

# Mig 200b Welding Machine - Mig With And Without Gas And 3x1 Electrode

Welding machine MIG 200B - 220V

MIG welding with or without gas and electrode welding

Working amperage: 20 to 200A welding in the MIG process or 20 to 160A welding in the electrode process  
Duty cycle: 35% in MIG process in 200A or 35 % in electrode process in 160A

Accepts wire rolls of 1 to 5 Kg

It has thermal sensor to disable the machine in case of heating

It has wire release speed regulation in the MIG process

The MIG 200B welding machine allows welding with or without shielding gas (using the appropriate wire for each type of welding)

Ideal for welding sheets and metal with thickness from 1.00 mm in the MIG

process  
Welding with the proper wire for use without gas in the MIG welding process, works perfectly in open and windy places

Very used in welding automotive sheets in the MIG process and locksmiths in the MIG process or electrode.

The MIG 200B also allows welding with a coated electrode of up to 4 mm.

To weld with a coated electrode, simply change the torch and select the electrode welding option, on the machine panel.

The MIG 200B welding machine is a lightweight and portable equipment, perfect for services in the welding field in your company or even outside it

The perfect welding machine for your services

Comes with MIG torch, electrode torch and negative claw

MMA STICK WELDING – ELECTRODE HOLDER TO PLUS  
EARTH CLAMP TO NEGATIVE

MIG GAS WELDING CONFIGURATION – AMBILICAL  
PLUG TO +

**EARTH CLAMP –**



MIG NO GAS – CORE FLUX WIRE WELDING  
CONFIGURATION – AMBILICAL PLUG TO –

**EARTH CLAMP +**



**TIG WELDING - AMBILICAL PLUG TO + Positive  
EARTH CLAMP – Negative**

**Tig Torch Gas Supply direct to Gas Bottle**

**SETTING – push MMA LEVEL. Always**



Lift start is probably the most misunderstood form of starting. A lot of times it is confused with scratch start.

It may look similar but is far from it. It is a relatively clean process even though it involves contact with metal. The lift start involves bringing the tungsten down quickly and lightly into contact with the metal, and then a quick lift up to “draw” the arc. What happens with lift start is the OCV \* (OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE) of the welder cuts back to a very low voltage output when the unit senses it has made continuity with the work piece. Once lifted the unit shifts to a higher output as the tungsten leaves the surface. This creates little contamination and preserves the point on the tungsten. It is still not 100% clean. The tungsten still can get contaminated. But lift start is a much better option than scratch starting, for steel and stainless. But it is not a good option for Aluminium because of the affinity aluminium and tungsten have for each other.

\*(OPEN CIRCUIT VOLTAGE) As the name implies, no **current** is flowing in the circuit because the circuit is open. The **voltage** is impressed upon the circuit, however, so that when the circuit is completed, the **current** will flow immediately. For example, a welding machine that is turned on but not being used for welding at the moment will have an open-circuit **voltage** applied to the cables attached to the output terminals of the welding machine.

