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## Safety Guidelines

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Safety Warnings

Warranty
SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS
ELECTRIC ARC WELDING EQUIPMENT

CAUTION: READ BEFORE ATTEMPTING INSTALLATION, OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE OF THIS EQUIPMENT

1-1 INTRODUCTION
This equipment is intended for ultimate application by commercial/industrial users and for operation by persons trained and experienced in the use and maintenance of welding equipment. Operation should not be undertaken without adequate training in the use of such equipment. Training is available from many public and private schools or similar facilities.

Safe practices in the installation, operation and maintenance of this equipment requires proper training in the art, a careful study of the information provided with the equipment, and the use of common sense. Rules for safe use are generally provided by suppliers of welding power sources, compressed gas suppliers, and electrode suppliers. Careful compliance with these rules will promote safe use of this equipment.

The following Safety Rules cover some of the more generally found situations. READ THEM CAREFULLY. In case of any doubt, obtain qualified help before proceeding.

1-2 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS
A. Burn Prevention
ELECTRICARC WELDING PRODUCES HIGH INTENSITY HEAT AND ULTRA-VIOLET RADIANT ENERGY WHICH MAY CAUSE SERIOUS AND PERMANENT EYE DAMAGE AND WHICH MAY DAMAGE ANY EXPOSED SKIN AREAS.

Wear helmet with safety goggles or glasses with side shields underneath, appropriate filter lenses or plates (protected by clear cover glass). This is a must for welding or cutting (and chipping) to protect the eyes from radiant energy and flying metal. Replace cover glass when broken, pitted, or spattered.

Medical first aid and eye treatment. First aid facilities and a qualified first aid person should be available for each shift unless medical facilities are close by for immediate treatment of flash burns of the eyes and skin burns.

Wear protective clothing - leather (or asbestos) gauntlet gloves, hat, and high safety-toe shoes. Button shirt collar and pocket flaps, and wear cuffed trousers to avoid entry of sparks and slag.

Avoid oily or greasy clothing. A spark may ignite them.

Flammable hair preparations should not be used by persons intending to weld or cut.

Hot metal such as electrode stubs and work pieces should never be handled without gloves. Ear plugs should be worn when working on overhead or in a confined space. A hard hat should be worn when others work overhead.

B. Toxic Fume Prevention
WARNING: The use of this product may result in exposure to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Adequate ventilation. Severe discomfort, illness or death can result from fumes, vapors, heat, or oxygen enrichment or depletion that welding (or cutting) may produce. Prevent them with adequate ventilation. NEVER ventilate with oxygen. Lead-, cadmium-, zinc-, mercury-, beryllium-bearing and similar materials, when welded or cut, may produce harmful concentrations of toxic fumes. Adequate local exhaust ventilation must be used, or each person in the area, as well as the operator, must wear an air-supplied respirator. For beryllium, both must be used.

Metals coated with or containing materials that emit toxic fumes should not be heated unless coating is removed form the work surface, the area is well ventilated, or the operator wears an air-supplied respirator.

Work in a confined space only while it is being ventilated and, if necessary, while wearing an air-supplied respirator.

Gas leak in a confined space should be avoided. Leaked gas in large quantities can change oxygen concentration dangerously. Do not bring gas cylinders into a confined space.

Leaving confined space, shut OFF gas supply at source to prevent possible accumulation of gases in the space if downstream valves have been accidentally opened or left open. Check to be sure that the space is safe before reentering it.

Vapors from chlorinated solvents can be decomposed by the heat of the arc (or flame) to form PHOSGENE, a highly toxic gas, and other lung and eye irritating products. The ultraviolet (radiant) energy of the arc can also decompose trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene vapors to form phosgene. DO NOT WELD or cut where solvent vapors can be drawn into the welding or cutting atmosphere or where the radiant energy can penetrate to atmospheres containing even minute amounts of trichloroethylene or perchloroethylene.

C. Fire and Explosion Prevention
Causes of fire and explosion are: combustibles reached by the arc, flame, flying sparks, hot slag, or heated material, misuse of compressed gases and cylinders, and short circuits.

BE AWARE THAT flying sparks or falling slag can pass through cracks, along pipes, through windows or doors, and through wall or floor openings, out of sight of the goggled operator. Sparks can fly many feet.

