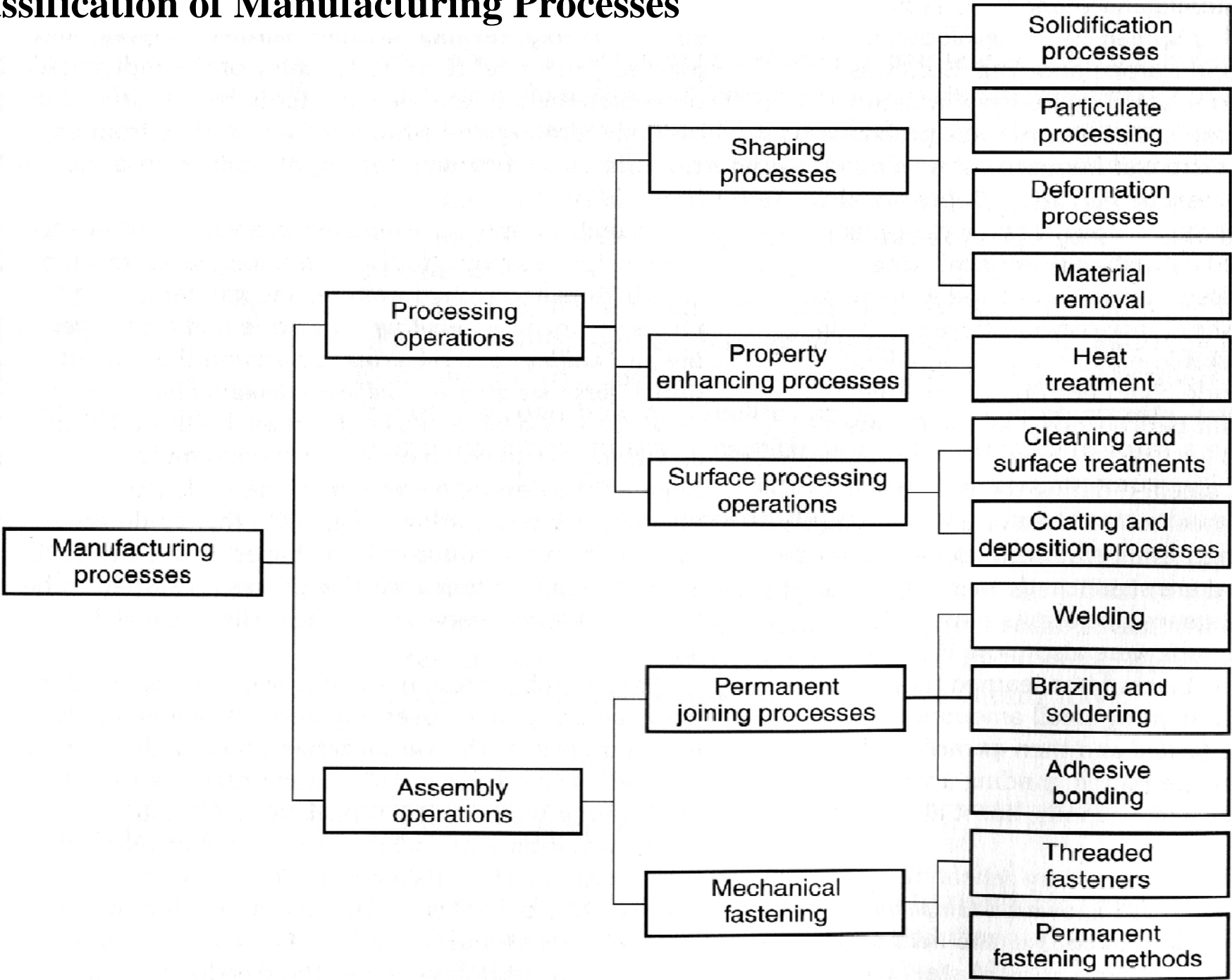




# Centrifugal Casting



# Classification of Manufacturing Processes



# Welding

Welding : coalescence of metals

With/without

a. Heat b. Pressure c. Filler

Fusion Joining

solid state bonding

Beam welding processes



welding will continue to be the preferred method by which metals and engineered materials are joined into world class products.

