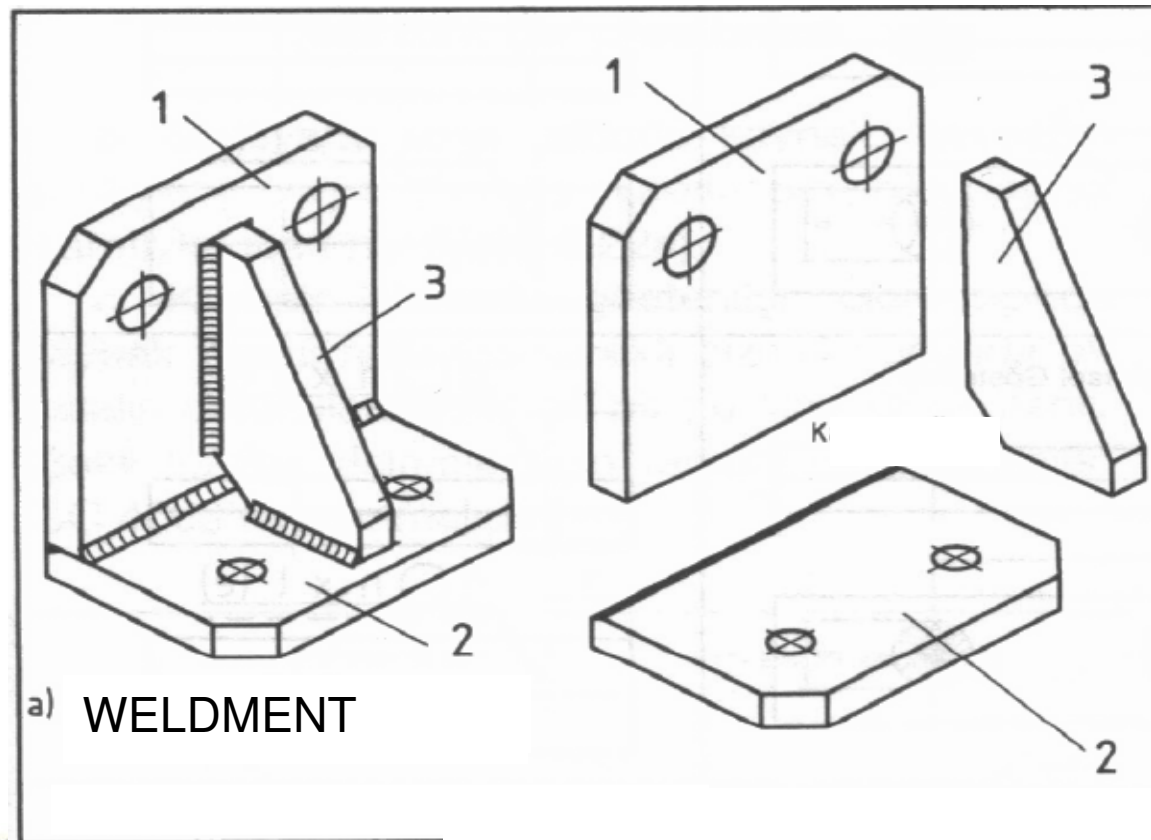


Welded Joints (Kaynaklı Bağlantılar)

Welding Symbols



The primary importance of welding is to unite various pieces of metal so that they will operate as a unit structure to support the loads to be carried. In order to design such a structure, which will be both economical and efficient, the drafter must have a knowledge of the basic principles of welding practice and an understanding of the advantages and limitations of the process.

Fasteners

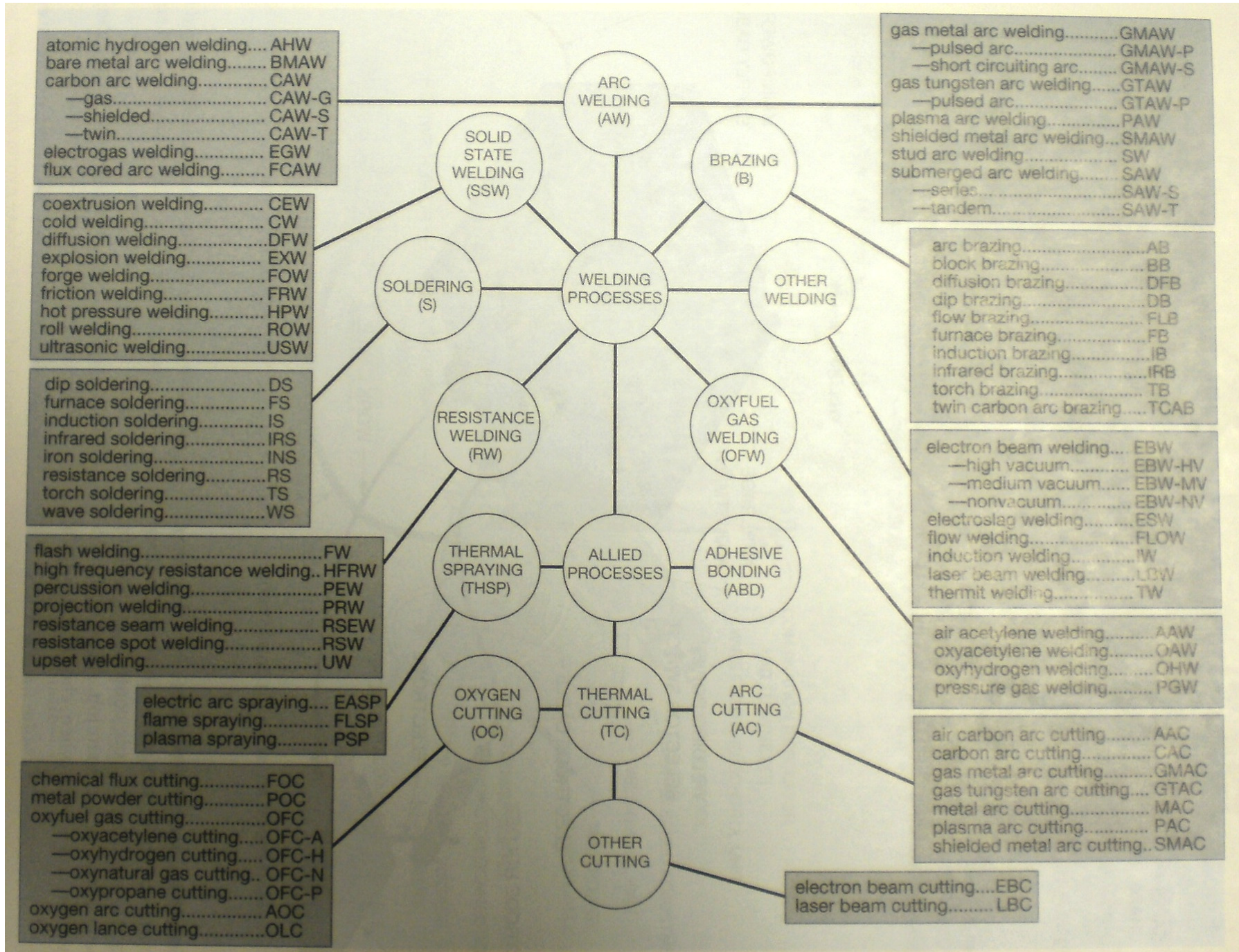
```
graph TD; Fasteners --> Permanent; Fasteners --> Removable; Permanent --> Rivets; Permanent --> Welds; Removable --> Screws; Removable --> Bolts; Removable --> Studs; Removable --> Nuts; Removable --> Pins; Removable --> Keys;
```

- Permanent

- Rivets
- Welds

- Removable

- Screws
- Bolts
- Studs
- Nuts
- Pins
- Keys



Designation of welding processes by letters.

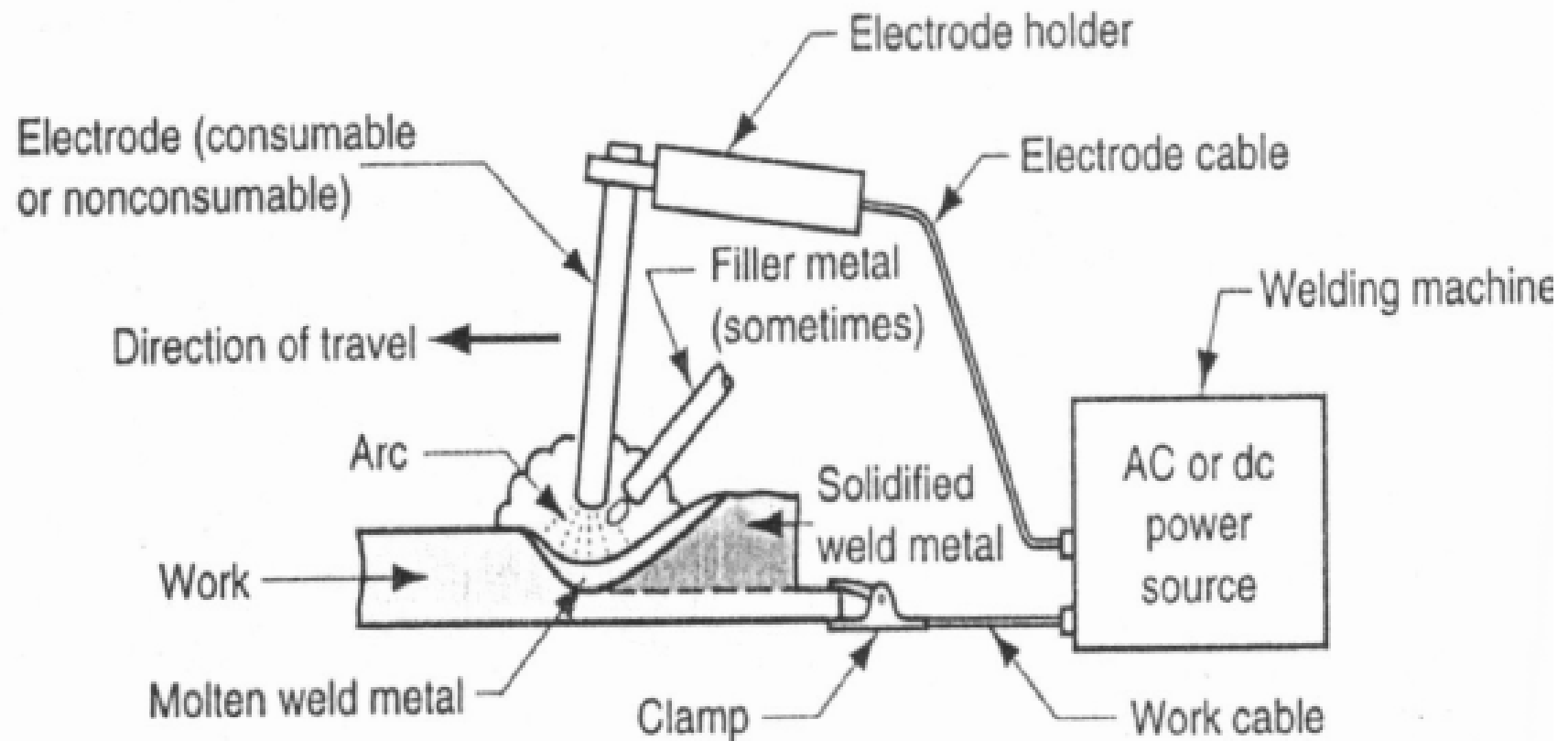
Designation	Welding Process
CAW	Carbon Arc Welding
CW	Cold Welding
DB	Dip Brazing
DFW	Diffusion Welding
EBW	Electron Beam Welding
ESW	Electroslag Welding
EXW	Explosion Welding
FB	Furnace Brazing
FCAW	Flux Cored Arc Welding
FOW	Forge Welding
FRW	Friction Welding
FW	Flash Welding
<u>GMAW</u>	Gas Metal Arc Welding
GTAW	Gas Tungsten Arc Welding
IB	Induction Brazing
IRB	Infrared Brazing
IW	Induction Welding
LBW	Laser Beam Welding
<u>OAW</u>	Oxyacetylene Welding
OHW	Oxyhydrogen Welding
PAW	Plasma Arc Welding
PEW	Percussion Welding
PGW	Pressure Gas Welding
PW	Projection Welding
RB	Resistance Brazing
RSEW	Resistance Seam Welding
RSW	Resistance Spot Welding
SAW	Submerged Arc Welding
<u>SMAW</u>	Shielded Metal Arc Welding
SW	Stud Welding
TB	Torch Brazing
TW	Thermit Welding
USW	Ultrasonic Welding
UW	Upset Welding

Designation of cutting process by letters.

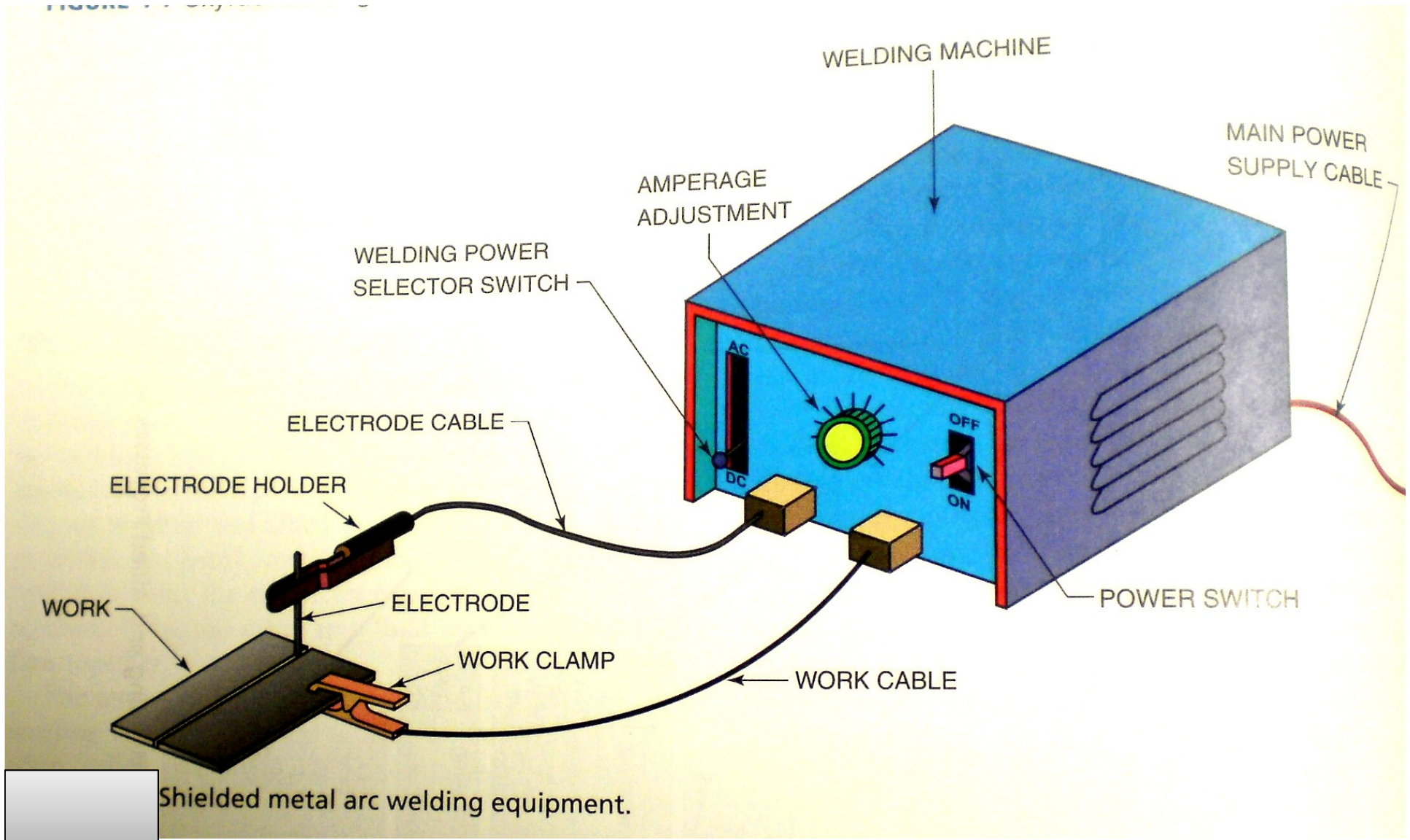
Designation	Cutting Process
AAC	Air-Carbon Arc Carbon
AC	Arc Cutting
AOC	Oxygen Arc Cutting
CAC	Carbon Arc Cutting
FOC	Chemical Flux Cutting
MAC	Metal Arc Cutting
OC	Oxygen Cutting
PAC	Plasma Arc Cutting
POC	Metal Powder Cutting

Weldability of various metals and alloys.

