# UNIT V

## **TIG WELDING**

#### **Basic Civil and Mechanical Engineering**

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## GAS TUNGSTEN ARC WELDING (GTAW) OR



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## TIG (TUNGSTEN INERT GAS WELDING)

• "An arc welding process that produces coalescence of metals by heating them with an electric arc

between a tungsten electrode (non-consumable) and the work piece. Shielding is obtained from an

externally supplied shielding gas. Pressure may or may not be used, and filler metal may or may

not be used"

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## TIG (TUNGSTEN INERT GAS WELDING)

- Non-consumable arc process
- W or W-alloy electrode
- Shielding from inert gas fed through the GTAW torch
- Filler metal is mostly added in the form of rods / wires
- Backing plates are used

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#### TIG (TUNGSTEN INERT GAS WELDING)





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#### **GTAW PROCESS**



- The arc develops intense heat, approximately 6,100°C, which melts the surface of the base metal to form a molten pool.
- ≻ Filler metal is required to make the weld
  - ≻ Added manually—like brazing.
- ≻ For thicker materials an externally fed or cold filler rod is generally used.
- Filler metal is not added when thinner materials, edge joints, and flange joints can be welded. This is known as Autogenous welding.
- $\succ$  The filler metal is not transferred across the arc but melted by it.
- > The arc area is protected from the atmosphere by the inert gas, which flow from the nozzle of the torch.
- > Torch contributes only heat to the work piece

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#### **ADVANTAGES**

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- Excellent quality & precision
- Weld more kinds of metals and alloys.
  - Stainless steel, nickel alloys, titanium, aluminum, copper, brass
- Also can weld dissimilar metals to each other.
  - Copper to brass
  - Stainless steel to mild steel.
- Suitable for all positions
- Concentrated Arc
  - Pin point control of heat input to the workpiece.
- No Slag, No distortion
- No Sparks, Spatter or Noise
- No Smoke or Fumes

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#### DISADVANTAGES



- Low filler metal deposition rate
- Slower travel speeds
- Need for Hand-Eye coordination
- Arc rays are brighter than other welding
- Need additional care to protect skin with proper clothes and welding lens
- Costly process

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#### APPLICATIONS



- Aircraft industry
- Ship building
- Boiler and pressure vessel industries
- Root pass welding of pipes
- Nuclear industries
- Heat exchangers, Food processing

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#### **Filler Materials**

- Not required for thin sheets
- Added manually or automatically
- Rods or Wires

#### **Joint Design**

• Suitable for all welding positions

#### **Deposition Rates**

- Very low
- Not suited for welding thick materials

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