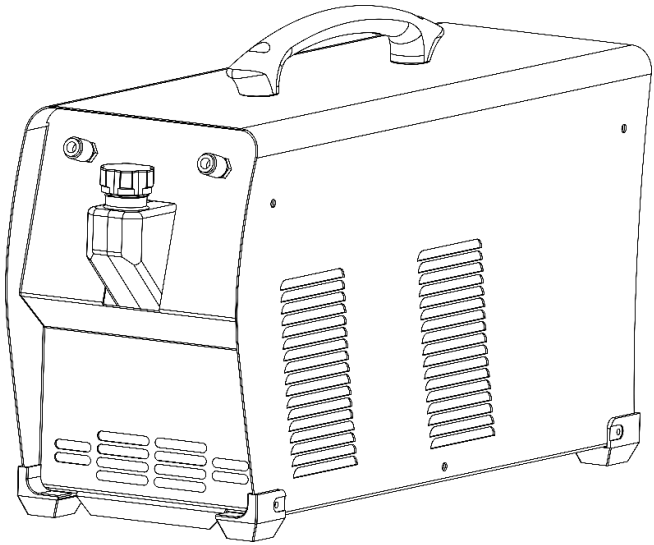
Welding & Cutting Equipment Manufacturer

CU-H1

Cooling Unit

Owner's Manual



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Thank You

From

Canaweld

Thank you for choosing a Canaweld machine, with 40+ years of welding equipment manufacturing experience overseas, you can feel confident that you have made the right choice.

Since the 1980s, the founders of Canaweld have been actively involved in research & development, production and sales within the welding and cutting industries. They have filed countless patents and set new standards in the welding industry.

For over a decade the founders of Canaweld, have been members of the Technical Committee (TC 26) of the **International Electro-technical Commission (IEC). IEC** is the world's leading organization on international standards for all electrical, electronic, and related technologies.

The company has also been an **expert member of the Canadian Standards Association (CSA), within the Technical Committee, responsible for Canadian standards of welding and cutting machines**

Canaweld was created with the aim of providing our customers with advanced technologies. Our products, from design to assembly, are created with years of experience in research & development, materials engineering, quality control and testing.

Canaweld machines are among the best in the world in terms of quality.
The materials used in our designs are some of the best available on the market.
We believe in the high performance of our equipment and, therefore, offer a 3-year warranty.

We use strict test procedures, and our expectations exceed the required standards. For example, according to International Standards, machines must be tested at 40°C (104°F), but Canaweld tests the machines at both 40°C and 50°C (122°F). In doing so, we ensure that our machines will continue to operate even in hot climates.

Finally, all machines are only packaged and shipped when they pass strict mandatory tests.

This user manual should be read carefully to fully understand the machine you have purchased and how to maintain it in the best operating condition.

For more information on our full line of products please visit our website or contact a dealer in your local area, our dealer list can be found on our website: www.canaweld.com

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Section 1 Safety precautions & Symbols (English)

1.1 General Safety Precautions

Operators of Canaweld welding, plasma cutting equipment and the corresponding accessories are fully responsible for ensuring that everyone working on or around the equipment to follow all safety measures. Safety precautions must fulfill the criteria for welding or plasma cutting equipment of this sort. In addition to the usual workplace laws, the following guidelines should be followed. To keep yourself and others safe, read, obey, and save these critical safety warnings and operating instructions. Owners and operators of this machine are entirely responsible for the product's safe operation. Canaweld does not and cannot give any assurances or warranties about the product's safety in your environment.

All work must be done by skilled employees who are familiar with how the welding or plasma cutting equipment works. Incorrect equipment operation can lead to dangerous circumstances, resulting in harm to the operator and equipment damage. Anyone who works with welding, plasma cutting equipment and the corresponding accessories should understand how it works, where the emergency stops are situated, what safety measures should be followed, and how to utilize plasma cutting, welding machines and the corresponding accessories.

Use approved personal safety equipment, such as safety glasses, flame-resistant clothes, and safety gloves. Avoid wearing scarves, bracelets, rings, and other loose-fitting items that may become stuck or cause burns. The operator must guarantee that no unauthorized personnel are present in the equipment's working area when it is turned on and no one is exposed to the arc when it is struck. The work environment must be free from drafts and appropriate for the job.

The return cable must be securely connected and working on high voltage equipment must be done by a qualified electrician only. A proper and clearly marked fire extinguishing equipment must be close at hand. While the equipment is in operation, do not lubricate or maintain it.

1.2 Safety Precautions & Symbol

Before working on the machine, read the owner's manual.

Read the safety information at the beginning of the manual. To fully understand the machine's capabilities and safety measures, read this manual thoroughly. Follow the Owner's Manuals, industry standards, and national, province, state, and local requirements.

DANGER!

The symbol indicates a dangerous action that will result in death or serious injury if not prevented. The potential dangers or hazards are depicted in the symbols next to them or discussed in the text.

ELECTRIC SHOCK

Touching electrical components can cause fatal electric shock and severe burns. By using a dry insulating mat or cover, insulate yourself from the workpiece and ground. While the machine is powered on, do not remove the machine cover, or touch any electrical components or circuits without a pair of proper and dry insulating gloves. Equipment that has been incorrectly placed or grounded is a hazard. ELECTRIC SHOCK can cause death or severe injuries. Do not touch any active electrical components.

Wear dry insulating gloves and body protection with no holes in them. Use dry insulating mats or blankets large enough to avoid any direct touch with the work or ground to isolate oneself from the work and ground. If the torch pieces touch the work or the ground, do not touch them.

Inspect the input power cable and ground conductor on a regular basis for aging or bare wiring; repair promptly if damaged; bare wiring can kill. When not in use, turn off all equipment. Do not utilize cables that are worn, broken, undersized, or repaired. Avoid wrapping the torch cable around your body. If codes demand it, connect the workpiece to a good electrical (earth) ground. Only use well-maintained equipment. Repair or replace broken pieces at the same time. When operating above floor level, use a safety harness. Maintain the integrity of all panels and coverings.

Do not try to bypass or overcome the safety mechanisms. Only use the torch types indicated in the owner's manual. Keep your hands away from the arc. Clamp the work cable to the workpiece (not a component that will fall away) or the worktable as close to the welding area as possible. When not attached to the workpiece, insulate the work clamp to avoid contact with any metal objects.

Before inspecting, cleaning, or replacing torch parts, and before installing or repairing this machine, turn off the power. Install, ground, and operate this equipment in accordance with its owner's manual and any national, province, state, and local laws. Always ensure that the input power cord ground wire is correctly connected to the ground terminal and the cord connector is attached to a properly grounded receptacle outlet. Attach the correct grounding conductor first while establishing input connections. Maintain cables by keeping them dry, clear of oil and grease, and away from hot metal and sparks.

High AC VOLTAGE exists inside the machine when it is turned on

Before touching any parts inside the cooling unit, turn off the system, disconnect the input connecting cables, and wait for the fan to stop running.