Superior performing products by the virtue of

advanced joining technologies



Oil and Gas



Power



Aerospace



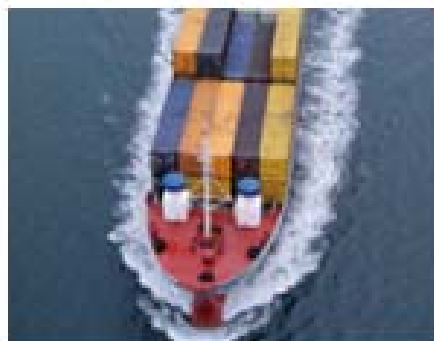
Engineering and  
Fabrication



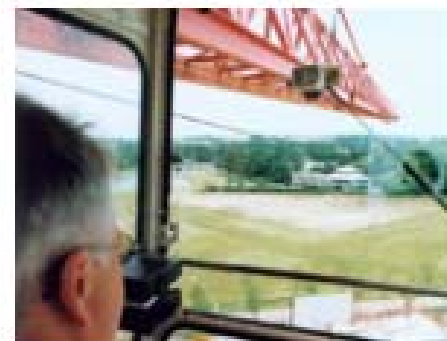
Automotive



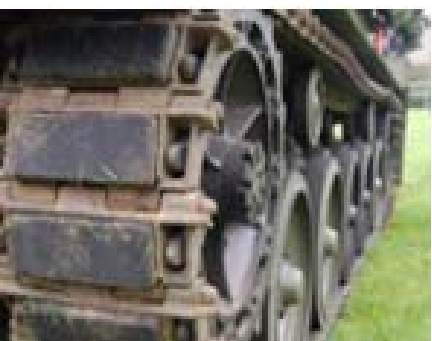
Rail



Shipbuilding



Off Highway



Defence



Equipment, Consumables  
and Materials



Electronics and Sensors



Medical

# Welding and Allied processes

- Oxy fuel Gas Welding
- Arc welding
- Resistance welding
- Solid state welding
- Radiant energy welding
- Thermit welding
- Soldering
- Brazing
- Gas cutting



# Arc Welding

- Carbon Arc
- Shielded Metal Arc
- Gas Tungsten Arc
- Plasma Arc
- Gas Metal Arc
- Electro slag and Electro gas welding

# Resistance Welding

- Spot
- Seam
- Projection
- Percussion
- Flash butt
- Induction

# Solid State Bonding

- Forge
- Friction
- Friction stir
- Ultrasonic
- Diffusion
- Explosive

# Radiant Energy

- EBW
- LBW
- Micro wave

# Allied processes

- Soldering
- Brazing
- braze welding
- Gas cutting
- Arc cutting
- Metal spraying