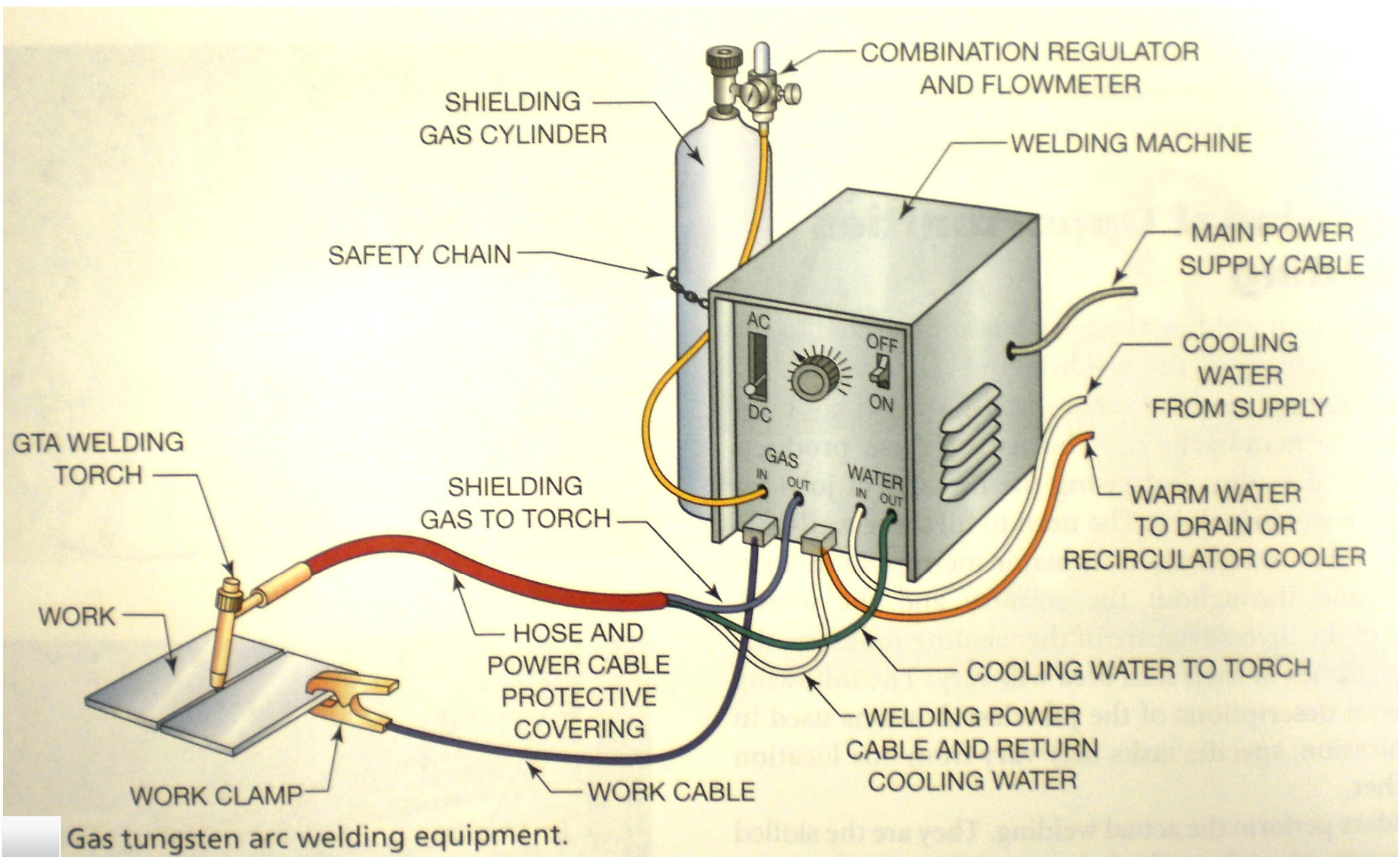
Metal or Alloy	GAS	ARC
Aluminum —Commercially Pure —Al-Mn Alloy	X X	X X
Brass, Commercial	X	
Bronze, Commercial	X	
Copper (Deoxidized)	X	
Iron —Gray and Alloy —Malleable	X	
Lead	X	
Magnesium Alloys	X	
Nickel and Nickel Alloys	X	X
Steels, Carbon —Low and Medium Carbon —High Carbon —Tool Steel	X	X X X
Steel, Cast	X	X
Steels, Stainless —Chromium —Chromium-Nickel	X	X X

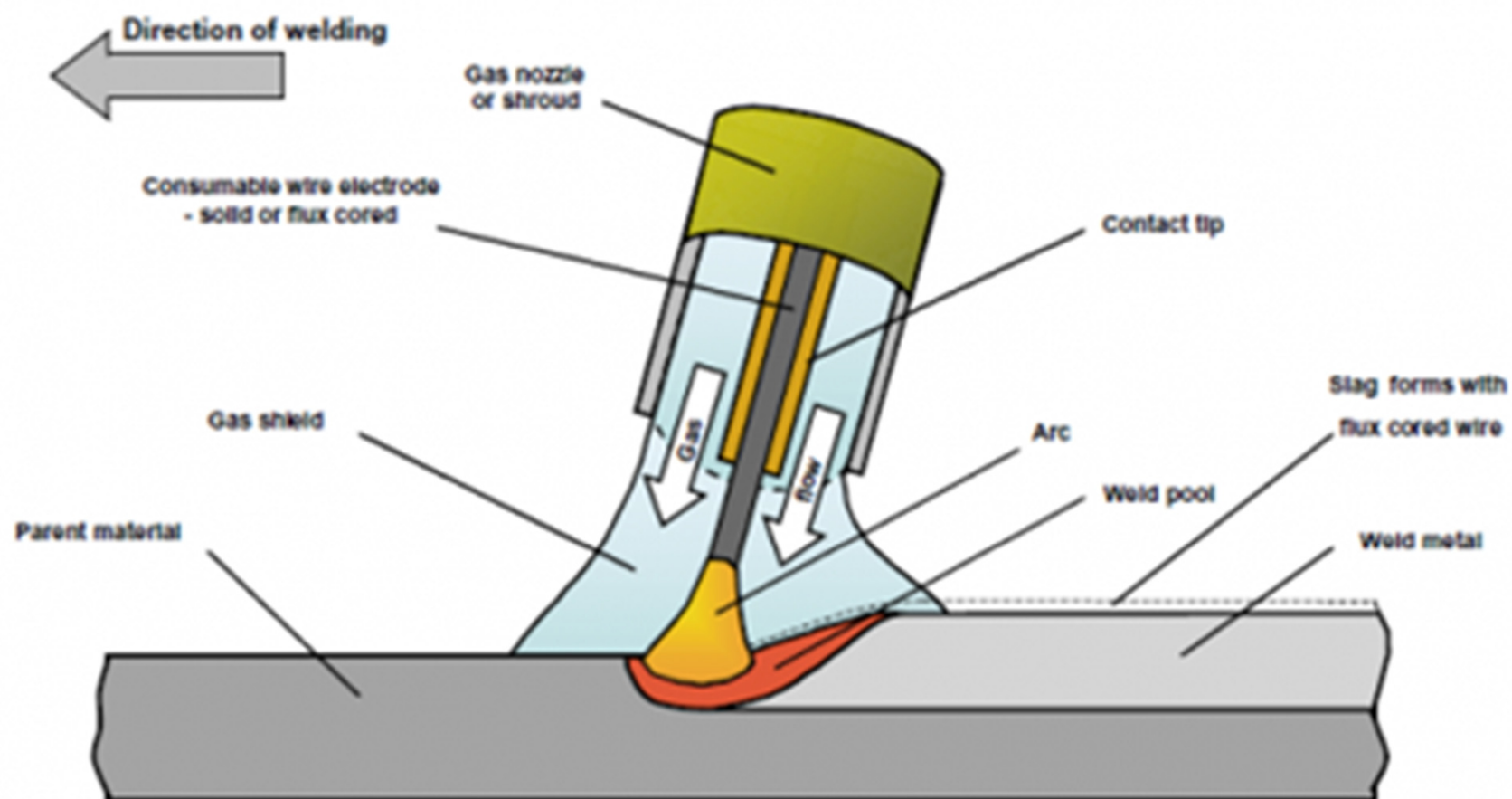


The basic configuration and electrical circuit of an arc welding process.

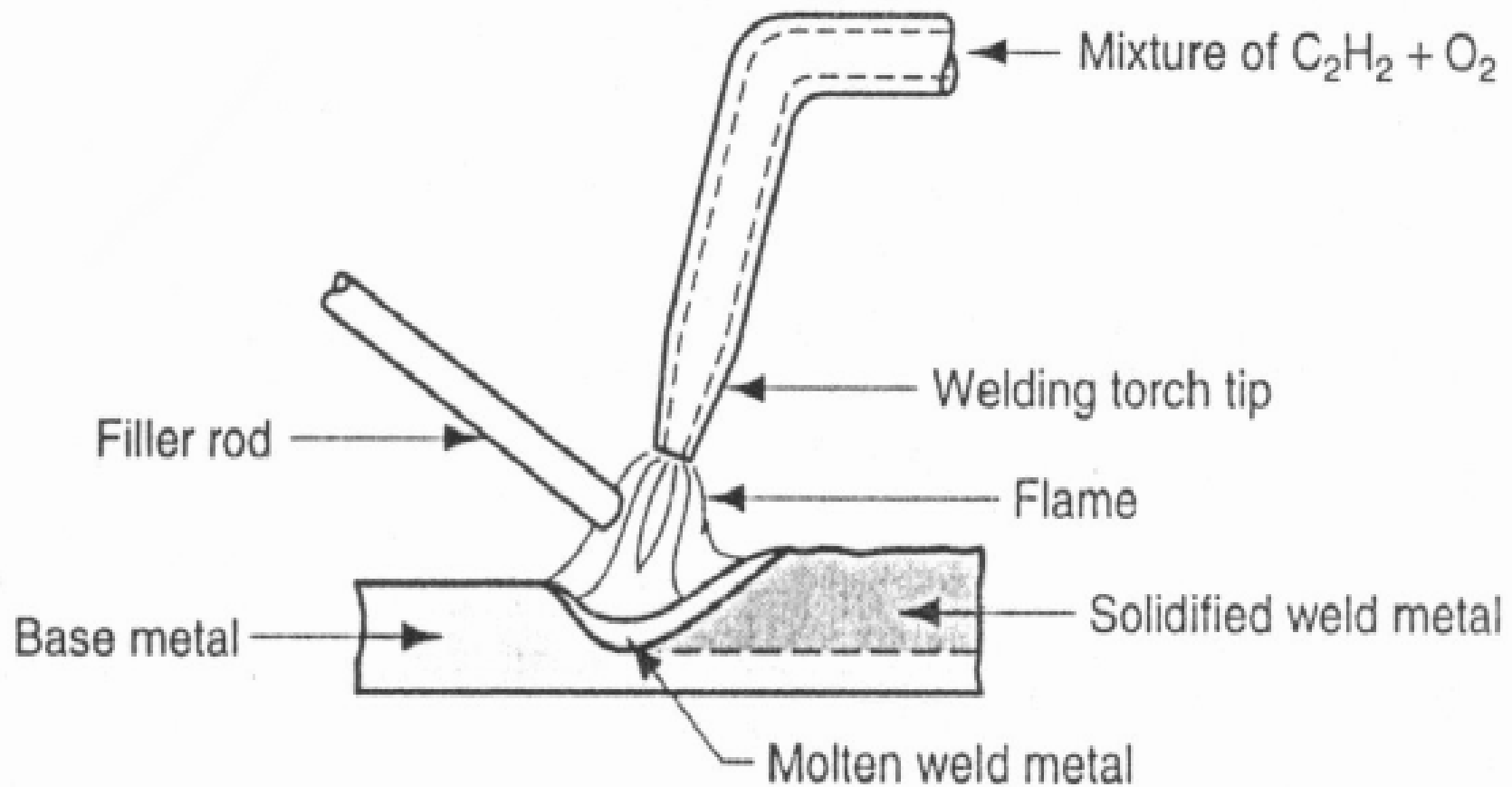


Shielded metal arc welding equipment.

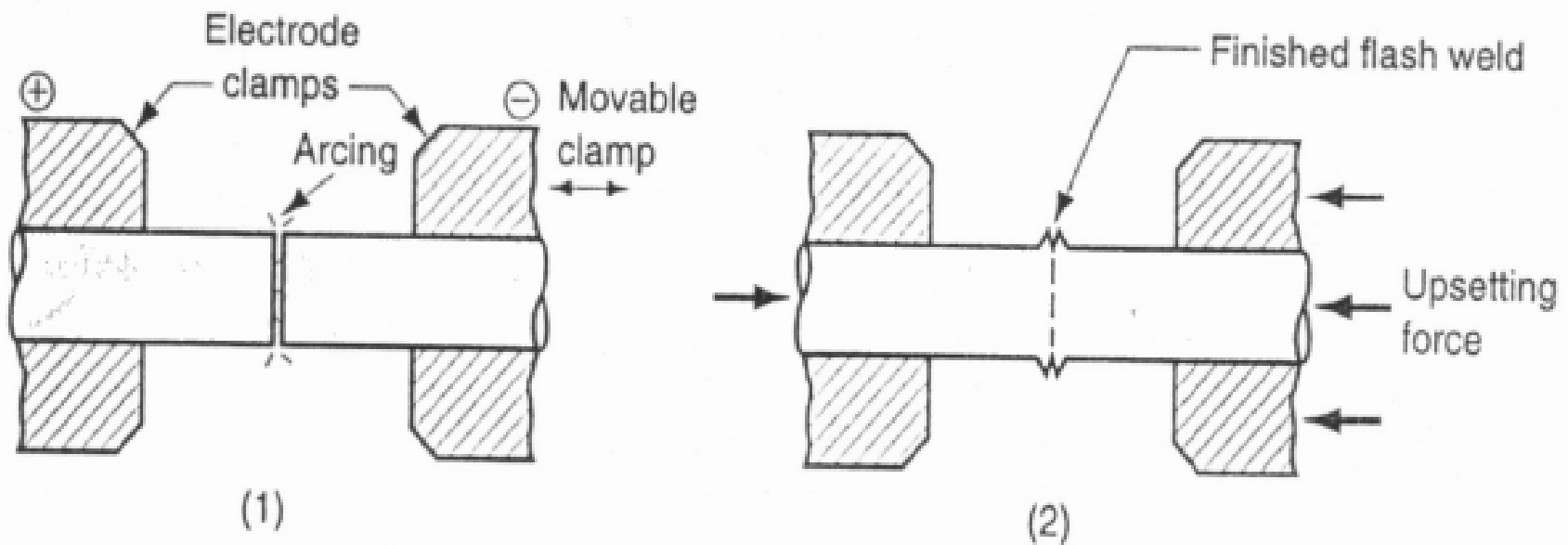




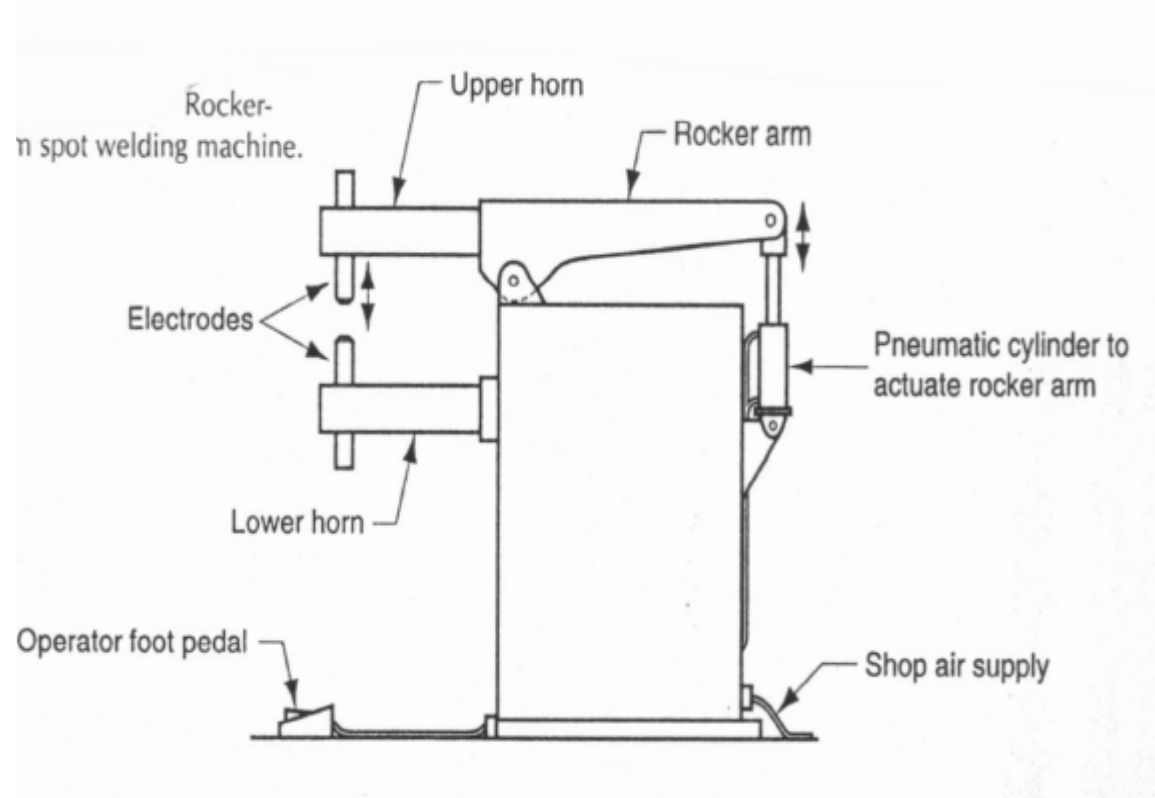
A typical oxyacetylene welding operation (OAW).

