



OM-253555G

2019-11

Processes



Air Plasma Cutting and Gouging

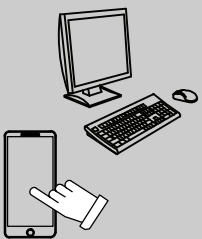
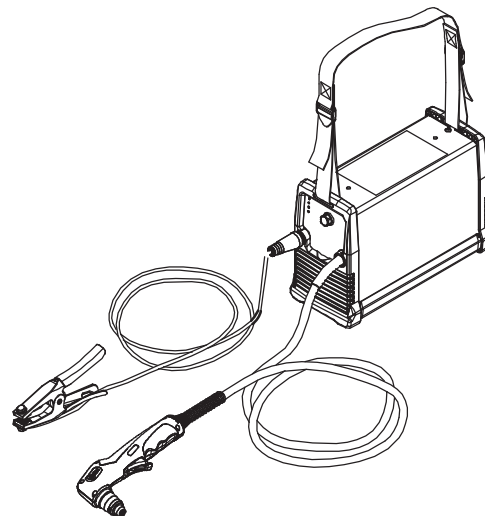
Description



Air Plasma Cutter

Spectrum[®]

375 X-TREME And XT 30 Torch



For product information,
Owner's Manual translations,
and more, visit

www.MillerWelds.com

OWNER'S MANUAL

From Miller to You

Thank you and congratulations on choosing Miller. Now you can get the job done and get it done right. We know you don't have time to do it any other way.

That's why when Niels Miller first started building arc welders in 1929, he made sure his products offered long-lasting value and superior quality. Like you, his customers couldn't afford anything less. Miller products had to be more than the best they could be. They had to be the best you could buy.

Today, the people that build and sell Miller products continue the tradition. They're just as committed to providing equipment and service that meets the high standards of quality and value established in 1929.

This Owner's Manual is designed to help you get the most out of your Miller products. Please take time to read the Safety Precautions. They will help you protect yourself against potential hazards on the worksite. We've made installation and operation quick and easy. With Miller, you can count on years of reliable service with proper maintenance. And if for some reason the unit needs repair, there's a Troubleshooting section that will help you figure out what the problem is, and our extensive service network is there to help fix the problem. Warranty and maintenance information for your particular model are also provided.

Miller Electric manufactures a full line of welders and welding-related equipment. For information on other quality Miller products, contact your local Miller distributor to receive the latest full line catalog or individual specification sheets. **To locate your nearest distributor or service agency call 1-800-4-A-Miller, or visit us at www.MillerWelds.com on the web.**



Working as hard as you do – every power source from Miller is backed by the most hassle-free warranty in the business.



ISO 9001
Quality

Miller is the first welding equipment manufacturer in the U.S.A. to be registered to the ISO 9001 Quality System Standard.




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SECTION 1 – SAFETY PRECAUTIONS – READ BEFORE USING

 Protect yourself and others from injury—read, follow, and save these important safety precautions and operating instructions.

1-1. Symbol Usage

 **DANGER!** – Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.

 Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury. The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols or explained in the text.


NOTICE – Indicates statements not related to personal injury.


 Indicates special instructions.




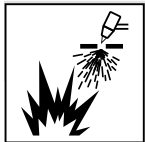
This group of symbols means Warning! Watch Out! ELECTRIC SHOCK, MOVING PARTS, and HOT PARTS hazards. Consult symbols and related instructions below for necessary actions to avoid these hazards.

1-2. Plasma Arc Cutting Hazards

 The symbols shown below are used throughout this manual to call attention to and identify possible hazards. When you see the symbol, watch out, and follow the related instructions to avoid the hazard. The safety information given below is only a summary of the more complete safety information found in the Principal Safety Standards listed in Section 1-5. Read and follow all Safety Standards.

 Only qualified persons should install, operate, maintain, and repair this equipment. A qualified person is defined as one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project and has received safety training to recognize and avoid the hazards involved.

 During operation, keep everybody, especially children, away.



CUTTING can cause fire or explosion.

Hot metal and sparks blow out from the cutting arc. The flying sparks and hot metal, hot workpiece, and hot equipment can cause fires and burns.

Check and be sure the area is safe before doing any cutting.

- Remove all flammables within 35 ft (10.7 m) of the cutting arc. If this is not possible, tightly cover them with approved covers.
- Do not cut where flying sparks can strike flammable material.
- Protect yourself and others from flying sparks and hot metal.
- Be alert that sparks and hot materials from cutting can easily go through small cracks and openings to adjacent areas.
- Watch for fire, and keep a fire extinguisher nearby.
- Be aware that cutting on a ceiling, floor, bulkhead, or partition can cause fire on the hidden side.
- Do not cut or weld on tire rims or wheels. Tires can explode if heated. Repaired rims and wheels can fail. See OSHA 29 CFR 1910.177 listed in Safety Standards.
- Do not cut on containers that have held combustibles, or on closed containers such as tanks, drums, or pipes unless they are properly prepared according to AWS F4.1 and AWS A6.0 (see Safety Standards).
- Connect work cable to the work as close to the cutting area as practical to prevent cutting current from traveling long, possibly unknown paths and causing electric shock, sparks, and fire hazards.
- Do not use plasma cutter to thaw frozen pipes.
- Never cut containers with potentially flammable materials inside - they must be emptied and properly cleaned first.
- Do not cut where the atmosphere can contain flammable dust, gas, or liquid vapors (such as gasoline).
- Do not cut pressurized cylinders, pipes, or vessels.

- Wear body protection made from durable, flame-resistant material (leather, heavy cotton, wool). Body protection includes oil-free clothing such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes, and a cap.
- Do not locate unit on or over combustible surfaces.
- Remove any combustibles, such as a butane lighter or matches, from your person before doing any cutting.
- After completion of work, inspect area to ensure it is free of sparks, glowing embers, and flames.
- Use only correct fuses or circuit breakers. Do not oversize or bypass them.
- Follow requirements in OSHA 1910.252 (a) (2) (iv) and NFPA 51B for hot work and have a fire watcher and extinguisher nearby.



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

Touching live electrical parts can cause fatal shocks or severe burns. The torch and work circuit are electrically live whenever the output is on. The input power circuit and machine internal circuits are also live when power is on. Plasma arc cutting requires higher voltages than welding to start and maintain the arc (200 to 400 volts dc are common), but can also use torches designed with safety interlock systems which turn off the machine when the shield cup is loosened or if tip touches electrode inside the nozzle. Incorrectly installed or improperly grounded equipment is a hazard.

- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Wear dry, hole-free insulating gloves and body protection.
- Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulating mats or covers big enough to prevent any physical contact with the work or ground.
- Do not touch torch parts if in contact with the work or ground.
- Turn off power before checking, cleaning, or changing torch parts.
- Disconnect input power before installing or servicing this equipment. Lockout/tagout input power according to OSHA CFR 1910.147 (see Safety Standards).
- Properly install, ground, and operate this equipment according to its Owner's Manual and national, state, and local codes.
- Check and be sure that input power cord ground wire is properly connected to ground terminal in disconnect box or that cord plug is connected to a properly grounded receptacle outlet - always verify the supply ground.
- When making input connections, attach proper grounding conductor first.
- Keep cords dry, free of oil and grease, and protected from hot metal and sparks.
- Frequently inspect input power cord and ground conductor for damage or bare wiring – replace immediately if damaged – bare wiring can kill.
- Turn off all equipment when not in use.

- Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or repaired cables.
- Do not wrap torch cable around your body.
- Ground the workpiece to a good electrical (earth) ground if required by codes.
- Use only well-maintained equipment. Repair or replace damaged parts at once.
- Wear a safety harness if working above floor level.
- Keep all panels and covers securely in place.
- Do not bypass or try to defeat the safety interlock systems.
- Use only torch(es) specified in Owner's Manual.
- Keep away from torch tip and pilot arc when trigger is pressed.
- Clamp work cable with good metal-to-metal contact to workpiece (not piece that will fall away) or worktable as near the cut as practical.
- Insulate work clamp when not connected to workpiece to prevent contact with any metal object.



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

SIGNIFICANT DC VOLTAGE exists in inverter power sources AFTER removal of input power.

- Turn off unit, disconnect input power, and discharge input capacitors according to instructions in Manual before touching any parts.



EXPLODING PARTS can injure.

- On inverter power sources, failed parts can explode or cause other parts to explode when power is applied. Always wear a face shield and long sleeves when servicing inverters.



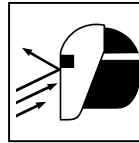
ARC RAYS can burn eyes and skin.

Arc rays from the cutting process produce intense visible and invisible (ultraviolet and infrared) rays that can burn eyes and skin.

- Wear face protection (helmet or shield) with a proper shade of filter lenses to protect your face and eyes from arc rays and sparks when cutting or watching. ANSI Z49.1 (see Safety Standards) suggests a No. 9 shade (with No. 8 as minimum) for all cutting currents less than 300 amperes. Z49.1 adds that lighter filter shades can be used when the arc is hidden by the workpiece. As this is normally the case with low current cutting, the shades suggested in Table 1 are provided for the operator's convenience.
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields under your helmet or shield.
- Use protective screens or barriers to protect others from flash, glare and sparks; warn others not to watch the arc.
- Wear body protection made from durable, flame-resistant material (leather, heavy cotton, wool). Body protection includes oil-free clothing such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes, and a cap.

Table 1. Eye Protection For Plasma Arc Cutting

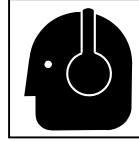
Current Level In Amperes	Minimum Shade Number	
Below 20		#4
20-40		#5
40-60		#6
60-100		#8



FLYING SPARKS can injure.

Sparks and hot metal blow out from the cutting arc. Chipping and grinding cause flying metal.

- Wear approved face shield or safety goggles with side shields.
- Wear proper body protection to protect skin.
- Wear flame-resistant ear plugs or ear muffs to prevent sparks from entering ears.



NOISE can damage hearing.

Prolonged noise from some cutting applications can damage hearing if levels exceed limits specified by OSHA (see Safety Standards).

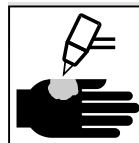
- Use approved ear plugs or ear muffs if noise level is high.
- Warn others nearby about noise hazard.



FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous.

Cutting produces fumes and gases. Breathing these fumes and gases can be hazardous to your health.

- Keep your head out of the fumes. Do not breathe the fumes.
- Ventilate the work area and/or use local forced ventilation at the arc to remove welding fumes and gases. The recommended way to determine adequate ventilation is to sample for the composition and quantity of fumes and gases to which personnel are exposed.
- If ventilation is poor, wear an approved air-supplied respirator.
- Read and understand the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and the manufacturer's instructions for adhesives, coatings, cleaners, consumables, coolants, degreasers, fluxes, and metals.
- Work in a confined space only if it is well ventilated, or while wearing an air-supplied respirator. Fumes from cutting and oxygen depletion can alter air quality causing injury or death. Be sure the breathing air is safe.
- Do not cut in locations near degreasing, cleaning, or spraying operations. The heat and rays of the arc can react with vapors to form highly toxic and irritating gases.
- Do not cut on coated metals, such as galvanized, lead, or cadmium plated steel, unless the coating is removed from the cutting area, the area is well ventilated, and while wearing an air-supplied respirator. The coatings and any metals containing these elements can give off toxic fumes when cut.
- Do not cut containers with toxic or reactive materials inside or containers that have held toxic or reactive materials - they must be emptied and properly cleaned first.



PLASMA ARC can injure.

The heat from the plasma arc can cause serious burns. The force of the arc adds greatly to the burn hazard. The intensely hot and powerful arc can quickly cut through gloves and tissue.

- Keep away from the torch tip.
- Do not grip material near the cutting path.
- The pilot arc can cause burns - keep away from torch tip when trigger is pressed.
- Wear body protection made from durable, flame-resistant material (leather, heavy cotton, wool). Body protection includes oil-free clothing such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes, and a cap.
- Point torch away from your body and toward work when pressing the torch trigger - pilot arc comes on immediately.
- Turn off power source and disconnect input power before disassembling torch or changing torch parts.
- Use only torch(es) specified in the Owner's Manual.



CYLINDERS can explode if damaged.

Compressed gas cylinders contain gas under high pressure. If damaged, a cylinder can explode. Since gas cylinders are normally part of metal-working processes, be sure to treat them carefully.

- Protect compressed gas cylinders from excessive heat, mechanical shocks, physical damage, slag, open flame, sparks, and arcs.
- Install and secure cylinders in an upright position by chaining them to a stationary support or equipment cylinder rack to prevent falling or tipping.
- Keep cylinders away from any cutting or other electrical circuits.
- Never allow electrical contact between a plasma arc torch and a cylinder.

- Never cut on a pressurized cylinder - explosion will result.
- Use only correct compressed gas cylinders, regulators, hoses, and fittings designed for the specific application; maintain them and associated parts in good condition.
- Turn face away from valve outlet when opening cylinder valve. Do not stand in front of or behind the regulator when opening the valve.
- Keep protective cap in place over valve except when cylinder is in use or connected for use.
- Use the proper equipment, correct procedures, and sufficient number of persons to lift, move, and transport cylinders.
- Read and follow instructions on compressed gas cylinders, associated equipment, and Compressed Gas Association (CGA) publication P-1 listed in Safety Standards.

1-3. Additional Hazards For Installation, Operation, And Maintenance



HOT PARTS can burn.

- Do not touch hot parts bare handed.
- Allow cooling period before working on equipment.
- To handle hot parts, use proper tools and/or wear heavy, insulated welding gloves and clothing to prevent burns.

- Reduce amperage (thickness) or reduce duty cycle before starting to cut again.



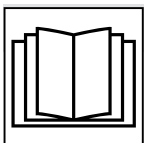
MOVING PARTS can injure.

- Keep away from moving parts such as fans.
- Keep all doors, panels, covers, and guards closed and securely in place.
- Have only qualified persons remove doors, panels, covers, or guards for maintenance and troubleshooting as necessary.
- Reinstall doors, panels, covers, or guards when maintenance is finished and before reconnecting input power.



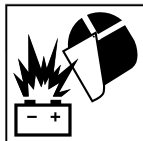
EXPLODING HYDROGEN hazard.

- When cutting aluminum underwater or with the water touching the underside of the aluminum, free hydrogen gas can collect under the workpiece.
- See your cutting engineer and water table instructions for help.



READ INSTRUCTIONS.

- Read and follow all labels and the Owner's Manual carefully before installing, operating, or servicing unit. Read the safety information at the beginning of the manual and in each section.
- Use only genuine replacement parts from the manufacturer.
- Perform installation, maintenance, and service according to the Owner's Manuals, industry standards, and national, state, and local codes.



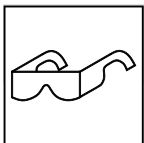
BATTERY EXPLOSION can injure.

- Do not use plasma cutter to charge batteries or jump start vehicles unless it has a battery charging feature designed for this purpose.



FALLING EQUIPMENT can injure.

- Use lifting eye to lift unit only, NOT running gear, gas cylinders, or any other accessories.
- Use correct procedures and equipment of adequate capacity to lift and support unit.
- If using lift forks to move unit, be sure forks are long enough to extend beyond opposite side of unit.
- Keep equipment (cables and cords) away from moving vehicles when working from an aerial location.
- Follow the guidelines in the Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation (Publication No. 94-110) when manually lifting heavy parts or equipment.



FLYING METAL or DIRT can injure eyes.

- Wear safety glasses with side shields or wear face shield.



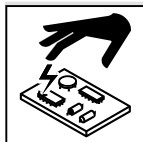
FIRE OR EXPLOSION hazard.

- Do not locate unit on, over, or near combustible surfaces.
- Do not install unit near flammables.
- Do not overload building wiring - be sure power supply system is properly sized, rated, and protected to handle this unit.



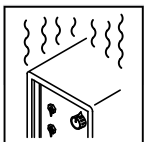
ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS (EMF) can affect Implanted Medical Devices.

- Wearers of Pacemakers and other Implanted Medical Devices should keep away.
- Implanted Medical Device wearers should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer before going near arc welding, spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations.



STATIC (ESD) can damage PC boards.

- Put on grounded wrist strap BEFORE handling boards or parts.
- Use proper static-proof bags and boxes to store, move, or ship PC boards.



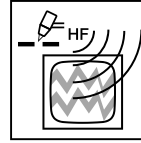
OVERUSE can cause OVERHEATING.

