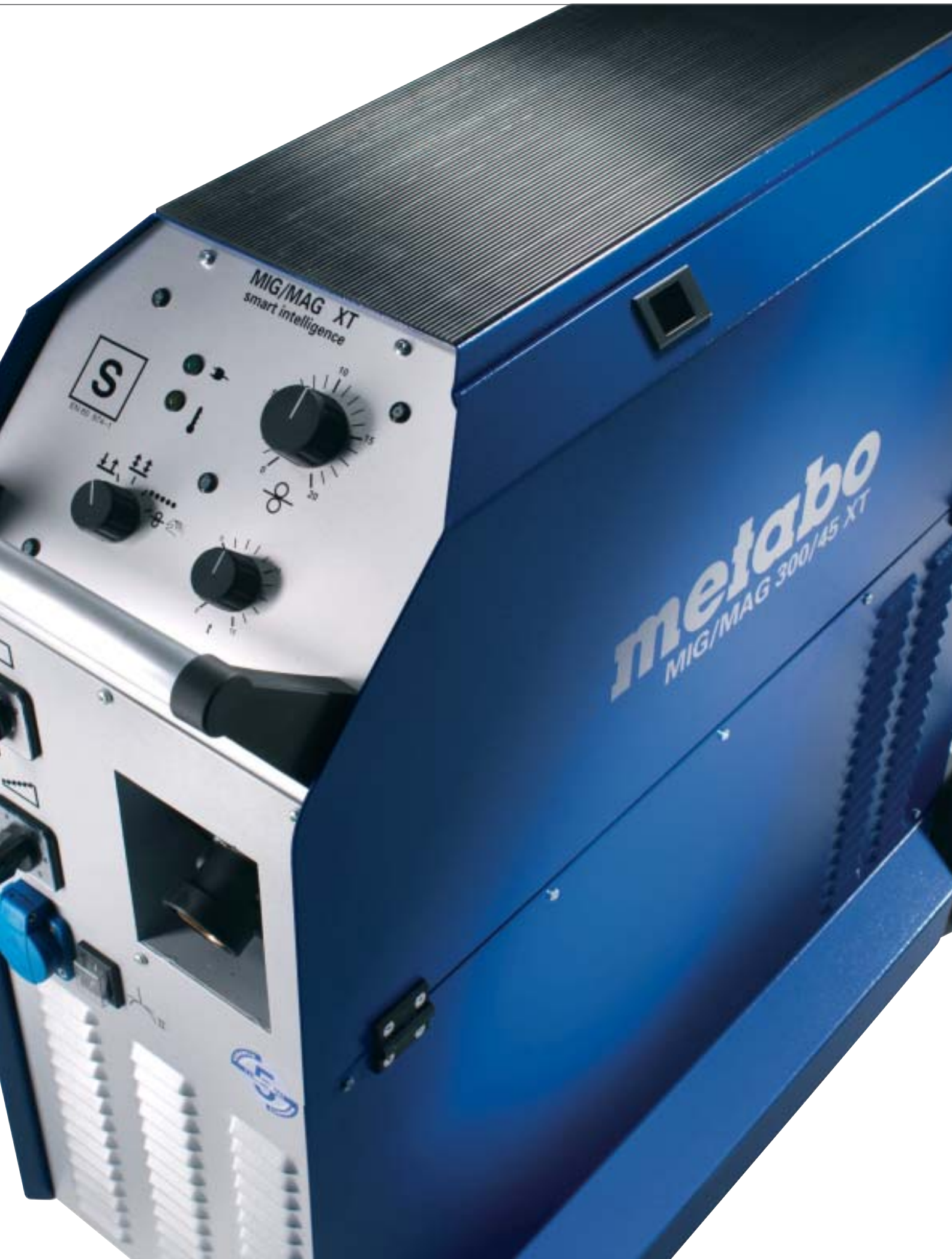


COMPACT PRECISION TECHNOLOGY.