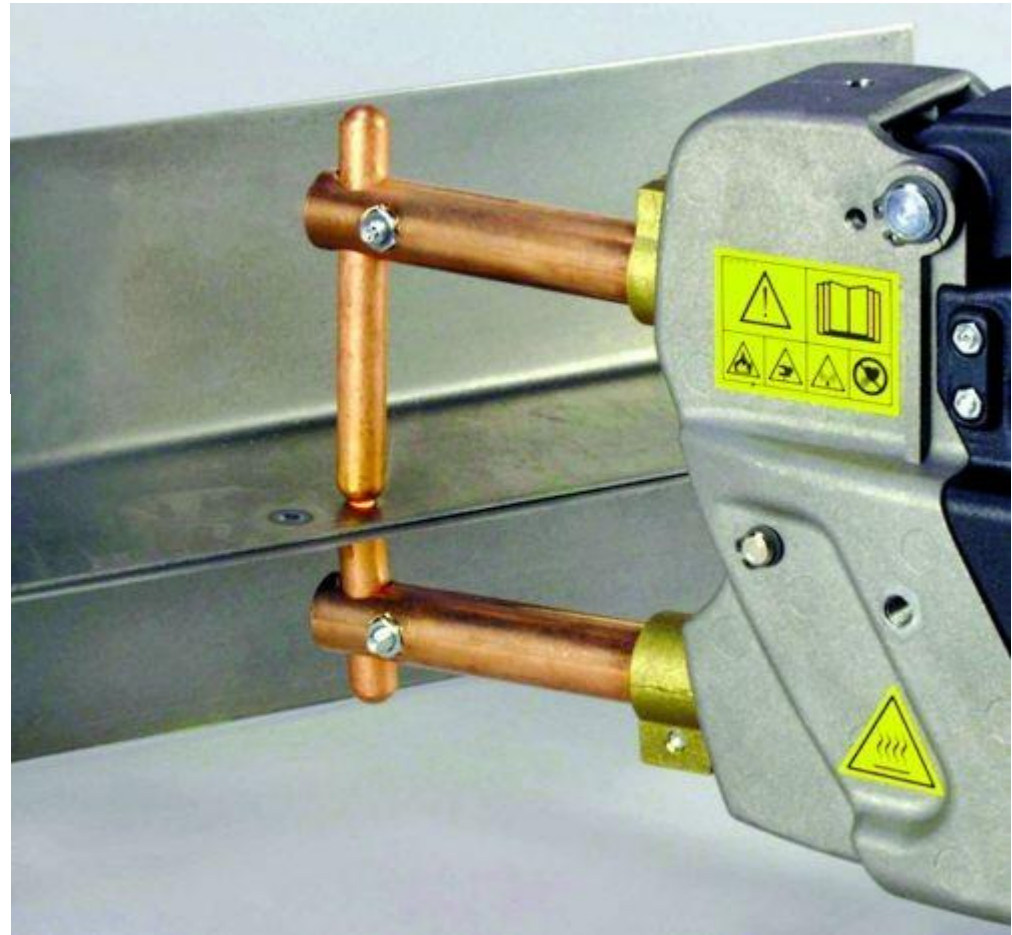
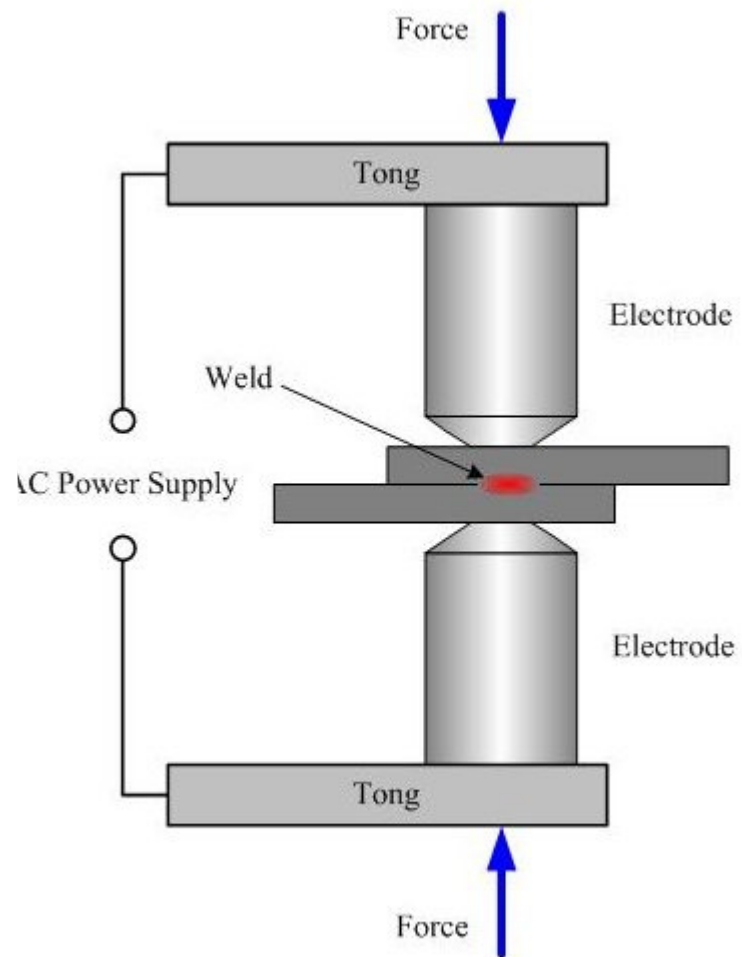


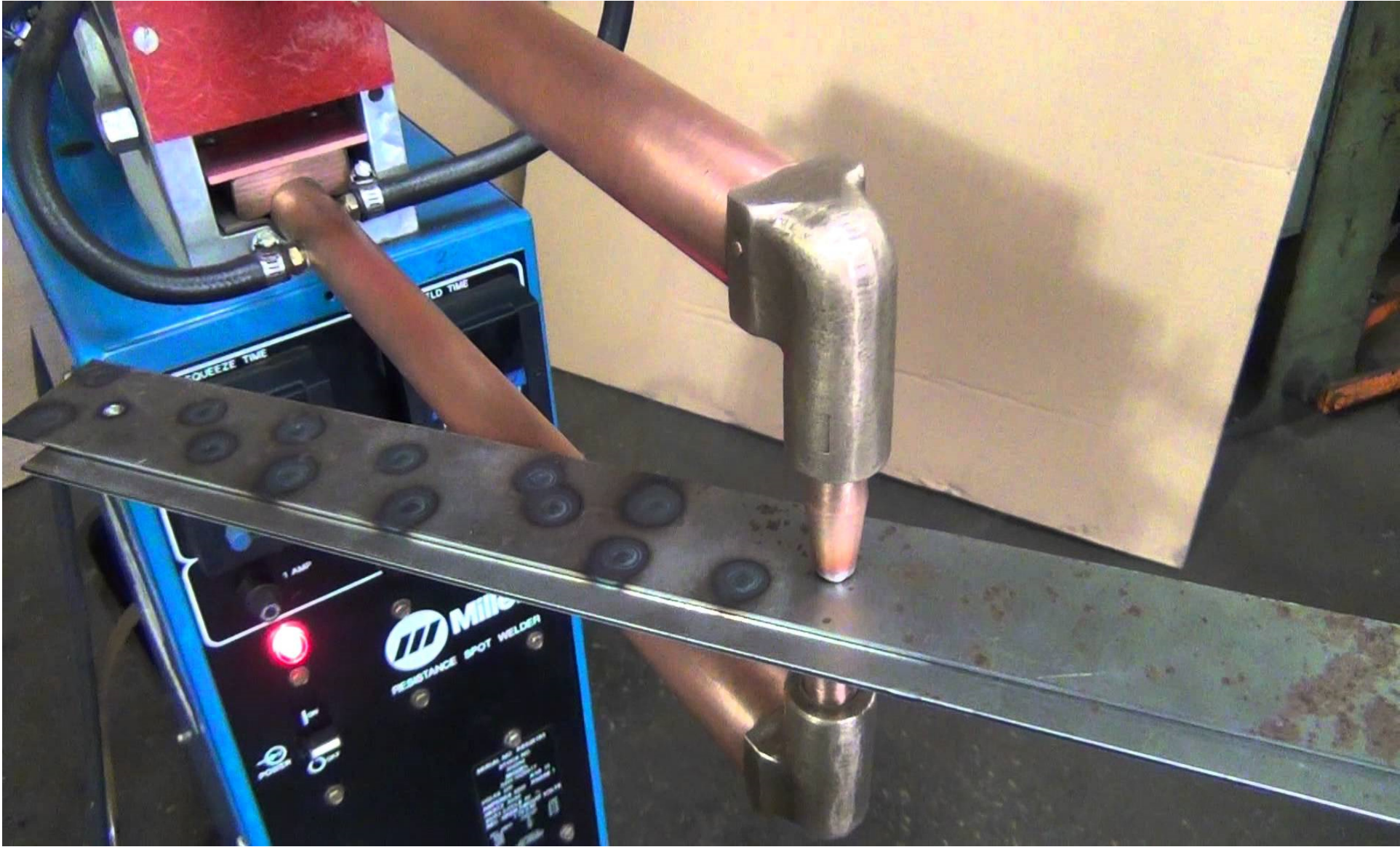
Flash welding (FW): (1) heating by electrical resistance and (2) upsetting (parts are forced together).