To prevent fires and explosion:
Keep equipment clean and operable, free of oil, grease, and (in electrical parts) of metallic particles that can cause short circuits.

If combustibles are in area, do NOT weld or cut. Move the work if practicable, to an area free of combustibles. Avoid paint spray rooms, dip tanks, storage areas, ventilators. If the work cannot be moved, move combustibles at least 35 feet away, out of reach of sparks and heat; or protect against ignition with suitable and snug-fitting, fire-resistant covers or shields.

Walls touching combustibles on opposite sides should not be welded on (or cut). Walls, ceilings, and floor near work should be protected by heat-resistant covers or shields.

Fire watcher must be standing by with suitable fire extinguishing equipment during and for some time after welding or cutting if:
1. Appreciable combustibles (including building construction) are within 35 feet.
2. Appreciable combustibles are further than 35 feet, but can be ignited by sparks.
3. Openings (concealed or visible) in floors or walls within 35 feet may expose combustibles to sparks.
4. Combustibles adjacent to walls, ceilings, roofs, or metal partitions can be ignited by radiant or conducted heat.

Hot work permit should be obtained before operation to ensure supervisor’s approval that adequate precautions have been taken.

After work is done, check that area is free of sparks, glowing embers, and flames.

An empty container that held combustibles, or that can produce flammable or toxic vapors when heated, must never be welded on or cut, unless container has first been cleaned in accordance with industry standards.

This includes: a thorough steam or caustic cleaning (or a solvent of water
washing, depending on the combustible’s solubility), followed by purging and inerting with nitrogen or carbon dioxide, and using protective equipment. Water-filling just below working level may substitute for inerting.

A container with unknown contents should be cleaned (see paragraph above). Do NOT depend on sense of smell or sight to determine if it is safe to weld or cut. Hollow castings or containers must be vented before welding or cutting. They can explode.

Explosive atmospheres. NEVER weld or cut where the air may contain flammable dust, gas, or liquid vapors (such as gasoline).

D. Compressed Gas Equipment

The safe handling of compressed gas equipment is detailed in numerous industry publications. The following general rules cover many of the most common situations.

1. Pressure Regulators

Regulator relief valve is designed to protect only the regulator from over-pressure; it is not intended to protect any downstream equipment. Provide such protection with one or more relief devices.

Never connect a regulator to a cylinder containing gas other than that for which the regulator was designed.

Remove faulty regulator from service immediately for repair (first close cylinder valve). The following symptoms indicate a faulty regulator:

Leaks - if gas leaks externally.

Excessive Creep - if delivery pressure continues to rise with downstream valve closed.

Faulty Gauge - if gauge pointer does not move off stop pin when pressurized, nor returns to stop pin after pressure release.

Repair. Do NOT attempt repair. Send faulty regulators for repair to manufacturer’s designated repair center, where special techniques and tools are used by trained personnel.

2. Cylinders

Cylinders must be handled carefully to prevent leaks and damage to their walls, valves, or safety devices:

Avoid electrical circuit contact with cylinders including third rails, electrical wires, or welding circuits. They can produce short circuit arcs that may lead to a serious accident. (See 1-3C)

ICC or DOT marking must be on each cylinder. It is an assurance of safety when the cylinder is properly handled.

Identifying gas content. Use only cylinders with name of gas marked on them; do not rely on color to identify gas content. Notify supplier if unmarked. NEVER DEFACE or alter name, number, or other markings on a cylinder. It is illegal and hazardous.

Emptyes: Keep valves closed, replace caps securely; mark MT; keep them separate from FULLS, and return promptly.

Prohibited use. Never use a cylinder or its contents for other than its intended use. NEVER as a support or roller.

Locate or secure cylinders so they cannot be knocked over.

Passageways and work areas. Keep cylinders clear of areas where they may be stuck.

Transporting cylinders. With a crane, use a secure support such as a platform or cradle. Do NOT lift cylinders off the ground by their valves or caps, or by chains, slings, or magnets.

Do NOT expose cylinders to excessive heat, sparks, slag, and flame, etc. that may cause rupture. Do not allow contents to exceed 55 degrees C (130 degrees F.) Cool with water spray where such exposure exists.

Protect cylinders, particularly valves from bumps, falls, falling objects, and weather. Replace caps securely when moving cylinders.