Our engineers know what they are doing when it comes to top class welding equipment. They keep in close contact with those who know best what good welding equipment is all about: the craftspeople. That is why a Metabo welding device has everything you need. That is a promise, because in addition to designing our welding equipment from start to finish, we also produce and assemble it - from the transformer to the entire electronics. The strictest of quality checks are therefore quite normal and the five year warranty on the main transformer is a logical conclusion. **Metabo. Work. Don't play.**

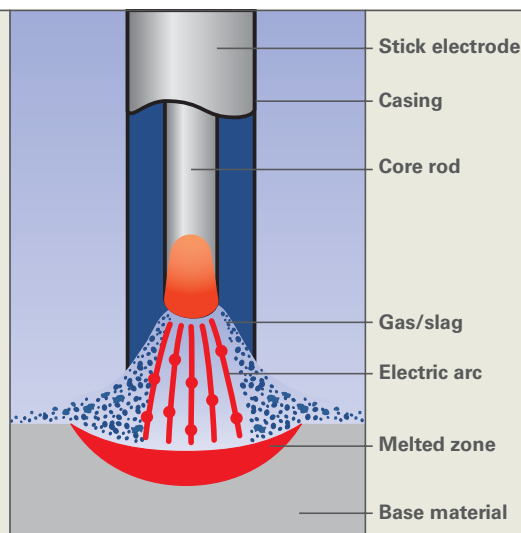




ALWAYS THE RIGHT TORCH.

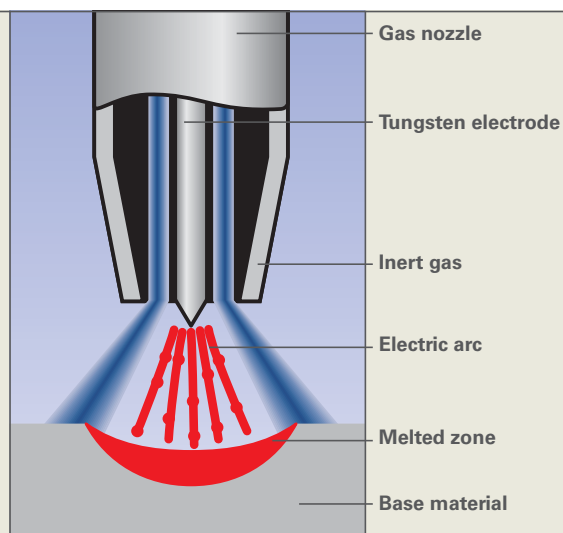
Electrode welding, TIG welding, MIG/MAG welding – engineering department is always looking for the latest technology to enable our customers in craft and industry for every thickness. However, that is not enough: Our to work even more quickly, more rationally and more ef-

An overview of welding types.



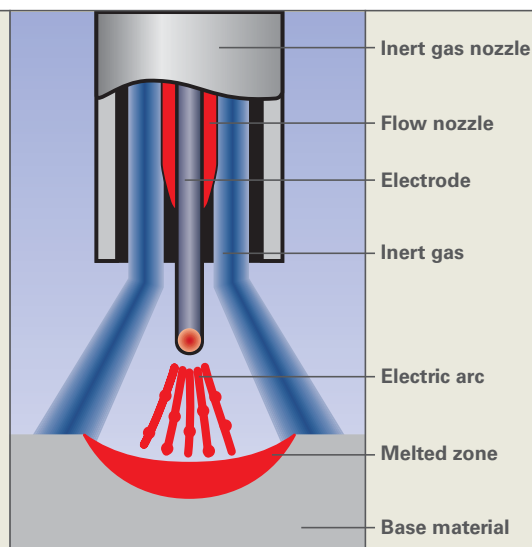
Electrode welding.

- The electric arc burns between the workpiece and a melting electrode.
 - The electrode provides the additional material.
 - The melting case forms gases and slag to protect the electric arc and melting bath from negative atmospheric influences.
 - Can be used for almost all weldable materials from approx. 1.5 mm on (adapt stick electrodes to the basic material)
 - Transformer devices use alternating current (e.g. SB/SK).
 - All inverters (electronic devices) use direct current.
- Advantages:
- The electric arc burns more steadily
 - Devices can be used with optional torch for the TIG DC welding method
 - The following applies for setting the welding current in Ampere: electrode diameter x 40 = welding current in Ampere.



TIG welding.