ELECTRIC SHOCK RISK – WEAR DRY INSULATED GLOVES

When working with the machine, always use dry insulated gloves. During welding, the consumables get extremely hot, and serious burns are possible. If the power supply is turned on, touching the consumables might cause an electric shock. Never touch the exposed parts of the welding torch/electrode holder of the machine, change or clean consumables while the machine is on, because the shocking voltage between the parts will be extremely dangerous and even fatal.

EXCESSIVE NOISE HAZARD

Be cautious if there is excessive noise in the workplace. Wear hearing protection if the noise level is too high. Workers nearby are also impacted by noise and may require hearing protection.

CHEMICAL SPLASH IN THE EYE HAZARD

Wear side-shielded protective goggles.

Hot PARTS HAZARD All welded pieces become extremely hot immediately after welding or cutting, causing burns to anybody in touch with exposed skin. After welding or cutting, do not contact the workpiece, ground clamp, or electrode holder/torch instantly, and wait for a cooling interval before picking them up. To avoid burns, use proper equipment while working with hot parts, and use thick insulating welding/cutting gloves and clothes as well.

WELDING/CUTTING FUMES HAZARD

Welding and cutting generate gases and fumes. The inhalation of these gases and vapors might be hazardous. These gases and fumes can replace oxygen in the body, causing harm or death. Keep your head away from the welding or cutting area and avoid inhaling the fumes and gases. If the weld/cut is indoors, ventilate the environment or utilize local forced ventilation at the weld site to eliminate smoke and gas. Wear an authorized air supply respirator if ventilation is insufficient. Only work inside if you are properly ventilated or using an air-supplied respirator. Do not cut containers that contain poisonous or reactive products or containers that have previously held toxic or reactive materials; they must first be emptied and thoroughly cleaned. During welding or cutting, the coating and all metals containing these elements can produce harmful fumes. Always perform welding or cutting away from degreasing, cleaning, or spraying processes. For any materials being used, read the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the manufacturer's instructions.

MOVING PARTS HAZARD

Typical welding/cutting machines may include several moving elements, such as rollers and fans. Hands should be kept away from moving elements like fans. Keep a safe distance from moving parts. Keep your distance from pinch spots like drive rolls. Keep loose garments and hair out of the path of moving parts. All doors, panels, covers, and guards should be closed and secured. Only allow qualified individuals to remove doors, panels, coverings, or guards as needed for maintenance and troubleshooting. When the maintenance is performed, reinstall the doors, panels, covers, or guards before reconnecting the input power.

WELDING/CUTTING can cause fire or explosion.

Do not weld near flammable materials. Watch for fire; Keep extinguisher nearby. Do not locate unit over combustible surfaces. Do not weld on closed containers.

FALLING EQUIPMENT can cause injury

Lift just the unit, not the welding cart, gas cylinders, or other attachments. Make sure you have equipment with adequate capacity to raise the unit. If you're going to relocate the unit using lift forks, be sure they're long enough to reach the other side. When working from an aerial location, keep equipment (cables and cords) out of the way of moving vehicles.

Sparks and hot metal blow out from the cutting arc can cause injury

Flying hot metal generated by chopping and grinding can cause injury. Wear a face shield or safety goggles with side shields that are approved. Protect your skin by wearing suitable body protection. To prevent sparks from entering your ears, use flame-resistant ear plugs or earmuffs. Wear safety glasses with side shields or wear face shields.

EMF- ELECTRIC MAGNETIC FIELDS can cause fault in electrical devices such as pacemakers

Electric magnetic fields are formed during welding or cutting, which might cause faults in electrical components or Implanted Medical Devices in the surrounding area. Those who wear pacemakers or other implanted medical devices should stay away from EMF emitted by welders/cutters. Before arc welding, spot welding, gouging, plasma arc cutting, or induction heating operations, wearers of implanted medical devices should consult their doctor and the device manufacturer.

Welding are can cause interference in electronic equipment

Electronic equipment, such as computers and computer-driven equipment, such as robots, can be harmed by electromagnetic energy. Keep cables short, close together, and low as possible, to prevent any interference. Welding should be done far away from any sensitive electrical equipment. Ensure that this welding power source is installed and grounded in accordance with the instructions in this manual. If interference still occurs, the user should consider relocating the equipment, employing shielded cables, utilizing line filters, or shielding the workspace.

CAUTION!

This equipment is not intended to use in residential sites where the electrical power is supplied by the public low-voltage supply system. Due to conducted as well as radiated disturbances, it could be challenging to ensure electromagnetic compatibility of the equipment in certain places.

1.3 Important Safety Precautions

- Put on dry insulating gloves. Avoid touching the electrode with your bare hand. Wearing damp or damaged gloves is not permitted.
- Injuries can be caused by flying components. When servicing a unit, always wear a face shield. Put on a cap and safety glasses. Wear a welding helmet with the appropriate filter shade. Wear full bodily protection.
- The most unstable position of the equipment must not be inclined up more than 10°.
- Before working on the machine, turn off the power and unplug the input plug.

WARNING!

- Be extremely careful while cutting and welding, because it's possible for arc welding and cutting to cause harm to you and other people.
- **HOT COOLANT CAN BURN SKIN.** Always be sure coolant is not hot before doing any work on cooler parts. Always allow the system's coolant to reach the proper cooling temperature to prevent burns.
- Stay away from contaminated coolant. Put on waterproof gloves and safety glasses.

CAUTION!

- Contact Canaweld's Service Center for technical support if you do not comprehend the test methods for any reason or are unable to carry out the tests or maintenance properly.
- If the customer does any work to fix any issues with the product while it is still covered by the warranty, all warranty commitments from the supplier are nullified.
- Recycle old coolant or get rid of it in an eco-friendly manner. When appropriate, avoid throwing away the product with regular trash. Contact an authorized collection office at your neighborhood Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to dispose of old coolant and to gather more information.
- It is necessary to treat the coolant as a chemical waste.

- Do not use coolant that is oil-based, contains leak stoppers, or rust inhibitors
- Before cleaning, the mains supply must be turned off.
- An authorized service expert should handle all repairs and electrical services. Utilize only genuine replacements for worn components.
- The maintenance should be performed by qualified staff. It could be necessary to take safety covers off in order to do maintenance. The cover should only be removed when absolutely required, and they should be replaced immediately after the work requiring their removal is finished.
- Always exercise extreme caution when working close to moving parts. Follow all the safety recommendations outlined in this handbook. Before beginning any repair work, make sure to unplug the cooler from the power source.

NOTE!

- The CU-H1 cooling unit needs to be positioned horizontally.
- Regular maintenance is important for safe and reliable operation.
- If using a welding gun or coolant lines that are five meters or longer, coolant must be topped up. The coolant hoses don't need to be detached when topping up the water to regulate the level.
- The coolant's temperature should not be higher than 70°C.
- Be sure that the cooling unit is not turned on if there are any leaks. Leaks will reduce reservoir level, impair the cooling performance, and reduce gun or torch lifespan.

