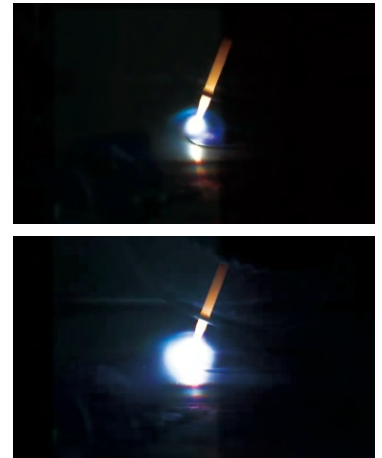
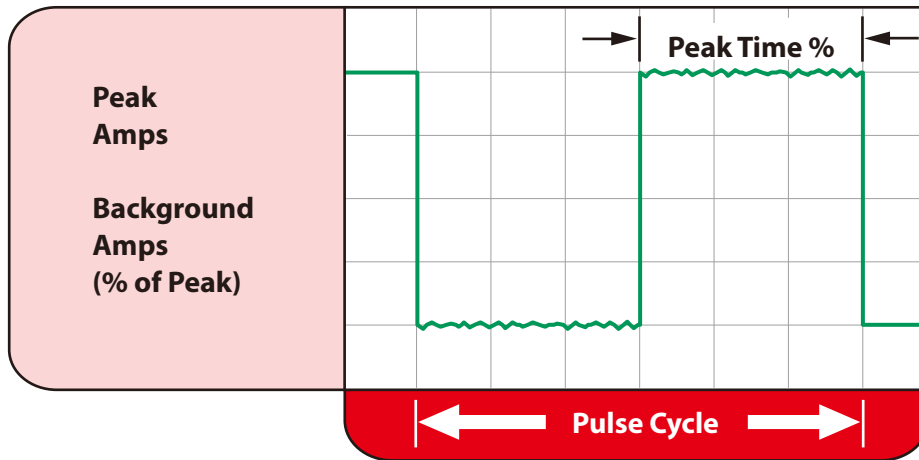


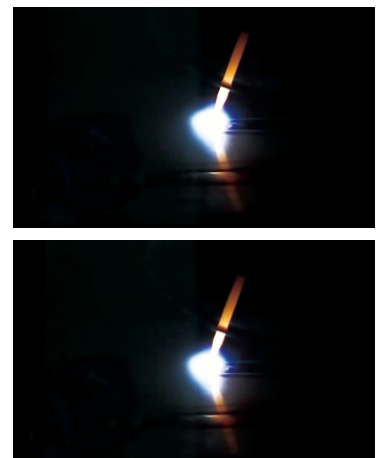
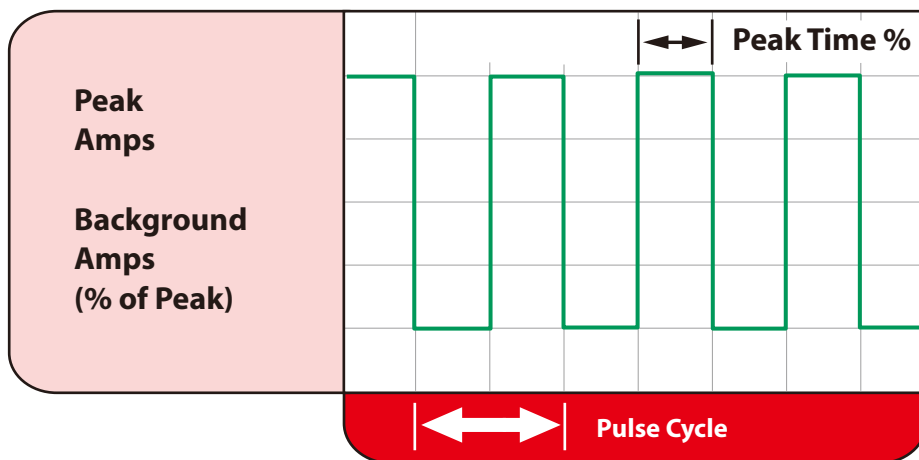
# Pulse TIG

## CONVENTIONAL PULSED TIG



Typically from 0.2 to 10 PPS. Provides a heating and cooling effect on the weld puddle and can reduce distortion by lowering the average amperage. This heating and cooling effect also produces a distinct ripple pattern in the weld bead. The relationship between pulse frequency and travel speed determines the distance between the ripples. Slow pulsing can also be coordinated with filler metal addition and can increase overall control of the weld puddle.

## HIGH SPEED PULSED TIG



In excess of 40 PPS, Pulsed TIG becomes more audible than visible—causing increased puddle agitation for a better as-welded microstructure. Pulsing the weld current at high speeds — between a high Peak and a low Background amperage — can also constrict and focus the arc. This results in maximum arc stability, increased penetration and increased travel speeds.