Stuck valve. Do NOT use a hammer or wrench to open a cylinder valve that cannot be opened by hand. Notify your supplier. Mixing gases. NEVER try to mix any gases in a cylinder.

NEVER refill any cylinder.

Cylinder fittings should never be modified or exchanged.

3. Hose

Prohibited use. Never use hose other than that designed for the specified gas. A general hose identification rule is: red for fuel gas, green for oxygen, and black for inert gases.

Use ferrules or clamps designed for the hose (not ordinary wire or other substitute) as a binding to connect hoses to fittings.

No copper tubing splices. Use only standard brass fittings to splice hose.

Avoid long runs to prevent kinks and abuse. Suspend hose off ground to keep it from being run over, stepped on, or otherwise damaged.

Coil excess hose to prevent kinks and tangles.

Protect hose from damage by sharp edges, and by sparks, slag, and open flame. Examine hose regularly for leaks, wear, and loose connections. Immerse pressured hose in water; bubbles indicate leaks.

Repair leaky or worn hose by cutting area of damage and reconnecting, check that the regulator label and cylinder marking agree, and that the regulator inlet and cylinder outlet match. NEVER Connect a regulator designed for a particular gas or gases to a cylinder containing any other gas.

Tighten connections. When assembling threaded connections, clean and smooth seats where necessary. Tighten if connection leaks, disassemble, clean, and retighten, using properly fitting wrench.

Adapters. Use a CGA adapter (available from your supplier) between cylinder and regulator, if one is required. Use two wrenches to tighten adapter marked RIGHT and LEFT HAND threads.

Regulator outlet (or hose) connections may be identified by right hand threads for oxygen and left hand threads (with grooved hex on nut or shank) for fuel gas.

5. Pressurizing Steps:

Drain regulator of residual gas through suitable vent before opening cylinder (or manifold valve) by turning adjusting screw in (clockwise). Draining prevents excessive compression heat at high pressure seat by allowing seat to open on pressurization. Leave adjusting screw engaged slightly on single-stage regulators.

Stand to side of regulator while opening cylinder valve.

Open cylinder valve slowly so that regulator pressure increases slowly. When gauge is pressurized (gauge reaches regulator maximum) leave cylinder valve in following position: for oxygen and inert gases, open fully to seal stem against possible leak; for fuel gas, open to less than one turn to permit quick emergency shut-off.

Use pressure charts (available from your supplier) for safe and efficient recommended pressure settings on regulators.

Check for leaks on first pressurization and regularly thereafter. Brush with soap solution. Bubbles indicate leaks.

Clean off soapy water after test; dried soap is combustible.

Match regulator to cylinder. Before connecting, check that the regulator label and cylinder marking agree, and that the regulator inlet and cylinder outlet match. NEVER Connect a regulator designed for a particular gas or gases to a cylinder containing any other gas.

6. Proper Connections

Clean cylinder valve outlet of impurities that may clog orifices and damage seats before connecting regulator. Except for hydrogen, crack valve momentarily, pointing outlet away from people and sources of ignition. Wipe with a clean, lintless cloth.

Carefully apply airtight connection...
and this section. Arc Welding, properly done, is a safe process, but a careless operator invites trouble. The equipment carries high currents at significant voltages. The arc is very bright and hot. Sparks fly, fumes rise, ultraviolet and infrared energy radiates, weldments are hot, and compressed gases may be used. The wise operator avoids unnecessary risks and protects himself and others from accidents.

A. Burn Protection
Comply with precautions in 1-2.

The welding arc is intense and visibly bright. Its radiation can damage eyes, penetrate lightweight clothing, reflect from light-colored surfaces, and burn the skin and eyes. Skin burns resemble acute sunburn; those from gas-shielded arcs are more severe and painful. DON'T GET BURNED; COMPLY WITH PRECAUTIONS.

1. Protective Clothing
Wear long-sleeve clothing in addition to gloves, hat, and shoes. As necessary, use additional protective clothing such as leather jacket or sleeves, flameproof apron, and fire-resistant leggings. Avoid outer garments of untreated cotton.

Bare skin protection. Wear dark, substantial clothing. Button collar to protect chest and neck, and button pockets to prevent entry of sparks.