Additional Safety Information

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 Précautions de sécurité et les symboles (French)

Mesures de sécurité generals

Les opérateurs des équipements de soudage et de découpe au plasma de Canaweld et des accessoires correspondants sont entièrement responsables de s'assurer que toutes les personnes travaillant sur ou autour de l'équipement respectent toutes les mesures de sécurité. Les mesures de sécurité doivent répondre aux critères applicables aux équipements de soudage ou de découpe au plasma de ce type. En plus des lois habituelles sur le lieu de travail, les directives suivantes doivent être suivies. Pour assurer votre sécurité et celle des autres, lisez, respectez et conservez ces avertissements de sécurité et instructions d'utilisation essentiels. Les propriétaires et les opérateurs de cette machine sont entièrement responsables du fonctionnement sûr du produit. Canaweld ne donne et ne peut donner aucune assurance ou garantie quant à la sécurité du produit dans votre environnement.

Tous les travaux doivent être effectués par des employés qualifiés qui connaissent bien le fonctionnement de l'équipement de soudage ou de découpe au plasma. Une utilisation incorrecte de l'équipement peut conduire à des circonstances dangereuses, entraînant des blessures pour l'opérateur et des dommages pour l'équipement. Toute personne qui travaille avec des équipements de soudage, de découpe au plasma et les accessoires correspondants doit comprendre comment ils fonctionnent, où se trouvent les arrêts d'urgence, quelles sont les mesures de sécurité à respecter et comment utiliser les machines de découpe au plasma, de soudage et les accessoires correspondants.

Utilisez des équipements de sécurité personnelle approuvés, tels que des lunettes de sécurité, des vêtements résistant aux flammes et des gants de sécurité. Évitez de porter des écharpes, des bracelets, des bagues et d'autres articles amples qui pourraient se coincer ou causer des brûlures. L'opérateur doit garantir qu'aucune personne non autorisée n'est présente dans la zone de travail de l'équipement lorsqu'il est allumé et que personne n'est exposé à l'arc lorsqu'il est amorcé. L'environnement de travail doit être exempt de courants d'air et adapté à la tâche.

Le câble de retour doit être solidement connecté et les travaux sur les équipements haute tension ne doivent être effectués que par un électricien qualifié. Un équipement d'extinction d'incendie approprié et clairement identifié doit être à portée de main. Pendant le fonctionnement de l'équipement, ne pas le lubrifier ni l'entretenir.

1.5 Précautions et symboles de sécurité

Avant de travailler sur la machine, lisez le manuel d'utilisation.

Lisez les informations relatives à la sécurité au début du manuel. Pour bien comprendre les capacités de la machine et les mesures de sécurité, lisez à fond ce manuel. Respectez les manuels du propriétaire, les normes industrielles et les exigences nationales, provinciales, étatiques et locales.

DANGER !

Le symbole indique une action dangereuse qui entraînera la mort ou des blessures graves si elle n'est pas évitée. Les dangers ou risques potentiels sont représentés par les symboles qui leur sont accolés ou discutés dans le texte.

CHOC ELECTRIQUE

Le fait de toucher des composants électriques peut provoquer un choc électrique mortel et des brûlures graves. En utilisant un tapis ou une couverture isolante sèche, isolez-vous de la pièce à travailler et de la terre. Lorsque la machine est sous tension, ne retirez pas le couvercle de la machine et ne touchez aucun composant ou circuit électrique sans une paire de gants isolants appropriés et secs. L'équipement qui a été mal placé ou mis à la terre présente un danger. Les CHOCS ELECTRIQUES peuvent entraîner la mort ou des blessures

graves. Ne touchez aucun composant électrique actif. Portez des gants isolants secs et des protections corporelles non trouées. Utiliser des tapis ou couvertures isolants secs suffisamment grands pour éviter tout contact direct avec l'ouvrage ou le sol afin de s'isoler de l'ouvrage et du sol. Si les pièces de la torche touchent l'ouvrage ou le sol, ne pas les toucher.

Inspectez régulièrement le câble d'alimentation d'entrée et le conducteur de terre pour vérifier qu'ils ne sont pas vieillissants ou dénudés ; réparez-les rapidement s'ils sont endommagés ; les fils dénudés peuvent tuer. Lorsque vous n'utilisez pas l'appareil, éteignez-le. N'utilisez pas de câbles usés, cassés, sous-dimensionnés ou réparés. Évitez d'enrouler le câble de la torche autour de votre corps. Si les codes l'exigent, connectez la pièce à travailler à une bonne mise à la terre électrique (earth). N'utilisez que du matériel bien entretenu. Réparez ou remplacez les pièces cassées en même temps. Lorsque vous travaillez au-dessus du niveau du sol, utilisez un harnais de sécurité. Maintenez l'intégrité de tous les panneaux et revêtements.

N'essayez pas de contourner ou de surmonter les mécanismes de sécurité. N'utilisez que les types de torches indiqués dans le manuel d'utilisation. Gardez vos mains éloignées de l'arc électrique. Fixez le câble de travail à la pièce à souder (et non à un élément qui risque de tomber) ou à la table de travail, aussi près que possible de la zone de soudage. Lorsqu'elle n'est pas fixée à la pièce, isolez la pince de travail pour éviter tout contact avec des objets métalliques.

Avant d'inspecter, de nettoyer ou de remplacer des pièces de la torche, et avant d'installer ou de réparer cet appareil, mettez-le hors tension. Installez, mettez à la terre et utilisez cet équipement conformément au manuel d'utilisation et aux lois nationales, provinciales, nationales et locales. Assurez-vous toujours que le fil de terre du cordon d'alimentation d'entrée est correctement connecté à la borne de terre et que le connecteur du cordon est fixé à une prise de courant correctement mise à la terre. Fixez d'abord le bon conducteur de mise à la terre lorsque vous établissez les connexions d'entrée. Entretenez les câbles en les gardant au sec, exempts d'huile et de graisse, et à l'écart du métal chaud et des étincelles.

Une tension alternative élevée existe à l'intérieur de la machine lorsqu'elle est allumée.

Avant de toucher les pièces à l'intérieur de l'unité de refroidissement, éteignez le système, débranchez les câbles de connexion d'entrée et attendez que le ventilateur s'arrête de tourner.

RISQUE DE CHOC ÉLECTRIQUE - PORTER DES GANTS SECS ISOLÉS

Lorsque vous travaillez avec la machine, utilisez toujours des gants secs et isolés. Pendant le soudage, les consommables deviennent extrêmement chauds et des brûlures graves sont possibles. Si l'alimentation électrique est sous tension, le fait de toucher les consommables peut provoquer un choc électrique. Ne touchez jamais les parties exposées de la torche de soudage/du porte-électrode de la machine, ne changez pas ou ne nettoyez pas les consommables lorsque la machine est allumée, car la tension de choc entre les pièces sera extrêmement dangereuse, voire mortelle.