- Allow cooling period; follow rated duty cycle.



H.F. RADIATION can cause interference.

- High-frequency (H.F.) can interfere with radio navigation, safety services, computers, and communications equipment.
- Have only qualified persons familiar with electronic equipment perform this installation.
- The user is responsible for having a qualified electrician promptly correct any interference problem resulting from the installation.
- If notified by the FCC about interference, stop using the equipment at once.
- Have the installation regularly checked and maintained.
- Keep high-frequency source doors and panels tightly shut, keep spark gaps at correct setting, and use grounding and shielding to minimize the possibility of interference.



ARC CUTTING can cause interference.

- Electromagnetic energy can interfere with sensitive electronic equipment such as computers and computer-driven equipment such as robots.
- To reduce possible interference, keep cables as short as possible, close together, and down low, such as on the floor.
- Locate cutting operation 100 meters from any sensitive electronic equipment.
- Be sure this cutting power source is installed and grounded according to this manual.
- If interference still occurs, the user must take extra measures such as moving the machine, using shielded cables, using line filters, or shielding the work area.

1-4. California Proposition 65 Warnings

WARNING – This product can expose you to chemicals including lead, which are known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

1-5. Principal Safety Standards

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, American Welding Society standard ANSI Standard Z49.1. Website: <http://www.aws.org>.

Recommended Practices for Plasma Arc Cutting and Gouging, American Welding Society Standard AWS C5.2 from Global Engineering Documents. Website: www.global.ihs.com.

Safe Practices for the Preparation of Containers and Piping for Welding and Cutting, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1 from Global Engineering Documents. Website: www.global.ihs.com.

Safe Practices for Welding and Cutting Containers that have Held Combustibles, American Welding Society Standard AWS A6.0 from Global Engineering Documents. Website: www.global.ihs.com.

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70 from National Fire Protection Association. Website: www.nfpa.org and www.sparky.org.

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1 from Compressed Gas Association. Website: www.cganet.com.

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, CSA Standard W117.2 from Canadian Standards Association. Website: www.csagroup.org.

Safe Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute. Website: www.ansi.org.

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B from National Fire Protection Association. Website: www.nfpa.org.

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910.177 Subpart N, Part 1910 Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J. Website: www.osha.gov.

OSHA *Important Note Regarding the ACGIH TLV, Policy Statement on the Uses of TLVs and BEIs*. Website: www.osha.gov.

Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Website: www.cdc.gov/NIOSH.

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1-6. EMF Information

Electric current flowing through any conductor causes localized electric and magnetic fields (EMF). The current from arc welding (and allied processes including spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, and induction heating operations) creates an EMF field around the welding circuit. EMF fields can interfere with some medical implants, e.g. pacemakers. Protective measures for persons wearing medical implants have to be taken. For example, restrict access for passers-by or conduct individual risk assessment for welders. All welders should use the following procedures in order to minimize exposure to EMF fields from the welding circuit:

1. Keep cables close together by twisting or taping them, or using a cable cover.
2. Do not place your body between welding cables. Arrange cables to one side and away from the operator.
3. Do not coil or drape cables around your body.

4. Keep head and trunk as far away from the equipment in the welding circuit as possible.
5. Connect work clamp to workpiece as close to the weld as possible.
6. Do not work next to, sit or lean on the welding power source.
7. Do not weld whilst carrying the welding power source or wire feeder.

About Implanted Medical Devices:

Implanted Medical Device wearers should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer before performing or going near arc welding, spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations. If cleared by your doctor, then following the above procedures is recommended.

SECTION 2 – CONSIGNES DE SÉCURITÉ - LIRE AVANT UTILISATION


⚠ Pour écarter les risques de blessure pour vous-même et pour autrui — lire, appliquer et ranger en lieu sûr ces consignes relatives aux précautions de sécurité et au mode opératoire.

2-1. Symboles utilisés

⚠ **DANGER!** – Indique une situation dangereuse qui si on l'évite pas peut donner la mort ou des blessures graves. Les dangers possibles sont montrés par les symboles joints ou sont expliqués dans le texte.

⚠ Indique une situation dangereuse qui si on l'évite pas peut donner la mort ou des blessures graves. Les dangers possibles sont montrés par les symboles joints ou sont expliqués dans le texte.

AVIS – Indique des déclarations pas en relation avec des blessures personnelles.

 Indique des instructions spécifiques.



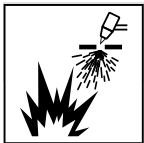
Ce groupe de symboles veut dire Avertissement! Attention! DANGER DE CHOC ELECTRIQUE, PIECES EN MOUVEMENT, et PIECES CHAUDES. Reportez-vous aux symboles et aux directives ci-dessous afin de connaître les mesures à prendre pour éviter tout danger.

2-2. Dangers liés au coupage à l'arc au plasma

⚠ Les symboles présentés ci-après sont utilisés tout au long du présent manuel pour attirer votre attention et identifier les risques de danger. Lorsque vous voyez un symbole, soyez vigilant et suivez les directives mentionnées afin d'éviter tout danger. Les consignes de sécurité présentées ci-après ne font que résumer les informations contenues dans les principales normes de sécurité énumérées à la section 2-5. Veuillez lire et respecter toutes ces normes de sécurité.

⚠ L'installation, l'utilisation, l'entretien et les réparations ne doivent être confiés qu'à des personnes qualifiées. Une personne qualifiée est définie comme celle qui, par la possession d'un diplôme reconnu, d'un certificat ou d'un statut professionnel, ou qui, par une connaissance, une formation et une expérience approfondies, a démontré avec succès sa capacité à résoudre les problèmes liés à la tâche, le travail ou le projet et a reçu une formation en sécurité afin de reconnaître et d'éviter les risques inhérents.

⚠ Au cours de l'utilisation, tenir toute personne à l'écart et plus particulièrement les enfants.



LE COUPAGE présente un risque de feu ou d'explosion.

Des particules de métal chaud et des étincelles peuvent jaillir de la pièce au moment du coupage. Les étincelles et le métal chaud, la pièce à couper

chauffée et l'équipement chaud peuvent causer un feu ou des brûlures. Avant de commencer à travailler, assurez-vous que l'endroit est sécuritaire.

- Déplacez toute matière inflammable se trouvant à l'intérieur d'un périmètre de 10,7 m (35 pi) de la pièce à couper. Si cela est impossible, vous devez les couvrir avec des housses approuvées et bien ajustées.
- Ne coupez pas dans un endroit où des étincelles pourraient atteindre des matières inflammables.
- Protégez-vous, ainsi que toute autre personne travaillant sur les lieux, contre les étincelles et le métal chaud.
- Assurez-vous qu'aucune étincelle ni particule de métal ne peut se glisser dans de petites fissures ou tomber dans d'autres pièces.
- Afin d'éliminer tout risque de feu, soyez vigilant et gardez toujours un extincteur à la portée de la main.
- Si vous coupez sur un plafond, un plancher ou une cloison, soyez conscient que cela peut entraîner un feu de l'autre côté.
- Ne pas couper ou souder des jantes ou des roues. Les pneus peuvent exploser s'ils sont chauffés. Les jantes et les roues réparées peuvent défaillir. Voir OSHA 29 CFR 1910.177 énuméré dans les normes de sécurité.

- Ne pas effectuer le soudage sur des conteneurs fermés tels que des réservoirs, tambours, ou conduites, à moins qu'ils n'aient été préparés correctement conformément à AWS F4.1 et AWS A6.0 (voir les Normes de Sécurité).
- Fixez le câble de masse sur la pièce à couper, le plus près possible de la zone à couper afin de prévenir que le courant de coupage ne prenne une trajectoire inconnue ou longue et ne cause ainsi une décharge électrique, d'étincelles ou un feu.
- Ne pas utiliser le coupeur plasma pour dégeler des conduites gelées.
- Ne coupez jamais des contenants qui peuvent contenir des matières inflammables. Vous devez en premier lieu les vider et les nettoyer convenablement.
- Ne pas couper là où l'air ambiant pourrait contenir des poussières, gaz ou émanations inflammables (vapeur d'essence, par exemple).
- Ne coupez pas de bouteilles, de tuyaux ou de contenants pressurisés.
- Porter un équipement de protection pour le corps fait d'un matériau résistant et ignifuge (cuir, coton robuste, laine). La protection du corps comporte des vêtements sans huile comme par ex. des gants de cuir, une chemise solide, des pantalons sans revers, des chaussures hautes et une casquette.
- Ne placez pas le poste sur une surface combustible ou au-dessus de celle-ci.
- Avant le coupage, retirez tout combustible de vos poches, par exemple un briquet au butane ou des allumettes.
- Une fois le travail achevé, assurez-vous qu'il ne reste aucune trace d'étincelles incandescentes ni de flammes.
- Utiliser exclusivement des fusibles ou coupe-circuits appropriés. Ne pas augmenter leur puissance; ne pas les ponter.
- Suivre les consignes de OSHA 1910.252 (a) (2) (iv) et de NFPA 51B pour travaux de soudage et prévoir un détecteur d'incendie et un extincteur à proximité.



UN CHOC ÉLECTRIQUE peut tuer.

Le contact avec des pièces électriques sous tension peut causer un choc fatal ou des brûlures graves. Dès que la sortie de soudage est activée, la torche et le circuit de travail sont sous tension.

Le découpage à l'arc sous plasma demande une tension départ et de travail plus élevée que le soudage (typiquement, 200 et 400 V c. c.), mais permet l'utilisation d'une torche à inter-verrouillage de sécurité qui coupe l'alimentation de la machine lorsque la coupelle d'écran est déposée ou si le bec de contact touche l'électrode à l'intérieur de la buse. Des équipements mal installés ou dont la mise à la masse est fautive constituent des dangers.

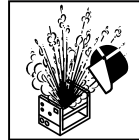
- Ne touchez pas aux pièces électriques sous tension.
- Portez des gants isolants et des vêtements de protection secs et sans trous.
- Isolez-vous de la pièce à couper et du sol en utilisant des housses ou des tapis assez grands afin d'éviter tout contact physique avec la pièce à couper ou le sol.
- Ne touchez pas aux pièces du chalumeau si vous êtes en contact avec la pièce à couper ou le sol.
- Mettez l'appareil hors tension avant d'effectuer la vérification, le nettoyage ou le changement d'une pièce du chalumeau.
- Coupez l'alimentation d'entrée avant d'installer l'appareil ou d'effectuer l'entretien. Verrouillez ou étiquetez la sortie d'alimentation selon la norme OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (reportez-vous aux Principales normes de sécurité).
- Installer le poste correctement et le mettre à la terre convenablement selon les consignes du manuel de l'opérateur et les normes nationales, départementales et locales.
- Assurez-vous que le fil de terre du cordon d'alimentation est correctement relié à la borne de terre dans la boîte de coupure ou que la fiche du cordon est branchée à une prise correctement mise à la terre - vous devez toujours vérifier la mise à la terre.
- Avant d'effectuer les connexions d'alimentation, vous devez relier le bon fil de terre.
- Les câbles doivent être exempts d'humidité, d'huile et de graisse; protégez-les contre les étincelles et les pièces métalliques chaudes.
- Vérifier fréquemment le cordon d'alimentation et le conducteur de mise à la terre afin de s'assurer qu'il n'est pas altéré ou dénudé. Le remplacer immédiatement s'il l'est. Un fil dénudé peut entraîner la mort.
- L'équipement doit être hors tension lorsqu'il n'est pas utilisé.
- Ne pas utiliser des câbles usés, endommagés, sous dimensionnés ou réparés.
- Le câble du chalumeau ne doit pas s'enrouler autour de votre corps.
- Si les normes le stipulent, la pièce à couper doit être mise à la terre.
- Utilisez uniquement de l'équipement en bonne condition. Réparez ou remplacez immédiatement toute pièce altérée.
- Portez un harnais de sécurité si vous devez travailler au-dessus du sol.
- Assurez-vous que tous les panneaux et couvercles sont correctement en place.
- N'essayez pas d'aller à l'encontre des systèmes de verrouillage de sécurité ou de les contourner.
- Utilisez uniquement le ou les chalumeaux recommandés dans le manuel de l'opérateur.
- N'approchez pas le tube du chalumeau et l'arc pilote lorsque la gâchette est enfoncée.
- Le câble de masse doit être pincé correctement sur la pièce à couper, métal contre métal (et non de telle sorte qu'il puisse se détacher), ou sur la table de travail le plus près possible de la ligne de coupage.
- Isoler la pince de masse quand pas mis à la pièce pour éviter le contact avec tout objet métallique.



DÉCHARGES ÉLECTRIQUES potentiellement mortelles.

Il reste une TENSION DC NON NÉGLIGEABLE dans les sources de soudage onduleur UNE FOIS l'alimentation coupée.

- Éteignez l'unité, débranchez le courant électrique, et déchargez les condensateurs d'alimentation selon les instructions indiquées dans le manuel avant de toucher les pièces.



Risque de blessure en cas D'EXPLOSION DES PIÈCES.

- Mise sous tension, toute pièce défectueuse des sources d'alimentation de l'inverseur peut exploser ou faire exploser d'autres pièces. Pour entretenir les inverseurs, toujours porter un masque protecteur et un vêtement à manches longues.



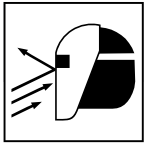
LES RAYONS D'ARC peuvent entraîner des brûlures aux yeux et à la peau.

Les rayons d'arc provenant du procédé de coupage produisent des rayons visibles et invisibles intenses (ultraviolets et infrarouges) qui peuvent entraîner des brûlures aux yeux et à la peau.

- Porter un protecteur facial (casque ou écran) muni d'un filtre de teinte appropriée pour protéger le visage et les yeux des rayons et des étincelles quand on coupe ou observe le travail de coupe. Pour tous les courants de coupe inférieurs à 300 ampères, la norme ANSI Z49.1 (voir section Normes de sécurité) recommande une opacité de grade 9 (grade minimum de 8). Cette norme ajoute qu'un filtre plus pâle peut être utilisé si l'arc est caché par la pièce. Comme c'est normalement le cas pour le coupage à faible courant, les opacités de filtres suggérées au Tableau 1 sont à la disposition de l'opérateur au besoin.
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité à coques latérales sous votre casque ou écran facial.
- Ayez recours à des écrans protecteurs ou à des rideaux pour protéger les autres contre les rayonnements, les étincelles et les éblouissements; prévenez toute personne sur les lieux de ne pas regarder l'arc.
- Porter un équipement de protection pour le corps fait d'un matériau résistant et ignifuge (cuir, coton robuste, laine). La protection du corps comporte des vêtements sans huile comme par ex. des gants de cuir, une chemise solide, des pantalons sans revers, des chaussures hautes et une casquette.

Tableau 1. Protection des yeux pour le coupage au plasma d'arc

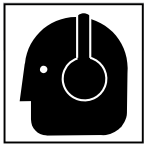
Intensité de courant en ampères Current	Filtre de teinte (minimum)	
Moins de 20		no. 4
20-40		no. 5
40-60		no. 6
60-100		no. 8



LES ÉTINCELLES PROJÉTÉES peuvent provoquer des blessures.

Le coupage plasma produit des étincelles et projections de métal à très haute température. Lorsque la pièce refroidit, du laitier peut se former.

- Portez une visière ou des lunettes de sécurité avec des écrans latéraux approuvés.
- Portez des vêtements de protection adéquats afin de protéger votre peau.
- Ayez recours à des protège-tympons ou à un serre-tête ignifuges afin d'éviter que les étincelles n'entrent dans vos oreilles.



LE BRUIT peut endommager l'ouïe.

Certaines applications de coupage produisent un bruit constant, ce qui peut endommager l'ouïe si le niveau sonore dépasse les limites permises par l'OSHA (reportez-vous aux Principales normes de

sécurité).

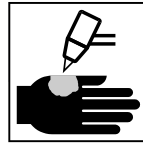
- Utilisez des protège-tympons ou un serre-tête antibruit si le niveau sonore est élevé.
- Prévenez toute personne sur les lieux du danger relié au bruit.



LES FUMÉES ET LES GAZ peuvent être dangereux.

Le coupage produit des vapeurs et des gaz. Respirer ces vapeurs et ces gaz peut être dangereux pour la santé.