2. Eye and Head Protection
Protect eyes from exposure to arc. Eyes may be damaged by radiant energy when exposed to the electric arc, even when not looking in the direction of the arc. Never look at an electric arc without protection.

Welding helmet or shield containing a filter plate shade no. 12 or denser must be used when welding. Place over face before striking arc.

Protect filter plate with a clear cover plate.

Cracked or broken helmet or shield should NOT be worn; radiation can be passed through to cause burns.

Cracked, broken, or loose filter plates must be replaced IMMEDIATELY. Replace clear cover plate when broken, pitted, or spattered.

Flash goggles with side shields MUST be worn under the helmet to give some protection to the eyes should the helmet not be lowered over the face before an arc is struck. Looking at an arc momentarily with unprotected eyes (particularly a high intensity gas-shielded arc) can cause a retinal burn that may leave a permanent dark area in the field of vision.

3. Protection of Nearby Personnel
Enclose the welding area. For production welding, a separate room or enclosed bay is best. In open areas, surround the operation with low-reflective, noncombustible screens or panels. Allow for free air circulation, particularly at floor level.

Viewing the weld. Provide face shields for all persons who will be looking directly at the weld.

Others working in area. See that all persons are wearing flash goggles.

Before starting to weld, make sure that screen flaps or bay doors are closed.

B. Toxic Fume Prevention
Comply with precautions in 1-2B.

Generator engine exhaust must be vented to the outside air. Carbon monoxide can kill.

C. Fire and Explosion Prevention
Comply with precautions in 1-2C.

Equipment's rated capacity. Do not overload arc welding equipment. It may overheat cables and cause a fire.

Loose cable connections may overheat or flash and cause fire.

Never strike an arc on a cylinder or other pressure vessel. It creates a brittle area that can cause a violent rupture or lead to such a rupture later under rough handling.

D. Compressed Gas Equipment
Comply with precautions in 1-2D.

E. Shock Prevention
Exposed electrically hot conductors or other bare metal in the welding circuit, or in ungrounded, electrically-HOT equipment can fatally shock a person whose body becomes a conductor. DO NOT STAND, SIT, LIE, LEAN ON, OR TOUCH a wet surface when welding without suitable protection.

To protect against shock:

Keep body and clothing dry. Never work in damp area without adequate insulation against electrical shock. Stay on a dry duckboard, or rubber mat when dampness or sweat cannot be avoided. Sweat, sea water, or moisture between body and an electrically HOT part - or grounded metal - reduces the body surface electrical resistance, enabling dangerous and possibly lethal currents to flow through the body.

1. Grounding the Equipment
When installing, connect the frames of each unit such as welding power source, control, work table, and water circulator to the building ground. Conductors must be adequate to carry ground currents safely.

Equipment made electrically HOT by stray currents may shock, possibly fatally. Do NOT GROUND to electrical conduit, or to a pipe carrying ANY gas or a flammable liquid such as oil or fuel.

Three-phase connection. Check phase requirement of equipment before installing. If only three-phase power is available, connect single-phase equipment to only two wires of the three-phase line. Do NOT connect the equipment ground lead to the third (live) wire, or the equipment will become electrically HOT - a dangerous condition that can shock, possibly fatally.

Before welding, check ground for continuity. Be sure conductors are touching bare metal of equipment frames at connections.

If a line cord with a ground lead is provided with the equipment for connection to a switch box, connect the ground lead to the grounded switch box. If a three-prong plug is added for connection to a grounded mating receptacle, the ground lead must be connected to the ground prong only. If the line cord comes with a three-prong plug, connect to a grounded mating receptacle. Never remove the ground prong from a plug, or use a plug with a broken ground prong.

2. Connectors
Fully insulated lock-type connectors should be used to join welding cable lengths.

3. Cables
Frequently inspect cables for wear, cracks, and damage. IMMEDIATELY REPLACE those with excessively worn or damaged insulation to avoid possibly lethal shock from bare conductors. Cables with damaged areas may be taped to give resistance equivalent to original cable.

Keep cable dry, free of oil and grease, and protected from hot metal and sparks.

4. Terminals and Other Exposed Parts
Terminals and other exposed parts of electrical units should have insulating covers secured before operation.