RISQUE DE BRUIT EXCESSIF

Soyez prudent s'il y a un bruit excessif sur le lieu de travail. Portez des protections auditives si le niveau sonore est trop élevé. Les travailleurs à proximité sont également touchés par le bruit et peuvent avoir besoin de protections auditives.

RISQUE DE PROJECTION DE PRODUITS CHIMIQUES DANS LES YEUX

Porter des lunettes de protection à écran latéral.

DANGER, LES PIÈCES CHAUDES

Toutes les pièces soudées deviennent extrêmement chaudes immédiatement après le soudage ou le coupage, provoquant des brûlures à toute personne en contact avec la peau exposée. Après le soudage ou le coupage, ne pas toucher instantanément la pièce, la pince de masse ou le porte-électrode/la torche, et attendre un intervalle de refroidissement avant de les ramasser. Pour éviter les brûlures, utilisez un équipement approprié lorsque vous travaillez avec des pièces chaudes, ainsi que des gants et des vêtements de soudage/coupage épais et isolants.

RISQUE DE FUMÉES DE SOUDAGE/COUPAGE

Le soudage et le coupage génèrent des gaz et des fumées. L'inhalation de ces gaz et vapeurs peut être dangereuse. Ces gaz et vapeurs peuvent remplacer l'oxygène dans le corps, ce qui peut causer des dommages ou la mort. Tenez votre tête éloignée de la zone de soudage ou de découpage et évitez d'inhaler les fumées et les gaz. Si la soudure/le découpage a lieu à l'intérieur, ventilez l'environnement ou utilisez une ventilation forcée locale sur le site de soudure pour éliminer la fumée et les gaz. Porter un appareil respiratoire à adduction d'air autorisé si la ventilation est insuffisante. Ne travaillez à l'intérieur que si vous êtes correctement ventilé ou si vous utilisez un respirateur à adduction d'air. Ne coupez pas les récipients qui contiennent des produits toxiques ou réactifs ou les récipients qui ont précédemment contenu des matériaux toxiques ou réactifs ; ils doivent d'abord être vidés et soigneusement nettoyés. Pendant le soudage ou le découpage, le revêtement et tous les métaux contenant ces éléments peuvent produire des fumées nocives. Effectuez toujours le soudage ou le découpage à l'écart des processus de dégraissage, de nettoyage ou de pulvérisation. Pour tous les matériaux utilisés, lisez la fiche de données de sécurité (MSDS) et les instructions du fabricant.

RISQUE LIÉ AUX PARTIES MOBILES

Les machines de soudage/coupage typiques peuvent comprendre plusieurs éléments mobiles, tels que des rouleaux et des ventilateurs. Les mains doivent être tenues à l'écart des éléments mobiles comme les ventilateurs. Gardez une distance de sécurité avec les pièces en mouvement. Restez à distance des points de pincement comme les rouleaux d'entraînement. Gardez les vêtements amples et les cheveux hors de la trajectoire des pièces mobiles. Toutes les portes, panneaux, couvercles et protections doivent être fermés et sécurisés. Ne permettez qu'à des personnes qualifiées de retirer les portes, panneaux, couvertures ou protections si nécessaire pour l'entretien et le dépannage. Une fois la maintenance effectuée, réinstallez les portes, panneaux, couvertures ou protections avant de rebrancher l'alimentation d'entrée.

LA CHUTE D'ÉQUIPEMENT peut causer des blessures

Ne soulevez que l'appareil, pas le chariot de soudage, les bouteilles de gaz ou autres accessoires. Assurez-vous de disposer d'un équipement d'une capacité suffisante pour soulever l'appareil. Si vous comptez déplacer l'appareil à l'aide de fourches de levage, assurez-vous qu'elles sont suffisamment longues pour atteindre l'autre côté. Lorsque vous travaillez à partir d'un emplacement aérien, gardez l'équipement (câbles et cordons) hors de la trajectoire des véhicules en mouvement.

Les étincelles et les projections de métal chaud provenant de l'arc de coupe peuvent causer des blessures.

Les projections de métal chaud générées par le hachage et le meulage peuvent causer des blessures. Portez un écran facial ou des lunettes de sécurité avec écrans latéraux homologués. Protégez votre peau en portant une protection corporelle appropriée. Pour éviter que les étincelles ne pénètrent dans vos oreilles, utilisez des bouchons d'oreille ou des protège-oreilles résistant aux flammes. Portez des lunettes de sécurité avec des écrans latéraux ou des écrans faciaux.

La soudure et la découpe peuvent provoquer un incendie ou une explosion.
Ne pas souder à proximité de matériaux inflammables. Surveillez les incendies ; gardez un extincteur à proximité. Ne pas placer l'appareil au-dessus de surfaces combustibles. Ne pas souder sur des récipients fermés.

Les champs électromagnétiques peuvent provoquer des défaillances dans les appareils électriques tels que les stimulateurs cardiaques.
Des champs électromagnétiques se forment pendant le soudage ou le découpage, ce qui peut provoquer des défaillances dans les composants électriques ou les dispositifs médicaux implantés dans la zone environnante. Les personnes qui portent des stimulateurs cardiaques ou d'autres dispositifs médicaux implantés doivent rester à l'écart des CEM émis par les soudeurs/coupeurs. Avant toute opération de soudage à l'arc, de soudage par points, de gougeage, de découpe à l'arc plasma ou de chauffage par induction, les porteurs de dispositifs médicaux implantés doivent consulter leur médecin et le fabricant du dispositif.

Les soudures peuvent provoquer des interférences dans les équipements électroniques
Les équipements électroniques, tels que les ordinateurs et les équipements pilotés par ordinateur, comme les robots, peuvent être endommagés par l'énergie électromagnétique. Gardez les câbles courts, proches les uns des autres et aussi bas que possible, pour éviter toute interférence. Le soudage doit être effectué loin de tout équipement électrique sensible. Assurez-vous que cette source de courant de soudage est installée et mise à la terre conformément aux instructions de ce manuel. Si les interférences persistent, l'utilisateur doit envisager de déplacer l'équipement, d'utiliser des câbles blindés, des filtres de ligne ou de protéger l'espace de travail.

ATTENTION !
Cet équipement n'est pas destiné à être utilisé dans des sites résidentiels où l'alimentation électrique est fournie par le système public d'alimentation basse tension. En raison des perturbations conduites et rayonnées, il pourrait être difficile d'assurer la compatibilité électromagnétique de l'équipement dans certains endroits.

1.6 Importantes précautions de sécurité

- Mettez des gants isolants secs. Évitez de toucher l'électrode à main nue. Le port de gants humides ou endommagés est interdit.
- Des blessures peuvent être causées par la projection de composants. Lors de l'entretien d'un appareil, portez toujours un écran facial. Mettez une casquette et des lunettes de sécurité. Portez un casque de soudage avec la teinte de filtre appropriée. Portez une protection corporelle complète.
- La position la plus instable de l'appareil ne doit pas être inclinée vers le haut de plus de 10°.
- Avant d'intervenir sur la machine, coupez l'alimentation et débranchez la fiche d'entrée.