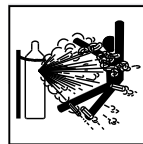
- Ne mettez pas votre tête au-dessus des vapeurs. Ne respirez pas ces vapeurs.
- À l'intérieur, ventiler la zone et/ou utiliser une ventilation forcée au niveau de l'arc pour l'évacuation des fumées et des gaz de soudage. Pour déterminer la bonne ventilation, il est recommandé de procéder à un prélèvement pour la composition et la quantité de fumées et de gaz auxquelles est exposé le personnel.
- Si la ventilation est médiocre, utilisez un respirateur anti-vapeurs approuvé.
- Lire et comprendre les fiches de données de sécurité et les instructions du fabricant concernant les adhésifs, les revêtements, les nettoyeurs, les consommables, les produits de refroidissement, les dégraisseurs, les flux et les métaux.
- Travaillez dans un espace restreint uniquement s'il est bien ventilé ou si vous portez un respirateur anti-vapeurs. Les vapeurs causées par le coupage et l'épuisement de l'oxygène peuvent altérer la qualité de l'air et entraîner des blessures ou la mort. Assurez-vous que l'air ambiant est sain pour la santé.
- Ne coupez pas dans un endroit près d'opérations de décapage, de nettoyage ou de vaporisation. La chaleur et les rayons d'arc peuvent réagir avec les vapeurs et former des gaz hautement toxiques et irritants.
- Ne coupez pas des métaux enrobés tels que des métaux galvanisés, contenant du plomb ou de l'acier plaqué au cadmium, à moins que l'enrobage ne soit ôté de la surface du métal à couper, que l'endroit où vous travaillez ne soit bien ventilé, ou que vous ne portiez un respirateur anti-vapeurs. Les enrobages ou tous métaux qui contiennent ces éléments peuvent créer des vapeurs toxiques s'ils sont coupés.
- Ne coupez pas de contenants qui renferment ou ont renfermés des matières toxiques ou réactives - vous devez en premier lieu les vider et les nettoyer convenablement.



L'ARC PLASMA peut provoquer des blessures.

La chaleur dégagée par le plasma d'arc peut entraîner de sérieuses brûlures. La force de l'arc est un facteur qui s'ajoute au danger de brûlures. La chaleur intense et la puissance de l'arc peuvent rapidement passer au travers de gants et de tissus.

- N'approchez pas le tube du chalumeau.
- Ne saisissez pas la pièce à couper près de la ligne de coupage.
- L'arc pilote peut causer des brûlures - n'approchez pas le tube du chalumeau lorsque vous avez appuyé sur la gâchette.
- Porter un équipement de protection pour le corps fait d'un matériau résistant et ignifuge (cuir, coton robuste, laine). La protection du corps comporte des vêtements sans huile comme par ex. des gants de cuir, une chemise solide, des pantalons sans revers, des chaussures hautes et une casquette.
- Ne pointez pas le chalumeau en direction de votre corps ni de la pièce à couper lorsque vous appuyez sur la gâchette - l'arc pilote s'allume automatiquement.
- Mettez l'alimentation hors tension et débranchez le cordon d'alimentation avant de démonter le chalumeau ou de changer une pièce du chalumeau.
- Utilisez uniquement le ou les chalumeaux recommandés dans le manuel de l'opérateur.



LES BOUTEILLES peuvent exploser si elles sont endommagées.

Les bouteilles de gaz comprimé contiennent du gaz sous haute pression. Si une bouteille est endommagée, elle peut exploser. Puisque les bouteilles de gaz font habituellement partie d'un processus de travail des métaux, assurez-vous de les manipuler correctement.

- Protégez les bouteilles de gaz comprimé contre la chaleur excessive, les chocs mécaniques, des dommages physiques, le laitier, la flamme, les étincelles et l'arc.
- Installez et attachez les bouteilles dans la position verticale à l'aide d'une chaîne, sur un support stationnaire ou un châssis porte-bouteille afin de prévenir qu'elles ne tombent ou ne basculent.
- Les bouteilles ne doivent pas être près de la zone de coupage ni de tout autre circuit électrique.
- Un contact électrique ne doit jamais se produire entre un chalumeau de plasma d'arc et une bouteille.
- Ne coupez jamais sur une bouteille pressurisée - une explosion en résulterait.
- Utilisez uniquement des bouteilles de gaz comprimé, des détendeurs, des boyaux et des raccords conçus pour l'application déterminée. Gardez-les, ainsi que toute autre pièce associée, en bonne condition.
- Tourner le dos à la sortie de vanne lors de l'ouverture de la vanne de la bouteille. Ne pas se tenir devant ou derrière le régulateur lors de l'ouverture de la vanne.
- Le couvercle du détendeur doit toujours être en place, sauf lorsque vous utilisez la bouteille ou qu'elle est reliée pour usage ultérieur.
- Utilisez les équipements corrects, les bonnes procédures et suffisamment de personnes pour soulever, déplacer et transporter les bouteilles.
- Lire et suivre les instructions sur les bouteilles de gaz comprimé, l'équipement connexe et le dépliant P-1 de la CGA (Compressed Gas Association) mentionné dans les principales normes de sécurité.

2-3. Symboles de dangers supplémentaires en relation avec l'installation, le fonctionnement et la maintenance



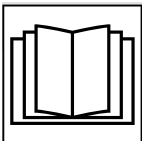
LES PIÈCES CHAUDES peuvent provoquer des brûlures.

- Ne pas toucher des parties chaudes à mains nues.
- Prévoir une période de refroidissement avant d'utiliser l'équipement.
- Ne pas toucher aux pièces chaudes, utiliser les outils recommandés et porter des gants de soudage et des vêtements épais pour éviter les brûlures.



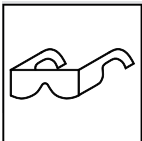
Les PIÈCES MOBILES peuvent provoquer des blessures.

- S'abstenir de toucher des organes mobiles tels que des ventilateurs.
- Maintenir fermés et verrouillés les portes, panneaux, recouvrements et dispositifs de protection.
- Lorsque cela est nécessaire pour des travaux d'entretien et de dépannage, faire retirer les portes, panneaux, recouvrements ou dispositifs de protection uniquement par du personnel qualifié.
- Remettre les portes, panneaux, recouvrements ou dispositifs de protection quand l'entretien est terminé et avant de rebrancher l'alimentation électrique.



LIRE LES INSTRUCTIONS.

- Lire et appliquer les instructions sur les étiquettes et le Mode d'emploi avant l'installation, l'utilisation ou l'entretien de l'appareil. Lire les informations de sécurité au début du manuel et dans chaque section.
- N'utiliser que les pièces de rechange recommandées par le constructeur.
- Effectuer l'installation, l'entretien et toute intervention selon les manuels d'utilisateurs, les normes nationales, provinciales et de l'industrie, ainsi que les codes municipaux.



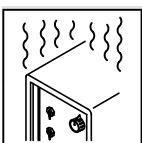
DES PIÈCES DE METAL ou DES SALETES peuvent provoquer des blessures dans les yeux.

- Porter des lunettes de sécurité avec écrans latéraux ou un écran facial.



Les CHAMPS ÉLECTROMAGNÉTIQUES (CEM) peuvent affecter les implants médicaux.

- Les porteurs de stimulateurs cardiaques et autres implants médicaux doivent rester à distance.
- Les porteurs d'implants médicaux doivent consulter leur médecin et le fabricant du dispositif avant de s'approcher de la zone où se déroule du soudage à l'arc, du soudage par points, du gougeage, de la découpe plasma ou une opération de chauffage par induction.



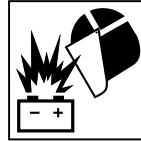
L'EMPLOI EXCESSIF peut SURCHAUFFER L'ÉQUIPEMENT.

- Prévoir une période de refroidissement; respecter le cycle opératoire nominal.
- Réduire l'ampérage (épaisseur) avant de continuer à couper ou réduire le facteur de marche.



Danger D'EXPLOSION D'HYDROGÈNE.

- Lors du coupage d'aluminium sous l'eau ou avec de l'eau touchant le dessous de l'aluminium, une libération d'hydrogène peut s'accumuler sous la pièce.
- Consultez votre ingénieur de coupage et les instructions de la table de coupage.



L'EXPLOSION DE LA BATTERIE peut provoquer des blessures.

- Ne pas utiliser le découpeur plasma pour charger des batteries ou faire démarrer des véhicules à l'aide de câbles de démarrage, sauf si l'appareil dispose d'une fonctionnalité de charge de batterie destinée à cet usage.



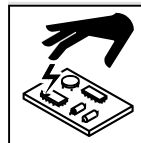
LA CHUTE DE L'ÉQUIPEMENT peut provoquer des blessures.

- Utiliser l'anneau de levage uniquement pour soulever l'appareil, NON PAS les chariot, les bouteilles de gaz ou tout autre accessoire.
- Utilisez les procédures correctes et des équipements d'une capacité appropriée pour soulever et supporter l'appareil.
- En utilisant des fourches de levage pour déplacer l'unité, s'assurer que les fourches sont suffisamment longues pour dépasser du côté opposé de l'appareil.
- Tenir l'équipement (câbles et cordons) à distance des véhicules mobiles lors de toute opération en hauteur.
- Suivre les consignes du Manuel des applications pour l'équation de levage NIOSH révisée (Publication N°94-110) lors du levage manuel de pièces ou équipements lourds.



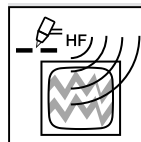
Risque D'INCENDIE OUD'EXPLOSION.

- Ne pas installer l'appareil à proximité de produits inflammables.
- Ne pas placer l'appareil sur, au-dessus ou à proximité de surfaces inflammables.
- Ne pas surcharger l'installation électrique - s'assurer que l'alimentation est correctement dimensionnée et protégé avant de mettre l'appareil en service.



LES CHARGES ÉLECTROSTATIQUES peuvent endommager les circuits imprimés.

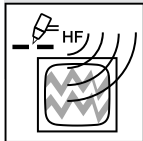
- Établir la connexion avec la barrette de terre avant de manipuler des cartes ou des pièces.
- Utiliser des pochettes et des boîtes antistatiques pour stocker, déplacer ou expédier des cartes PC.



LE RAYONNEMENT HAUTE FRÉQUENCE (H.F.) risque de provoquer des interférences.

- Le Rayonnement haute fréquence (H.F.) peut provoquer des interférences avec les équipements de radio-navigation et de communication, les services de sécurité et les ordinateurs.
- Demander seulement à des personnes qualifiées familiarisées avec des équipements électroniques de faire fonctionner l'installation.

- L'utilisateur est tenu de faire corriger rapidement par un électricien qualifié les interférences résultant de l'installation.
- Si le FCC signale des interférences, arrêter immédiatement l'appareil.
- Effectuer régulièrement le contrôle et l'entretien de l'installation.
- Maintenir soigneusement fermés les portes et les panneaux des sources de haute fréquence, maintenir les éclateurs à une distance correcte et utiliser une terre et un blindage pour réduire les interférences éventuelles.



LE COUPAGE À L'ARC peut causer des interférences.

- L'énergie électromagnétique peut gêner le fonctionnement d'appareils électroniques comme des ordinateurs et des robots.

- Pour réduire la possibilité d'interférence, maintenir les câbles aussi courts que possible, les grouper, et les poser aussi bas que possible (ex. par terre).
- Veiller à couper à une distance de 100 mètres de tout équipement électronique sensible.
- D S'assurer que la source de coupage est correctement branchée et mise à la terre.
- Si l'interférence persiste, l'utilisateur doit prendre des mesures supplémentaires comme écarter la machine, utiliser des câbles blindés de des filtres, ou boucler la zone de travail.

2-4. Proposition californienne 65 Avertissements

⚠ Avertissement – Ce produit peut vous exposer à des produits chimiques tels que le plomb, reconnus par l'État de Californie comme cancérigènes et sources de malformations ou d'autres troubles de la reproduction.

Pour plus d'informations, consulter www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

2-5. Principales normes de sécurité

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, American Welding Society standard ANSI Standard Z49.1. Website: <http://www.aws.org>.

Recommended Practices for Plasma Arc Cutting and Gouging, American Welding Society Standard AWS C5.2 from Global Engineering Documents. Website: www.global.ihs.com.

Safe Practices for the Preparation of Containers and Piping for Welding and Cutting, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1 from Global Engineering Documents. Website: www.global.ihs.com.

Safe Practices for Welding and Cutting Containers that have Held Combustibles, American Welding Society Standard AWS A6.0 from Global Engineering Documents. Website: www.global.ihs.com.

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70 from National Fire Protection Association. Website: www.nfpa.org and www.sparky.org.

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1 from Compressed Gas Association. Website: www.cganet.com.

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, CSA Standard W117.2 from Canadian Standards Association. Website: www.csagroup.org.

Safe Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute. Website: www.ansi.org.

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B from National Fire Protection Association. Website: www.nfpa.org.

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910.177 Subpart N, Part 1910 Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J. Website: www.osha.gov.

OSHA *Important Note Regarding the ACGIH TLV, Policy Statement on the Uses of TLVs and BEIs*. Website: www.osha.gov.

Applications Manual for the Revised NIOSH Lifting Equation from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Website: www.cdc.gov/NIOSH.

POM_fre 2020-02

2-6. Informations relatives aux CEM

Le courant électrique qui traverse tout conducteur génère des champs électromagnétiques (CEM) à certains endroits. Le courant issu d'un soudage à l'arc (et de procédés connexes, y compris le soudage par points, le gougeage, le découpage plasma et les opérations de chauffage par induction) crée un champ électromagnétique (CEM) autour du circuit de soudage. Les champs électromagnétiques produits peuvent causer interférence à certains implants médicaux, p. ex. les stimulateurs cardiaques. Des mesures de protection pour les porteurs d'implants médicaux doivent être prises: par exemple, des restrictions d'accès pour les passants ou une évaluation individuelle des risques pour les soudeurs. Tous les soudeurs doivent appliquer les procédures suivantes pour minimiser l'exposition aux CEM provenant du circuit de soudage:

1. Rassembler les câbles en les torsadant ou en les attachant avec du ruban adhésif ou avec une housse.
2. Ne pas se tenir au milieu des câbles de soudage. Disposer les câbles d'un côté et à distance de l'opérateur.

3. Ne pas courber et ne pas entourer les câbles autour de votre corps.
4. Maintenir la tête et le torse aussi loin que possible du matériel du circuit de soudage.
5. Connecter la pince sur la pièce aussi près que possible de la soudeuse.
6. Ne pas travailler à proximité d'une source de soudage, ni s'asseoir ou se pencher dessus.
7. Ne pas souder tout en portant la source de soudage ou le dévidoir.



En ce qui concerne les implants médicaux :

Les porteurs d'implants doivent d'abord consulter leur médecin avant de s'approcher des opérations de soudage à l'arc, de soudage par points, de gougeage, du coupage plasma ou de chauffage par induction. Si le médecin approuve, il est recommandé de suivre les procédures précédentes.




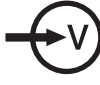













SECTION 3 – DEFINITIONS

3-1. Additional Safety Symbols And Definitions

Some symbols are found only on CE products.

	Warning! Watch Out! There are possible hazards as shown by the symbols.
	When power is applied failed parts can explode or cause other parts to explode.

3-2. Miscellaneous Symbols And Definitions

A	Amperage		Plasma Arc Cutting (PAC)		Temperature Indication
V	Voltage		Increase/Decrease Of Quantity		Input Power Or Input Voltage
	Protective Earth (Ground) GND/PE		Single Phase		Direct Current (DC)
I	On		Loose Torch Shield Cup		Line Connection
O	Off		Adjust Air/Gas Pressure		Single-Phase Static Frequency Converter-Transformer-Rectifier
U₀	Rated No-Load Voltage (OCV)		Prohibited	Hz	Hertz
U₁	Rated Supply Voltage Primary Voltage		Drooping Characteristic (Constant Current)	S₁	Power Rating: Product Of Voltage And Current (kVA)
U₂	Conventional Load Voltage	%	Percent		Look Under Unit For Label
I_{1max}	Rated Maximum Supply Current	X	Duty Cycle	P	Power
I₂	Rated Current		Input		
I_{1eff}	Maximum Effective Supply Current		Suitable For Cutting In An Environment With Increased Risk Of Electric Shock		
IP	Internal Protection Rating		Low Air Pressure Light		

SECTION 4 – SPECIFICATIONS

4-1. Serial Number And Rating Label Location

The serial number and rating information is located on the bottom of the unit. Use rating label to determine input power requirements and/or rated output. For future reference, write serial number in space provided on back cover of this manual.