5. Electrode Wire
Electrode wire becomes electrically HOT when the power switch of gas metal-arc welding equipment is ON and welding gun trigger is pressed. Keep hands and body clear of wire and other HOT parts.

6. Safety Devices
Safety devices such as interlocks and circuit breakers should not be disconnected or shunted out.

Before installation, inspection, or service of equipment, shut OFF all power, and remove line fuses (or lock or red-tag switches) to prevent accidental turning ON of power. Disconnect all cables from welding power source, and pull all 115 volts line-cord plugs.

Do not open power circuit or change polarity while welding. If, in an emergency, it must be disconnected, guard against shock burns or flash from switch arcing.

Leaving equipment unattended. Always shut OFF, and disconnect all power to equipment.

Power disconnect switch must be available near the welding power source.
Thank You

For selecting a quality product. We want you to take pride in operating this product...as much pride as we have in bringing the product to you!

Please Examine Carton and Equipment For Damage Immediately

When this equipment is shipped, title passes to the purchaser upon receipt by the carrier. Consequently, claims for material damaged in shipment must be made by the purchaser against the transportation company at the time the shipment is received.

Please record your equipment identification information below for future reference. This information can be found on your machine nameplate.

  Model Name & Number _____________________
  Code & Serial Number _____________________
  Date of Purchase _____________________

Whenever you request replacements parts for, or information on this equipment always supply the information you have recorded above.

Read this Owner’s Manual completely before attempting to use this equipment. Save this manual and keep it handy for quick reference. Pay particular attention to the safety instructions we have provided for your protection.
Section A

Installation

Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duty Cycle</td>
<td>60% at 250 amps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>7 lbs. 4 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping Weight</td>
<td>9 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General

The Contactor Box is designed to be mechanically fastened to the top of the WC-1 and includes a handle, making it easy to move the system to any desired location. To mount the Contactor Box to the WC-1, remove the clips from the side of the Contactor Box and insert the lips of the securing clips into the louvers of the WC-1.

Power Leads

The positive lead from the welding power source is connected to the “+ weld power” side and the Prince power lug is connected to the “Torch” side.

Control Leads

The cable from the Contactor Box connects to the 120 VAC contactor control terminal inside the WC-1. Remove the lid from the WC-1 and insert the cable from the Contactor Box through the strain relief. Connect the white wire to J5 terminal #3, the black wire to J5 terminal #4, and the green wire to ground post. See diagram on next page.

Section B

Operation

Hookup to Cobramatic

When using with the Cobramatic wire feeder system connect the 115VAC contactor leads directly to the terminal strip inside the MK200, connecting the white wire to terminal #1 and the black wire to terminal #2, make sure to switch the contacts to 115VAC output on the wire feeder.

NOTE:

When using the Contactor Box with equipment other than the WC-1, attach 115VAC contactor NEUTRAL wire to Terminal 1 and the 115VAC contactor HOT wire to Terminal 2 of the Contactor Box.
CAUTION:

When working with voltages present in this Product and others, always observe warning and caution signs. Service must only be performed by qualified service personnel.
CONNECTIONS TO COBRAMATIC FEEDER

CAUTION:
When working with voltages present in this Product and others, always observe warning and caution signs. Service must only be performed by qualified service personnel.
CONNECTIONS TO COBRAMATIC II FEEDER

CAUTION:
When working with voltages present in this Product and others, always observe warning and caution signs. Service must only be performed by qualified service personnel.
Section F

Appendices
MK 200 Contactor Box Diagrams / Parts List
Exploded Parts View .................................................. 14
Electrical Schematic .................................................. 16
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>435-1485</td>
<td>Base Contactor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>405-0726</td>
<td>Decal Front Panel</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>351-0744</td>
<td>Bushing Snap 1.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>301-0103</td>
<td>Rubber Feet</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>336-0005</td>
<td>SCR Pan Phil #6-32x3/8</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>SCR Pan Phil #6-32x1/2</td>
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<td>Decal Terminal Strip</td>
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<td>Screw Hex 10-24 x 1/2</td>
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<td>Washer Spring #10</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Nut Hex #10-24</td>
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<td>Strain Relief Cable</td>
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<td>Tie Wrap (not shown for clarity)</td>
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POWER SUPPLY

120VAC CONTACTOR (NEUTRAL)
120VAC CONTACTOR (HOT)

WELD VOLTS (RED)

LINE CORD SAFETY WIRE (GREEN)

TORCH
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
<th>Do not touch electrically live parts or electrode with skin or wet clothing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insulate yourself from work and ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keep flammable materials away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wear eye, ear and body protection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spanish
AVISO DE PRECAUCION

- No toque las partes o los electrodo bajo carga con la piel o ropa moja-
da.
- Antes del trabajo y de la tierra.
- Mantenga el material combustible fuera del área de trabajo.
- Protejase los ojos, los oídos y el cuerpo.