NOTE!

- L'unité de refroidissement CU-H1 doit être positionnée horizontalement.
- Un entretien régulier est important pour un fonctionnement sûr et fiable.
- Si vous utilisez un pistolet de soudage ou des conduites de liquide de refroidissement de cinq mètres ou plus, il faut faire l'appoint de liquide de refroidissement. Il n'est pas nécessaire de détacher les tuyaux de liquide de refroidissement lors de l'appoint d'eau pour réguler le niveau.
- La température du liquide de refroidissement ne doit pas être supérieure à 70°C.

Veillez à ce que le groupe de refroidissement ne soit pas mis en marche s'il y a des fuites. Les fuites réduisent le niveau du réservoir, altèrent les performances de refroidissement et réduisent la durée de vie du pistolet ou de la torche.

AVERTISSEMENT!

- Soyez extrêmement prudent lorsque vous coupez et soudez, car le soudage et le coupage à l'arc peuvent vous blesser ou blesser d'autres personnes.
- **LE LIQUIDE DE REFROIDISSEMENT CHAUD PEUT BRÛLER LA PEAU**

Assurez-vous toujours que le liquide de refroidissement n'est pas chaud avant d'effectuer des travaux sur les pièces du système de refroidissement. Laissez toujours le liquide de refroidissement du système atteindre la température de refroidissement appropriée pour éviter les brûlures.

- Restez à l'écart du liquide de refroidissement contaminé. Mettez des gants imperméables et des lunettes de sécurité.

ATTENTION!

- Contactez le centre de service de Canaweld pour obtenir une assistance technique si, pour une raison quelconque, vous ne comprenez pas les méthodes de test ou si vous n'êtes pas en mesure d'effectuer les tests ou l'entretien correctement.
- Si le client effectue des travaux pour résoudre des problèmes sur le produit alors que celui-ci est encore couvert par la garantie, tous les engagements de garantie du fournisseur sont annulés.
- Recyclez le vieux liquide de refroidissement ou débarrassez-vous-en de manière écologique. Le cas échéant, évitez de jeter le produit avec les déchets ordinaires. Utilisez un lieu de collecte agréé pour vous débarrasser des déchets d'équipements électriques et électroniques (WEEE) qui ont été réutilisés ou recyclés. Pour plus d'informations, contactez le distributeur ou le bureau de recyclage de votre quartier.
- Il est nécessaire de traiter le liquide de refroidissement comme un déchet chimique.
- N'utilisez pas de liquide de refroidissement à base d'huile, contenant des agents anti-fuite ou des inhibiteurs de rouille.
- Avant le nettoyage, l'alimentation électrique doit être coupée.
- Un expert agréé doit se charger de toutes les réparations et des services électriques. Utilisez uniquement des pièces de rechange d'origine pour les composants usés.
- L'entretien doit être effectué par du personnel qualifié. Il peut être nécessaire d'enlever les couvercles de sécurité pour effectuer l'entretien. Les capots ne doivent être retirés qu'en cas d'absolue nécessité, et ils doivent être remis en place immédiatement après la fin des travaux nécessitant leur retrait.
- Faites toujours preuve d'une extrême prudence lorsque vous travaillez à proximité de pièces mobiles. Suivre toutes les recommandations de sécurité décrites dans ce manuel. Avant de commencer tout travail de réparation, veillez à débrancher la fontaine de la source d'alimentation.

Section 2 Introduction of the Machine

2.1 Description of the Machine

The Canaweld's CU-H1 is an independent circulating cooling system for keeping cold the Canaweld's water-cooled torches during the high-amperage and heavy-duty cycle welding jobs. All Canaweld's water-cooled torches have standard coolant "In" and "OUT" connections that easily can be connected to the push-to-lock fittings inlets of the cooling unit. The cooler has a special 240 V power input plug that makes it very simple to power on by just connecting to the matching receptacle on the back of the machine. The coolant is delivered to the welding torch or gun by the pump, which pulls its supply from the coolant reservoir which can easily be filled out. In order to remove the coolant's heat energy, the coolant flow is passed through a heat exchanger and then deposited in the coolant reservoir. The pump functions and the presence of sufficient amounts of the coolant in the system are always monitored by a high-quality liquid pressure switch.

The CU-H1 is incredibly simple to use and just requires just one power switch on the rear panel to turn it on. Simple steps may be taken to add coolant to the reservoir, and hand-pushing is all that is required to connect the coolant "In" and "OUT" connectors.

2.2 Specifications

Model	**CU-H1**
Input	**240 VAC 50/60 Hz 1~Phase**
Input Current	**0.5 A@ 60 Hz**
Operating Flow Rate (Typical)	**0.60 gal./min (2.3 liter/min)**
Maximum Flow Rate	**1.45 gal./min (5.5 liter/min)**
Operating Pressure (Typical)	**68 psi (469 kPa, 4.7 Bar)**
Reservoir Size	**1.5 gal. (5.6 Liter)**
Recommended Coolant	For All Torches (Above 32F or 0°c) **Deionized, distilled, or clean tap water** For TIG and Plasma Torches **Torch Coolant 30% PG Mixture(above 11F or -12°c)** For MIG Torches **ZERO PROPYLENE LONG LIFE 30% (above 11F or -12°c)** **ZERO PROPYLENE LONG LIFE 50% (above -29F to -34°c)**
Weight (Empty Reservoir) lb.(Kg)	**40 lb. (18 Kg)**
Recommended Operating Temperature (With the recommended coolant)	**-10°c to +40°c**
Dimensions (L x W x H) In. (mm)	**26" x 9" x 16" (660 x 230 x 41 mm)**
Enclosure Class	**IP21S**

IMPORTANT NOTE:

CANAWELD is always striving to produce the best possible products and improving the quality. Therefore, reserves the right to change, improve or revise the specifications or design of this or any product without prior notice. Such updates or changes do not entitle the buyer of equipment previously sold or shipped to the corresponding modifications, updates, improvements, or replacement of such items. The values specified in the table above are optimal values, your values may differ. Individual equipment may vary from the above specifications due in part, but not exclusively, to any one or more of the following: variations or changes in manufactured components, installation and conditions and power grid supply conditions.

Section 3 Installation and Operation

3.1 Considerations for the Connection of the Machine to the Input Supply Network

ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.
This installation should only be done by professionals.

HOT COOLANT CAN BURN SKIN
Before doing any maintenance on cooler parts, be sure the coolant is not hot.

ROTATING FAN BLADES ARE HAZARDOUS
Keep your hands away from a running fan. Maintain the safety cover's location and shape. When starting, operating, or fixing equipment, keep hands, hair, clothes, and tools away from fans and all other moving parts. In some circumstances, removing the safety cover may be essential to carry out the necessary maintenance. Guards should only be removed when the unit is off, and they should be reinstalled after the maintenance required for the cover removal is finished. Always exercise extreme caution when working close to moving parts.