**WELDING HOOD  
WITH FILTERED LENS**

**FIRE RETARDANT  
WELDERS CAP**

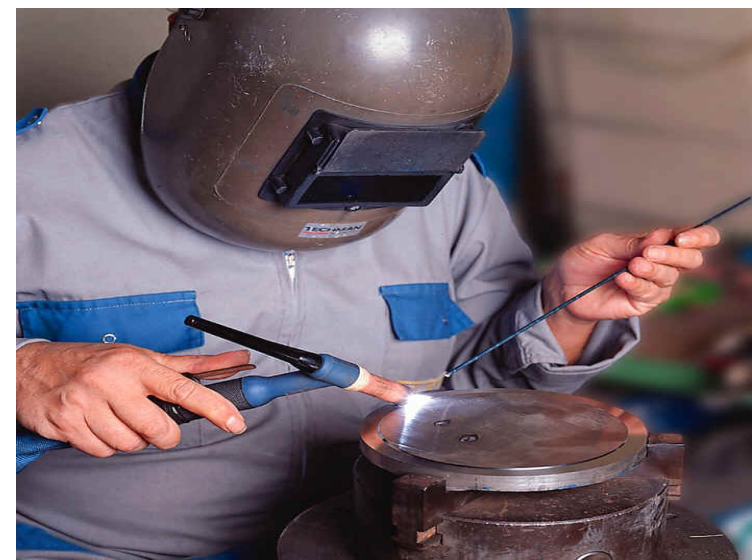
**SAFETY GOGGLES**

**WELDERS LEATHERS  
WITH  
BUTTON UP COLLAR**

**GAUNTLET STYLE  
WELDING GLOVES**

**WELDERS CHAPS**

**STEEL TOE  
WORK BOOTS**

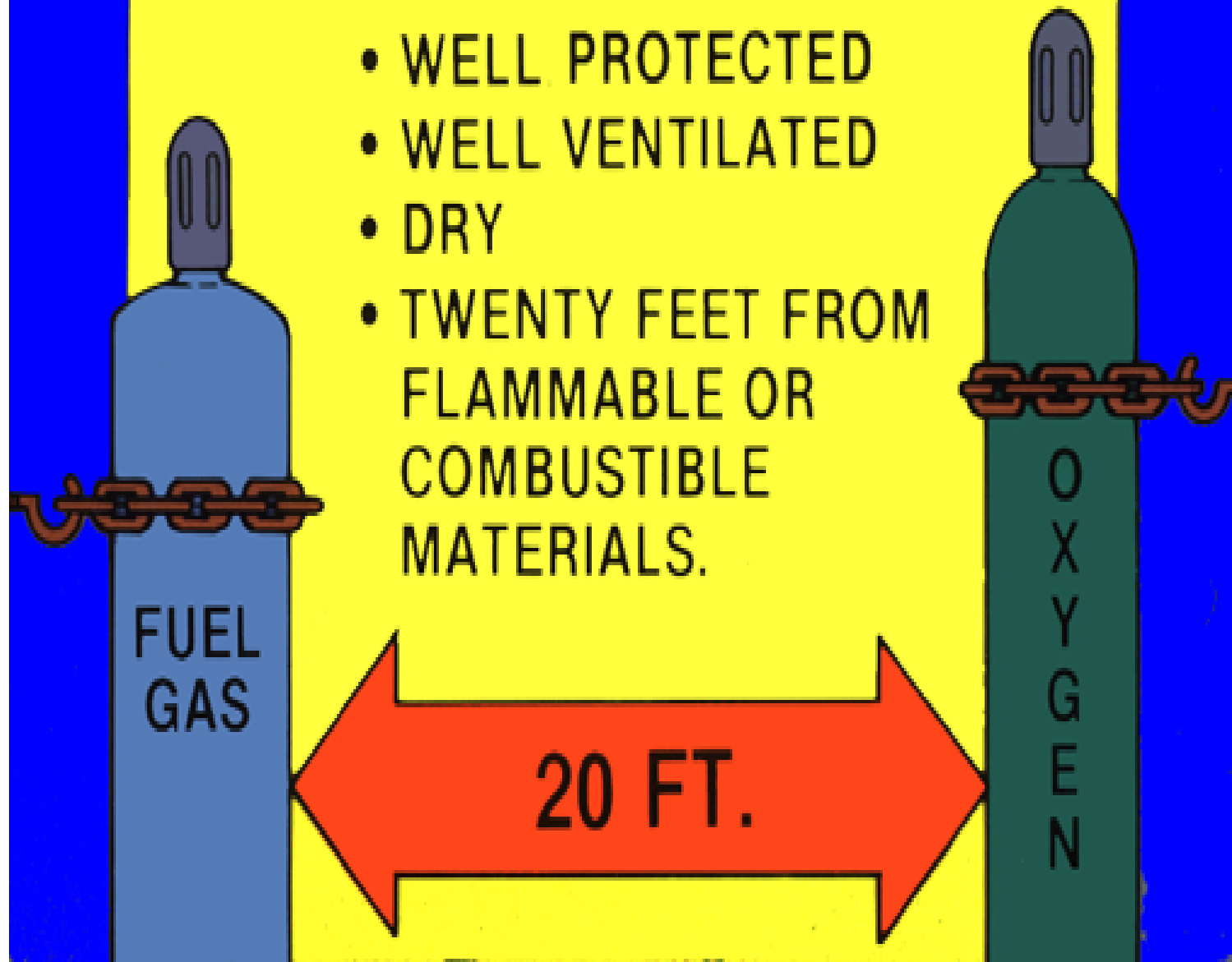


# Oxyacetylene Welding (OAW)

Fuel Gas	Formula	Oxygen to fuel gas combustion ratio	Flame tempearture (degree centigrade)
Acetylene	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	2.5	3080
Propane	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	5.0	2526
Natural gas	CH <sub>4</sub>	2.0	2540
Hydrogen	H <sub>2</sub>	0.5	2660

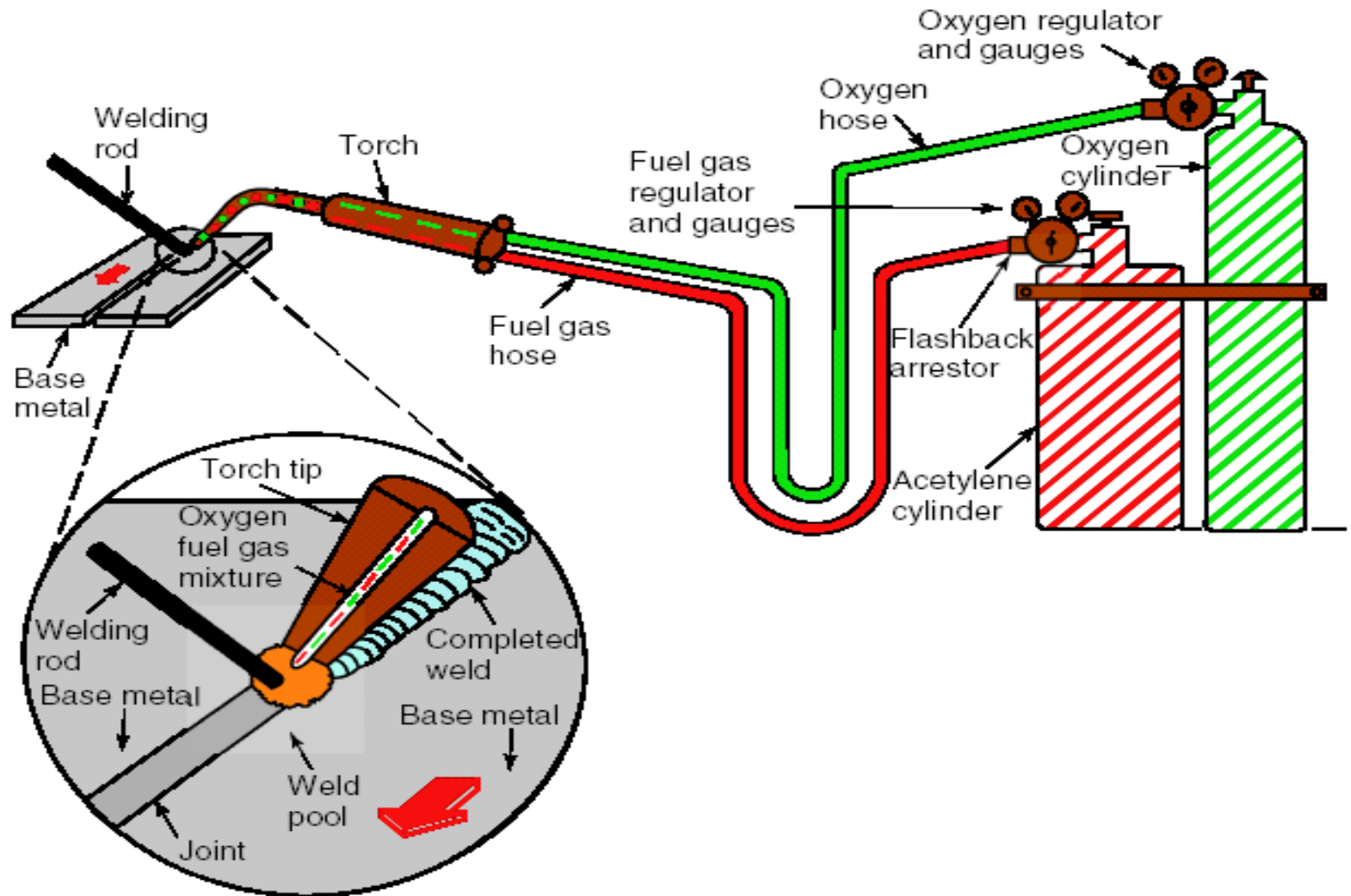
# INDOOR CYLINDER STORAGE:

- WELL PROTECTED
- WELL VENTILATED
- DRY
- TWENTY FEET FROM FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.





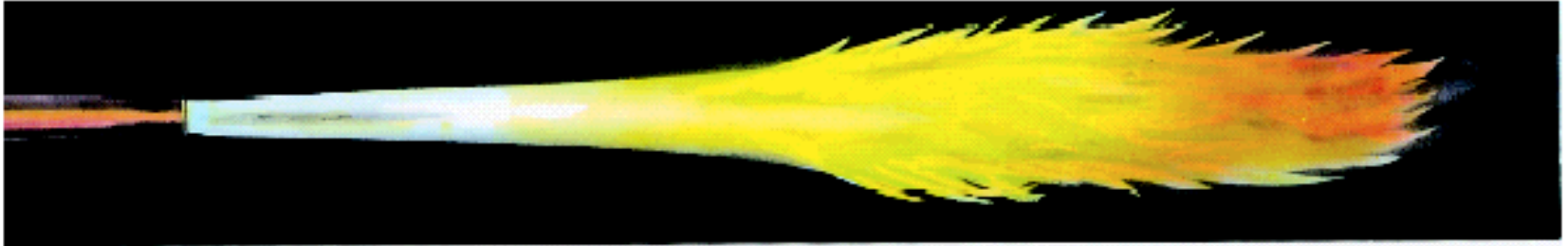
# Oxyacetylene Welding (OAW)



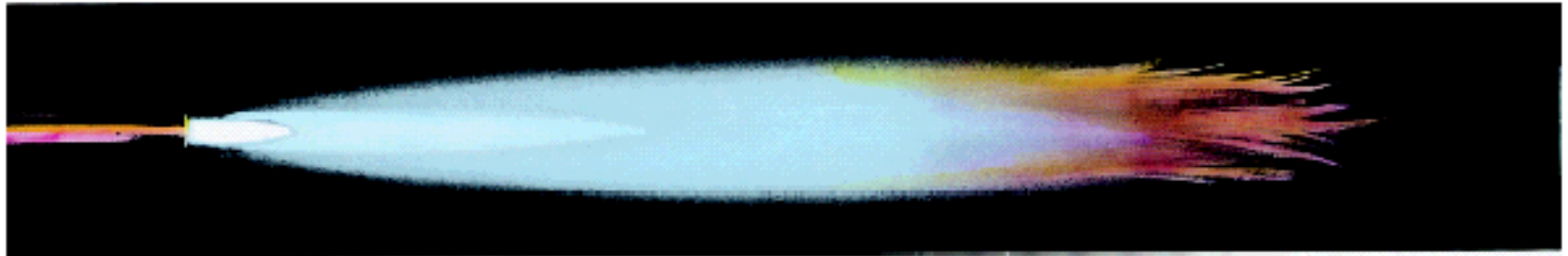
# Flame Settings

- There are three distinct types of oxy-acetylene flames, usually termed:
  - Neutral
  - Carburizing (or “excess acetylene”)
  - Oxidizing (or “excess oxygen” )
- The type of flame produced depends upon the ratio of oxygen to acetylene in the gas mixture which leaves the torch tip.

# Pure Acetylene and Carburizing Flame profiles

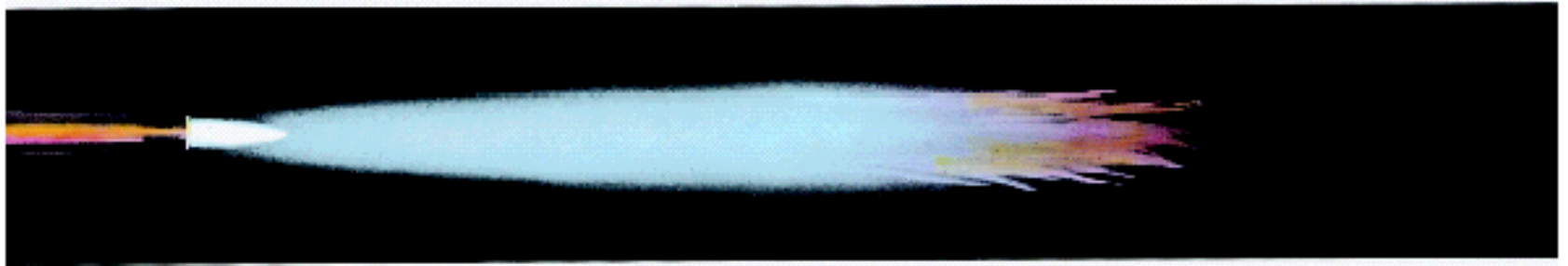


Acetylene Burning in Atmosphere  
Open fuel gas valve until smoke clears from flame.