French
ATTENTION

- Ne laissez ni ta peau ni les vête-
ments mouillés entrer en contact
avec des pièces sous tension.
- Isolerez-vous du travail et de la terre.
- Gardez à l'écart de tout matériel inflammable.
- Protégez vos yeux, vos oreilles et votre corps.

German
WARNUNG

- Verhüten Sie keine stromführenden
  Teile oder Elektroden mit Ihrem
  Körper oder feuchter Kleidung!
- Isolieren Sie sich von den
  Elektroden und dem Erdboden!
- Entfernen Sie brennbare Material!
- Tragen Sie Augen-, Ohren- und Kör-
  perschut!

Portuguese
ATENÇÃO

- Não toque partes elétricas e elec-
  trodos com a pele ou roupa molha-
da.
- Isol-se da peça e terra.
- Mantenha inflamáveis bem guarde-
dos.
- Use proteção para a vista, ouvido e
  corpo.

Japanese
注意事項

- 電気中の電気部品、又是電流に接
  つ近な部分で触れないこと。
- 施工物やアースから身体が離隔さ
  れている線に注意して下さい。
- 明、耳及び身体に保護具をして下
  さい。

Chinese
警告

- 金属或电器切割飞屑等離電部件及
- 隔離。
- 在工作場所用裝備及工作器具。
- 將一切易燃物品移離工作場所。
- 佩戴頭盔、耳及身體保護用具。

Korean
위험

- 전도체나 정전체가 있는 장소 또는
  파부에 접촉 주의 마십시오.
- 도구와 접촉 주의 마십시오.
- 검은 코너를 접근 시켜지 마십시오.
- 눈, 귀에 충격 보호장구를 착용하십시오.

Arabic
تحذير

- لا تلامس الأجزاء التي تشعر بها التيار
  الكهربائي أو الإشارة بعد الظهر أو
  بالملابس المكشوفة باليد.
- ضع النواض البالغة للطفل في مكان بعيد.
- ضع أمور سامة وذيقة على مسافة واقية.
- وسائد.

READ AND UNDERSTAND THE MANUFACTURER’S INSTRUCTION FOR THIS EQUIPMENT AND THE CONSUMABLES TO BE USED AND FOLLOW YOUR EMPLOYER’S SAFETY PRACTICES.

SE RECOMIENDA LEER Y ENTENDER LAS INSTRUCCIONES DEL FABRICANTE PARA EL USO DE ESTE Equipo Y LOS CONSUMIBLES QUE VA A UTILIZAR, SIGA LAS MEDIDAS DE SEGURIDAD DE SU SUPERVISOR.

LISEZ ET COMPRENEZ LES INSTRUCTIONS DU FABRICANT EN CE QUI REGARDE CET EQUIPMENT ET LES PRODUITS A ÊTRE EMPLOYÉS ET SUIVEZ LES PROCÉDURES DE SÉCURITÉ DE VOTRE EMPLOYEUR.

LESEN SIE UND BEFOLGEN SIE DIE BETRIEBSANLEITUNG DER ANLAGE UND DEN ELEKTRODENEINSATZ DES HER-STELLERS. DIE UNFALLVERHÜTUNGSVORSCHRIFTEN DES ARBEITGEBERS SIND EGBENULLS ZU BEACHTEN.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keep your head out of fumes. Use ventilation or exhaust to remove fumes from breathing zone.</td>
<td>Turn power off before servicing. Do not operate with panel open or guards off.</td>
<td>Do not use the machine with the filter removed.</td>
<td>Spanish: AVISO DE PRECAUCIÓN</td>
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<tr>
<td>French: ATTENTION</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>German: WARNUNG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portuguese: ATENÇÃO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese: 注意事項</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese: 警 告</td>
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<tr>
<td>Korean: 위험</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arabic: تحذير</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**LEIA E COMPREenda AS INSTRUÇÕES DO FABRICANTE PARA ESTE EQUIPAMENTO E AS PARTEs DE USO, E SIGA AS PRÁTICAS DE SEGURANÇA DO EMPREGADOR.**