- The electric arc burns between the workpiece and a non-melting tungsten electrode (TIG = Tungsten Inert Gas).
- A separately fed inert gas (e.g. Argon (Ar)) protects the welding zone from negative atmospheric influences.
- Additional material can be fed manually if required.
- The TIG DC (direct current) method is for welding all metals from 0.3 mm on, except aluminium and magnesium. (The TIG torch must always be connected to the negative pole).
- The TIG AC method (alternating current) must be used for aluminium, magnesium and their alloys (breaking of the oxide layer on the material).
- The advantage of the method is the good control of the concentrated splatter-free electric arc (= less delay and rework).



MIG/MAG welding.

- The electric arc burns between the workpiece and a mechanically fed welding wire (electrode).
- An automatically fed non-combustible gas protects the electric arc and the melting bath from negative atmospheric influences.
- The MIG method (MIG = Metal Inert Gas) is for processing aluminium and aluminium alloys. Argon (Ar), Helium (He) and their mixtures are used as gases.
- The MAG method (MAG = Metal Active Gas) is used for processing general construction, tank and pipe steel from approx. 0.5 mm on in combination with gases mixed from Argon (Ar) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) or from pure carbon dioxide (CO₂).
- High alloy steel is processed with the MAG method using inert Argon (Ar) gases and a low proportion (< 5%) of carbon dioxide (CO₂).
- The advantages of the method are the easy handling and the excellent thin sheet metal properties.

ficiently. Example: The innovative sinus inverter technology by Metabo. High welding output but low fuel consumption. Or the microprocessor control – we call it

“Smart Intelligence” – with state-of-the-art electronics for ideal welding results.

Which welding device is suitable for which material?

Electrode welding

Device type	Max. Ø Electrodes	Weldable Material thickness	Weldable materials with electrode			Weldable materials with TIG		
			Steel	Stainless steel (VA)	Aluminium	Steel	Stainless steel (VA)	Nonferrous heavy metals***
E 130	3,25 mm	1,5–5 mm**	●	●	–	●	●	●
E 150	3,25 mm*	1,5–5 mm**	●	●	–	●	●	●
E 170 Si	4,0 mm	1,5–5 mm**	●	●	–	●	●	●
SK 200	5,0 mm	2,5–6 mm	●	●	–	–	–	–
SK 230	5,0 mm	2,5–7 mm	●	●	–	–	–	–
SB 140	3,25 mm	2,5–4 mm	●	●	–	–	–	–
SB 200 CT	4,0 mm	2,5–5 mm	●	●	–	–	–	–

* Cr Ni up to 4.0 mm

** TIG from 0.3 mm on

*** except aluminium

TIG welding

Device type	Weldable Material thickness	Weldable materials			
		Steel	Stainless steel (VA)	Nonferrous heavy metals	Aluminium
TIG 170 DC	0,3–6 mm	●	●	●	–
TIG 170 AC/DC	0,3–6 mm	●	●	●	●

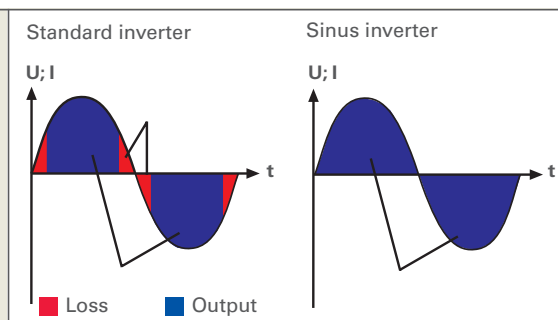
MIG/MAG welding

Device type	Weldable wire	Weldable Material thickness	Weldable materials		
			Steel	Stainless steel (VA)	Aluminium
MIG/MAG 140	0,6–0,8 mm	0,5–3 mm	●	●	*
MIG/MAG 160	0,6–0,8 mm	0,5–4 mm	●	●	*
MIG/MAG 150/20 XT	0,6–0,8 mm	0,5–5 mm	●	●	●
MIG/MAG 170/30 XTC	0,6–0,8 mm	0,5–6 mm	●	●	●
MIG/MAG 200/40 XT	0,6–1,0 mm	0,5–8 mm	●	●	●
MIG/MAG 250/60 XT	0,6–1,2 mm	0,5–10 mm	●	●	●
MIG/MAG 300/45 XT	0,6–1,2 mm	0,5–15 mm	●	●	●

* conditionally applicable

Note: The specified material thickness values are only standard values. Thicker materials can naturally also be processed by appropriate seam preparation and multi-layer structure of the weld seam.