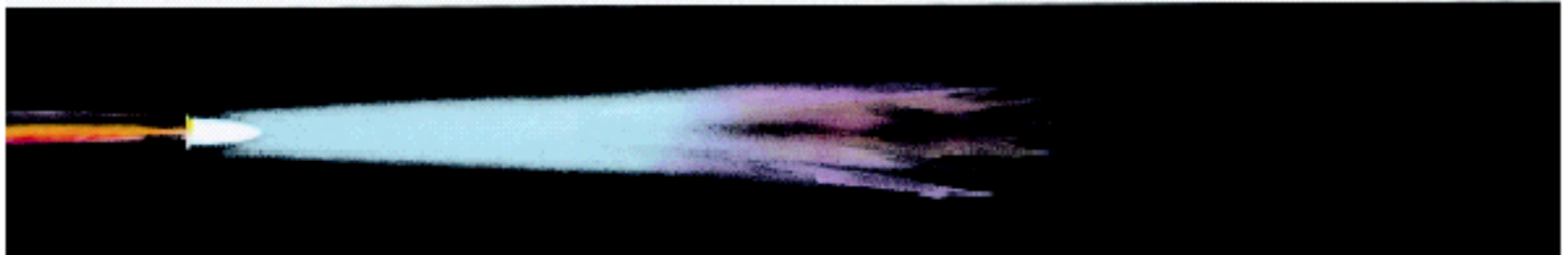
Carburizing Flame  
(Excess acetylene with oxygen.) Used for hard-facing and welding white metal.

# Neutral and Oxidizing Flame Profiles



## Neutral Flame

(Acetylene and oxygen.) Temperature 5589°F (3087°C). For fusion welding of steel and cast iron.



## Oxidizing Flame

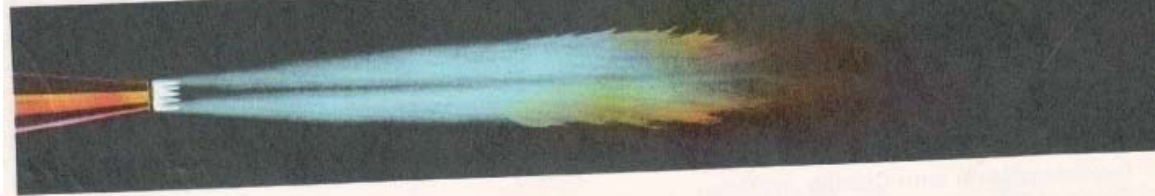
(Acetylene and excess oxygen.) For braze welding with bronze rod.