3.2 Start to Installation

The Cooler's packaging includes a protective liner that encloses the unit and is intended to withstand transportation harm. Please contact your local Canaweld service facility or distributor if any shipping damage has occurred. Avoid sticking anything pointed through the box protective lining when unpacking the unit to prevent puncturing the plastic reservoir.

COOLANT

CAUTION!
It is necessary to treat the coolant as chemical waste. Recycle old coolant or get rid of it in an eco-friendly manner. Avoid throwing away the product with regular trash. For more information, get in touch with your neighborhood distributor or recycling office.

Suitable coolant
Deionized, distilled, or clean tap water is recommended for use above freezing which can give the maximum cooling performance to the system. A combination of 50% pure industrial grade ethylene glycol or other recommended coolant and 50% distilled/ de-ionized water should be used for applications below freezing.
Avoid using **rust inhibitors or leak stoppers** in automotive antifreeze. These coolants will impair cooling efficiency by damaging the pump and obstructing the heat exchanger's tiny internal channels.
The CU-H1 unit is shipped empty and without coolant in the system to prevent freezing damage and water leaks during shipping. Locate the plastic reservoir fill cap in the top middle of the front panel of the device to fill it.

Recommended Coolant Type

	Recommended Coolant Type	
Ambient Temperature	When there are **TIG and Plasma Machines**	When there are **MIG Machines**
Above 32F (0°c)	**Deionized, Distilled, or Clean Tap Water**	
Under 32F (0°c) to 11F (-12°c)	**Torch Coolant 30% PG Mixture**	**ZERO PROPYLENE LONG LIFE 30%**
Under 11F (-12°c) to -29.2F(-34°c)	**-**	**ZERO PROPYLENE LONG LIFE 50%**

- A combination of 50% pure industrial grade ethylene glycol or other recommended coolant and 50% distilled/ de-ionized water should be used for applications below freezing.
- Any cooling liquid other than the one that is advised might damage the equipment.
- Any Canaweld warranties on parts (such as a pump or radiator and etc.) damaged by coolants other than those listed in the table are void in the event that such damage occurs.

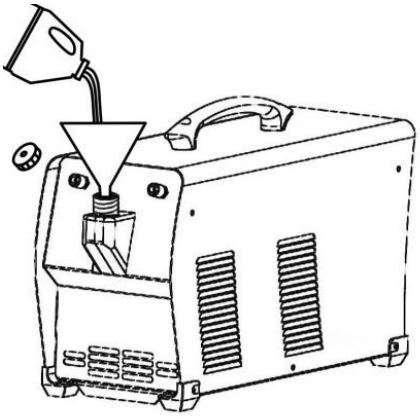
Important note:
Ethylene glycol-containing coolants are harmful to both people and animals. They must not be carelessly thrown out, especially when liquids are involved. To find out about proper disposal procedures or recycling information, contact your neighbourhood Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) office.

RESERVOIR FILLING

Note: Before filling up the coolant reservoir, turn off and **unplug the cooler**.

Place the cooling system on a completely flat (horizontal) level surface before adding the coolant to the reservoir. Avoid moving or replacing the cooling system when it is full of the coolant to prevent leaks and electrical shock risks. It is advised to place the cooler on Canaweld's industrial welding cart before filling it up to make it easier to move the cooler (and welding machine as well) without taking the risk of a leak during the movement. This industrial welding cart was created specifically for this type of cooling unit.

The fill cap's aperture fits most coolant containers, but while filling the cooling unit, a funnel should be inserted into the reservoir hole to prevent coolant spills. Fill out with the suitable coolant until the level of the coolant reaches to the maximum level that is visible through the designated slot at the side panel of the cooling device. Be cautious, after connecting the water cool torch to the system for the first time, the coolant level will decrease because some of the coolant fills out the long water tubes of the torch. In such a situation, fill out the reservoir once again to reach the maximum level again.



Use a funnel to carefully pour the proper amount of the coolant into the coolant reservoir fill aperture until the reservoir gets “FULL”. Avoid letting the coolant spill on the cooling unit panel and/or cover. When the coolant lies slightly below the maximum sign at the side panel opening slot of the cooler, the cooler is considered "FULL."

Coolant Pressure Switch

The pump has a coolant pressure switch connected that deactivates and opens the contact between pins 1 and 2 of the 5-pin control connection when there is insufficient coolant pressure. An open circuit between the two pins indicates that the cooling system is not working properly. The issue may be caused by a simple cooling system issue, such a shortage of coolant, or by a much more serious issue, like a pump issue. This open-circuit will stop the welding process of the related welding machine to prevent any damage to the water-cooled torch.

Note:

- Always be cautious of the water-cooled torches' adequate coolant flow. The heating raised from blocked or bent torch hoses, in such a situation will destroy the torch neck, and the damage is not covered by the warranty!
- The fluid level must not fall below the lower marker or rise above the higher marking
- Do not add more coolant to the reservoir than 2 gallons (7.6 liters).
- When the reservoir is filled, make sure to reinstall the fill cap. Employing the CU-H1 without the fill cap in place may result in coolant evaporation loss, ineffective cooling, and shortened product life.

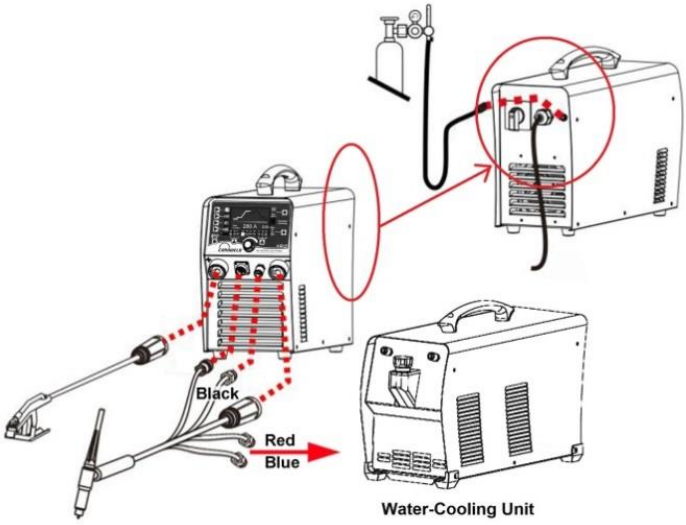
Connections for Coolant IN and OUT Inlets

The front panel of the CU-H1 cooling unit has two female Push-to-Lock fitting inlets. In the welding industry, these kinds of water hose couplings are often utilized. Most of the water-cooled torches made by Canaweld are equipped with the proper male fitting connections.

Push the supplementary Inlet hose into the coolant "OUT" fitting on the cooler's right side, which is colored or marked **BLUE** on most hoses. Then, using the supplementary inlet hose which is usually colored or marked **RED**, push it into the coolant red inlet fitting, which is situated on the left side of the cooler's front panel. Once more, push firmly both the connectors of the hoses into the cooler fitting in order to prevent leaks.