SINUS INVERTER TECHNOLOGY.



An optimisation of the output factor is achieved using the sinus-inverter technology by Metabo. This means that a higher output is possible with lower current consumption from the 230 V energy supply.

Advantages:

- High welding output at 230 V (electrode up to 170 A).

- No oversized current generators due to the reduced power consumption.
- Welding gaps that can be caused by long cable extensions, are a thing of the past.
- Future standards are already met today.

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COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEMS

Welding technology from A to Z.

AC

Abbreviation for **Alternating Current**. Electrode and TIG welding can be carried out with direct current and alternating current. TIG aluminium welding must be carried out with alternating current.

ANALOGUE CURRENT SOURCE

A current source that is controlled by resistances. Formerly used in expensive industrial systems. Hardly used today due to high costs and inflexibility.

ANTI-STICK MECHANISM

If the electrode gets stuck to the workpiece, the welding current is turned off. The electrode doesn't anneal and can be easily removed from the workpiece.

ARC-FORCE REGULATION

The welding output is kept constant at the set value as far as possible for electrode welding. The electric arc burns steadily (even with difficult electrodes or positions). Advantage: The welding result is more even.

BALANCE CONTROL

TIG AC welding. By shifting the ratio from negative proportion to positive proportion, more or less fusion penetration is achieved on the workpiece. As opposed to fusion penetration, the tungsten electrode gets hotter or colder.

IDLE POWER

Power consumed by a device from the mains that is not converted to welding power.

DC

Abbreviation for **Direct Current**. MIG/MAG welding for example, is carried out with direct current.

DIGITAL CURRENT SOURCE

Microprocessor-controlled current source.

DIODE

Electronic component (semi-conductor). Converts alternating current into direct current one-way by a blocking effect.

CHOKE

A wound copper coil with iron core. Serves as energy storage unit. Provides a smooth, low-splatter electric arc, thus achieving ideal welding results. Also see **induction coil**.

DUTY CYCLE

Theoretical value for the capacity of a welding device. Is calculated according to standards with 10 min. and specified in %. (e.g. 40% ED = 4 min. welding at max. output, 6 min. break). The device does not heat up too strongly, as it is switched off thermally.

FORMING GAS

Nitrogen or nitrogen with up to 50% hydrogen. For protecting roots (opposite sides) of weld seams when welding high alloy steel before oxidation. The corrosion resistance is maintained.

GAS POST FLOW TIME

Adjustable time that lets the gas continue to flow after the welding process. Is for protecting the glowing tungsten electrode and the welded product from atmospheric influences.

RECTIFIER

For wiring multiple **diodes**. Converts alternating current into direct current multi-way by a blocking effect.

HIGH FREQUENCY IGNITION

Ignites the electric arc during TIG welding without touching the workpiece. Due to a high voltage pulse, the air gap between the workpiece and the tungsten needle is electrically conductive (ionised).

HOT START

Hot-start ignition aid for igniting the electric arc of an electrode rod during electrode welding. The electric arc ignites immediately and steady due to an automatic and temporary increase of the welding current.

INDUCTION COIL

A coil wound with copper wire. Acts like an energy buffer and helps to optimise the welding current. Also see choke.

INSULATION CLASS

Specifies how hot the transformer's insulation may get without causing damage. The temperature is monitored by a thermal switch, e.g. **F = 155°C**.

CONTACT IGNITION

Also called surface ignition. To ignite the electric arc during TIG welding, the tungsten needle must touch the workpiece. The disadvantage is that the tungsten needle easily sticks to the workpiece, thus damaging the needle. The electric arc is no longer as stable.

COOLING TYPE

Type of device cooling. **F = external cooling** (with fan), **S = self-cooling** (without fan).

SHORT LIGHT ARC

A MIG/MAG light arc in the low welding current range (thin sheet/root welding) with fine drop transition in the short circuit by the use of mixed gases or carbon dioxide.

LONG LIGHT ARC

MIG/MAG light arc with large drop transitions, non-short circuit-free, by the use of mixed gases or carbon dioxide. For weld seams on thick workpieces.