# Flame definition

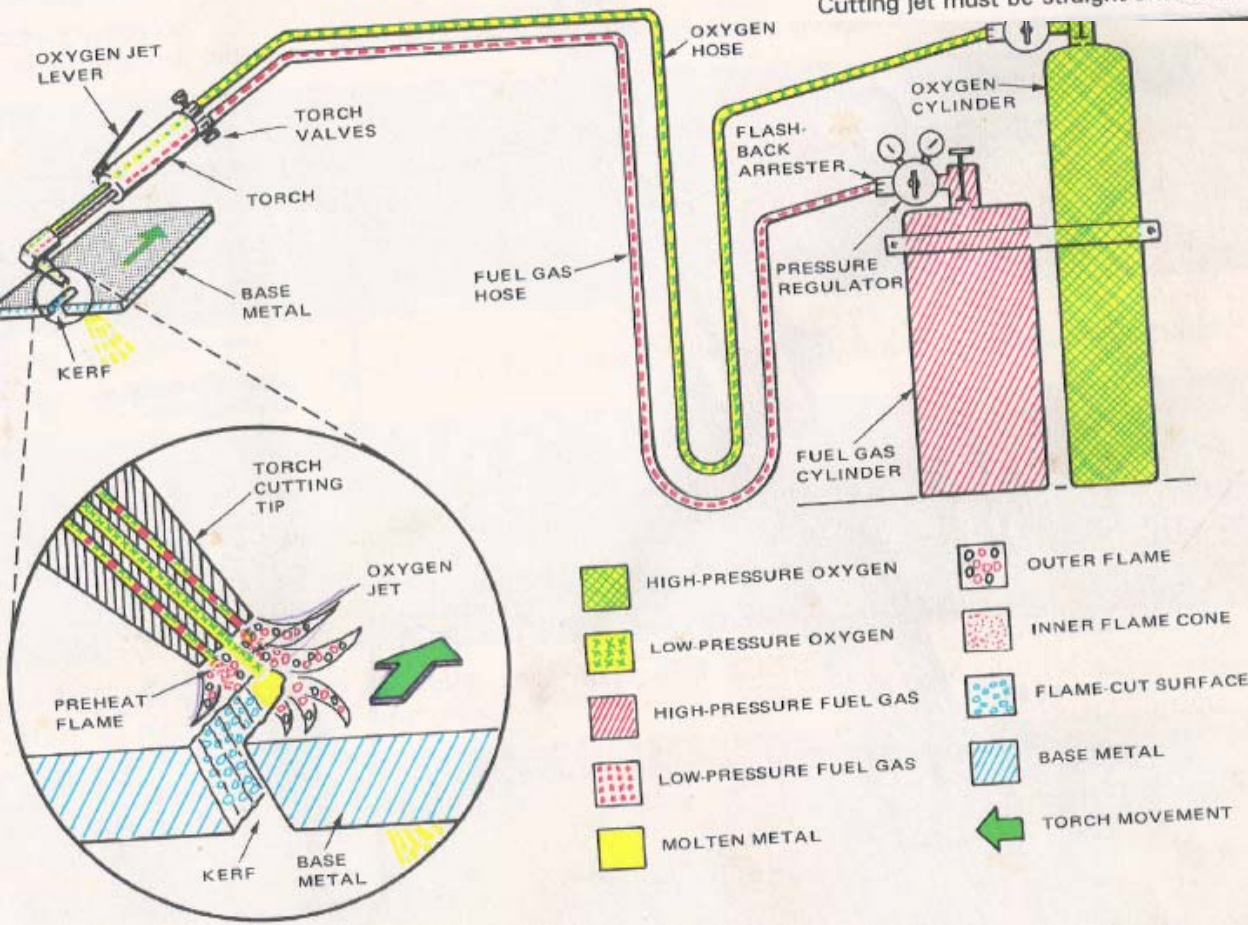
- The **neutral** flame produced when the ratio of oxygen to acetylene, in the mixture leaving the torch, is almost exactly one-to-one. It's termed "neutral" because it will usually have no chemical effect on the metal being welded. It will not oxidize the weld metal; it will not cause an increase in the carbon content of the weld metal.
- The **excess acetylene Carburizing** flame as its name implies, is created when the proportion of acetylene in the mixture is higher than that required to produce the neutral flame. Used on steel, it will cause an increase in the carbon content of the weld metal.
- The **oxidizing flame** results from burning a mixture which contains more oxygen than required for a neutral flame. It will oxidize or "burn" some of the metal being welded.