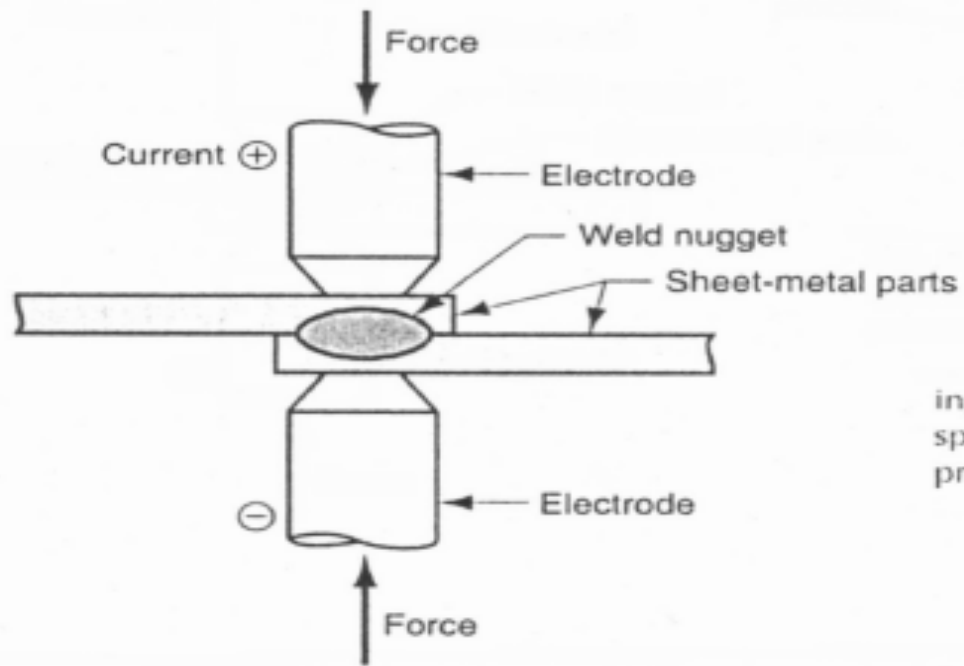


SPOT WELDING

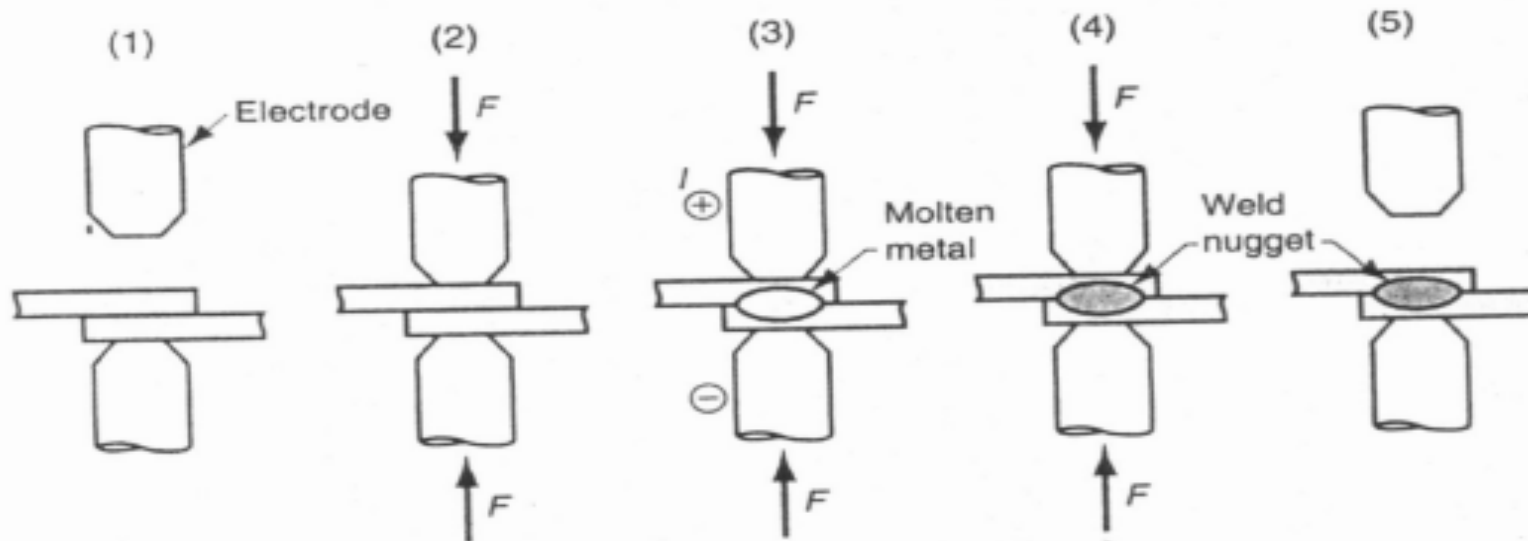


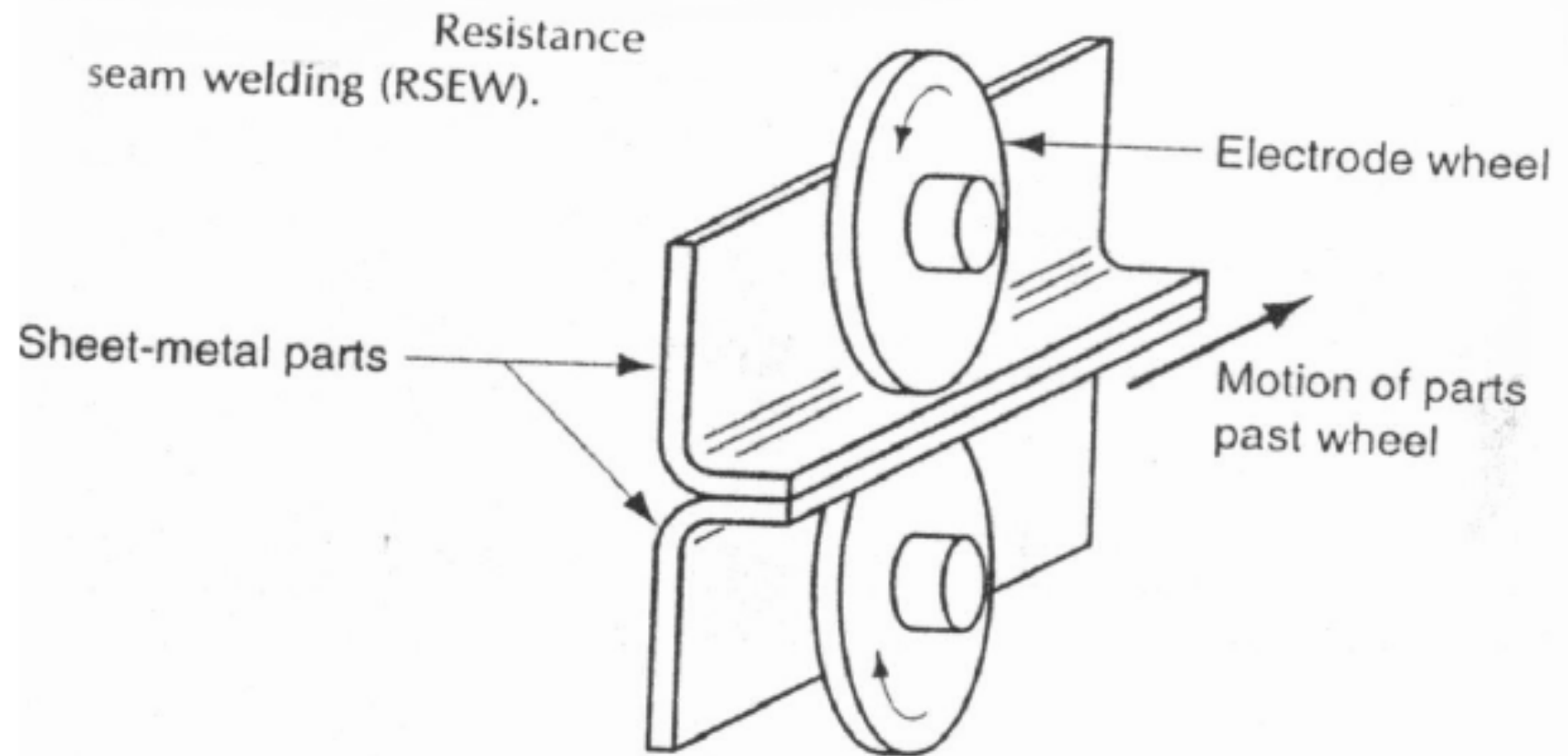


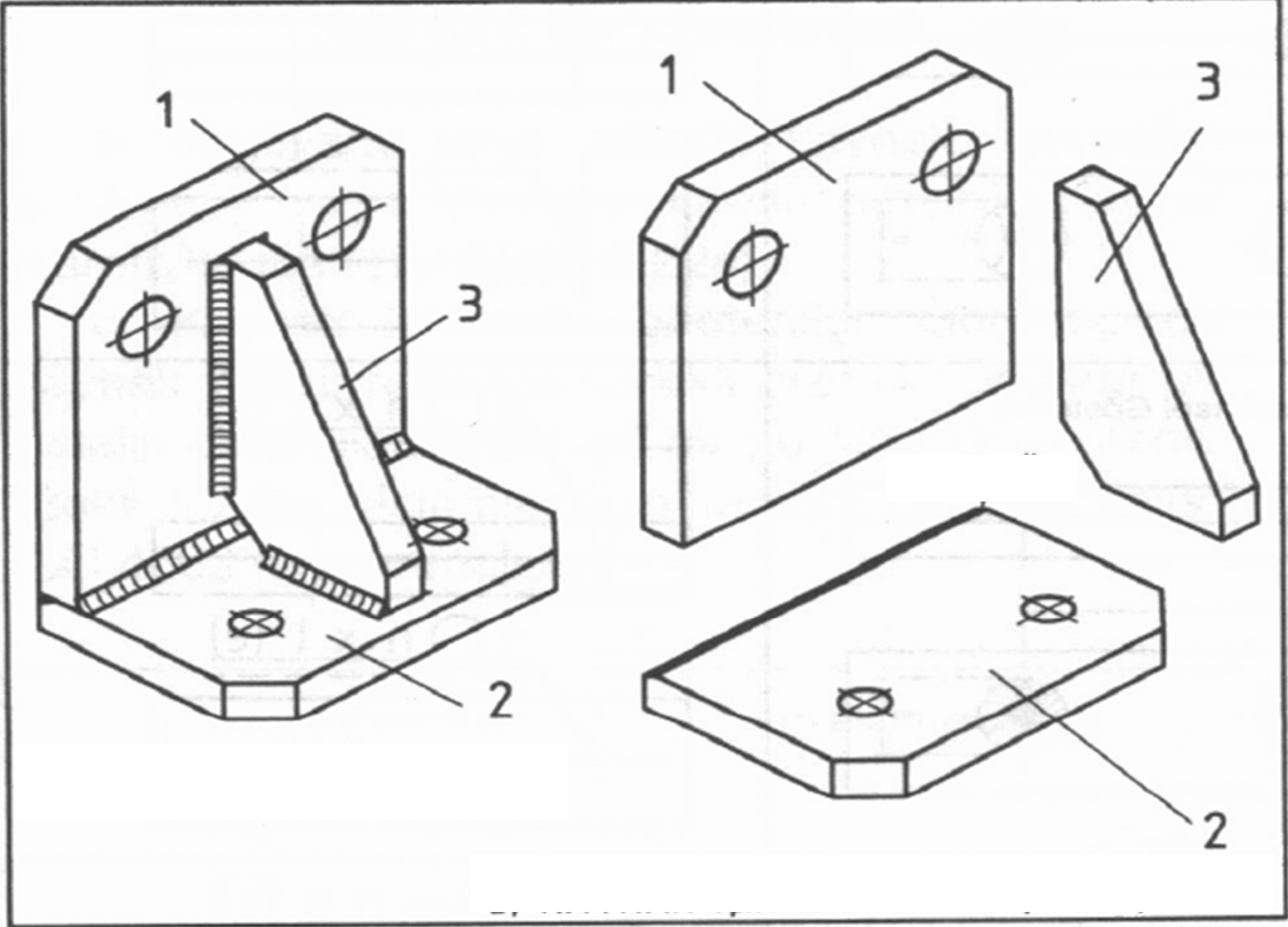


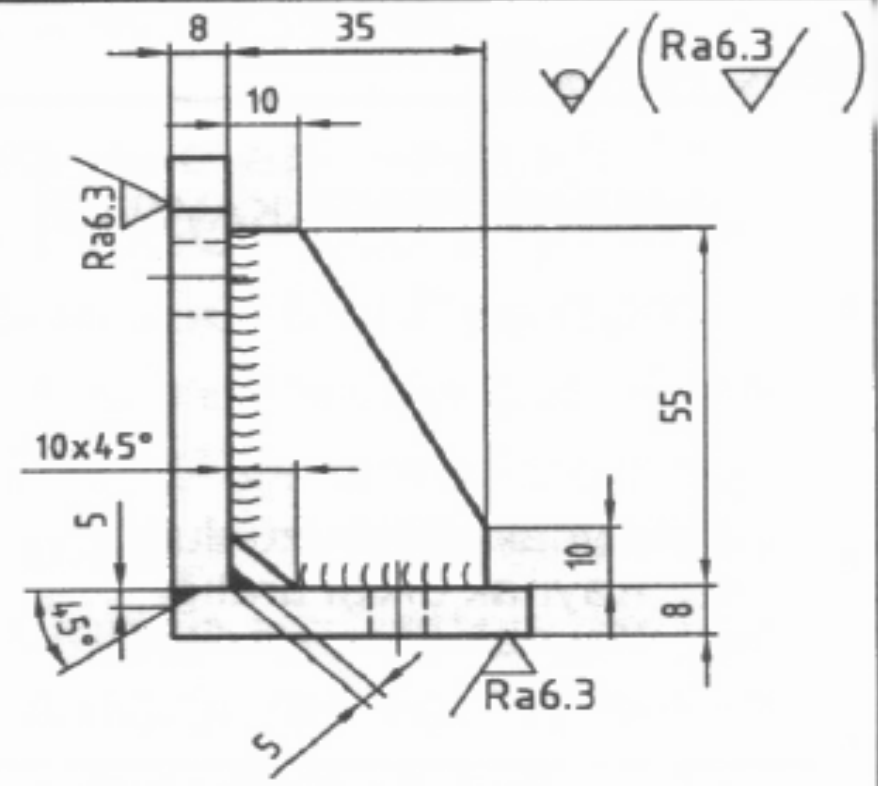
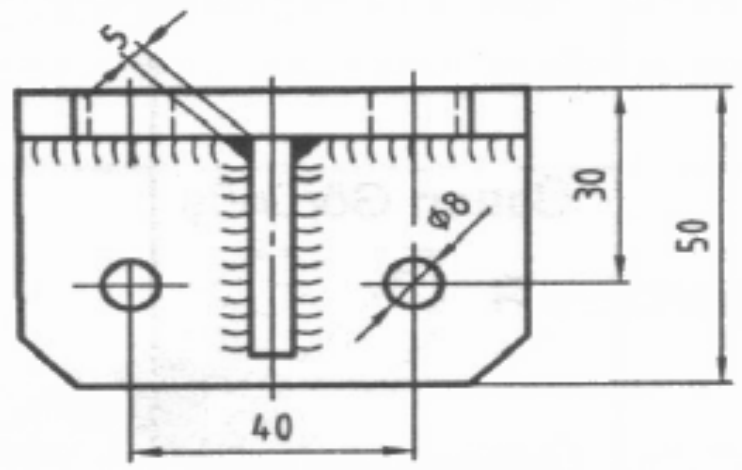
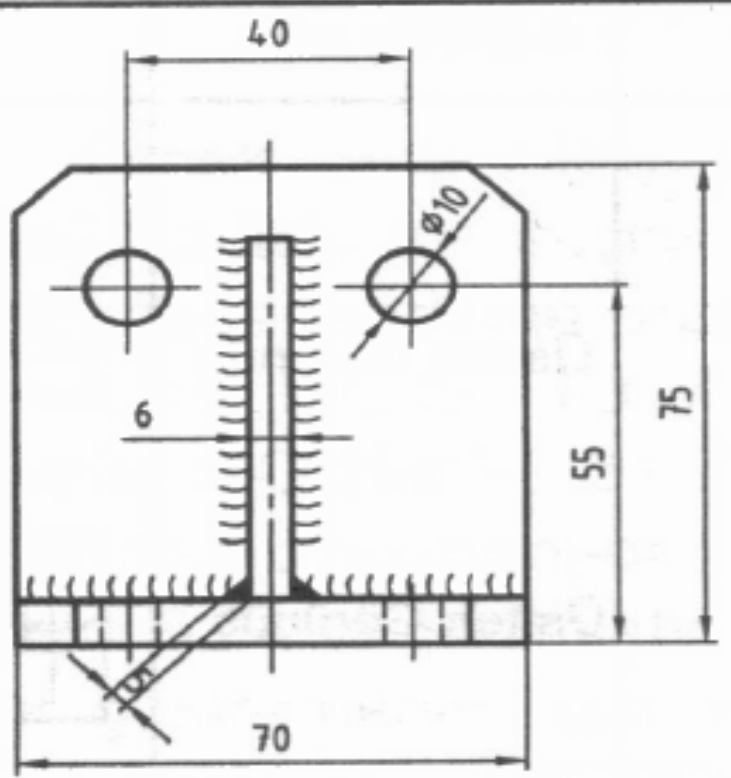


Resistance welding, showing the components in spot welding, the predominant process in the RW group.

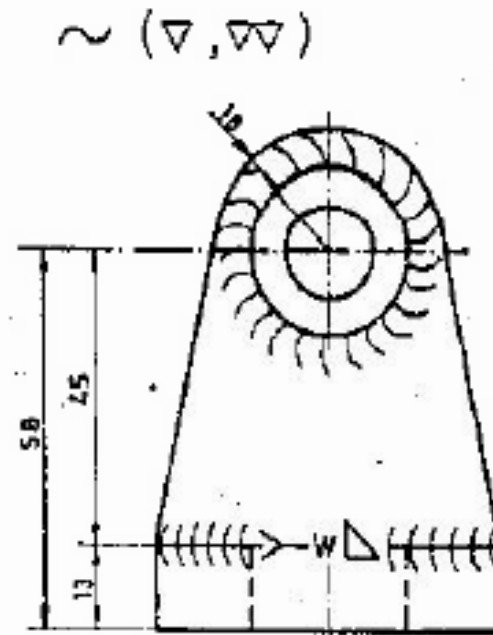
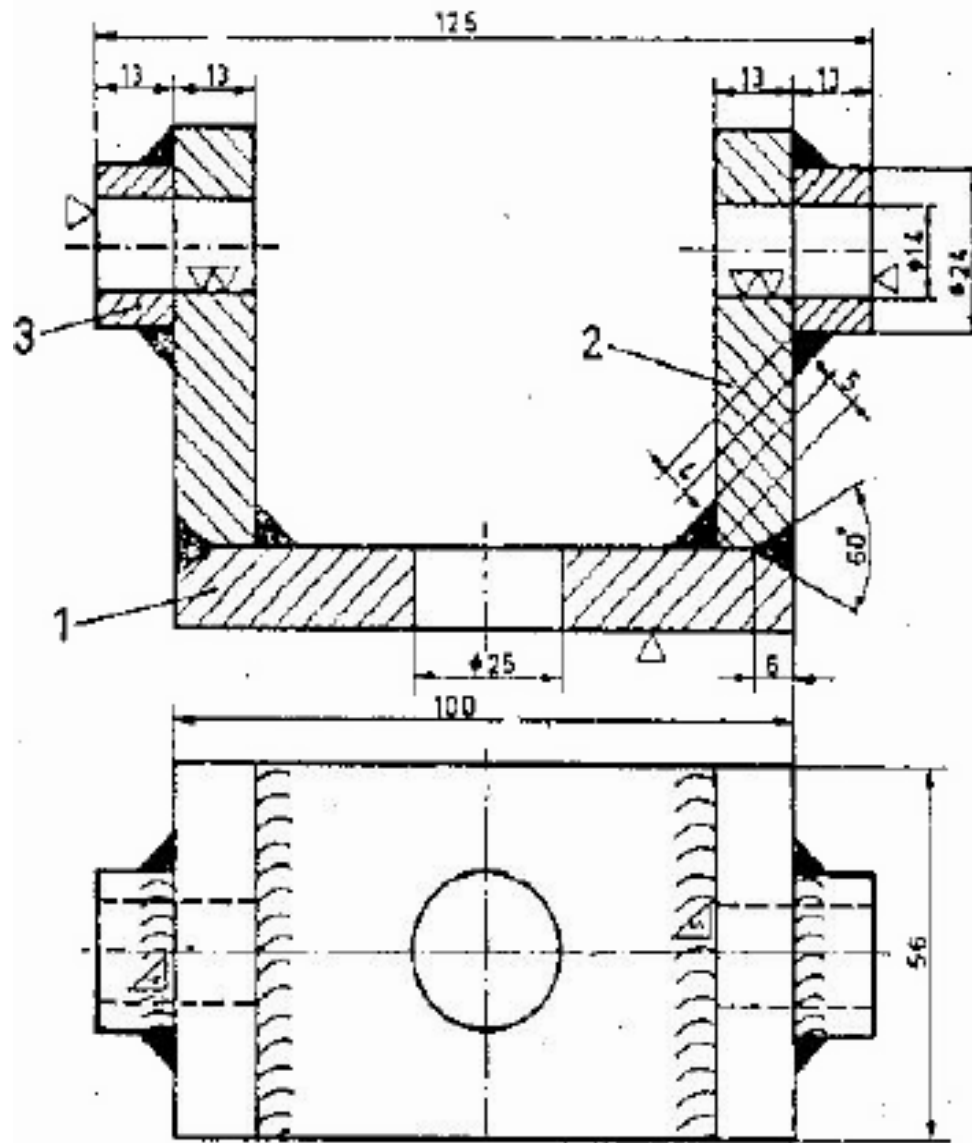






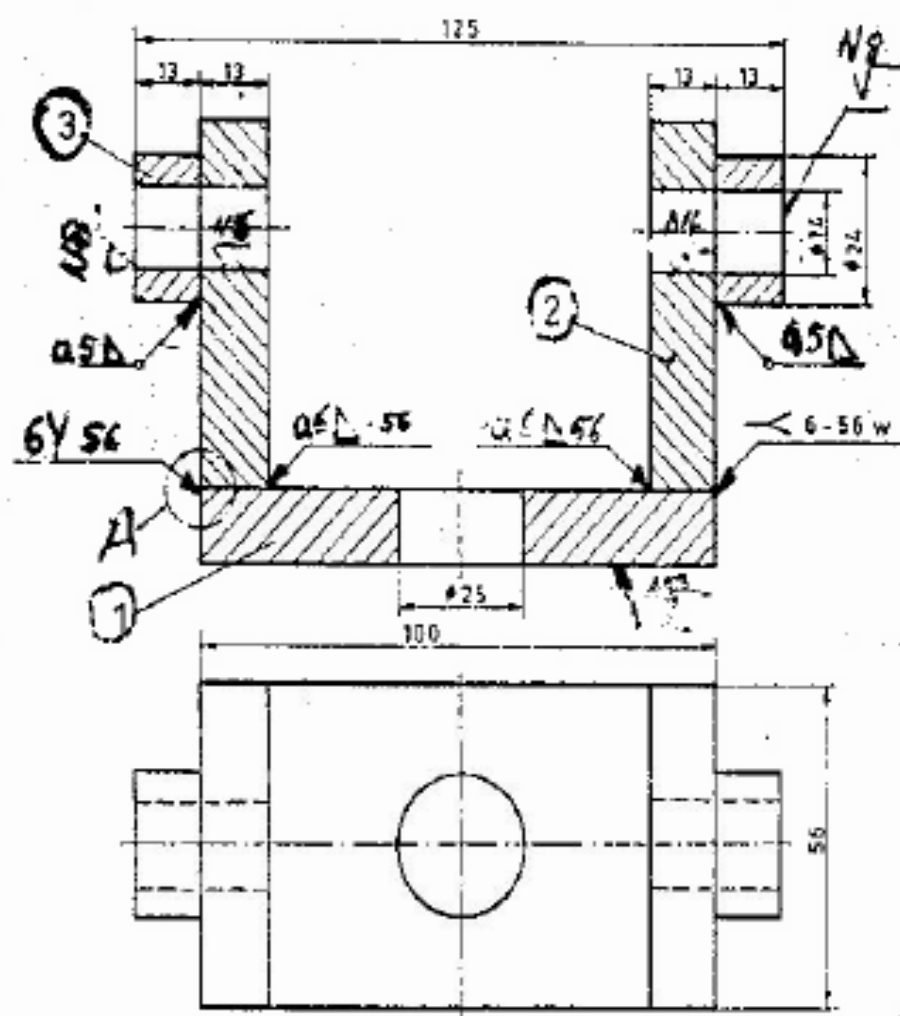


∇ ($Ra6.3$) ∇



NOT Preferred!