NOTE:

Immediately after turning on the cooling units, make sure that there are no leaks, because leaking will reduce the coolant level in the reservoir, impair the cooling performance, and reduce the torch/gun lifespan significantly.



Connection for Power

Connect the input power cord's 3-pin circular male connection to the 3-pin circular female outlet on the welding machine's back side panel.

Connection for Control Signals

Connect the connecting cable for control signal to the 5-pin circular female receptacle on the welding machine's back side panel using the 5-pin circular male connector.

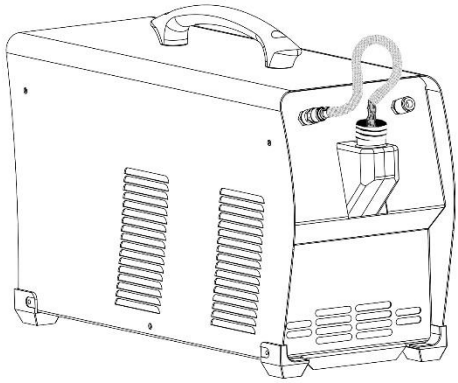
3.3 Turning On the Cooling Unit

The POWER SWITCH is located on the rear panel. When the rotary switch turns to either "I" or "O," the cooler will be "On" and "OFF," respectively. When the cooler is working, you can hear the pump working and feel airflow coming from the side panels of the device. It will run constantly and can be controlled by an automatic device inside the attached Canaweld's welding machine.

Eliminate the air bubbles in the system

After turning on the cooling unit for the first time, you must eliminate the air bubbles in the system. Use the special pipe provided with the equipment and the following directions to get rid of air bubbles in the hydraulic circuit.

As shown in the following image, insert the specific pipe connection into the cooling unit's BLUE fitting outlet and place the other end of the pipe on top of the reservoir's filling aperture. Power on both the relevant welding machine and the cooling unit. Be careful not to let the coolant liquid spill when pouring it into the reservoir. Always protect yourself against splashed coolant droplets by putting on the proper mask, gloves, and safety goggles. Wait until the output coolant flow at the pipe's end becomes clear and bubble-free, and the related welding machine shows no cooling unit-related errors. Then turn off the machine and the cooling unit. Take out the special pipe and install the water-cooled torch blue pipe connector into the BLUE fitting outlet, then install the water-cooled torch red pipe into the RED fitting inlet. After all, turn on the related welding machine and the cooling unit as well. If there is no error on the related welding machine, the system is ready to start the welding process.



Checking the coolant flow

Remove the fill cap to check the coolant flow. The return flow can be heard directly via the fill opening.

Make sure there are no water leaks in any of the coolant pipes before starting the welding process. Coolant leakage results in poor welding, insufficient cooling, lower welding torch/gun lifespan, and potential electrical safety risks/hazards.

Checking the Coolant Level

Before using the cooler, the reservoir volume should be checked every day. Check the coolant level by looking at the opening slot of the side cover. Keep the reservoir full, especially after switching the accessory being cooled or removing the water lines.

Thermal Efficiency

The CU-H1's high cooling efficiency provides a cooler, more comfortable weld compared to traditional air-cooling procedures and the other competitors' water-cooling systems. This cooling device efficiently transfers the heat from the arc away from the handle of the gun or torch and into the airflow that exits at the back of the cooler. Keep in mind, the coolant temperature of the cooling unit is influenced by the outside ambient air temperature. The CU-H1's efficiency components result in a small reservoir size, as well as a portable, light-weight device in contrast to conventional coolers that require a large reservoir size.

3.4 Operation Environment

CU-H1 cooling machine can provide rated outputs at rated duty cycles when the following environmental conditions prevail:
The elevation of the welding operation must be above sea level and less than 1000 meters.
Temperature range of operation must be from -10°C to +40°C.
The relative humidity must be less than 90% (at 20°C).
The machine must be placed above the floor level, with the maximum tilting angle not exceeding 10°.
The equipment must be protected from heavy rain or intense sunlight in hot weather.
The concentration of dust, acid, or corrosive gas in the surrounding air or material must not exceed the usual limit.
Adequate ventilation must be applied during the welding process. There should be at least 1ft. (or 30cm) between the machine and the wall.
There should be at least 1m between the machine and the workpiece during the welding process.

3.5 Operation Notices

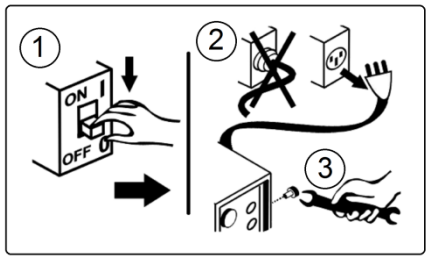
Before attempting to use this device, thoroughly read this operating manual.
Before the procedure, no individuals should be left uninformed.
Do not look at the arc with uncovered eyes.
To enhance duty ratio, make sure the equipment is well ventilated.
To save energy, turn off the machine after the job is completed.
When the power switch shuts off protectively due to a failure, do not restart it until the problem has been rectified. Otherwise, the problem's scope will be expanded.
Inspect the welding equipment and connections first; otherwise, malfunctions such as an ignition-sparked fire hazard, out-of-control gas or coolant leakage, and other issues will arise.

WARNING:
It is important to note that using any coolant other than those introduced and supplied by Canaweld will void the warranty on the radiator, pump, or other parts that come into contact with the coolant.

Attention! : Danger of electric shock. Always wear a dry insulating pair of gloves and work shoes. Electrical connections of the cooling unit carry 240VAC when the machine is ON. Turn off both the related welding machine and the cooling unit, before connecting or disconnecting the electrical connections.

Section 4 Maintenance of the Machine



WARNING:
Always disconnect the machine power source before doing any maintenance to avoid personal injury accidents such as electric shock and burns.

By following proper maintenance procedures, the welding machine can operate safely and reliably for a long time. For secure and reliable operation, regular maintenance is essential.

NOTE: While replacing the hoses, use the hoses compatible with the coolant liquid. Oxy-acetylene hoses are incompatible with any ethylene glycol-containing coolant liquid.

4.1 Regular Maintenance Planning

Particles caught in the cooling element, which are carried by the air stream through the cooling unit, may reduce cooling capacity, particularly in unclean working conditions. As a result, periodically utilize compressed air to blast clean the particles.