**Neutral Flame**  
(Acetylene with oxygen.) Temp. 5600 °F (3093 °C). Proper preheat adjustment for cutting.

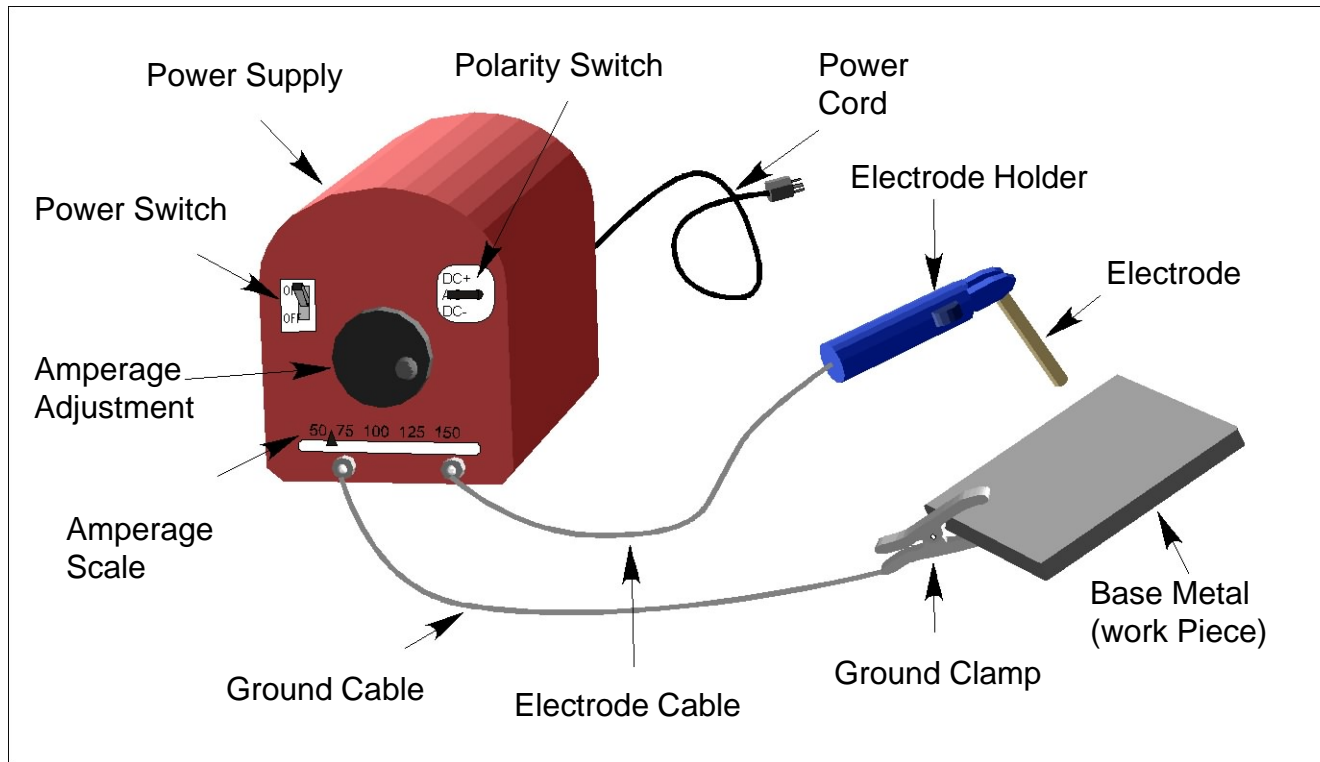


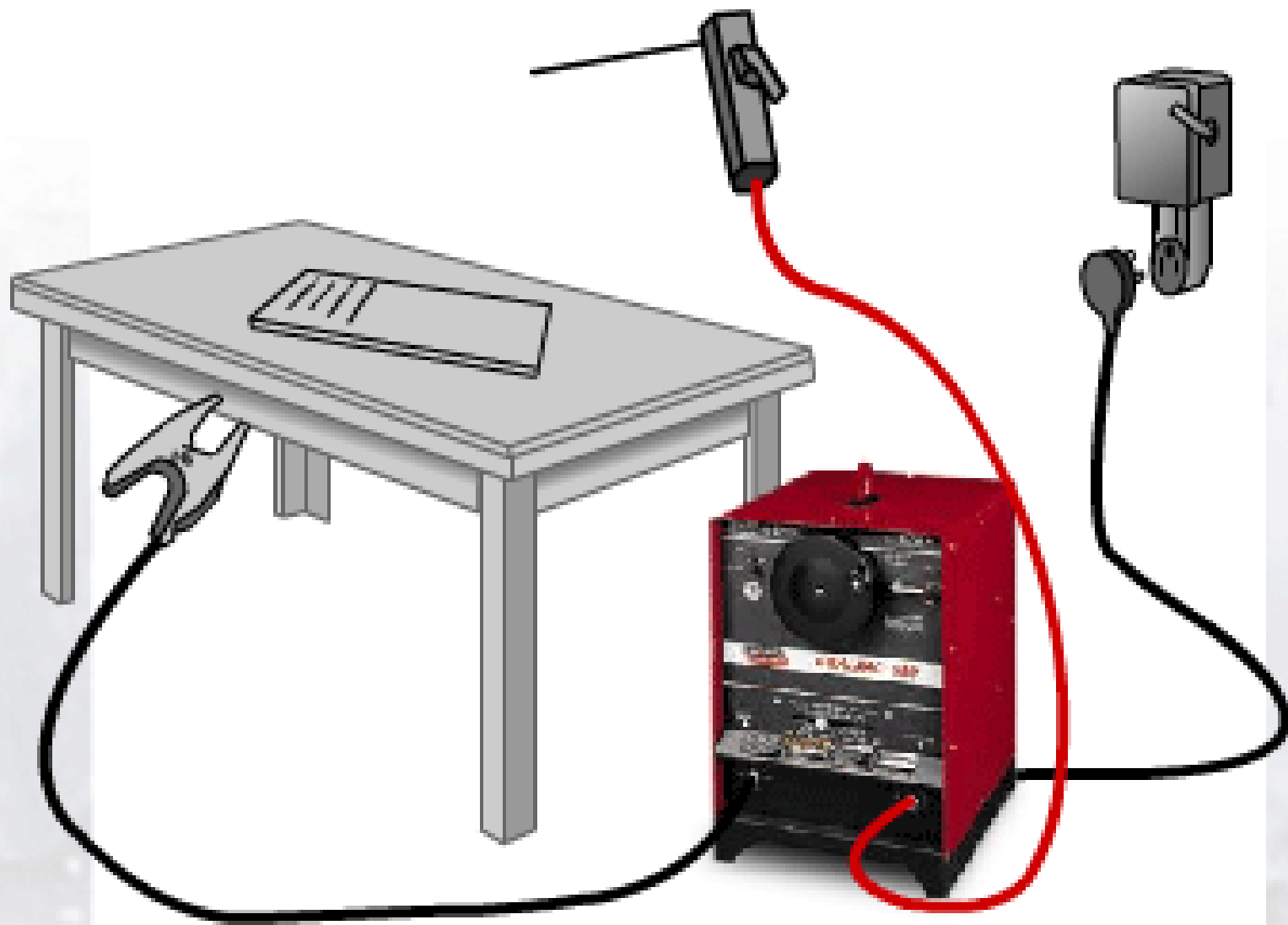
**Neutral Flame with Cutting Jet Open**  
Cutting jet must be straight and clear.