POSITIONS		POSTWELD HEAT TREATMENT						
Position(s) of Groove: 3G (Vertical Only)		Soaking Temperature: N/A						
Welding Progression: Vertical Uphill		Soaking Time: N/A						
Position(s) of Fillet: 3F only		Heating Rate	N/A					
		Cooling Rate	N/A					
PREHEAT		GAS						
Preheat Temp. (Min.): 28°C		Percent Composition						
Interpass Temp (max.): 250°C		Gas(es)	(Mixture)					
Preheat Maintenance : NA		Shielding(GTAW)	Flow Rate					
(Continuous or Special heating where applicable should be recorded)		Trailing						
		Backing						
TECHNIQUE								
String or Weave bead: String & Weave		Oscillation: N/A						
Max. Weave Width: N/A		Contact tube to work distance: N/A						
Orifice/Gas cup size: N/A		Multiple/Single pass (per side): Multiple						
Initial Cleaning: Grinding / Wire brushing		Multiple/Single Electrode(s): Single						
Interpass Cleaning: Grinding or & wire brushing		Travel Speed (Range): 60-80mm/Min						
Method of back gouging: By Grinding		Peening: NA						
Other: ---		Time between R&H pass: ---						
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS								
SMAW		SMAW						
Current (A.C./D.C.):	DC	Polarity:	EP					
Amps (Range):	60-90	Volts (Range):	22-28					
Tungsten Electrode Size & Type:	N/A	Mode of metal Transfer for GMAW:	N/A					
(Spray arc, short circuiting arc, etc.)								
Electrode/Wire Feed Speed Range:								
Weld Layer(s)	Process	Filler Metal		Current		Volts (Range)	Travel Speed (Range) mm/min	Heat Input KJ/mm
		Class	Dia	Type & Polarity	Amp Range			
Root 1	SMAW	E-6010	2.6	DCEP	60-68	22-24	78	1.32-1.78
Hot Pass 2	SMAW	E-7018	2.6	DCEP	80-90	24-27	66	1.46-1.69
Fill Up 3	SMAW	E-7018	2.6	DCEP	90-95	24-26	60	1.29-1.29
Fill Up 4	SMAW	E-7018	2.6	DCEP	80-86	22-26	75	1.62-1.97
Fill Up 5	SMAW	E-7018	2.6	DCEP	80-88	22-28	70	1.07-1.26
Capping 6	SMAW	E-7018	2.6	DCEP	80-90	24-28	72	1.18-1.32
Back 8	SMAW	E-7018	2.6	DCEP	80-90	24-28	78	



Welding Procedure Specification (WPS)

Welding Procedure Specification No.: Practice 21-8 Date: _____

Title:

Welding GTAW of sheet to sheet.

Scope:

This procedure is applicable for square groove and fillet welds within the range of 18 gauge through 10 gauge.

Welding may be performed in the following positions: 1G and 2F.

Base Metal:

The base metal shall conform to austenitic stainless steel M-8 or P-8. Backing material specification: none.

Filler Metal:

The filler metal shall conform to AWS specification no. ER3XX from AWS specification A5.9. This filler metal falls into F-number F-6 and A-number A-8.

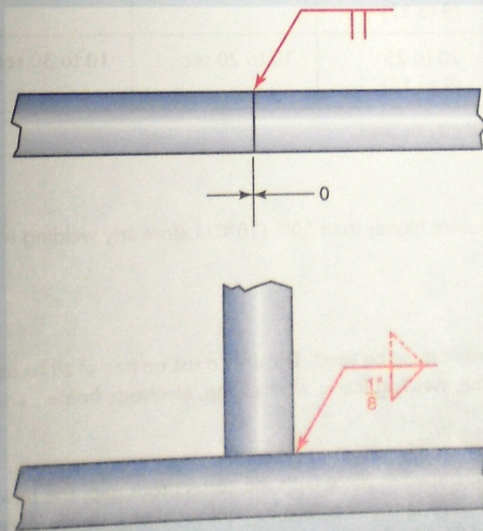
Electrode:

The tungsten electrode shall conform to AWS specification no. EWTh-2 from AWS specification A5.12. The tungsten diameter shall be 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) maximum. The tungsten end shape shall be tapered at two to three times its length to its diameter.

Shielding Gas:

The shielding gas, or gases, shall conform to the following compositions and purity: welding grade argon.

Joint Design and Tolerances:

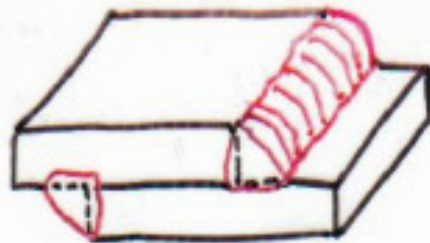


Preparation of Base Metal:

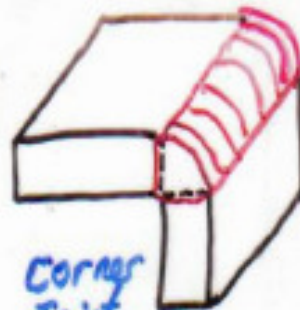
All hydrocarbons and other contaminations, such as cutting fluids, grease, oil, and primers, must be cleaned off all parts and filler metals before welding. This cleaning can be done with any suitable solvents or detergents. The joint face and inside and outside plate surface within 1 in. (25 mm) of the joint must be cleaned of slag, oxide, and scale. Cleaning can be mechanical or chemical. Mechanical metal cleaning can be done by grinding, stainless steel wire brushing, scraping, machining, or filing. Chemical cleaning can be done by using acids, alkalis, solvents, or detergents. Cleaning must be done down to bright metal.



Butt Joint



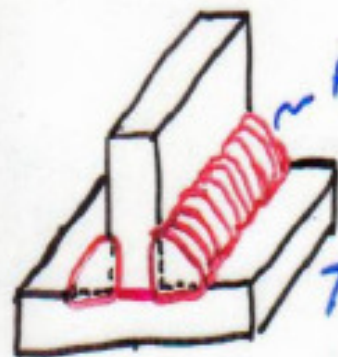
Lap Joint



Corner Joint

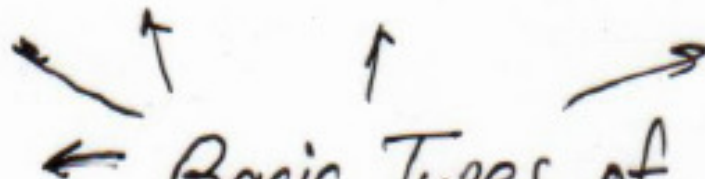


Edge Joint



T-Joint.

















Fillet groove

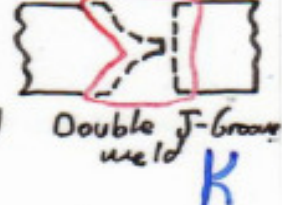
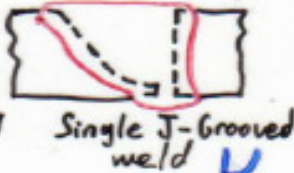
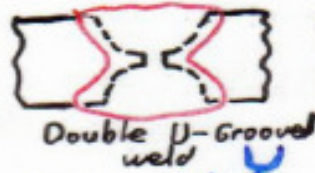
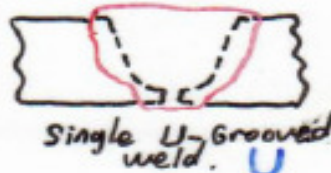
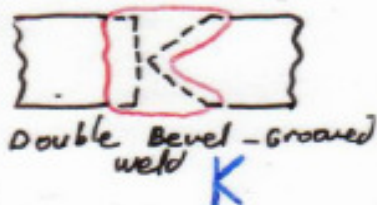
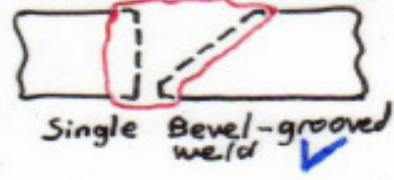
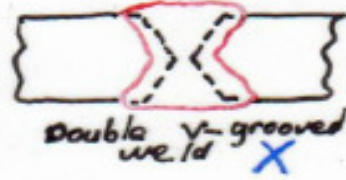
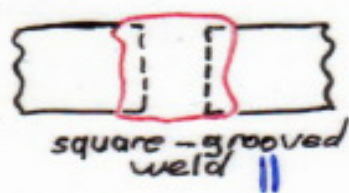


Basic Types of Welded Joints

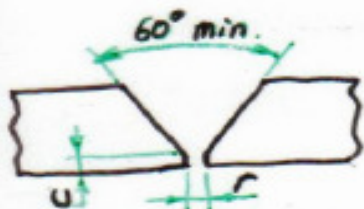


KAYNAKLI BİRLEŞTİRMELER

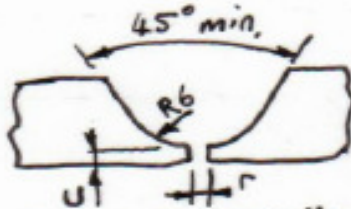
Sıra	Adı	Resim
1	Alın Birleştirme 	
2	Paralel Birleştirme 	
3	Bindirme Birleştirme 	
4	T - Birleştirme 	
5	Çift T - Birleştirme 	
6	Eğik T - Birleştirme 	
7	Köşe Birleştirme 	
8	Çoklu Birleşik Birleştirme 	



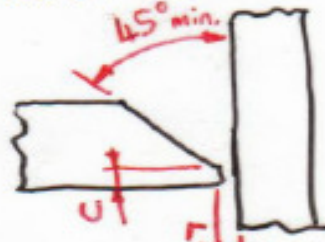
Types of Welds
(as applied to a butt joint)



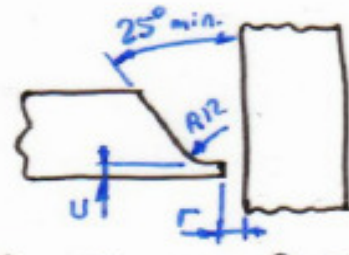
Dimensions for a V-grooved weld:
 $r = 3$ to 6 [mm]
 $c = 0$ to 3 [mm]



Dimensions for a U-grooved weld:
 $r = 0$ to 3 [mm]
 $c = 1.6$ to 5 [mm]

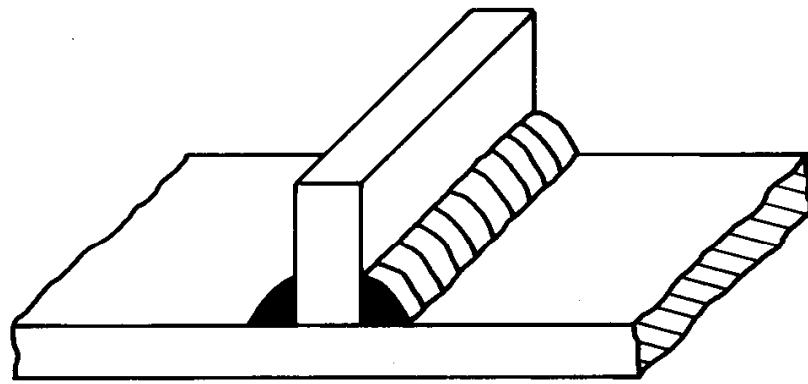


Dimensions for a bevel-grooved weld:
 $r = 3$ to 6 [mm]
 $c = 0$ to 3 [mm]

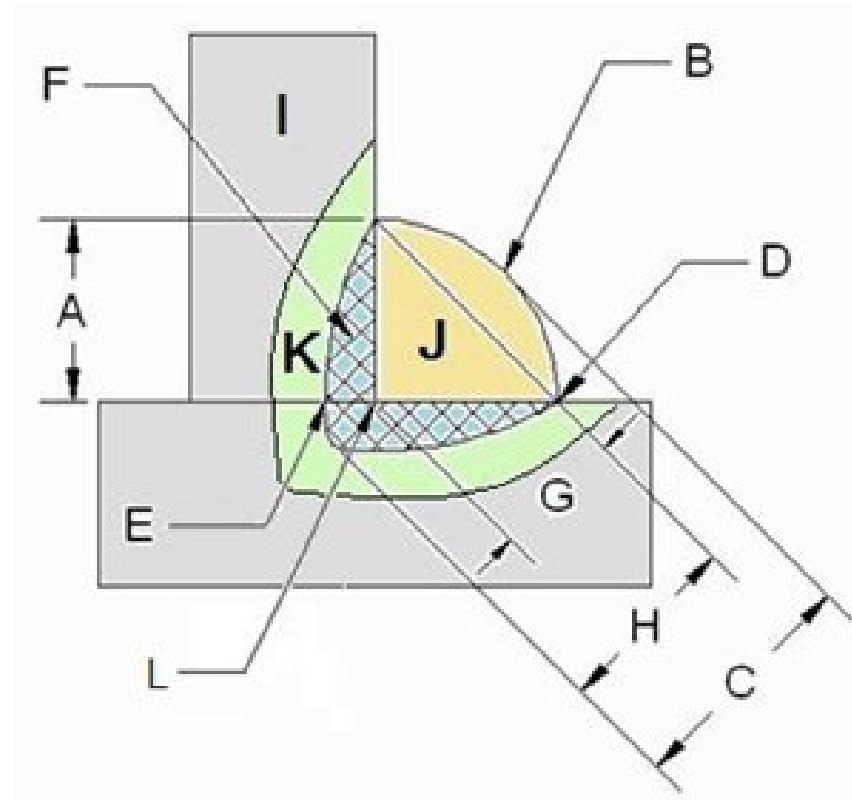
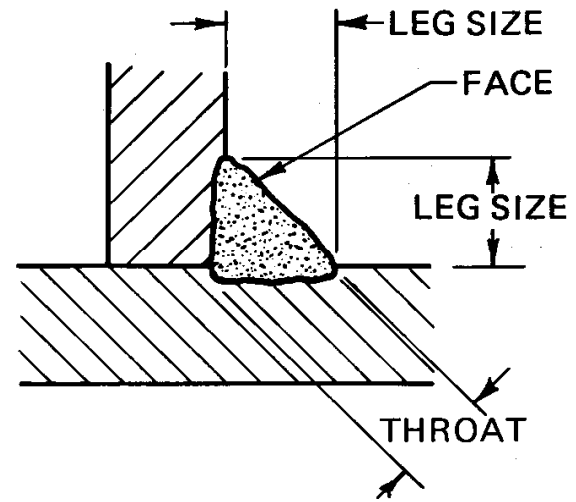