Date	Maintenance item
Daily Inspection	After turning on the power source, observe / listen whether the machine has any abnormal noise or smell. If yes, try to find the reason and if you cannot find the reason, please contact the local agent or branch. Turn on the power source to make sure the fan is working properly. Check if the fan blades move a little or start spinning. If not, observe whether there is anything stuck in the blade, and if so, remove it. If the fan is damaged, replace it immediately. Make sure the machine is unplugged. Check the water-cooling unit connections, fittings, tubes, and hoses for any probable leaks. Fill out the liquid coolant reservoir up to the maximum level.
3-month Inspection	Use dry compressed air (with low pressure settings) to clean the inside of the water-cooling unit, especially clean the dust on the fins of the heat exchanger. Check the bolts and screws of the machine, if any bolt or screw is loose, tighten it. If it is stripped, replace it. If it is rusty, wipe the rust off the bolt and make sure it works well. Check the liquid coolant strainer/filter inside the water-cooling system and clean/replace it if it is necessary. Check the coolant level. If required, top up with distilled or deionized water.
6-month Inspection	Check the liquid coolant strainer/filter inside the water-cooling system and clean/replace it if it is necessary. Replace damaged hoses and connections with the genuine parts If using water as coolant liquid, replace it totally.
Yearly Inspection	Check the liquid coolant strainer/filter inside the water-cooling system and clean/replace it if it is necessary. Replace damaged hoses and connections with the genuine parts Replace the coolant totally.

Note: Only professional service personnel authorized by Canaweld may service the machine!

Section 5 Troubleshooting

5.1 Power Supply Troubleshooting

Note: Only professional service personnel authorized by Canaweld may service the machine!

If there is a problem and you can't find the authorized professional maintenance personnel, please contact the local agent or the company branch. If there are some simple machine troubles, you can use the following information from the below table:

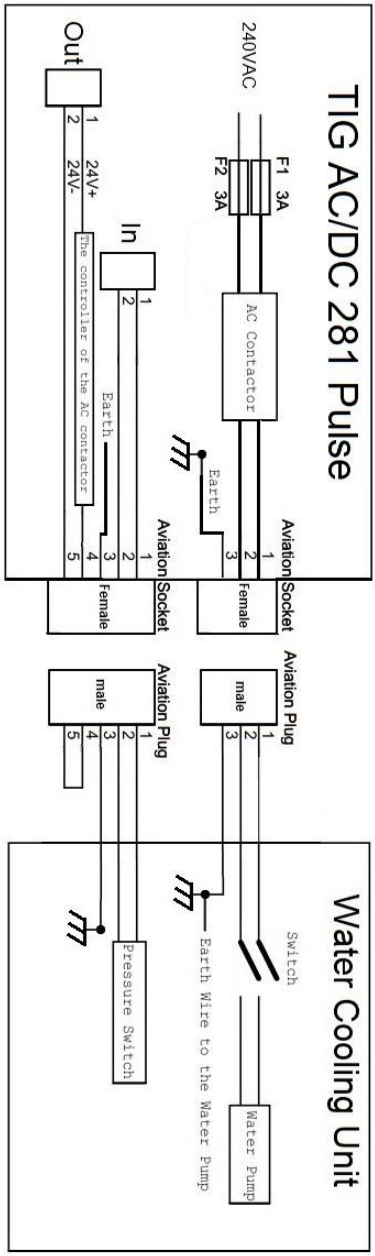
PROBLEM	POSSIBLE REASON	SOLUTION
The coolant system is not working.	Input power cord is not connected	Connect the power cord to the special receptacle at the rear panel of the Canaweld's welding machine
	The welding machine is turned off.	Turn on the welding machine.
	Fuse or circuit breaker is deactivated.	If required, replace or reset any circuit breakers or line fuses. Check and replace 3A fuses on the rear panel of the welding machine.
	The pump is overheated	Wait until the pump has cooled before using the device.
	After the welding operation was complete, the related welding machine shuts off the cooling unit after around 8 minutes.	Press the torch/gun trigger to power up the cooling unit again
	Faulty components in the cooling unit	Contact Canaweld Service Center.
Reduced or absent of the coolant flow.	Coolant is lower than the minimum level	Add coolant to the maximum level.
	Hoses is clogged	Clean/replace hoses
	Strainer/filter is clogged	Clean/replace strainer/filter
	Faulty components in the cooling unit	Contact Canaweld Service Center.

Leaking coolant	Hose fitting are loose.	Push to lock the hose fittings
	Internal hoses are broken or punctured.	Replace the broken hoses.
	Pump seal is leaking	Contact Canaweld Service Center.
	Heat exchanger is leaking.	
Inadequate cooling performance (gun or torch is too hot)	Low or no flow of the coolant.	Check the coolant path for any probable clogs. Remove the blockade
	Heat exchanger is clogged.	Try to unclog the heat exchanger by compressed air.
	Pump is not working	Check the solution for "**The coolant system is not working.**" problem
		Contact Canaweld Service Center.
Circuit breaker is tripped by the cooler.	Pump motor failure	Contact Canaweld Service Center.

CAUTION!

- Contact Canaweld's Service Center for technical support if you do not comprehend the test methods for any reason or are unable to carry out the tests or maintenance properly.
- If the customer does any work to fix any issues with the product while it is still covered by the warranty, all warranty commitments from the supplier are nullified.

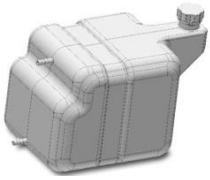
5.2 Water-Cooling Unit Wiring Diagram



Section 6 Spare parts List,

Attention: ALL TIMES USE ORIGINAL AND THE RECOMMENDED SPARE PARTS

On the website of Canaweld, spare parts and worn components can be purchased. When placing an order, please provide the product type, serial number, designation, and the corresponding spare part number from the spare parts list. This makes shipment easier and guarantees proper delivery.

CU-H1 Cooling Unit Spare Parts					
No.	**Part Name**	**Picture**	**Unit**	**QTY**	**Canaweld Item No.**
1	**Plastic coolant reservoir**		pcs	1	**CGA6635868**
2	**Heat exchanger (Radiator) 200x200x65**		pcs	1	**CW258739**
3	**Fan blade type "AO" d. 200 mm incl. 31°**		pcs	1	**CW258683**
4	**Fan support for the cooling unit**		pcs	1	**CGA9980350**
5	**Water strainer (filter)**		pcs	1	**CW258614**
6	**M8 Water cooled adapter Quick connector fitting RED**		pcs	1	**CGA3180581**
7	**M8 Water cooled adapter Quick connector fitting BLUE**		pcs	1	**CGA3180580**

8	**Hose 8 x13.5 mm, 1.3 M pa. PVC**		meter	2	**CGA7080129**
9	**Hose clamp 10-16**		pcs	14	**CGA6680132**
10	**Fuse BMT1300 , 6.3x32mm 3A, 250V**		pcs	2	**CGB2780517**
11	**Cam-switch 26-25**		pcs	1	**CGB0780067**
12	**Gland PG 11**		pcs	2	**CGA6480258**
13	**Left plastic feet**		pcs	2	**CGA6380194**
14	**Right plastic feet**		pcs	2	**CGA6380195**
15	**Handle 240 mm**		pcs	1	**CGA7190463**

Note:

Welding & Cutting Equipment Manufacturer

155 Drumlin Circle, Unit 1
Vaughan, Ontario, Canada L4K 3E7
T: +1(416)548-5650 F: +1(416)548-5651