LIFT ARC IGNITION

Surface ignition during TIG welding with minimum current. The set welding current is only released after the ignition of the electric arc. The advantage is the gentle ignition without the tungsten needle sticking to the workpiece and thus a stable electric arc.

<p>MICROPROCESSOR CONTROL</p> <p>Electronic control (Smart Intelligence) that takes over the control within the current source using state-of-the-art electronics. The advantage is an optimum welding result.</p>
<p>MIXED LIGHT ARC</p> <p>A transition light arc that lies between short and long light arcs. The drop transitions take place partly in the short circuit (see long arc).</p>
<p>PFC</p> <p>Power Factor Control. For sinusoidal current consumption from the mains. The advantage is the lower current consumption or a higher welding output at 230 V.</p>
<p>POINT-TO-POINT CONTROL</p> <p>Electronic control during MIG/MIG welding that automatically switches off the wire feed. The advantage is an even dot size during welding.</p>
<p>PRIMARY TIMING</p> <p>Inverter principle. The mains frequency of 50 Hz is transformed to a frequency of up to 100 kHz by an electronic unit in front of the transformer. Advantage: Small and light welding devices.</p>
<p>POTENTIAL SEPARATION</p> <p>Also referred to as galvanic separation. Insulated structure between two voltages, e.g. mains voltage and welding current.</p>
<p>CLEANING EFFECT</p> <p>See rectifier.</p>
<p>APPARENT OUTPUT</p> <p>Total consumed power of a device from the mains (or current generator). The apparent output is the sum of idle power and actual output. Measured in kVA.</p>

<p>PROTECTION TYPE (PROTECTION CLASS)</p> <p>Specification for the protection of a device from water (rain) and dirt. (e.g. IP 23: 2 = protection against foreign matter $\geq \varnothing$ 12.5 mm, 3 = protection against splashes of water)</p>
<p>SECONDARY TIMING</p> <p>Inverter principle. The mains frequency is boosted by an electronic unit behind the transformer.</p>
<p>VOLTAGE</p> <p>The pressure (force) that enables electrons to flow in a closed current circuit. Measured in Volt (V).</p>
<p>SPRAY ARC</p> <p>MIG/MAG light arc with fine-drop and short-circuit-free transition using mixed gas or argon. Especially suitable for fillet welds and V-welds (medium and top layers).</p>
<p>CURRENT</p> <p>Number of electrons that flow through a conductor in a closed current circuit. Measured in Ampere (A).</p>
<p>S-MARK</p> <p>Approval sign. Devices with this sign have a max. no-load voltage of 113 V direct current or 48 V alternating current. They may then be used at welding locations with increased electrical danger (e.g. for container and tank construction).</p>
<p>THYRISTOR</p> <p>Electronic component (semi-conductor). Works like a controlled diode, thereby allowing the welding voltage and welding current to be controlled.</p>
<p>TRANSFORMER</p> <p>Converter. Converts the mains voltage to harmless welding voltage. The possible welding current is increased in the same proportion.</p>

<p>TRANSISTOR</p> <p>Electronic component (semi-conductor). Works as an electronic on/off switch. Analogue and digital control of the electrical current (large currents) possible with small current intensities.</p>
<p>EFFECTIVE OUTPUT</p> <p>Power that is released as welding power by a device. Measured in Watt (W).</p>
<p>2/4 CYCLE CONTROL</p> <p>Welding torch operation option. 2 cycles = welding with permanently pressed torch button, 4 cycles = starts on pressing the torch button the first time, switches off by repeated pressing of torch button (button need not be held down during welding).</p>

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THEY LIKE TO PLAY WITH FIRE.

As if made for tough construction site applications: sturdy design and easy to operate. Electrode welding devices are real all-rounders. From roughly 1.5 mm on, they can weld almost anything that can be welded. They can even be

used outdoors in difficult conditions. Wind? No problem! By the time you get to the latest TIG function capability you will be full of enthusiasm for an electrode welding system that has absolutely earned the name Metabo.

e.g. E 150



Multifunctional carry belt
for easy and practical
device transport.

Smart intelligence
State-of-the-art processor
control for simple operation
and ideal welding results.

High duty cycle
due to additional
fan function.