Dimension for a J-grooved weld:
 $r = 0$ to 3 [mm]
 $c = 1.6$ to 5 [mm]

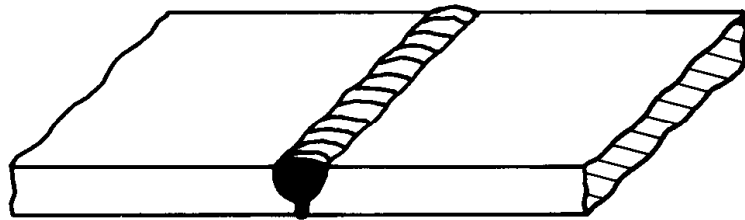




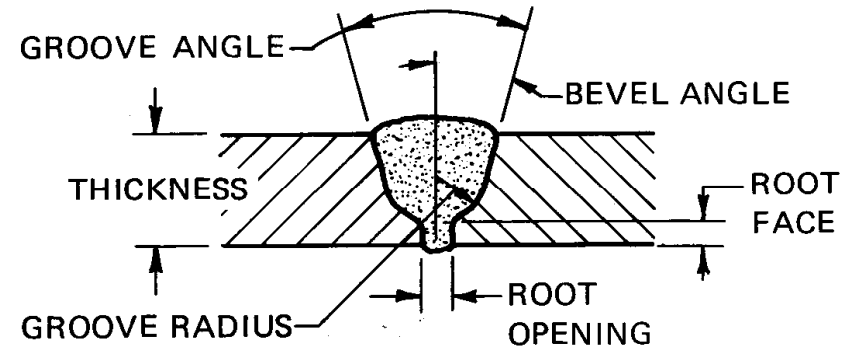
(A) FILLET WELDS



WELD TERMINOLOGY




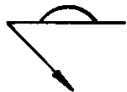

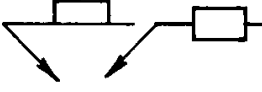
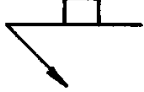

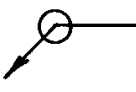
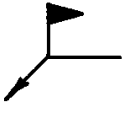
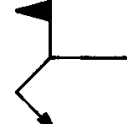
(B) GROOVE WELDS



WELD TERMINOLOGY

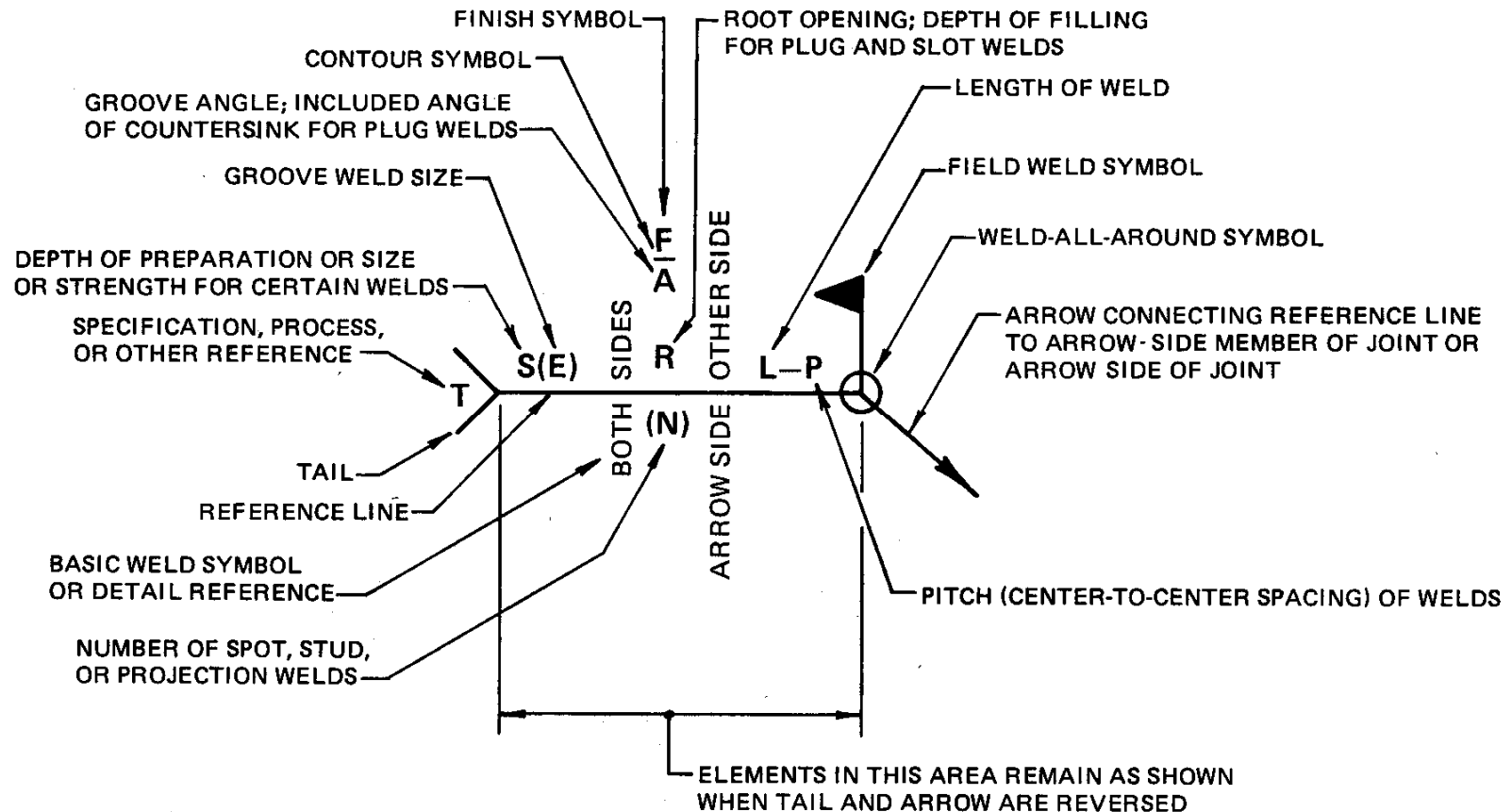
BASIC WELD SYMBOLS																
FILLET	PLUG OR SLOT	STUD	SPOT OR PROJECTION	SEAM	BACK OR BACKING	SURFACING	FLANGE		GROOVE WELDS							
							EDGE	CORNER	SQUARE	SCARF	V	BEVEL	U	J	FLARE-V	FLARE-BEVEL

WELDING SYMBOLS

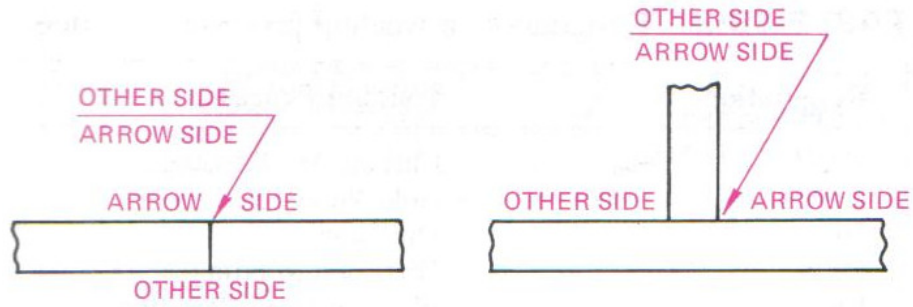
SUPPLEMENTARY SYMBOLS								
CONTOUR			BACKING OR SPACER (RECTANGULAR)	CONSUMABLE INSERT (SQUARE)	MELT THROUGH	WELD ALL AROUND	FIELD WELD	
FLAT	CONVEX	CONCAVE						
								

WELD TERMINOLOGY

WELDING DRAWINGS

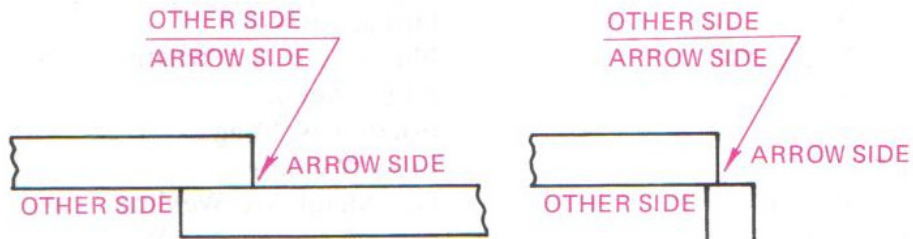


WELD TERMINOLOGY



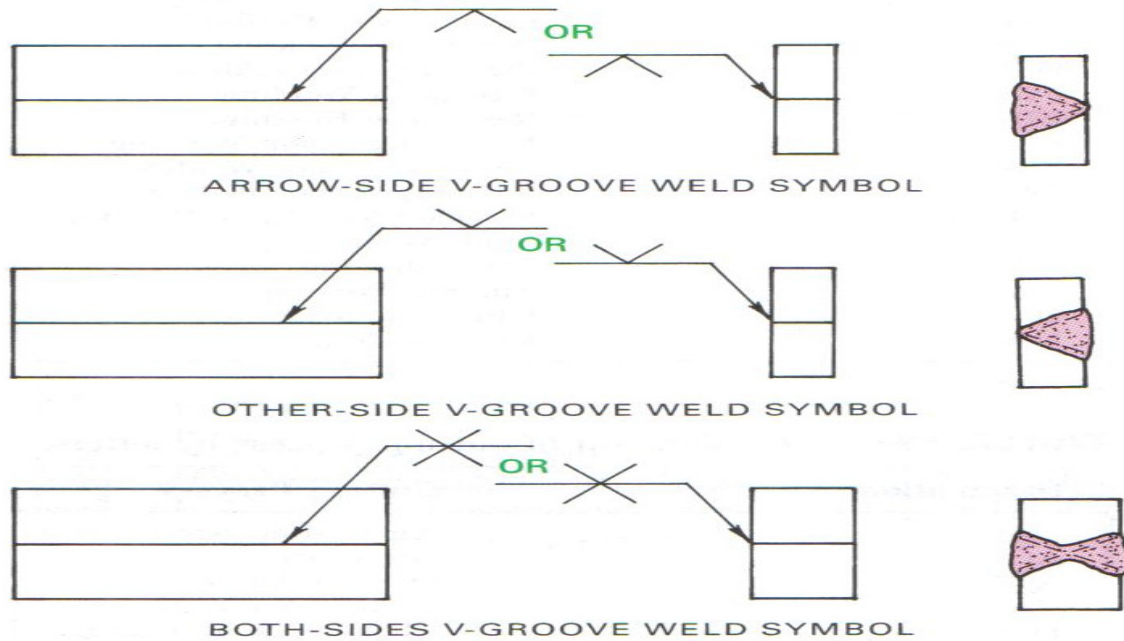
BUTT JOINT

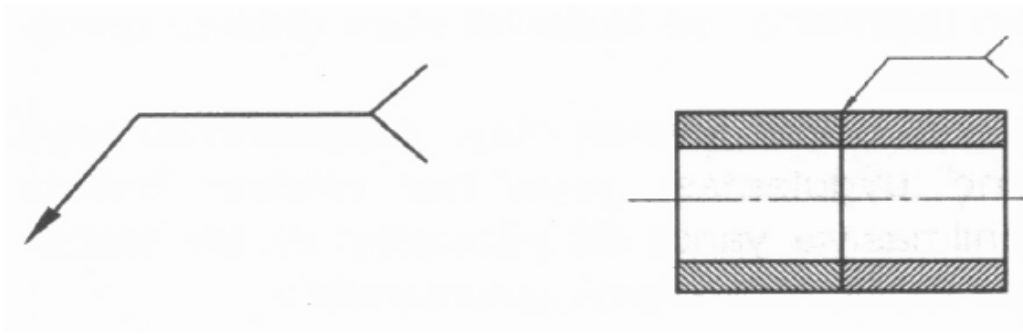
T-JOINT



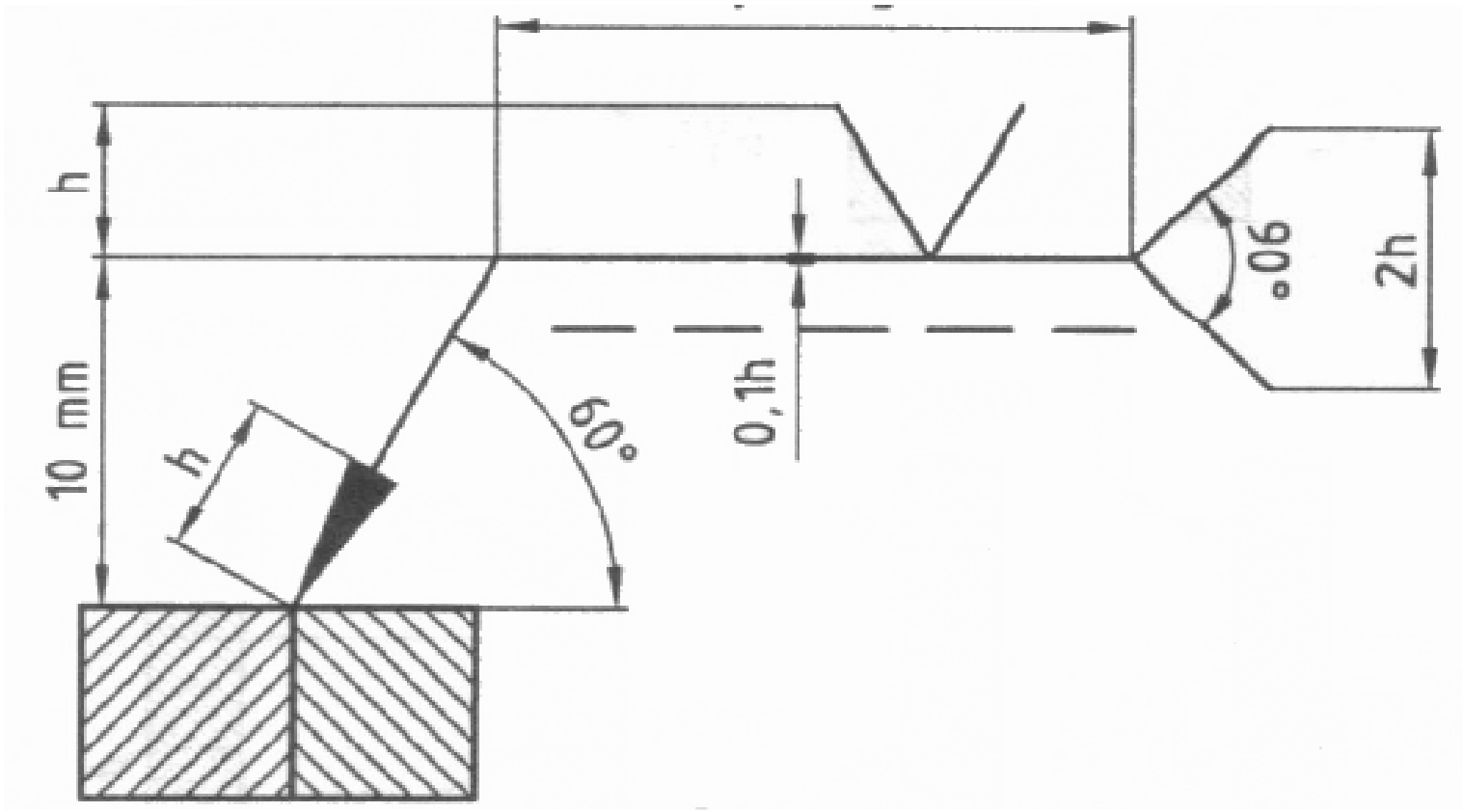
LAP JOINT

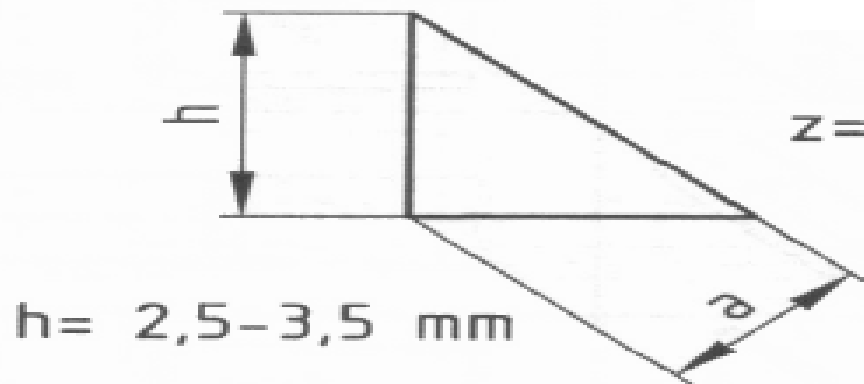
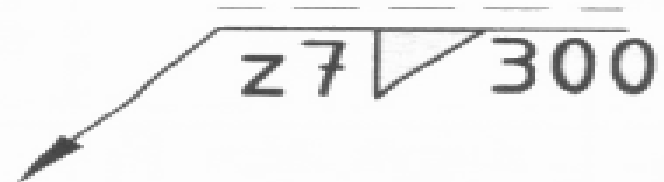
CORNER JOINT