4-2. Information About Default Weld Parameters And Settings


NOTICE – Each welding application is unique. Although certain Miller Electric products are designed to determine and default to certain typical welding parameters and settings based upon specific and relatively limited application variables input by the end user, such default settings are for reference purposes only; and final weld results can be affected by other variables and application-specific circumstances. The appropriateness of all parameters and settings should be evaluated and modified by the end user as necessary based upon application-specific requirements. The end user is solely responsible for selection and coordination of appropriate equipment, adoption or adjustment of default weld parameters and settings, and ultimate quality and durability of all resultant welds. Miller Electric expressly disclaims any and all implied warranties including any implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.

4-3. Software Licensing Agreement

The End User License Agreement and any third-party notices and terms and conditions pertaining to third-party software can be found at <https://www.millerwelds.com/eula> and are incorporated by reference herein.

4-4. Unit Specifications

 Do not use information in unit specifications table to determine electrical service requirements. See Sections , 5-9, and 5-10 for information on connecting input power.

 This equipment will deliver rated output at an ambient air temperature up to 104°F (40°C).

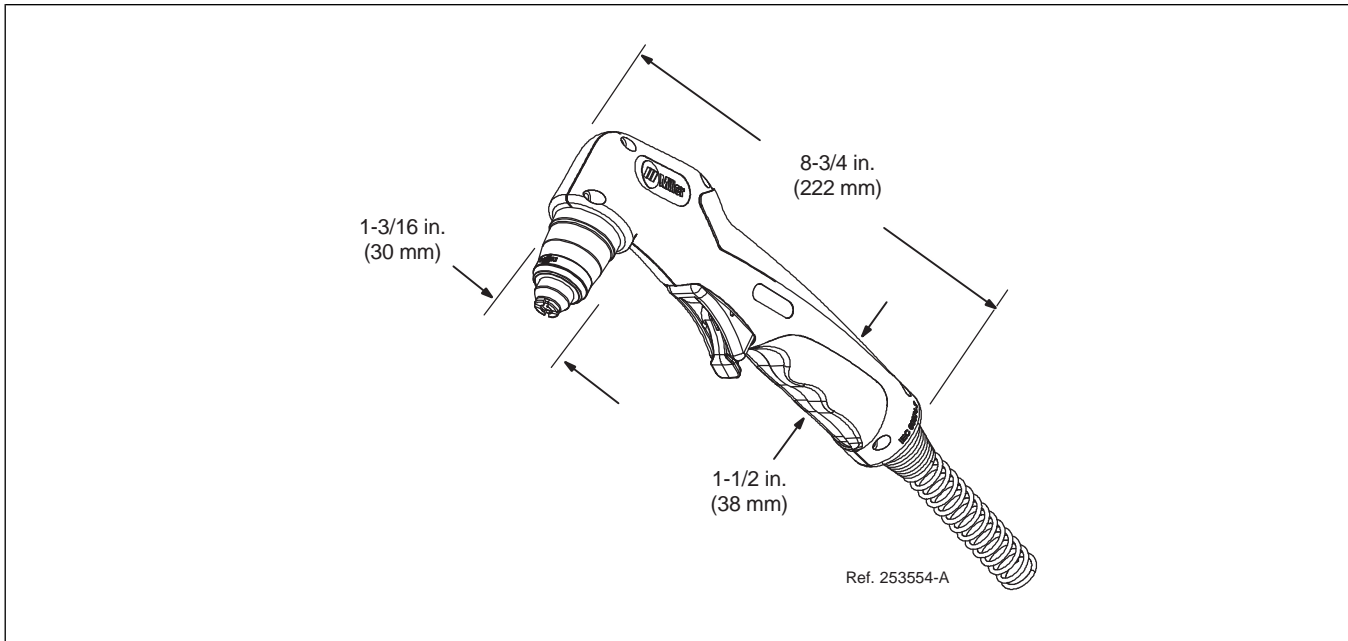
A. Power Supply

Input			
Rated AC Phase and line frequency (Hz)	1 - Phase, 50 / 60 Hz		
Rated Input Voltage (U ₁) and rated Input Current (I ₁) and I ₁ eff at rated output. I ₁ eff used to determine power cord rating	Volts AC RMS - (U₁)	Amps RMS - (I₁)	I₁ eff
	120 VAC, 1-Phase (20 A)	26.1	17.6
	120 VAC, 1-Phase (15 A)	18.3	14.1
	240 VAC, 1-Phase	14.7	10.5
Power Factor/kVA/kW at Rated Output	Volts AC RMS - (U₁)	Power Factor	kVA/kW
	120 VAC, 1-Phase (20 A)	0.994	3.13/3.11
	120 VAC, 1-Phase (15 A)	0.992	2.12/2.11
	240 VAC, 1-Phase	0.978	3.53/3.45
Peak kW at Arc Stretch	7.0 kW		
Output			
Rated Open Circuit Voltage (U ₀) Type	400 Volts DC/Electrode Negative		
Output Characteristic	Constant Current		
Rated Output Current and Voltage (I ₂ , U ₂) at rated Input Voltage (U ₁)	Volts AC RMS - (U₁)	Amps DC - (I₂)	Volts DC - (U₂)
	120 VAC, 1-Phase (20 A)	27 A	92 V
	120 VAC, 1-Phase (15 A)	20 A	88 V
	240 VAC, 1-Phase	30 A	92 V
Output Current Range	15 - 30 A		
Duty Cycle at 104°F (40°C) and Rated Conditions (U ₁ , I ₁ , U ₂ , I ₂) based on a 10 minute period	Volts AC RMS - (U₁)	Amps DC - (I₂)	Duty Cycle %
	120 VAC, 1-Phase (20 A)	27 A	35%
	120 VAC, 1-Phase (15 A)	20 A	60%
	240 VAC, 1-Phase	30 A	40%
	240 VAC, 1-Phase	23 A	100%
General			
Toppling or Tilting	Up to 15° Incline		
Weight	18 lb (8.2 kg) Including Torch		

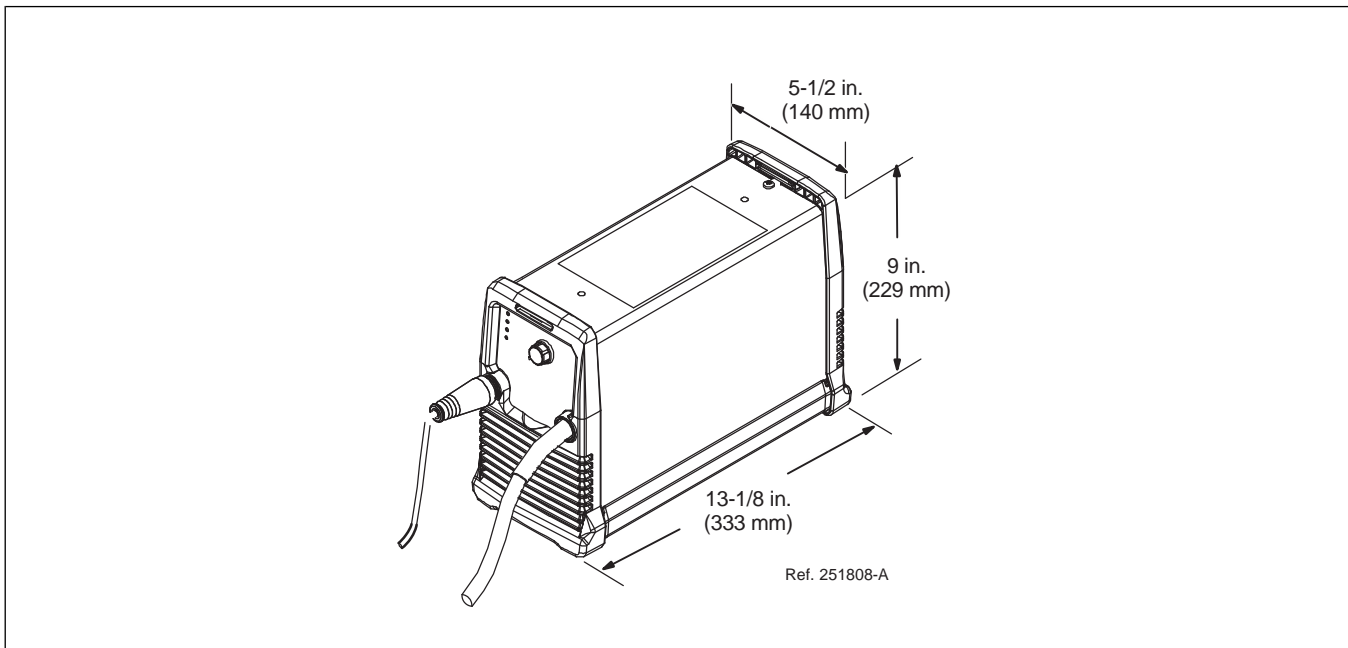
B. Torch

The XT30 torch is intended for handheld use only. The torch conforms to IEC 60974-7 when used with the Spectrum 375 X-TREME. Do not use this torch in combination with any other machines.	
Gas Type	Air
Gas Quality	Clean, Moisture-Free, Oil-Free
Gas Inlet Flow And Pressure	5.0 SCFM (142 L/min) 90 psi (621 kPa) Min 120 psi (827 kPa) Max
Gas Filtering	Particulates To 5 Microns
Mild Steel Capacities — See Section 6-2 for cutting speeds vs material type and thickness.	
Cooling Method	Air
Duty Cycle Of Torch	100% At 30 Amps
Rating Of Electrical Controls (Trigger)	30 VDC At 0.1 Amps
Rating of Electrical Controls (Cup)	30 VDC At 1 Amp
Approved Systems	Spectrum 375 X-TREME w/XT30 torch
Trigger Protection	Safety Trigger Guard
Safety Devices	Safety Interlock Devices Shut Down Power Source
Rated Capacity (Edge Start)	3/8 in. At 18 ipm (457 mm/min)*
Sever Cut Capacity (Edge Start)	5/8 in.
Pierce Capacity	3/16 in.
Weight	2.2 lb (1 kg)
*Travel Speeds Are Approximately 80% Of Maximum.	
Requirements For The Torch Connection:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use only compressed air which is free from dirt, oil, and water. ● Ensure that the connections are properly assigned and tightened. ● For torch replacement, see Miller torch manual Part No. OM-254449 ● Ensure correct air pressure (flow pressure) and airflow (volume) are set. Insufficient airflow can lead to the torch overheating. 	

4-5. Torch Dimensions



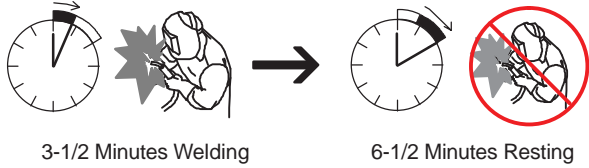
4-6. Power Source Dimensions



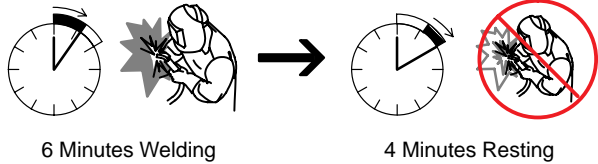
4-7. Duty Cycle And Overheating



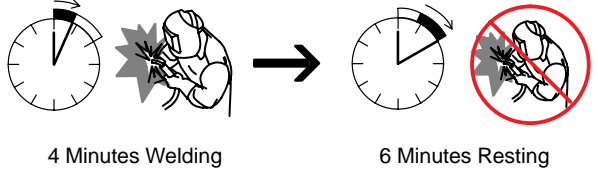
35% Duty Cycle at 27 A, 92 VDC (120 V Input)



60% Duty Cycle at 20 A, 88 VDC (120 V Input)



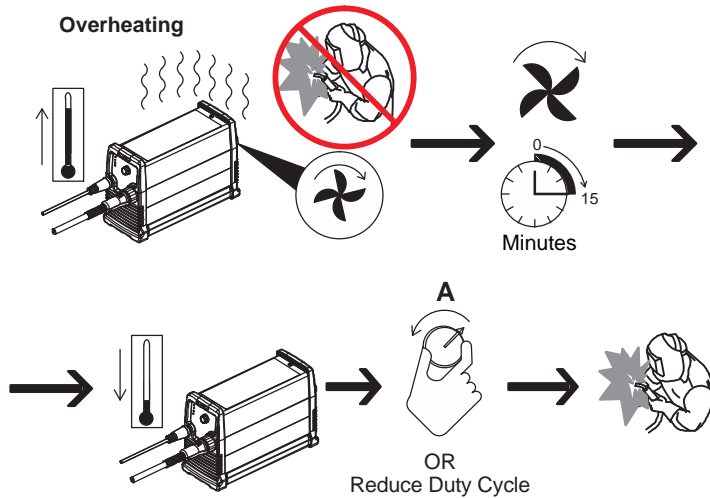
40% Duty Cycle at 30 A, 92 VDC (240 V Input)



Duty Cycle is percentage of 10 minutes that unit can cut at rated load without overheating.

If unit overheats, thermostat(s) opens, output stops, Temperature trouble light goes On, and cooling fan runs. Wait fifteen minutes for unit to cool or temperature light to go off. Reduce amperage or duty cycle before cutting or gouging.

NOTICE – Exceeding duty cycle can damage unit and void warranty.



4-8. Environmental Specifications

A. IP Rating

IP Rating
IP23S
This equipment is designed for outdoor use. It may be stored, but is not intended to be used for welding outside during precipitation unless sheltered.

B. Temperature Specifications

Operating Temperature Range*	Storage/Transportation Temperature Range
5 to 104°F (-15 to 40°C)	-4 to 131°F (-20 to 55°C)

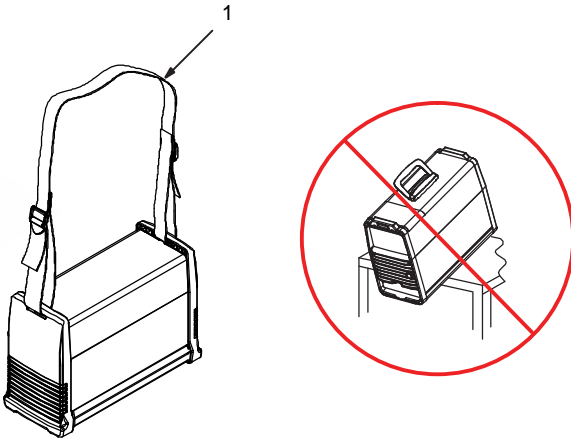
*Output is derated at temperatures above 104°F (40°C).

SECTION 5 – INSTALLATION

5-1. Selecting A Location



Movement



⚠ Do not move or operate unit where it could tip.

⚠ Special installation may be required where gasoline or volatile liquids are present—see NEC Article 511 or CEC Section 20.

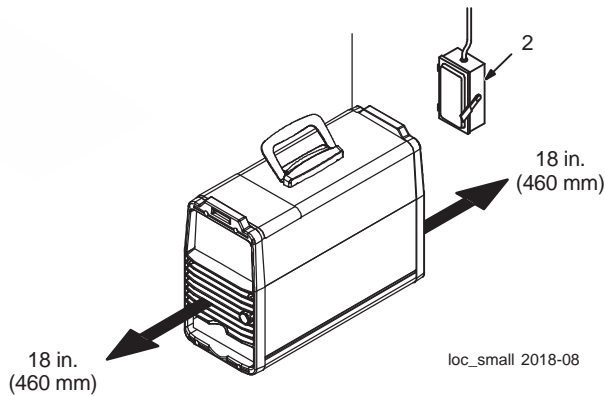
1 Shoulder Strap

Use strap to lift unit.

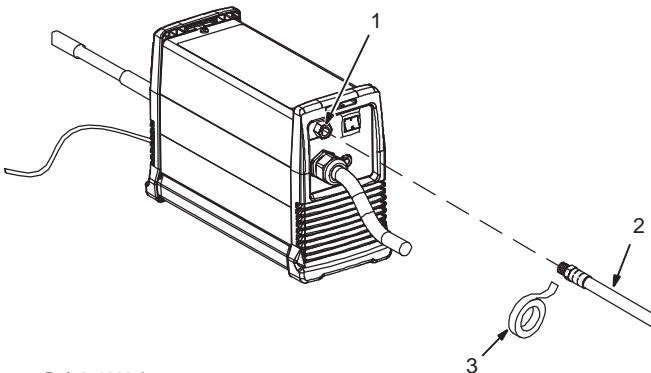
2 Line Disconnect Device

Locate unit near correct input power supply.