**Ergonomic and
protected control
elements.**

Multi-scale
for the easy
adjustment of the
welding current.

Lift arc function
with switch
for X-ray safe TIG
welding with an
optional TIG torch.

Sturdy metal housing
with protection class IP 23C
for safe use in rough construc-
tion site conditions.

"S mark" approved for welding
even in narrow spaces with
increased electrical risk.

COMMON FEATURES

- "Smart intelligence": state-of-the-art processor control for easy operation and ideal welding results
- Automatic hot start for perfect ignition of electric arc
- Arc-force regulation for even welding results
- Anti-stick mechanism prevents electrodes from sticking
- Switchable lift arc function for x-ray safe TIG welding with an optional TIG torch
- Ergonomic and protected control elements
- Large control elements for optimum adjustment even with gloves
- Multiscale for easy welding current adjustment
- Electronics dust-proof
- High duty cycle due to additional fan function
- Robust metal housing
- Housing with protection class IP 23C for safe, rough construction site application
- "Multi-function shoulder strap": for light and practical device transport
- Removable welding and earth cable
- "S-mark": approved for welding even in narrow welding spaces with increased electrical danger
- CE-inspected

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	Electrode Welding System E 130	Electrode Welding System E 130 Set	Electrode Welding System E 150	Electrode Welding System E 150 Set	Electrode Welding System E 170 Si
Special advantages					•
■ "Sinus technology": due to lower power consumption, problem-free operation at long cable extensions or smaller power generators					
■ CrNi electrodes weldable up to 4 mm			•	•	
Comparative device characteristics					
Mains voltage	230 V	230 V	230 V	230 V	230 V
Open circuit voltage E/TIG	90 V/25 V	90 V/25 V	90 V/25 V	90 V/25 V	90 V/25 V
Setting range, infinitely variable, at 230 V	10 - 130 A	10 - 130 A	10 - 150 A	10 - 150 A	5 - 170 A
Maximum power input	6 kVA	6 kVA	7,1 kVA	7,1 kVA	5,7 kVA
Maximum duty cycle E/TIG at 40°C	25 %/35 %	25 %/35 %	25 %/35 %	25 %/35 %	25 %/35 %
100% duty cycle E/TIG at 40°C	80 A/100 A	80 A/100 A	90 A/110 A	90 A/110 A	100 A/110 A
Weldable electrodes up to	3,25 mm	3,25 mm	3,25 mm	3,25 mm	4 mm
Weldable material thickness	1,5 - 5 mm	1,5 - 5 mm	1,5 - 5 mm	1,5 - 5 mm	1,5 - 5 mm
Fuse protection for 230 V	T 16 A	T 16 A	T 16 A	T 16 A	T 16 A
Dimensions L x W x H	300 x 130 x 210 mm	300 x 130 x 210 mm	300 x 130 x 210 mm	300 x 130 x 210 mm	400 x 210 x 240 mm
Weight	6,2 kg	6,2 kg	6,3 kg	6,3 kg	7,8 kg
Standard equipment	Electrode and earth cables, protective shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer	Electrode and earth cables, protective shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer, stick electrodes 3.25 x 350 mm E 4322 RR 6 (25 units), aluminium case	Electrode and earth cables, protective shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer	Electrode and earth cables, protective shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer, stick electrodes 3.25 x 350 mm E 4322 RR 6 (25 units), metal case	Electrode and earth cables, protective shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer
Type	E 130	E 130 Set	E 150	E 150 Set	E 170 Si
Order no.	0021013000	0021013100	0021015000	0021015100	0021017000

COMMON FEATURES

- Large control elements for optimum adjustment even with gloves
- Welding current display
- Copper coil with heat protection for long service life
- Operation at 230 V and 400 V
- Impact-resistant, fully insulated plastic housing
- Removable welding and earth cable
- 5 year warranty on main transformer
- CE-inspected