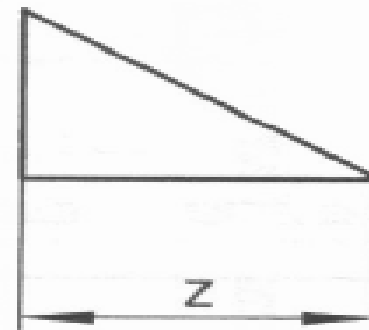
"TS 3004 EN 22553



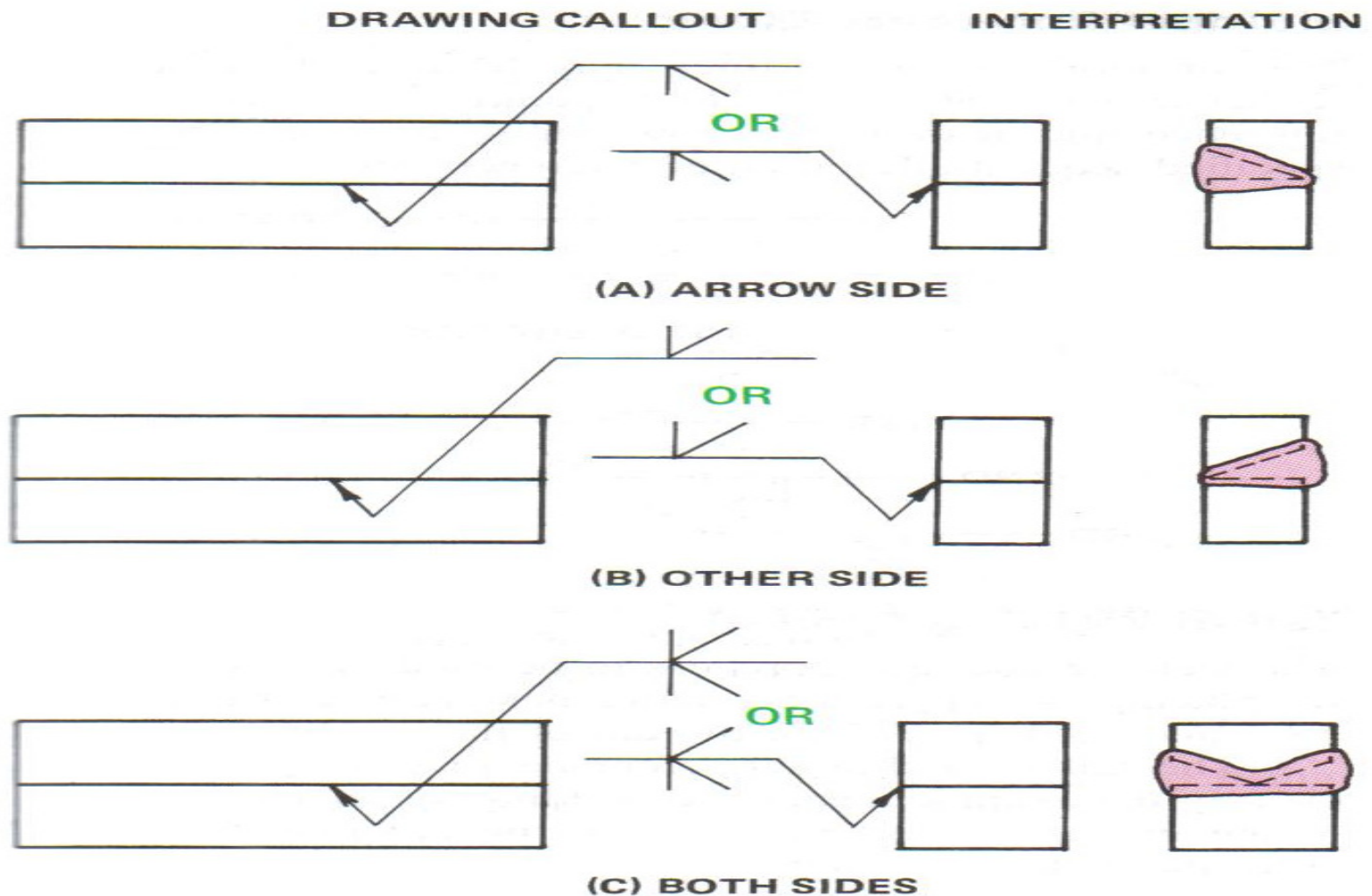


$$z = 1,41 \cdot a$$

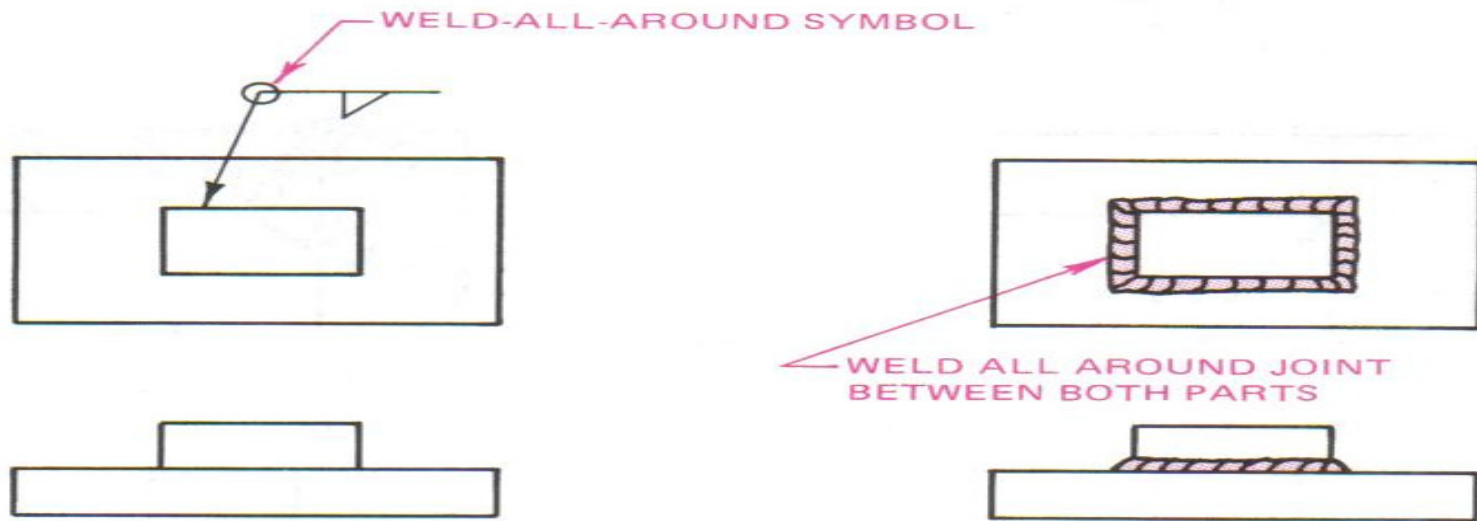
$h = 2,5 - 3,5 \text{ mm}$



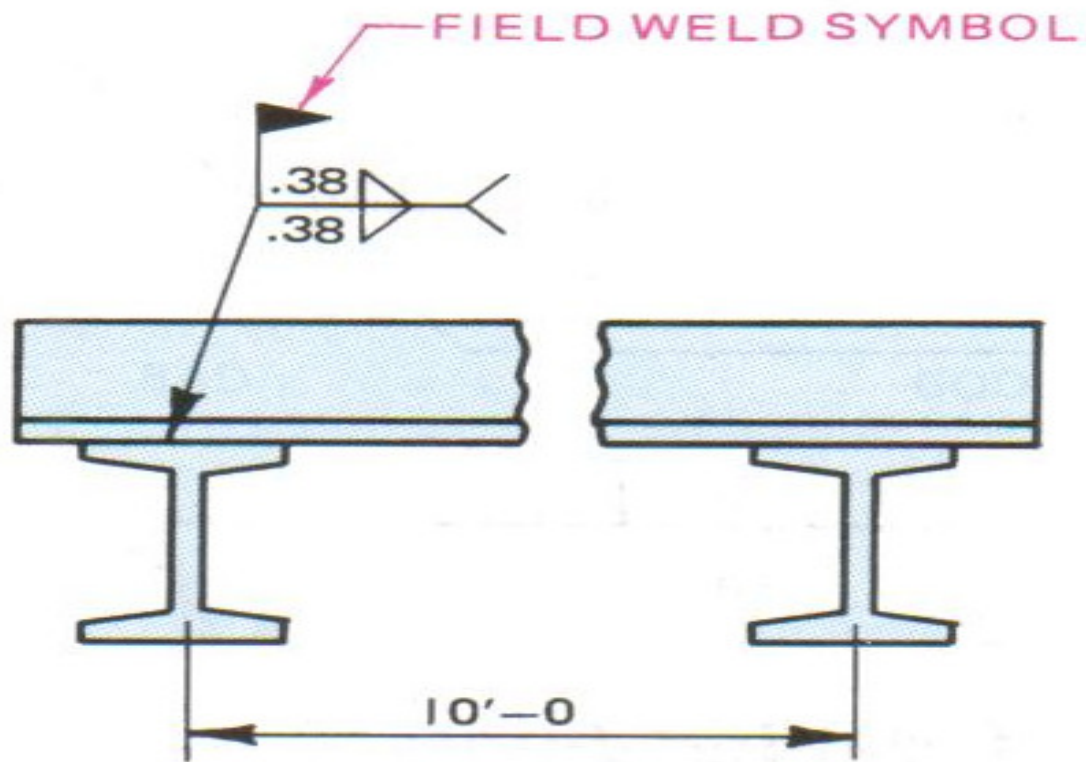
Break in Arrow When only one member of a joint is to be prepared, the arrow has a break and points toward that member. If it is obvious which member is to be prepared, or there is no preference as to which member is to be prepared, the arrow need not be broken.



Application of break in arrow of welding symbol.

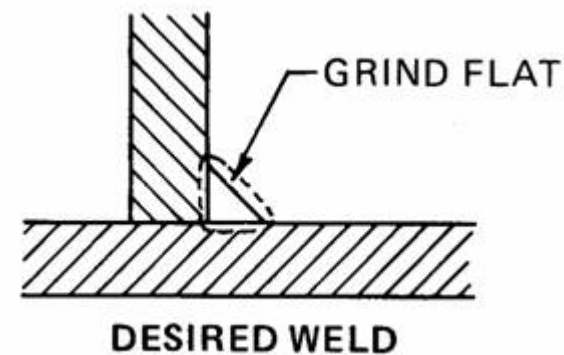
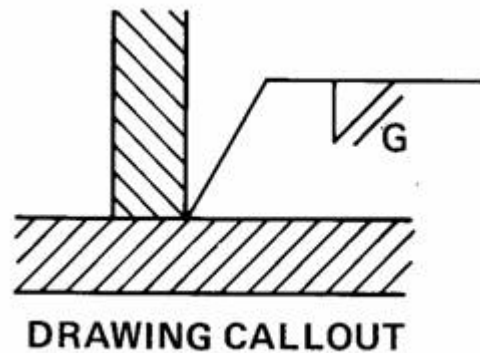


EXAMPLE 2



Contours Obtained by Welding

Welds that are to be welded with approximately flush or convex faces without postweld finishing are specified by adding the flush or convex contour symbol to the welding symbol.



—
FLAT

⌒
CONVEX

⌒
CONCAVE

(A) CONTOUR SYMBOLS

G
GRINDING

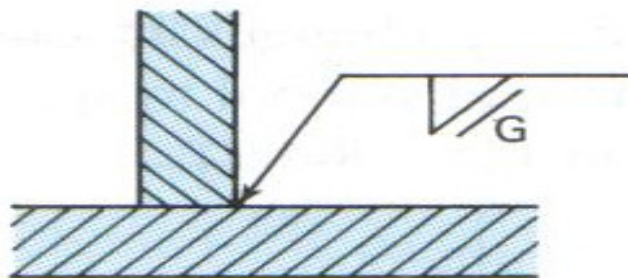
C
CHIPPING

M
MACHINING

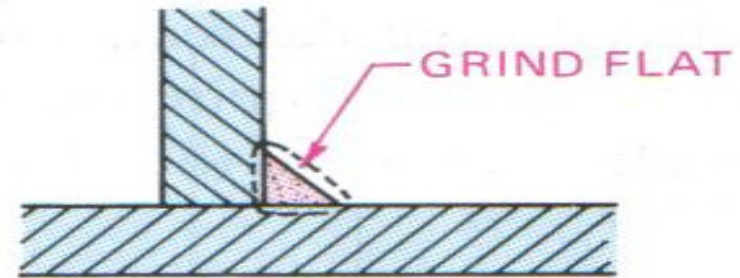
R
ROLLING

H
HAMMERING

(B) POSTWELD FINISHING SYMBOLS



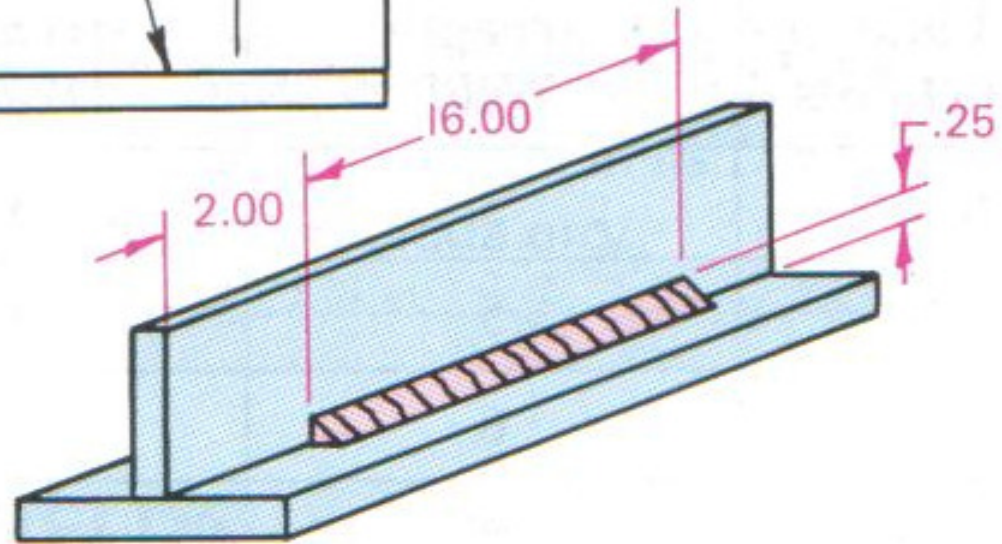
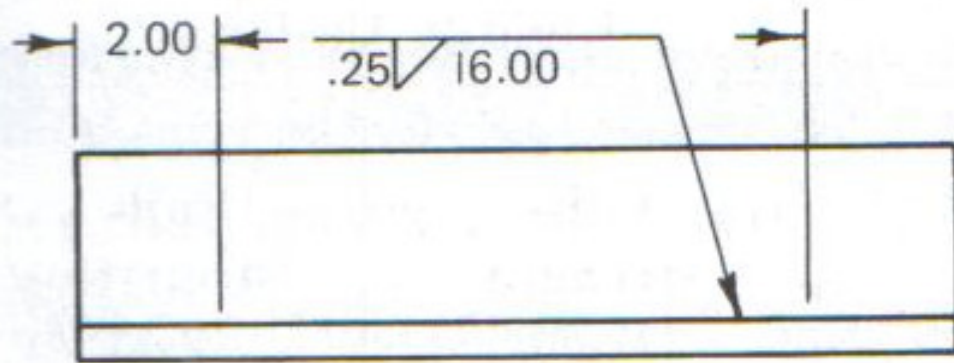
DRAWING CALLOUT