Location And Airflow



5-2. Connecting Gas/Air Supply



☞ Use only clean, dry air with 90 to 120 psi (621 to 827 kPa) pressure.

1 Gas/Air Inlet Opening

2 Hose (From Gas/Air Supply)

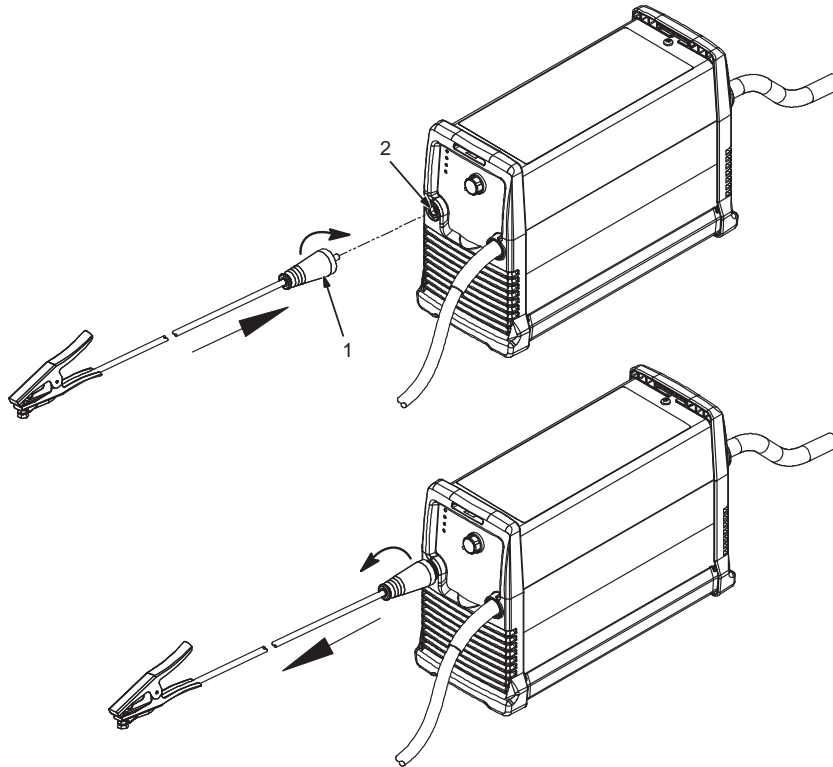
3 Teflon Tape

Obtain hose with 1/4 NPT right-hand thread fitting. Wrap threads with Teflon tape (optional) or apply pipe sealant, and install fitting in opening. Route hose to gas/air supply.

Ref. 251808-A

9/16 in.

5-3. Connecting And Disconnecting Work Cable



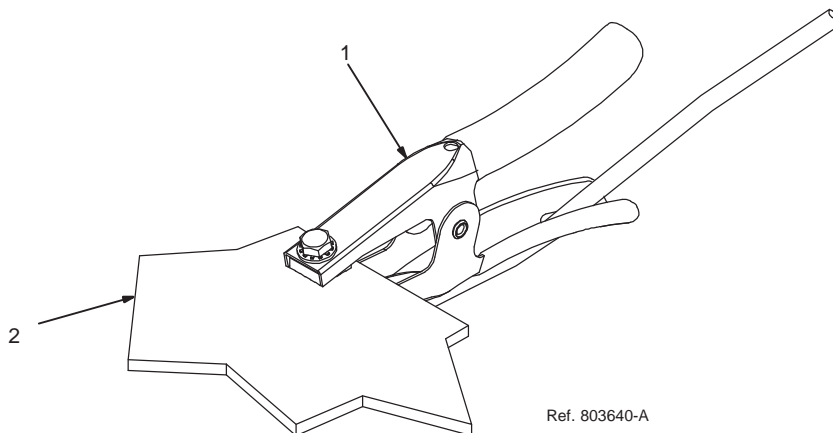
⚠ Turn off power source and disconnect input power.

- 1 Work Cable Plug
- 2 Work Cable Receptacle

To connect plug, align key with receptacle keyway and insert into receptacle. Rotate plug clockwise (hand tight only) 1/4 turn to secure in receptacle.

To disconnect plug, rotate counterclockwise until key aligns with keyway and pull plug from receptacle.

5-4. Connecting Work Clamp



- 1 Work Clamp
- 2 Workpiece

Connect work clamp to a clean, paint-free location on workpiece, as close to cutting area as possible.

Ref. 803640-A

5-5. Electrical Service Guide

⚠ Failure to follow these electrical service guide recommendations could create an electric shock or fire hazard. These recommendations are for an individual branch circuit sized for the rated output and duty cycle of one welding power source. In individual branch circuit installations, the National Electrical Code (NEC) allows the receptacle or conductor rating to be less than the rating of the circuit protection device. All components of the circuit must be physically compatible. See NEC articles 210.21, 630.11, and 630.12.

NOTICE – Actual input voltage should not be 10% less than minimum and/or 10% more than maximum input voltages listed in table. If actual input voltage is outside this range, output may not be available.

	50/60 Hz 1-Phase	50/60 Hz 1-Phase
Rated Supply Voltage (V)	120	240
Rated Maximum Supply Current I_{1max} (A)		14.7
Rated Effective Supply Current I_{1eff} (A)		10.5
Maximum Recommended Standard Fuse Rating In Amperes ¹	A 15 or 20 ampere individual branch circuit protected by time-delay fuses or circuit breaker is required. See Section 4-4.	15
Time Delay Fuses ²		20
Normal Operating Fuses ³		80 (25)
Maximum Recommended Supply Conductor Length In Feet (Meters) ⁴		
Raceway Installation		
Minimum Supply Conductor Size In AWG (mm ²) ⁵		14 (6)
Minimum Grounding Conductor Size In AWG (mm ²) ⁵		14 (6)

Reference: 2020 National Electrical Code (NEC) (including article 630)

1 If a circuit breaker is used in place of a fuse, choose a circuit breaker with time-current curves comparable to the recommended fuse.

2 "Time-Delay" fuses are UL class "RK5" . See UL 248.

3 "Normal Operating" (general purpose - no intentional delay) fuses are UL class "K5" (up to and including 60 amps), and UL class "H" (65 amps and above).

4 Maximum total length of copper input conductors in entire installation, raceway and/or flexible cord.

5 Raceway conductor data in this section specifies conductor size (excluding flexible cord or cable) between the panelboard and the equipment per NEC Table 310.15(B)(16) and is based on allowable ampacities of insulated copper conductors having a temperature rating of 75°C (167°F) with not more than three single current-carrying conductors in a raceway.

5-6. Input Power Extension Cord Data


⚠ Use extension cord only for temporary wiring. Remove extension cord immediately after completing the project.

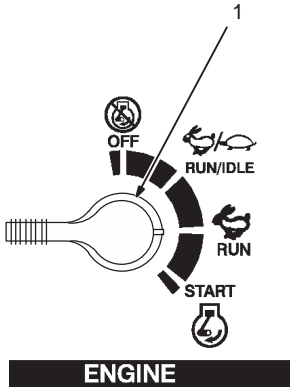
Cord Type	Minimum Conductor Size	Number Of Conductors	Maximum Cord Length
Heavy Duty (Hard Usage)	12 AWG (4 mm ²)	3	50 ft (15 m)

Read OSHA Standard 1910.334 for more information on the use of cord and plug connected equipment.

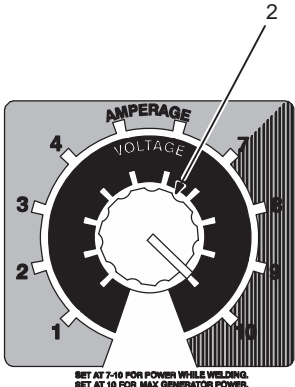
Read National Electrical Code (NEC) Article 590 for more information on temporary wiring.

5-7. Generator Or Inverter Requirements





ENGINE



SET AT 7-10 FOR POWER WHILE WELDING.
SET AT 10 FOR MAX GENERATOR POWER.

⚠ Set Engine Control Switch to Run position, not Run/Idle.

⚠ Set generator Voltage/Amperage Control to 10 (or max) for maximum auxiliary power.

For maximum output, Miller recommends a 4 kW or greater generator.

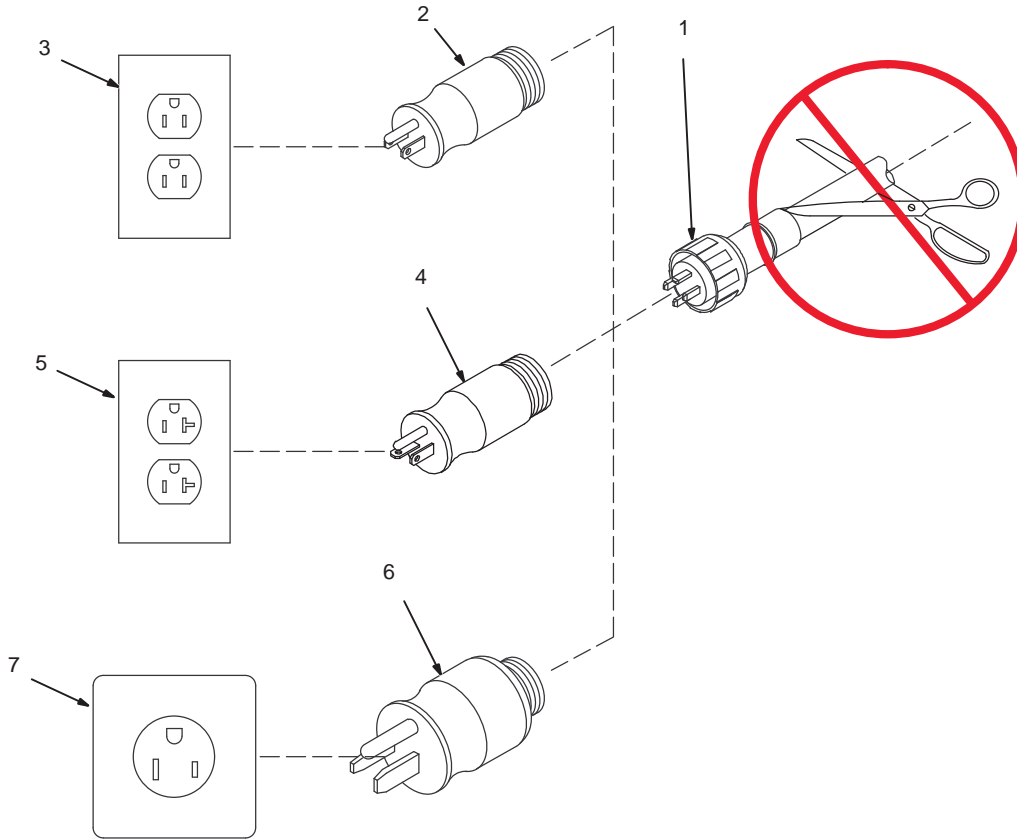
Generator Settings, if applicable.

- 1 Engine Control Switch Setting
- 2 Generator Amperage/Voltage Control Setting

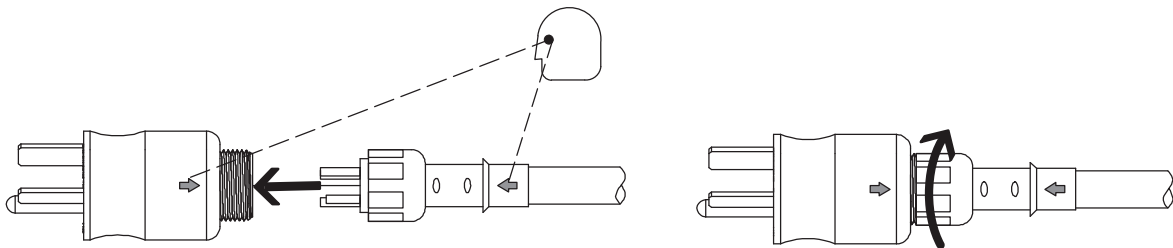
5-8. Multi-Voltage Plug (MVP) Connection



Selecting Plug



Connecting Plug To Power Cord



Ref. 803812-C

⚠ Do not cut off power cord connector and rewire. The power cord connector and plugs will work with standard NEMA receptacles. Modifying power cord, connector, and plugs will void product warranty.

Selecting Plug

1 Power Cord Connector From Welding Power Source

Select plug for power supply receptacle available at site. Not all plugs shown are provided as standard with unit.

- 2 Plug - NEMA Type 5-15P
- 3 Receptacle - NEMA Type 5-15R (Customer Supplied)
- 4 Plug - NEMA Type 5-20P (Optional)
- 5 Receptacle - NEMA Type 5-20R (Customer Supplied)
- 6 Plug - NEMA Type 6-50P
- 7 Receptacle - NEMA Type 6-50R (Customer Supplied)

⚠ Follow electrical service guide for 230 VAC. Do not use plug rating to size branch circuit protection.

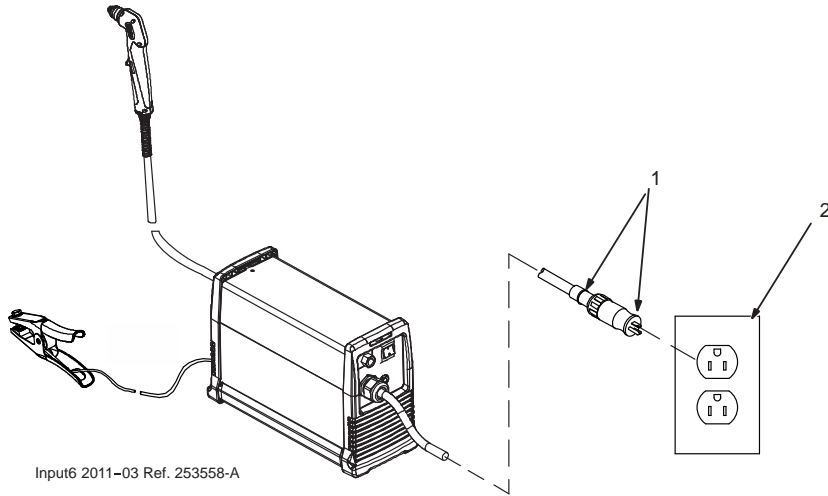
Connecting Plug To Power Cord

Align arrow on plug with arrow on power cord connector. Push together.

Tighten threaded collar. As threaded collar is tightened, push plug onto adapter until collar is completely tight.

Connect plug to receptacle.

5-9. Connecting 120 Volt Input Power



⚠ Installation must meet all National and Local Codes—have only qualified persons make this installation.

See rating label on unit and check input voltage available at site.

☞ The Auto-Line circuitry in this unit automatically links the power source to the primary voltage being applied, either 120 or 240 VAC.