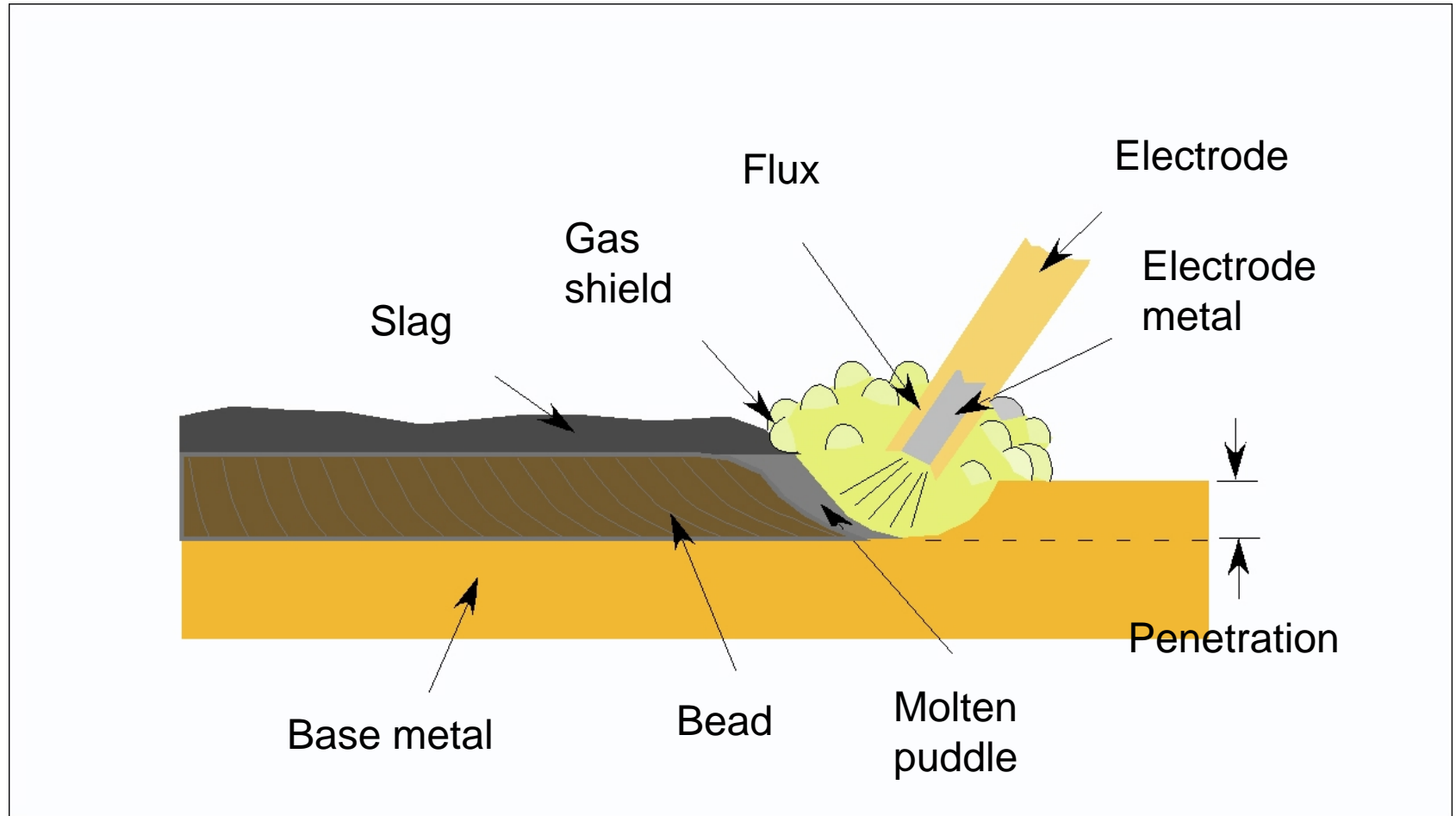
# Equipment







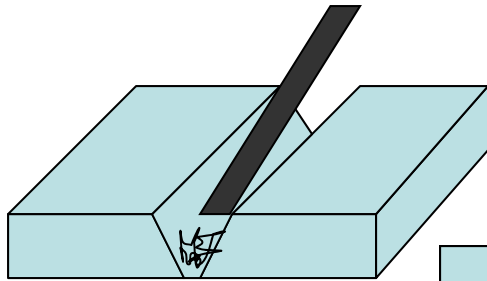
# Arc Welding Nomenclature



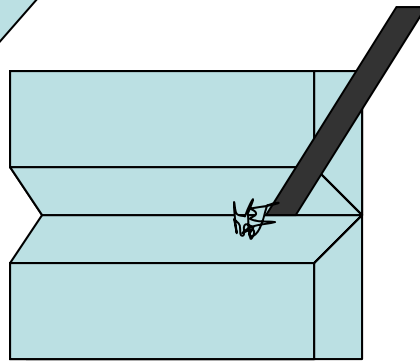
# Welding Positions



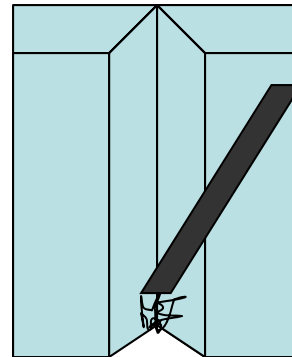
INCREASING DIFFICULTY



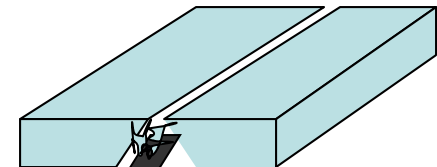
FLAT



HORIZONTAL



VERTICAL



OVERHEAD