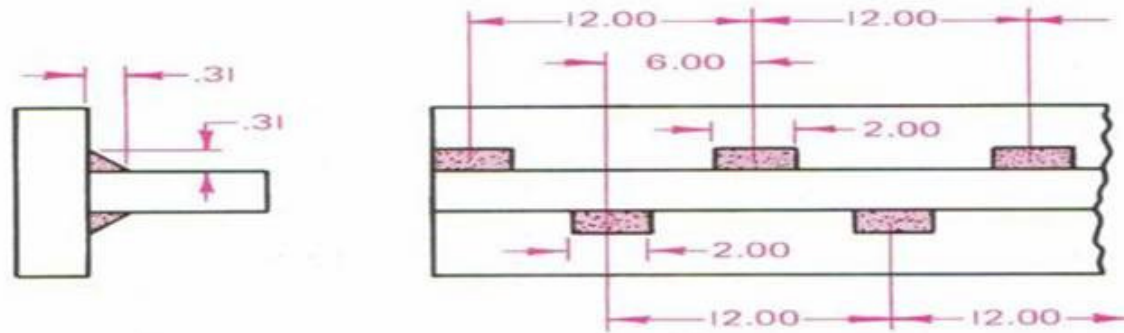
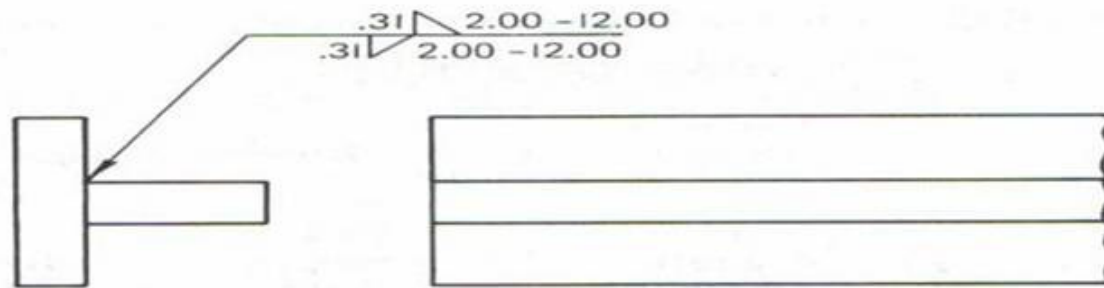
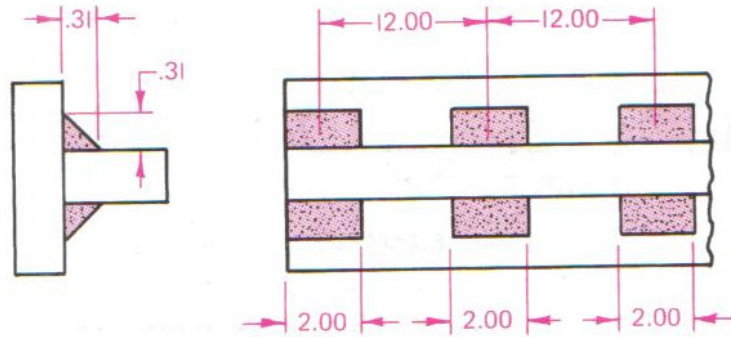
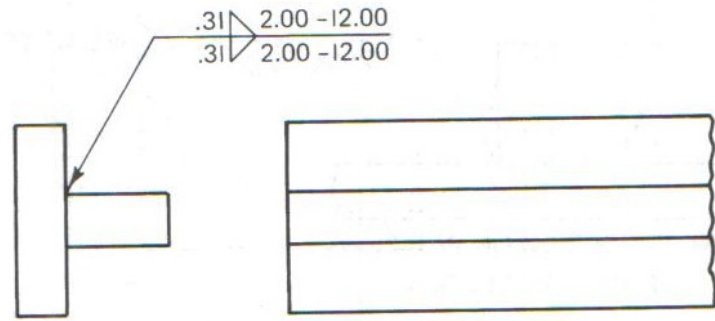


DESIRED WELD

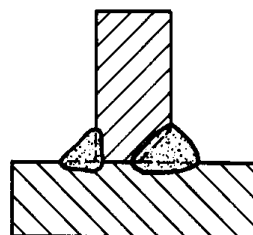
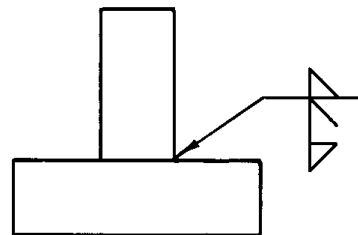
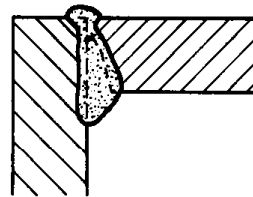
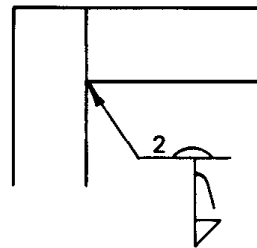
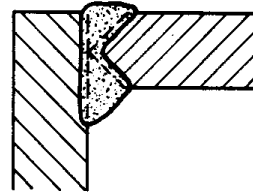
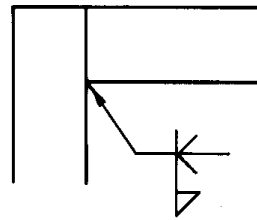
(C) APPLICATION

Finishing of welds.





WELDING DRAWINGS

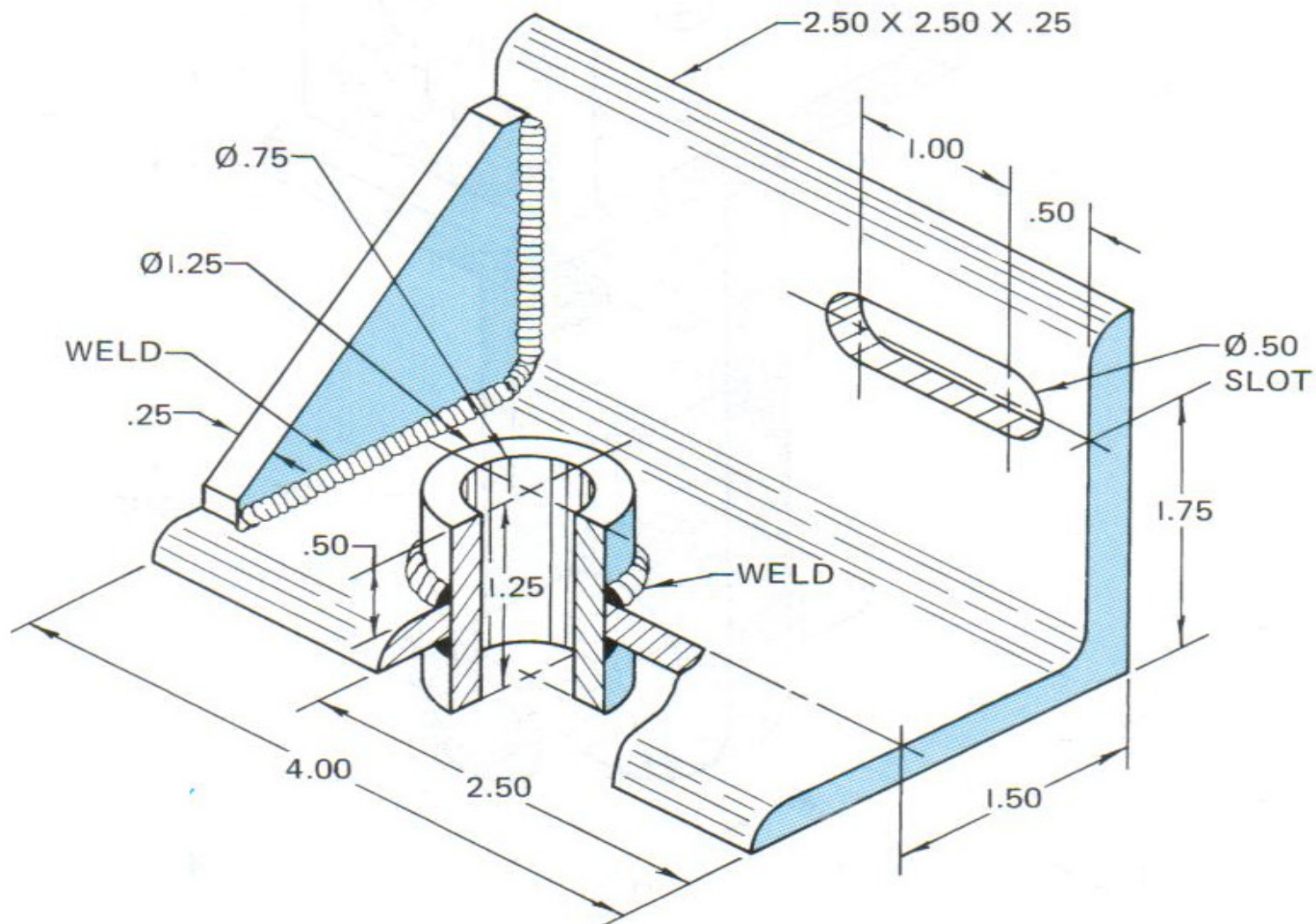


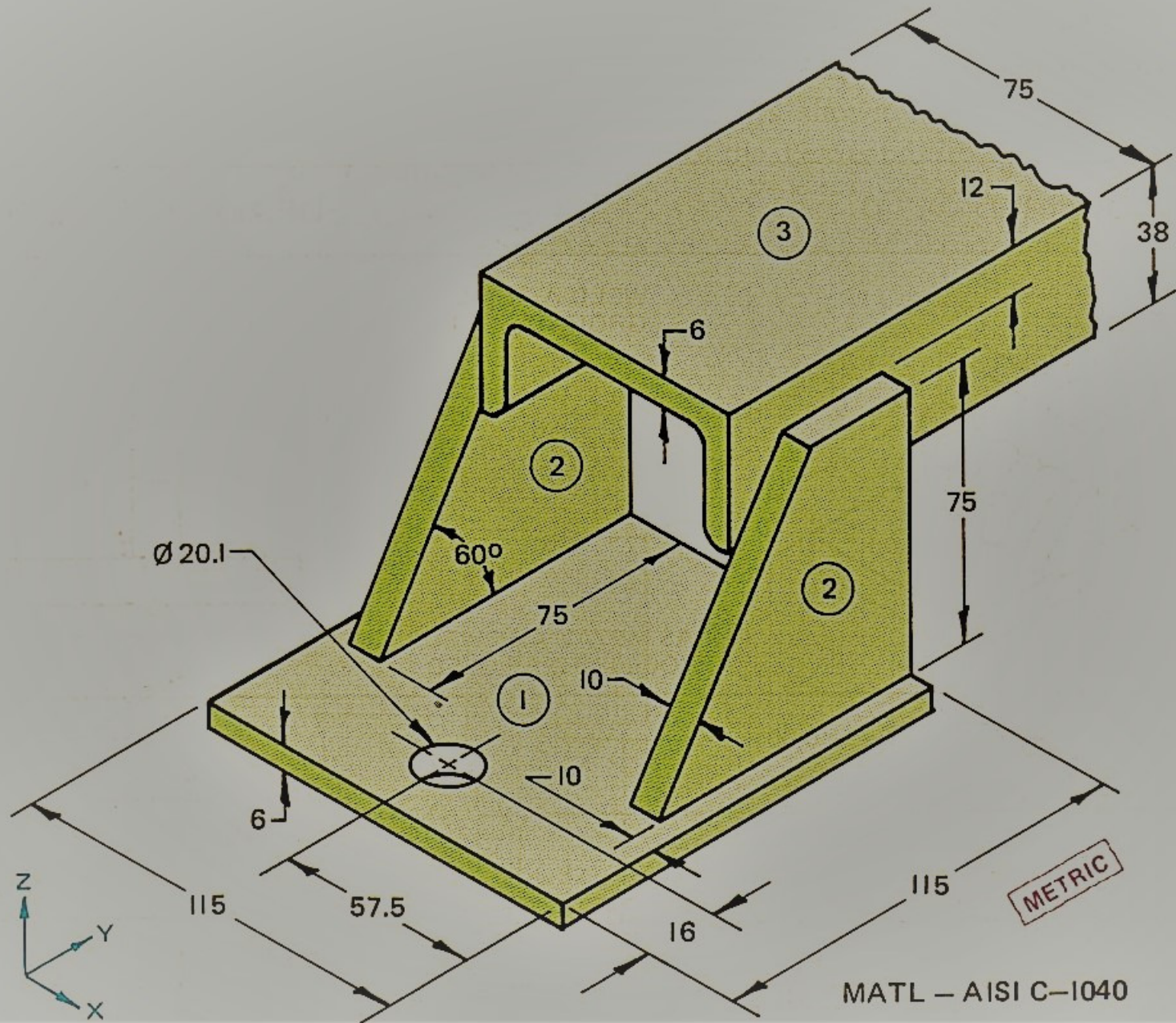
DRAWING CALLOUT

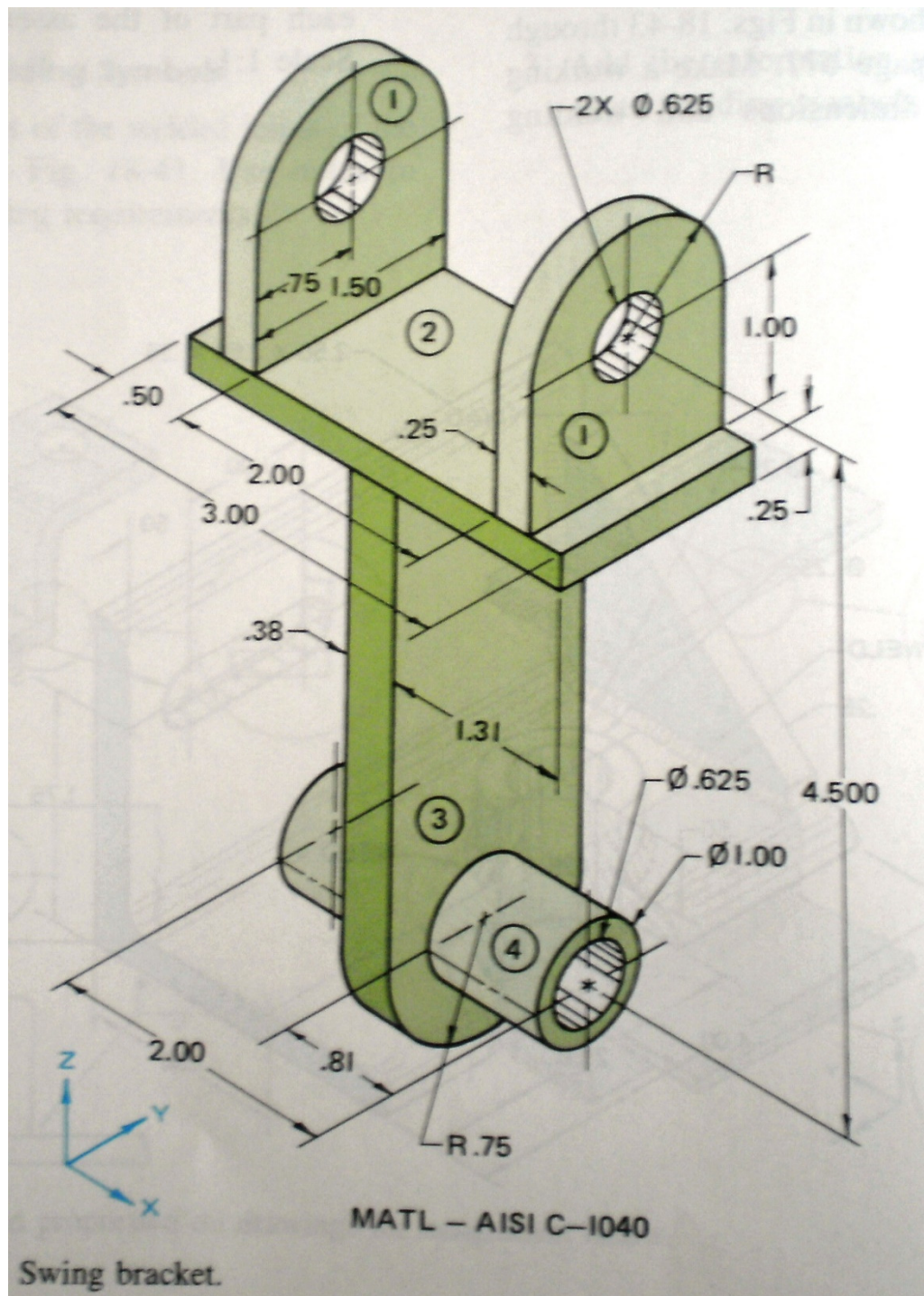
DESIRED WELD

COMBINED WELDING SYMBOLS

Make a working drawing complete with dimensions and welding symbols. Include on the drawing an item list and identify each part of the assembly. Use full-strength welds. Scale 1/1







Swing bracket.