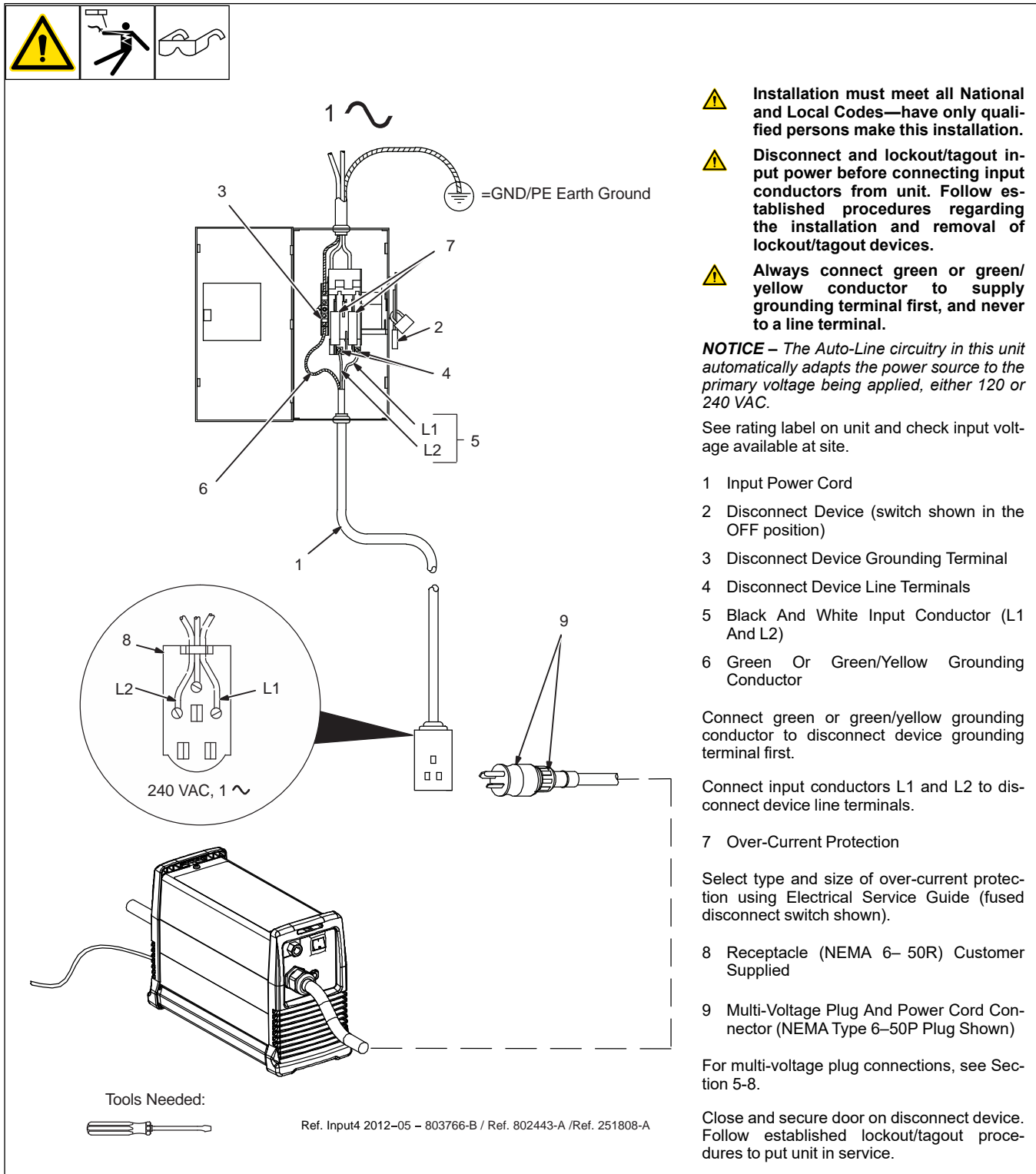
For 120 volts AC input power, a 15 or 20 ampere individual branch circuit protected by time-delay fuses or circuit breaker is required.

1 Multi-Voltage Plug And Power Cord Connector (NEMA Type 5-15P Plug Shown)

For multi-voltage plug connections, see Section 5-8.

2 Receptacle - NEMA Type 5-15R (Customer Supplied)

5-10. Connecting 1-Phase 240 Volt Input Power



- ⚠ Installation must meet all National and Local Codes—have only qualified persons make this installation.
- ⚠ Disconnect and lockout/tagout input power before connecting input conductors from unit. Follow established procedures regarding the installation and removal of lockout/tagout devices.
- ⚠ Always connect green or green/yellow conductor to supply grounding terminal first, and never to a line terminal.

NOTICE – The Auto-Line circuitry in this unit automatically adapts the power source to the primary voltage being applied, either 120 or 240 VAC.

See rating label on unit and check input voltage available at site.

- 1 Input Power Cord
- 2 Disconnect Device (switch shown in the OFF position)
- 3 Disconnect Device Grounding Terminal
- 4 Disconnect Device Line Terminals
- 5 Black And White Input Conductor (L1 And L2)
- 6 Green Or Green/Yellow Grounding Conductor

Connect green or green/yellow grounding conductor to disconnect device grounding terminal first.

Connect input conductors L1 and L2 to disconnect device line terminals.

- 7 Over-Current Protection
- 8 Receptacle (NEMA 6– 50R) Customer Supplied
- 9 Multi-Voltage Plug And Power Cord Connector (NEMA Type 6–50P Plug Shown)

For multi-voltage plug connections, see Section 5-8.

Close and secure door on disconnect device. Follow established lockout/tagout procedures to put unit in service.

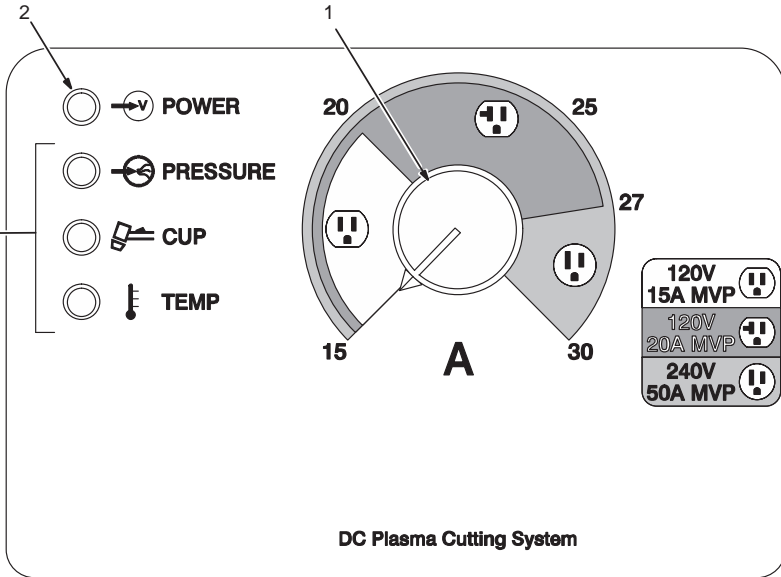
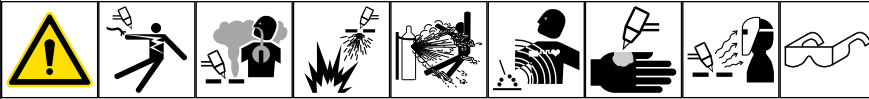
Tools Needed:



Ref. Input4 2012-05 – 803766-B / Ref. 802443-A / Ref. 251808-A

SECTION 6 – OPERATION

6-1. Controls



1 Output Control

Use control to set cutting output.

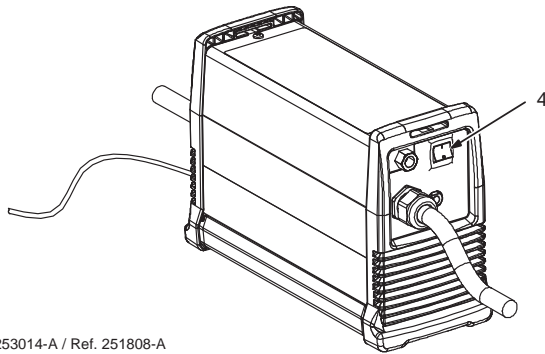
If 22-27 amperes of cutting output is used with 120 VAC input power, and the overload protection on the input power circuit frequently opens, either reduce the cutting output and/or the cut time or find more adequate power (see Section 4-4).

2 Power Light

3 Trouble Lights (See Section 7-7)

4 Power Switch

Use switch to turn unit on or off.



253014-A / Ref. 251808-A

6-2. Cutting Speed

Recommended Cut Speeds At 30 Amperes Output				
	Material Thickness		Recommended Cut Speeds*	
	In.	mm	IPM	mm/min
Mild Steel	12 ga (0.11)	2.8	105	2662
	1/8 (0.13)	3.2	98	2499
	3/16 (0.19)	4.8	63	1605
	1/4 (0.25)	6.4	36	914
	3/8 (0.38)	9.5	18	467
	1/2 (0.50)	12.7	10	264
	5/8 (0.63)	15.9	6	163

*Recommended Cut Speed is approximately 80% of maximum.

Aluminum and Stainless Steel cut speeds at these thicknesses may be reduced as much as 20%.

Recommended Cut Speeds At 27 Amperes Output				
	Material Thickness		Recommended Cut Speeds*	
	In.	mm	IPM	mm/min
Mild Steel	12 ga (0.11)	2.8	115	2921
	1/8 (0.13)	3.2	88	2235
	3/16 (0.19)	4.8	50	1280
	1/4 (0.25)	6.4	28	711
	3/8 (0.38)	9.5	15	386
	1/2 (0.50)	12.7	8	203
	5/8 (0.63)	15.9	5	123

*Recommended Cut Speed is approximately 80% of maximum.

Aluminum and Stainless Steel cut speeds at these thicknesses may be reduced as much as 20%.

Recommended Cut Speeds At 20 Amperes Output				
	Material Thickness		Recommended Cut Speeds*	
	In.	mm	IPM	mm/min
Mild Steel	16 ga (0.06)	1.6	158	4014
	1/8 (0.13)	3.2	50	1260
	3/16 (0.19)	4.8	33	833
	1/4 (0.25)	6.4	17	427
	5/16 (0.31)	7.9	8	203
	3/8 (0.38)	9.5	6	163

*Recommended Cut Speed is approximately 80% of maximum.

Aluminum and Stainless Steel cut speeds at these thicknesses may be reduced as much as 20%.

6-3. Trigger Safety Lock

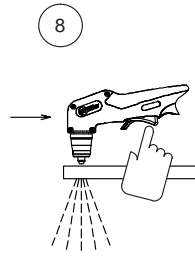
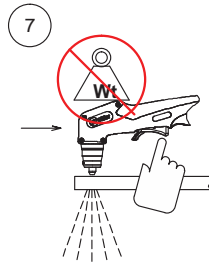
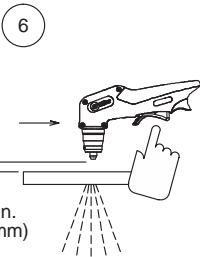
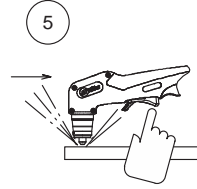
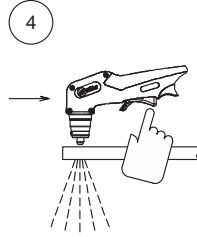
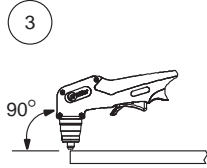
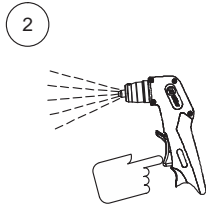
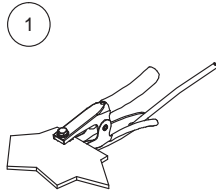
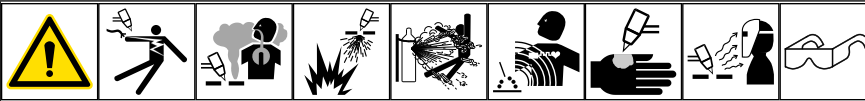
1 Trigger Locked

2 Trigger Unlocked

Use switch to turn unit on or off.

Ref. 253554-A

6-4. Plasma Cutting System Practices



⚠ The pilot arc starts immediately when trigger is pressed.

Step 1. Always connect work clamp to a clean, paint-free location on workpiece, as close to cutting area as possible.

Step 2. Do not start pilot arc without cutting as this shortens the service life of the nozzle and electrode.

Step 3. Maintain approximately a 90° angle to the workpiece surface for proper cutting results.

Step 4. Sparks should pass through the workpiece and out the bottom when cutting.

Step 5. If sparks flare back from surface, this usually is an indication that either travel speed is too fast or amperage is set too low.

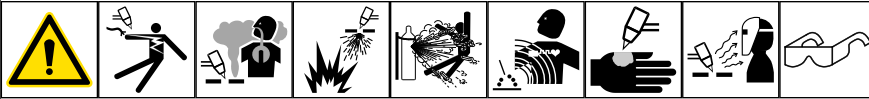
Step 6. When doing **extended (non-shielded)** cutting, maintain approximately 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) standoff between electrode and surface.

Step 7. Do not put pressure on shield when **drag cutting**; instead, slide shield along the surface for proper cutting results.

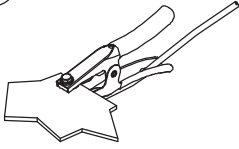
Step 8. Pulling rather than pushing the torch makes cutting easier. Use a proper guide or template for accurate cutting operations.

Ref. 254087-A

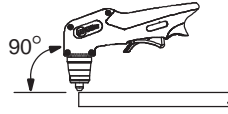
6-5. Sequence Of Cutting Operation



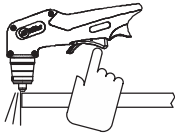
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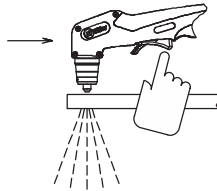
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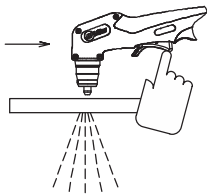
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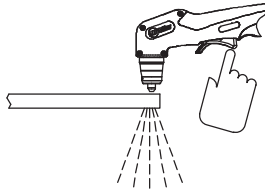
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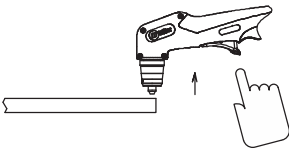
5



6



7



⚠ The pilot arc starts immediately when trigger is pressed.

Step 1. Connect work clamp to a clean, paint-free location on workpiece, as close to cutting area as possible.

Step 2. For standard (shielded) cutting, place drag shield on edge of metal. For extended (non-shielded) cutting, use 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) standoff distance (dragging tip will reduce tip life).

Step 3. Raise trigger lock and press trigger. Pilot arc starts.

Step 4. After cutting arc starts, slowly start moving torch across metal.

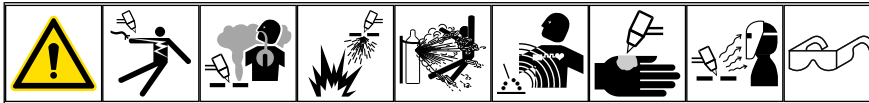
Step 5. Adjust torch speed so sparks go through metal and out bottom of cut.

Step 6. Pause briefly at end of cut before releasing trigger.

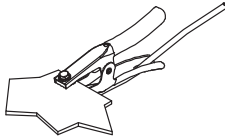
Step 7. Postflow continues for approximately 20 seconds after releasing trigger; cutting arc can be instantly restarted during postflow by raising trigger lock and pressing trigger.

Ref. 254087-A

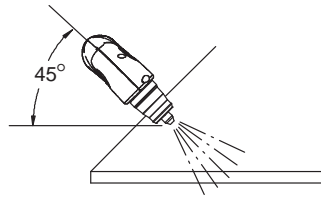
6-6. Sequence Of Piercing Operation



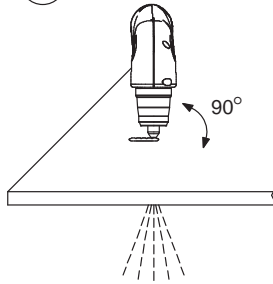
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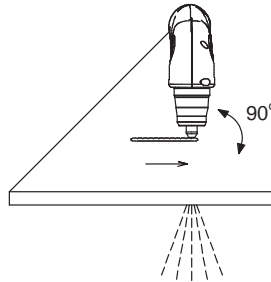
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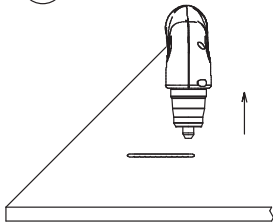
3



4



5



⚠ The pilot arc starts immediately when trigger is pressed.

Step 1. Connect work clamp to a clean, paint-free location on workpiece, as close to cutting area as possible.

Step 2. Hold torch at approximately 45° to the workpiece. Raise trigger lock and press trigger. Pilot arc starts.

Step 3. Rotate torch to upright position approximately 90° to surface. When arc has pierced through workpiece, start cutting.

Step 4. Maintain approximately 90° torch position to surface, and continue cutting.

Step 5. Release trigger. Postflow continues for approximately 20 seconds after releasing trigger; arc can be instantly restarted during postflow by raising trigger lock and pressing trigger.

Ref. 254087-A

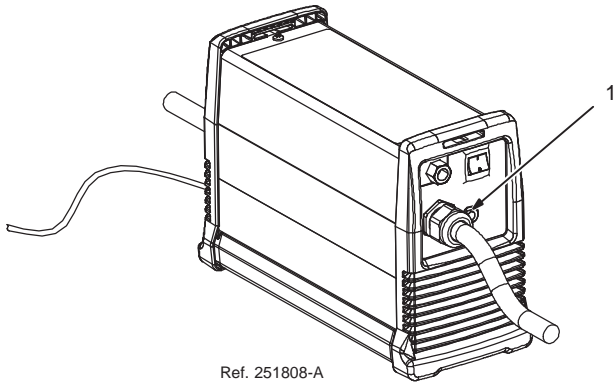
SECTION 7 – MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

7-1. Routine Maintenance

<p>⚠ Disconnect power before maintaining.</p> <p><i>👉 Maintain more often during severe conditions.</i></p>					
🕒	✓ = Check	◇ = Change	○ = Clean	☆ = Replace	Reference
Each Use	 ✓ Gas/Air Pressure	 ✓ Torch Tip, Electrode, And Shield Cup			Sections 5-2 and 7-6
Every Week	 ✓ Shield Cup Shutdown System				Section 7-4
Every 3 Months	 ☆ Damaged Or Unreadable Labels	 ○ Air Filter/Regulator	 ☆ Cracked Parts	 ✓ ☆ Gas/Air Hose	Sections 7-5 and 9
	 ✓ ☆ Torch Body, Cable				
Every 6 Months	 ○ Inside Unit				

*To be done by factory authorized service agent.