....5 year warranty on main transformer



SK 200

SK 230

	Electrode Welding System SK 200	Electrode Welding System SK 230
Comparative device characteristics		
Mains voltage	230/400 V	230/400 V
Setting range, infinitely variable, at 230 V	25 - 110 A	25 - 115 A
Setting range, infinitely variable, at 400 V	45 - 200 A	55 - 220 A
Maximum power input	4,3/11,8 kVA	4,5/13,7 kVA
Maximum duty cycle at 25 °C	25 %/5 %	25 %/5 %
Maximum duty cycle at 40 °C	17 %/3 %	17 %/3 %
100% duty cycle at 25 °C	55 A	60 A
100% duty cycle at 40 °C	35 A	40 A
Weldable electrodes up to	5 mm	5 mm
Weldable material thickness	2,5 - 6 mm	2,5 - 7 mm
Fuse protection for 230 V	T 16 A	T 16 A
Fuse protection for 400 V	T 25 A	T 25 A
Dimensions L x W x H	440 x 230 x 430 mm	440 x 230 x 430 mm
Weight	37 kg	39,5 kg
Standard equipment	Electrode and earth cables, protective shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer, connection adapter 230 V/400 V	Electrode and earth cables, protective shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer, connection adapter 230 V/400 V
Type	SK 200	SK 230
Order no.	0021022004	0021022306

COMMON FEATURES

- Large control elements for optimum adjustment even with gloves
- Copper coil with heat protection for long service life
- Robust metal housing
- 5 year warranty on main transformer
- CE-inspected



....5 year warranty on main transformer



SB 140



SB 200 CT

	Electrode Welding System SB 140	Electrode Welding System SB 200 CT
Special advantages		
■ Welding current display		•
■ High duty cycle due to additional fan function		•
■ Operation at 230 V and 400 V		•
Comparative device characteristics		
Mains voltage	230 V	230/400 V
Setting range, infinitely variable, at 230 V	35 - 140 A	20 - 110 A
Setting range, infinitely variable, at 400 V		60 - 180 A
Maximum power input	3,8 kVA	4,2/10,2 kVA
Maximum duty cycle at 25 °C		15 %/10 %
Maximum duty cycle at 40 °C		10 %/7 %
100% duty cycle at 25 °C		65 A
100% duty cycle at 40 °C		45 A
Weldable electrodes up to	3,25 mm	4 mm
Weldable material thickness	2,5 - 4 mm	2,5 - 5 mm
Fuse protection for 230 V	T 16 A	T 16 A
Fuse protection for 400 V		T 20 A
Dimensions L x W x H	310 x 185 x 275 mm	470 x 280 x 320 mm
Weight	11,8 kg	23,5 kg
Standard equipment		Electrode and earth cables, protective shield and deslagging hammer, connection adapter 230 V/400 V
Type	SB 140	SB 200 CT
Order no.	0271061501	0271062001

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FOR E 130, E 150, E 170 Si

Tungsten electrodes



See page 347

TIG welding torches



Torch type	Length m	Suitable for	Order no.
SR 17 V	2	E 130, E 150	0902018956
SR 17 V	4	E 130, E 150	0902012524
SR 17 V	8	E 130, E 150	0902012532
SR 26 V	4	E 170 Si, E 200 DCI	0902014047
SR 26 V	8	E 170 Si, E 200 DCI	0902014055

Clamping sleeves



Diameter mm	Suitable for	Order no.
1	SR 17/18/26	1327127078
1,6	SR 17/18/26	1327127086
2,4	SR 17/18/26	1327127094
3,2	SR 17/18/26	1327135429
4	SR 17/18/26	1327148423

Clamping sleeve housing



Diameter mm	Suitable for	Order no.
1	SR 17/18/26	1327127132
1,6	SR 17/18/26	1327127140
2,4	SR 17/18/26	1327127159
3,2	SR 17/18/26	1327135410
4	SR 17/18/26	1327148431

Ceramic gas nozzles



Size	Diameter mm	Version	Suitable for	Order no.
Size 4	6,5	Long	SR 17/18/26	1327180505
Size 5	8	Long	SR 17/18/26	1327127876
Size 6	9,5	Long	SR 17/18/26	1327127175
Size 7	11	Long	SR 17/18/26	1327127884
Size 8	12,5	Long	SR 17/18/26	1327135402

Torch caps



Version	Suitable for	Order no.
Long	SR 17/18/26	1327127230
Short	SR 17/18/26	1327127248