使う機械や溶材のメーカーの指示書をよく読み、まず理解して下さい。そして貴社の安全規定に従って下さい。

請詳細閱讀並理解製造廠提供的說明以及應該使用的保護材料，並遵循貴方的有關勞動保護規定。

이 제품에 동봉된 작업지침서를 숙지하시고, 귀사의 작업자 안전수칙을 준수하시기 바랍니다。

아래 보기를 읽고 제품에 대한 안전 지침과 규칙을 준수하여 사용하십시오.
LIMITED WARRANTY

Effective October 1, 2006

This warranty supersedes all previous MK Products warranties and is exclusive, with no other guarantees or warranties expressed or implied.

LIMITED WARRANTY - MK Products, Inc., Irvine, California warrants that all new and unused equipment furnished by MK Products is free from defects in workmanship and material as of the time and place of delivery by MK Products. No warranty is made by MK Products with respect to trade accessories or other items manufactured by others. Such trade accessories and other items are sold subject to the warranties of their respective manufacturers, if any.

MK Products’ warranty does not apply to components having normal useful life of less than one (1) year, such as relay points, wire conduit, tungsten, and welding gun parts that come in contact with the welding wire, including gas cups, gas cup insulators, and contact tips where failure does not result from defect in workmanship or material.

MK Products shall, exclusively remedy the limited warranty or any duties with respect to the quality of goods, based upon the following options

(1) repair
(2) replacement
(3) where authorized in writing by MK Products, the reasonable cost of repair or replacement at our Irvine, California plant.

As a matter of general policy only, MK Products may honor an original user’s warranty claims on warranted equipment in the event of failure resulting from a defect within the following periods from the date of delivery of equipment to the original user:

1. Power Supplies and Wire Feed Cabinets ........ 3 years
2. Weldheads, Positioners, Prince XL and Prince XL Spool Guns, Python, CobraMAX, Cobra SX, Cobra MX ......................................................... 1 year
3. Sidewinder® Spool Gun, Prince SG Spool Guns, Modules ......................................................... 180 days
4. Repairs/Exchanges/Parts .............................. 90 days

Classification of any item into the foregoing categories shall be at the sole discretion of MK Products. Notification of any failure must be made in writing within 30 days of such failure.

A copy of the invoice showing the date of sale must accompany products returned for warranty repair or replacement.

All equipment returned to MK Products for service must be properly packaged to guard against damage from shipping. MK Products will not be responsible for any damages resulting from shipping.

Normal surface transportation charges (one way) for products returned for warranty repair or replacement will be borne by MK Products, except for products sold to foreign markets.

ANY EXPRESS WARRANTY NOT PROVIDED HEREIN AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY, GUARANTY, OR REPRESENTATION AS TO PERFORMANCE, AND ANY REMEDY FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT WHICH, BUT FOR THIS PROVISION, MIGHT ARISE BY IMPLICATION, OPERATION OF LAW, CUSTOM OF TRADE, OR COURSE OF DEALING, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO ANY AND ALL EQUIPMENT FURNISHED BY MK PRODUCTS, IS EXCLUDED AND DISCLAIMED BY MK PRODUCTS.

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED BY MK PRODUCTS IN WRITING, MK’s PRODUCTS ARE INTENDED FOR ULTIMATE PURCHASE BY COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL USERS AND FOR OPERATION BY PERSONS TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED IN THE USE AND MAINTENANCE OF WELDING EQUIPMENT AND NOT FOR CONSUMERS OR CONSUMER USE. MK PRODUCTS’ WARRANTIES DO NOT EXTEND TO, AND NO RE-SELLER IS AUTHORIZED TO EXTEND MK PRODUCTS’ WARRANTIES TO ANY CONSUMER.

USE OF OTHER THAN GENUINE MK PRODUCTS’ CONSUMABLES, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES MAY INVALIDATE YOUR PRODUCT WARRANTY.