7-2. Overload Protection



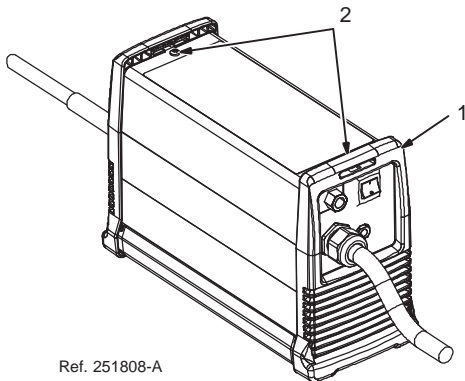
Ref. 251808-A

1 Supplementary Protector CB1

CB1 protects unit from overload. If CB1 opens, unit shuts down.

Reset supplementary protector.

7-3. Wrapper Removal



Ref. 251808-A



Torx 25

⚠ Turn off power, and disconnect input power plug from receptacle or turn off and lockout/tagout line disconnect device before working on unit.

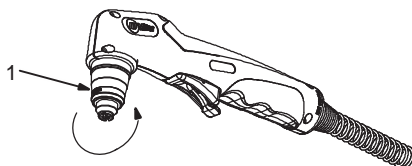
⚠ Significant DC voltage can remain on capacitors after unit is Off. Check to see that front panel lights (LEDs) have stopped flashing and are off before removing wrapper.

1 Wrapper

2 Torx Screws (Fine Thread)

Remove Torx screws and slide wrapper off.

7-4. Checking Shield Cup Shutdown System



Ref. 253 554-A

⚠ Always turn Off power when changing or checking consumables. Do not overtighten torch shield cup. Gently finger-tighten cup onto torch.

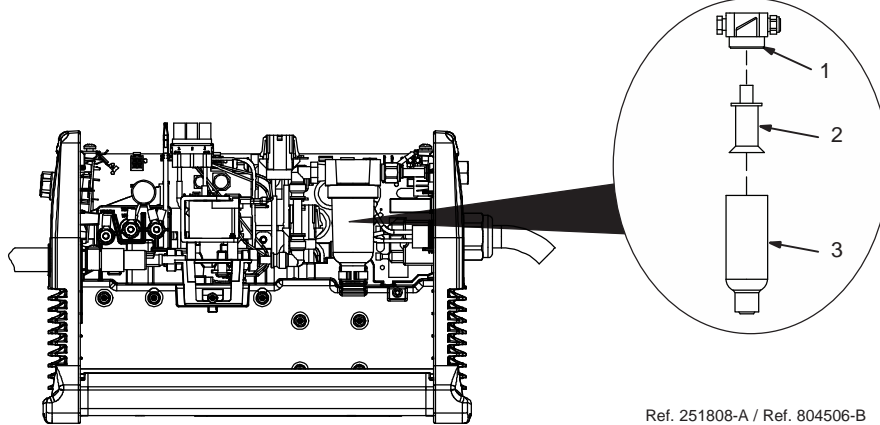
☞ Power must be reset whenever the cup shutdown system is activated.

1 Torch Shield Cup

Turn Power On and loosen shield cup. If shutdown system works properly, Cup light comes on. If not, immediately turn Off power and have Factory Authorized Service Agent check unit.

If system works properly, retighten cup and reset power.

7-5. Checking Or Replacing Filter Element



Ref. 251808-A / Ref. 804506-B



⚠ Significant DC voltage can remain on capacitors after unit is Off. Check to see that front panel lights (LEDs) have stopped flashing and are off before removing wrapper.

Turn power Off, and disconnect input power plug from receptacle. Remove wrapper from unit (see Section 7-3).

1 Filter Base

2 Filter

3 Filter Cup

Unscrew filter cup from base.

Remove cup.

Unscrew filter element from base.

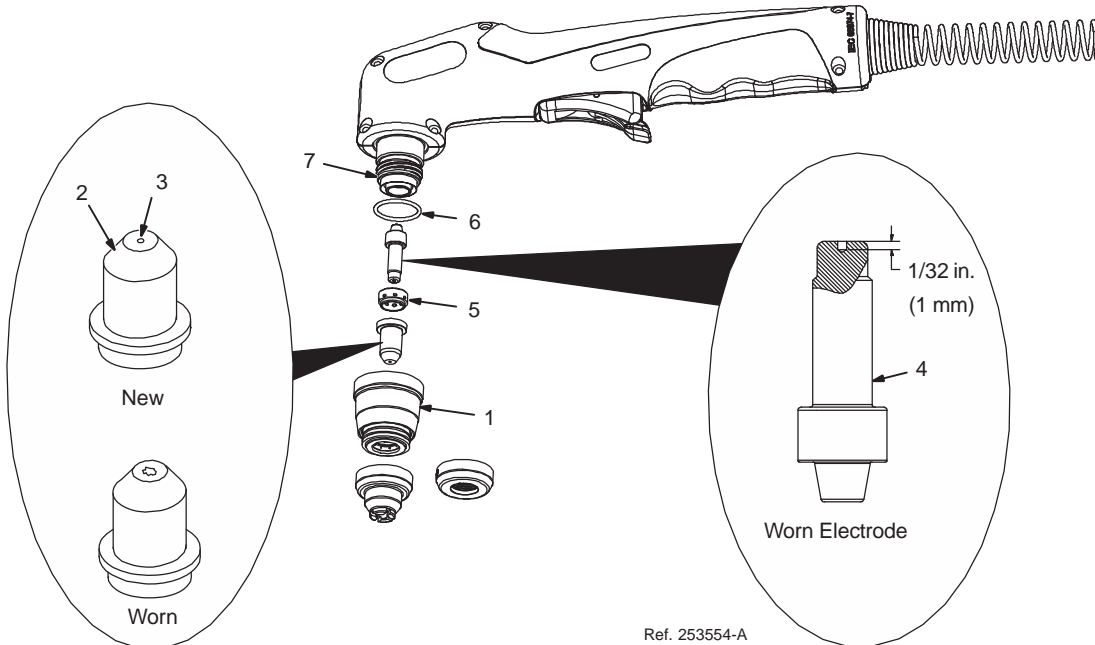
Check filter element for dirt and moisture, and replace element if necessary.

Be sure that all parts are clean and dry.

Reinstall filter element, and secure filter cup.

Reinstall wrapper.

7-6. Checking/Replacing Retaining Cup, Tip, And Electrode



Ref. 253554-A

⚠ Turn Off power source before checking torch parts.

⚠ Overtightening will strip threads. Do not overtighten retaining cup during assembly. Do not cross-thread parts or thread damage will result. Use care during torch assembly and parts replacement.

⚠ Inspect shield cup, tip, and electrode for wear before cutting or whenever cutting speed has been significantly reduced. Do not operate torch without a tip or electrode in place. Be sure to use genuine replacement parts from the manufacturer.

☞ A good practice is to replace both the tip and electrode at the same time.

1 Shield Cup

Remove shield cup. Check cup for cracks, and replace if necessary.

2 Tip

3 Opening

Remove tip. Check tip, and replace if opening is deformed or 50% oversize. If inside of tip is not clean and bright, clean with steel wool. Be sure to remove any pieces of steel wool afterwards.

4 Electrode

Check electrode. If center has a pit more than a 1/32 in. (1 mm) deep, remove and replace electrode.

5 Swirl Ring

Remove swirl ring. Check ring, and replace if side holes are plugged.

☞ Make sure swirl ring is clean of any debris and no holes are obstructed.

6 O-Ring

Check O-ring for cracks or worn spots, and replace if necessary.

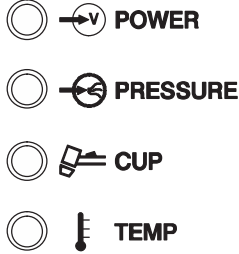
7 Torch Body Threads

Make sure torch body threads are clean and free of debris.

Carefully reassemble parts in reverse order.

7-7. Status/Trouble Lights

Difficulty establishing a pilot arc may indicate consumables need to be cleaned or replaced.

		
Light	Condition	Status/Possible Causes
Power	On	Input power is okay.
Pressure/Cup/Temp	Off	When Power light is on, system is normal if these lights are off.
Power	Flashing rate is steady for 15 seconds or until torch trigger is pressed again, whichever comes first.	Input power below 88 volts AC, but has returned to normal.
Power	Repetitive flashing rate of two quick cycles, then a one second pause.	Input power is below 88 volts AC.
Pressure	On	No or low [below 40 psi (276 kPa)] input pressure.
Pressure	Flashing rate is steady for 15 seconds or until torch trigger is pressed again, whichever comes first.	Regulated pressure in the unit is low. Check torch for leaks. Check input pressure to unit is between 90 to 120 psi (621 to 827 kPa).
Pressure	Repetitive flashing rate of two quick cycles, then a one second pause for a 15 second period.	Regulated pressure in the unit is high. Check input pressure to unit is between 90 to 120 psi (621 to 827 kPa).
Cup	On	Torch cup is loose or off. Once cup is tightened, unit power must be cycled off and back on again.
Cup	Flashing rate is steady for 15 seconds or until torch trigger is pressed again, whichever comes first.	No arc was established. Check consumables or torch.
Cup	Repetitive flashing rate of two quick cycles, then a one second pause for a 15 second period or until torch trigger is pressed again, whichever comes first.	No pilot arc established possibly due to a loss of current. Check consumables.
Cup	Repetitive flashing rate of three quick cycles, then a one second pause for a 15 second period or until torch trigger is pressed again, whichever comes first.	Consumables in torch failed to separate during pilot arc possibly due to being stuck. Check consumables.
Temperature	On	Power source overheated (see Section 4-7). Stop cutting and allow unit to cool down.
Temperature	On (indefinitely).	Power source temperature sensors may have failed or ambient temperature is below -22°F (-30°C).
Temperature	Flashing rate is steady (indefinitely).	Power source temperature sensor provided inaccurate readings, but returned to normal. Unit power must be cycled off and back on again. Stalled or locked fan. Clean or replace as needed.
For system troubleshooting see Section 7-8.		

7-8. Troubleshooting

A. Troubleshooting Power Source



Trouble	Remedy
No pilot arc; difficulty in establishing an arc.	Clean or replace worn consumables as necessary (see Section 7-6). Check for damaged torch or torch cable.
No cutting output; Power light off; status lights off; fan motor FM does not run.	Place Power switch in On position. Place line disconnect device in On position (see Section 5-10). Check line fuse(s) and replace if needed or reset circuit breakers (see Section 5-9).
Pilot arc working; no cutting output; Power light on; status lights off; fan motor running.	Be sure work clamp is connected. Clean or replace worn consumables as necessary (see Section 7-6).
No gas/air flow; Power light on; status lights off; fan motor running.	Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check for proper torch connections. Check operation of gas valve AS1, and check gas/air system for leaks. Check filter element (see Section 7-5).
Pressure status light On.	Check for sufficient gas/air supply pressure (see Section 5-2). Check for dirty air filter and replace, if necessary (see Section 7-5). Check air lines for leaks. Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check pressure switch and control board.
Cup status light On.	Check torch shield cup (see Section 7-4). Reset power switch. Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check torch.
Temperature status light On.	Unit overheating. Allow fan to run; the Trouble light goes out when the unit has cooled. Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check control board.
Status lights not working.	Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check unit.
Power light flashing, status lights off.	Reset power switch. If problem continues, have qualified technician check input line power.
Pressure status light flashes.	Unit lost pressure (momentarily) while cutting. Check air line for leaks.
Cup status light flashes.	Unit lost output while attempting to cut or pilot. Check consumables and torch for wear.
Short tip life.	Check and clean drag shield of any slag, particles, and debris. Check input air pressure.

B. Troubleshooting Torch



Trouble	Remedy
Arc goes on and off while cutting.	Torch travel speed too slow; increase travel speed (see Sections 6-4 and 6-5). Clean or replace torch consumables as necessary (see Section 7-6). Be sure work clamp is securely attached to workpiece.
Arc goes out while cutting.	Be sure work clamp is securely attached to workpiece. Make sure tip is on or near [1/16 in. (1.6 mm) to 1/8 in. (3.2 mm)] workpiece (see Sections 6-4 and 6-5). Clean or replace torch consumables as necessary (see Section 7-6).
Sparks come out top of cut or cut is not clean.	Torch travel speed too fast; reduce travel speed (see Sections 6-4 and 6-5). Clean or replace torch consumables as necessary (see Section 7-6). Be sure work clamp is securely attached to workpiece. Unit not capable of cutting metals thicker than rating (see Section 5-4).
Trouble lights are on; unit has no cutting output.	Check torch consumables. Check for gas/air flow at torch. Check air supply connection and pressure to unit and torch. Reset unit Power switch. Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check torch and connections inside unit.