Accessory box



Accessory box	Order no.
Accessory box SR 17/SR 17V Consisting of: Tungsten electrode 1.0 x 175 mm, green WP 20 Tungsten electrode 1.6 x 175 mm, green WP 20 Tungsten electrode 2.4 x 175 mm, green WP 20 Clamping sleeve 1.0 mm Clamping sleeve 1.6 mm Clamping sleeve 2.4 mm Clamping sleeve housing 1.0 mm Clamping sleeve housing 1.6 mm Clamping sleeve housing 2.4 mm Ceramic gas nozzle size 5, Ø 8.0 mm Ceramic gas nozzle size 6, Ø 9.5 mm Ceramic gas nozzle size 7, Ø 11.0 mm Torch cap long Torch cap short Carry case	0902014497







Accessory box	Order no.
Accessory box SR 18/SR 26/26 V Consisting of: Tungsten electrode 1.6 x 175 mm, green WP 20 Tungsten electrode 2.4 x 175 mm, green WP 20 Tungsten electrode 3.2 x 175 mm, green WP 20 Tungsten electrode 1.6 x 175 mm, green WP 20 Tungsten electrode 2.4 x 175 mm, green WP 20 Tungsten electrode 3.2 x 175 mm, green WP 20 Clamping sleeve 1.6 mm Clamping sleeve 2.4 mm Clamping sleeve 3.2 mm Clamping sleeve housing 1.6 mm Clamping sleeve housing 2.4 mm Clamping sleeve housing 3.2 mm Ceramic gas nozzle size 5, Ø 8.0 mm Ceramic gas nozzle size 6, Ø 9.5 mm Ceramic gas nozzle size 7, Ø 11.0 mm Torch cap long Torch cap short Carry case	0902014500

Welding site equipments

Welding site equipment	Order no.
Welding site equipment no. 3 Consisting of welding cable, earth cable, welding shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer Cable diameter: 16 mm ² Length: 3 m Suitable for: E 130, E 150	1327021849

	Order no.
Welding site equipment no. 4 Consisting of welding cable, electrode cable Cable diameter: 16 mm ² Length: 5 m Suitable for: E 130, E 150	1327628760
Welding site equipment no. 5 Consisting of welding cable, earth cable, welding shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer Cable diameter: 16 mm ² Length: 5 m Suitable for: E 130, E 150	1327022020
Welding site equipment no. 7 Consisting of welding cable, earth cable, welding shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer Cable diameter: 25 mm ² Length: 3 m Suitable for: E 170 Si, E 200 DCI, SK 200	1327022381


	Maximum welding current A	Order no.
	Earth clamps 200	0902027467
	Rod holder 200	0902027440



	Cable diameter mm²	Length m	Suitable for	Order no.
	Earth cable 25 16	3 3	E 170 Si, E 130, E 150	0902008365 1002004999
	Electrode cable 35	3	E 170 Si	0902007180



FOR SB 160 C, SB 200 CT

	Order no.
	Welding glass 75x98 mm, dark DIN 11 1321186455


FOR E 200 DCI, SB 160 C, SB 200 CT, SB 200, SK 200



	Order no.
	Welding site equipment no. 7 Consisting of welding cable, earth cable, welding shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer Cable diameter: 25 mm ² Length: 3 m Suitable for: E 170 Si, E 200 DCI, SK 200 1327022381



	Maximum welding current A	Order no.
	Earth clamps 200	0902027467
	Rod holder 200	0902027440

	Cable diameter mm²	Length m	Suitable for	Order no.
	Earth cable 25	3	SK 200	0902008365
	Electrode cable 35	3	E 200 DCI, SK 200	0902007180

FOR SB 230, SB 260, SK 230, SK 260

	Order no.
	Welding site equipment no. 8 Consisting of welding cable, earth cable, welding shield, wire brush and deslagging hammer Cable diameter: 35 mm ² Length: 3 m Suitable for: SK 230, SK 260, SB 230 T, SB 260 T 1327022578

	Maximum welding current A	Order no.
	Earth clamps 400	0902027475
	Rod holder 300	0902027459

	Cable diameter mm²	Length m	Suitable for	Order no.
	Earth cable 35	5	SK 230, SK 260, SB 230 T, SB 260 T	0902011293
	Electrode cable 35	3	SK 230, SB 230 T, SB 260 T	0902007180

Other accessories for welding systems
See page 346/347

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