SECTION 8 – ELECTRICAL DIAGRAMS

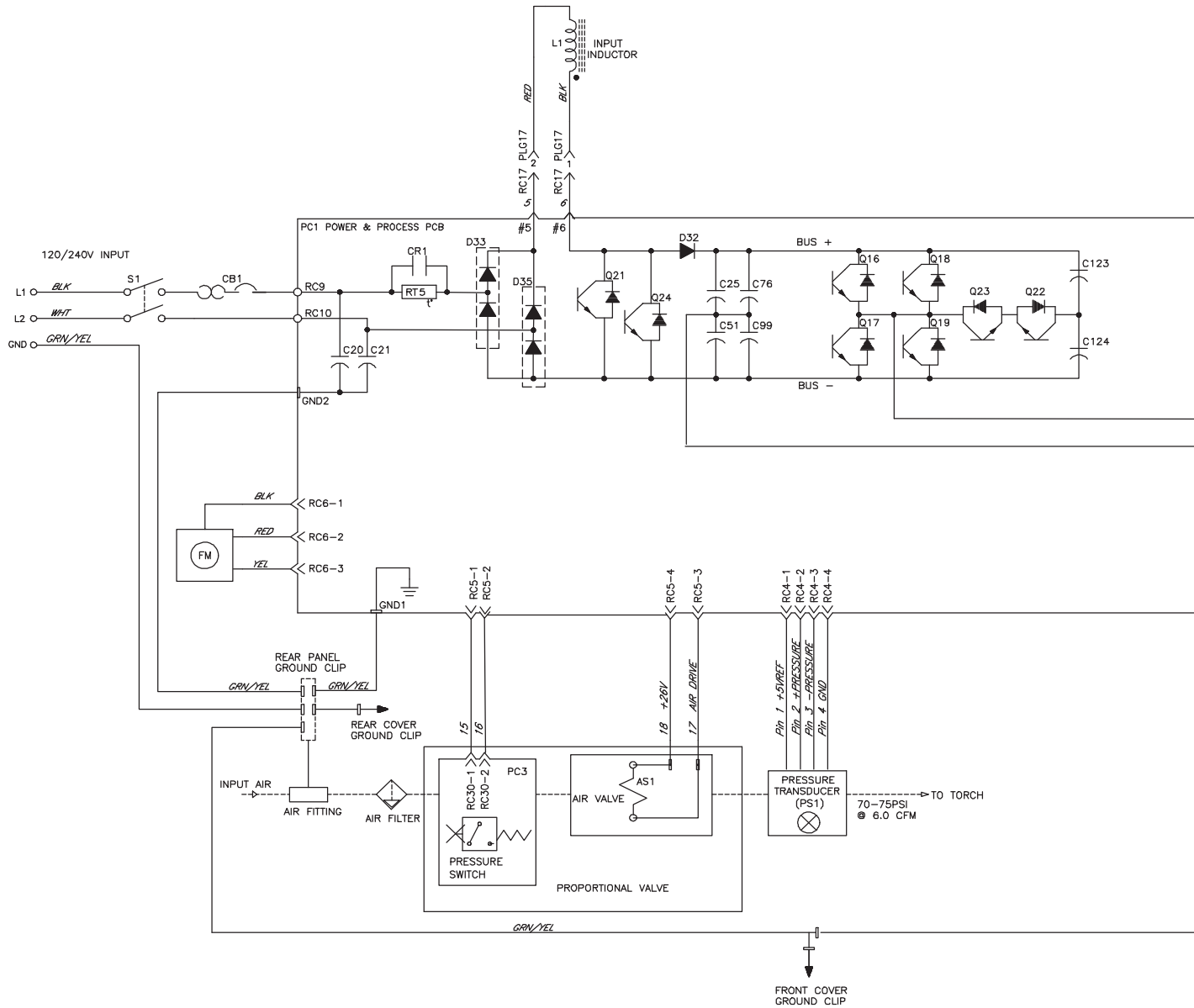
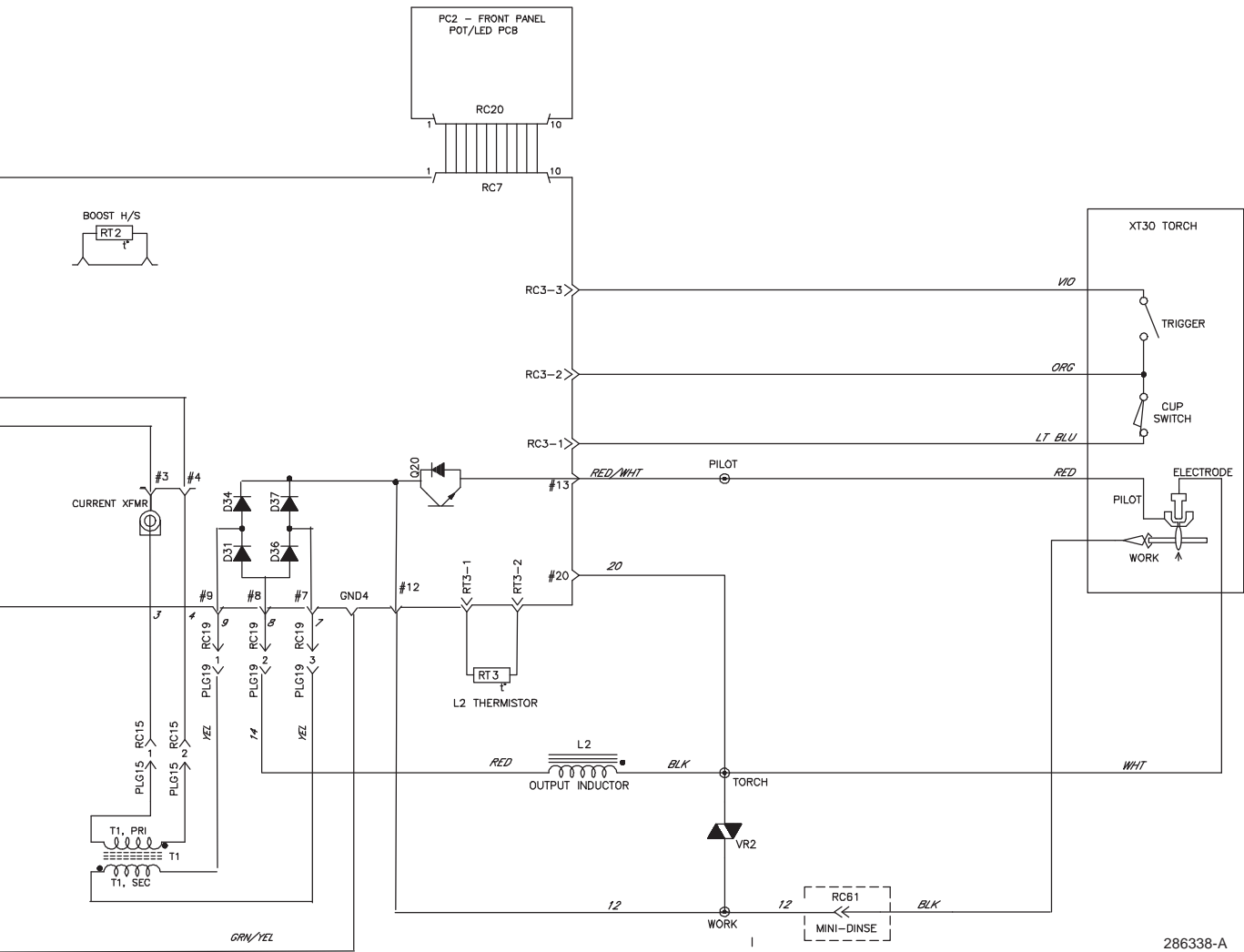


Figure 8-1. Circuit Diagram



286338-A

SECTION 9 – PARTS LIST

Recommended Spare Parts

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
1		225970	Plug Kit, Adapter (115V/15A) (230V/50A) (Including)	1
2		219261	—Adapter, Power Cable 5-15P (115V/15A)	1
3		219258	—Adapter, Power Cable 6-50P (230V/50A)	1
4		238486	Element, Filter Air	1
5		249949	XT30, 12FT Hand Held (Replacement)	1
6		263799	Cable, Work 12 ft 12 ga w/200A Clamp & Plug	1
7		253524	Label, XT30 Consumables	1
8		219259	Adapter, Power Cable 5-20P (115v/20A)	1

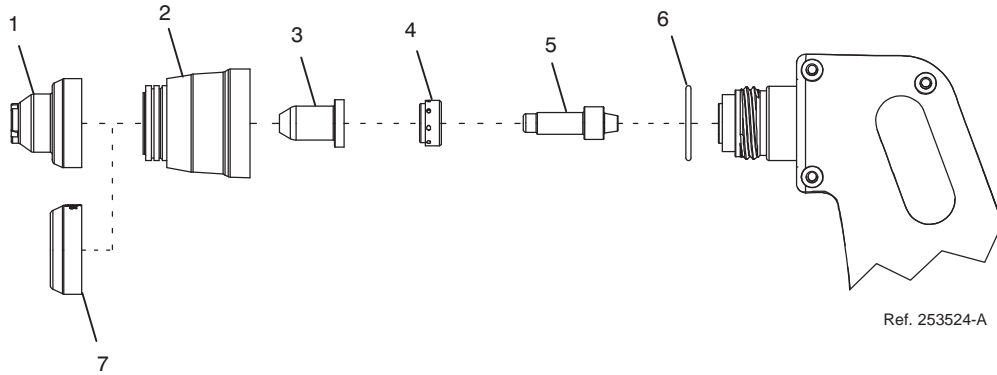


Figure 9-1. Consumable Parts For XT30 Torch

Consumable Parts For XT30 Torch

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
1		249930	Drag Shield	
2		249932	Retaining Cup	
3		249927	Tip	
4		249931	Swirl Ring	
5		249926	Electrode	
6		249969	O-Ring	
7		249933	Extended Consumable Shield Deflector	

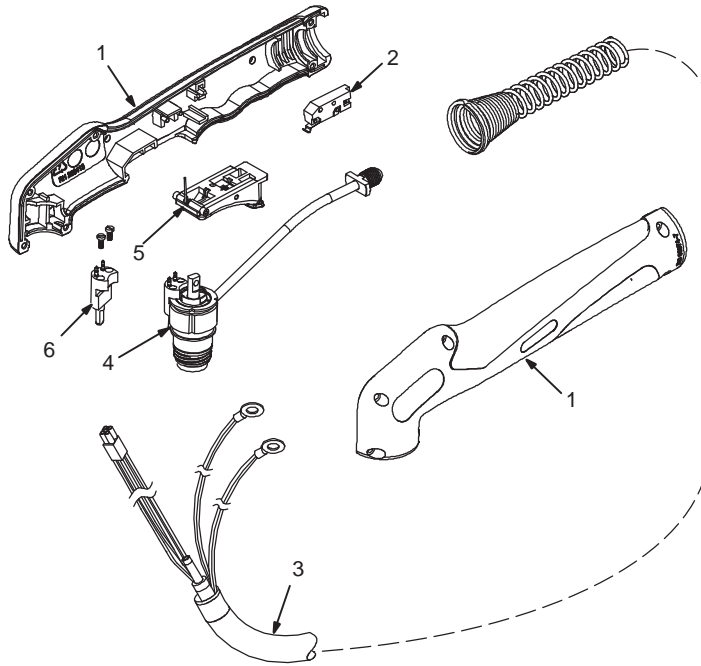


Figure 9-2. XT30 Torch Body
XT30 Torch Body

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
1		259870	Torch Handle Kit, XT30	1
2		249971	Torch Trigger	1
3		249957	Leads, 12 ft XT30	1
4		252938	Torch Body Kit	1
5		249972	Torch Trigger Assembly w/Spring	1
6		249973	Cup Detect Switch w/Screws 30-60 Amp	1
		252951	Grease, Silicone	1
		249949	Torch, Replacement 12 ft XT30	1

TRUE BLUE[®]

WARRANTY

Effective January 1, 2020

(Equipment with a serial number preface of NA or newer)

This limited warranty supersedes all previous Miller warranties and is exclusive with no other guarantees or warranties expressed or implied.

LIMITED WARRANTY – Subject to the terms and conditions below, Miller Electric Mfg. LLC, Appleton, Wisconsin, warrants to authorized distributors that new Miller equipment sold after the effective date of this limited warranty is free of defects in material and workmanship at the time it is shipped by Miller. THIS WARRANTY IS EXPRESSLY IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS.

Within the warranty periods listed below, Miller will repair or replace any warranted parts or components that fail due to such defects in material or workmanship. Miller must be notified in writing within thirty (30) days of such defect or failure, at which time Miller will provide instructions on the warranty claim procedures to be followed. Notifications submitted as online warranty claims must provide detailed descriptions of the fault and troubleshooting steps taken to diagnose failed parts. Warranty claims that lack the required information as defined in the Miller Service Operation Guide (SOG) may be denied by Miller.

Miller shall honor warranty claims on warranted equipment listed below in the event of a defect within the warranty coverage time periods listed below. Warranty time periods start on the delivery date of the equipment to the end-user purchaser, or 12 months after the equipment is shipped to a North American distributor, or 18 months after the equipment is shipped to an international distributor, whichever occurs first.

1. 5 Years Parts — 3 Years Labor
 - * Original Main Power Rectifiers Only to Include SCRs, Diodes, and Discrete Rectifier Modules
2. 3 Years — Parts and Labor Unless Specified
 - * Auto-Darkening Helmet Lenses (No Labor) (See Classic Series Exception Below)
 - * Engine Driven Welder/Generators
(NOTE: Engines are Warranted Separately by the Engine Manufacturer.)
 - * Insight Welding Intelligence Products (Except External Sensors)
 - * Inverter Power Sources
 - * Plasma Arc Cutting Power Sources
 - * Process Controllers
 - * Semi-Automatic and Automatic Wire Feeders
 - * Transformer/Rectifier Power Sources
3. 2 Years — Parts and Labor
 - * Auto-Darkening Helmet Lenses – Classic Series Only (No Labor)
 - * Auto-Darkening Weld Masks (No Labor)
 - * Fume Extractors – Capture 5, Filtair 400 and Industrial Collector Series
4. 1 Year — Parts and Labor Unless Specified
 - * ArcReach Heater
 - * AugmentedArc and LiveArc Welding Systems
 - * Automatic Motion Devices
 - * Bernard BTB Air-Cooled MIG Guns (No Labor)
 - * CoolBelt (No Labor)
 - * Desiccant Air Dryer System
 - * Field Options
(NOTE: Field options are covered for the remaining warranty period of the product they are installed in, or for a minimum of one year — whichever is greater.)
 - * RFCS Foot Controls (Except RFCS-RJ45)
 - * Fume Extractors – Filtair 130, MWX and SWX Series, ZoneFlow Extraction Arms and Motor Control Box HF Units
 - * ICE/XT Plasma Cutting Torches (No Labor)
 - * Induction Heating Power Sources, Coolers
(NOTE: Digital Recorders are Warranted Separately by the Manufacturer.)
 - * Load Banks
 - * Motor-Driven Guns (except Spoolmate Spoolguns)
 - * PAPR Blower Unit (No Labor)
 - * Positioners and Controllers
 - * Racks (For Housing Multiple Power Sources)
 - * Running Gear/Trailers
 - * Subarc Wire Drive Assemblies

- * Supplied Air Respirator (SAR) Boxes and Panels
 - * TIG Torches (No Labor)
 - * Tregaskiss Guns (No Labor)
 - * Water Cooling Systems
 - * Wireless Remote Foot/Hand Controls and Receivers
 - * Work Stations/Weld Tables (No Labor)
5. 6 Months — Parts
 - * Batteries
 6. 90 Days — Parts
 - * Accessories (Kits)
 - * ArcReach Heater Quick Wrap and Air Cooled Cables
 - * Canvas Covers
 - * Induction Heating Coils and Blankets, Cables, and Non-Electronic Controls
 - * MDX Series MIG Guns
 - * M-Guns
 - * MIG Guns, Subarc (SAW) Torches, and External Cladding Heads
 - * Remote Controls and RFCS-RJ45
 - * Replacement Parts (No labor)
 - * Spoolmate Spoolguns

Miller's True Blue[®] Limited Warranty shall not apply to:

1. **Consumable components; such as contact tips, cutting nozzles, contactors, brushes, relays, work station table tops and welding curtains, or parts that fail due to normal wear. (Exception: brushes and relays are covered on all engine-driven products.)**
2. Items furnished by Miller, but manufactured by others, such as engines or trade accessories. These items are covered by the manufacturer's warranty, if any.
3. Equipment that has been modified by any party other than Miller, or equipment that has been improperly installed, improperly operated or misused based upon industry standards, or equipment which has not had reasonable and necessary maintenance, or equipment which has been used for operation outside of the specifications for the equipment.
4. Defects caused by accident, unauthorized repair, or improper testing.

MILLER PRODUCTS ARE INTENDED FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USERS TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED IN THE USE AND MAINTENANCE OF WELDING EQUIPMENT.

The exclusive remedies for warranty claims are, at Miller's option, either: (1) repair; or (2) replacement; or, if approved in writing by Miller, (3) the pre-approved cost of repair or replacement at an authorized Miller service station; or (4) payment of or credit for the purchase price (less reasonable depreciation based upon use). Products may not be returned without Miller's written approval. Return shipment shall be at customer's risk and expense.

The above remedies are F.O.B. Appleton, WI, or Miller's authorized service facility. Transportation and freight are the customer's responsibility. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, THE REMEDIES HEREIN ARE THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES REGARDLESS OF THE LEGAL THEORY. IN NO EVENT SHALL MILLER BE LIABLE FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOSS OF PROFIT) REGARDLESS OF THE LEGAL THEORY. ANY WARRANTY NOT PROVIDED HEREIN AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY, GUARANTY, OR REPRESENTATION, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE EXCLUDED AND DISCLAIMED BY MILLER.

Some US states do not allow limiting the duration of an implied warranty or the exclusion of certain damages, so the above limitations may not apply to you. This warranty provides specific legal rights, and other rights may be available depending on your state. In Canada, some provinces provide additional warranties or remedies, and to the extent the law prohibits their waiver, the limitations set out above may not apply. This Limited Warranty provides specific legal rights, and other rights may be available, but may vary by province.

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Service

You always get the fast,
reliable response you
need. Most replacement
parts can be in your
hands in 24 hours.

Support

Need fast answers to the
tough welding questions?
Contact your distributor.
The expertise of the
distributor and Miller is
there to help you, every
step of the way.



Owner's Record

Please complete and retain with your personal records.

Model Name _____ Serial/Style Number _____

Purchase Date _____ (Date which equipment was delivered to original customer.) _____

Distributor _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Register your product at www.MillerWelds.com/Register

For Service

Contact a DISTRIBUTOR or SERVICE AGENCY near you.

Always provide Model Name and Serial/Style Number.

Contact your Distributor for:

- Welding Supplies and Consumables
- Options and Accessories
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Service and Repair
- Replacement Parts
- Training (Schools, Videos, Books)
- Welding Process Handbooks

To locate a Distributor or Service Agency visit www.millerwelds.com or call 1-800-4-A-Miller

Contact the Delivering Carrier to:

File a claim for loss or damage during shipment.

For assistance in filing or settling claims, contact your distributor and/or equipment manufacturer's Transportation Department.

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For International Locations Visit
www.MillerWelds.com

