

AUTOMIG190, AUTOMIG210, AUTOMIG235, AUTOMIG250, & AUTOMIG190ARC, AUTOMIG260ARC.

Thank you for purchasing a Sealey Welder. Manufactured to a high standard this product will, if used according to these instructions and properly maintained, give you years of trouble free performance.

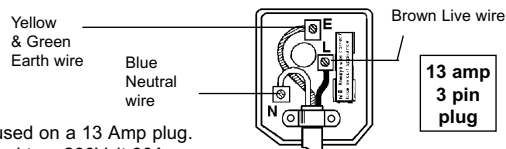


IMPORTANT: BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT, PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. MAKE CAREFUL NOTE OF SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS, WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS. THIS PRODUCT SHOULD ONLY BE USED FOR ITS INTENDED PURPOSE. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY CAUSE DAMAGE OR PERSONAL INJURY, AND WILL INVALIDATE THE WARRANTY. RETAIN THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE USE.

1. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

1.1 ELECTRICAL SAFETY. ⚠ WARNING! It is the user's responsibility to check the following: You must check all electrical equipment and appliances to ensure they are safe before using. **You must** inspect power supply leads, plugs and all electrical connections for wear and damage. **You must** ensure the risk of electric shock is minimised by the installation of appropriate safety devices. An RCCB (Residual Current Circuit Breaker) should be incorporated in the main distribution board. We recommend that an RCD (Residual Current Device) is used with all electrical products. It is particularly important to use an RCD together with portable products that are plugged into an electrical supply not protected by an RCCB. If in doubt consult a professional electrician. You may obtain a Residual Current Device by contacting your Sealey dealer. **You must** also read and understand the following instructions concerning electrical safety.

- 1.1.1. The *Electricity At Work Act 1989* requires all portable electrical appliances, *if used on a business premises*, to be tested by a qualified person at least once a year by using a Portable Appliance Tester (PAT).
- 1.1.2. The *Health & Safety at Work Act 1974* makes owners of electrical appliances responsible for the safe condition of the appliance, and the safety of the appliance operator. **If in any doubt about electrical safety, contact a qualified electrician.**
- 1.1.3. Ensure the insulation on all cables and product itself is safe before connecting to mains power supply. See 1.1.2. use a (PAT) and 1.1.1.
- 1.1.4. Ensure that cables are always protected against short circuit and overload.
- 1.1.5. Regularly check power supply, leads, plugs and all electrical connections for wear or damage, especially power connections to ensure none are loose.
- 1.1.6. Check the voltage marked on the product is the same as the electrical power supply to be used. Check fused plugs are fitted with correct capacity fuse.
- 1.1.7. DO NOT pull or carry the powered appliance by its power supply lead. Products such as welders must not be pulled or carried by their output cables.
- 1.1.8. DO NOT pull power plugs from sockets by the power cable.
- 1.1.9. DO NOT use worn or damage leads, plugs or connections. Immediately replace or repair by qualified persons. A U.K. 3 pin plug with ASTA/BS approval is fitted. In case of damage, cut off and fit a new plug according to the following instructions (UK only - see diagram).
 - a) Ensure the unit is correctly earthed via a three-pin plug.
 - b) Connect the Green/Yellow earth wire to the earth terminal 'E'.
 - c) Connect the Brown live wire to live terminal 'L'.
 - d) Connect the Blue neutral wire to the neutral terminal 'N'.



NOTE: Models Automig190, 210, 235, & 190ARC are 230Volts single phase machines and may be used on a 13 Amp plug. For best results however, or for constant use at high power settings these models should be connected to a 230Volt 30Amp power supply. If you are unsure if there is a 30Amp supply at your premises, contact a qualified electrician before proceeding further. (for use of a normal 13amp supply follow plug fitting instructions). Models Automig250 & 260/ARC are 440Volt 3 phase machines.

1.2 GENERAL SAFETY

- ⚠ **WARNING:** unplug the welder from the mains power supply before performing maintenance or service.
- ✓ Keep the welder and cables in good working order and condition. (Take immediate action to repair or replace damaged parts).
- ✓ Use recommended parts and accessories only. (Non recommended parts may be dangerous and will invalidate the warranty).
- ✓ Check the gas cup and contact tip and spray regularly with anti-spatter spray available from your Sealey dealer.
- ✓ Use an air hose to regularly blow out any dirt from the liner, and keep the welder clean for best and safest performance.
- ✓ Locate the welder in an adequate working area for its function, and ensure the area is well ventilated.
- ✓ Keep working area clean and tidy and free from unrelated materials. Also ensure the working area has adequate lighting.
- ⚠ **WARNING:** use a welding head shield to protect your eyes against ultraviolet rays given off by the electric arc, also wear safety welding gauntlets.
- ✓ Keep children and unauthorised persons away from the working area.
- ✓ The welder must only be operated under supervision.
- ✓ Turn voltage switch to "0" (off) when not in use.
- ✓ Stand correctly keeping a good footing and balance, and ensure the floor is not slippery.
- ✓ Remove ill fitting clothing, remove ties, watches, rings, and other loose jewellery, and contain long hair.
- ✗ DO NOT store gas cylinders in areas where temperature exceeds 50°C.
- ✗ DO NOT puncture or damage the gas cylinder.
- ✗ DO NOT use the welder in damp or wet locations.
- ✗ DO NOT weld without a welding safety head shield.
- ⚠ **DANGER!** DO NOT weld near inflammable materials, solids, liquids, or gases.
- ✗ DO NOT operate welder while under the influence of drugs, alcohol or intoxicating medication, or if fatigued.
- ✗ DO NOT operate the welder if it or its cables are damaged.
- ✗ DO NOT pull the welder by the cable, or the torch, and DO NOT bend the torch.
- ✓ When not in use store the welder in a safe, dry, childproof area.



WELDING CAPABILITY CHART:

Model Number	AUTOMIG190	AUTOMIG210	AUTOMIG 235	AUTOMIG250	AUTOMIG 190ARC	AUTOMIG 260ARC
Welding Current	30-190 Amps	30-210Amps	50-235 Amps	30-250 Amps	30-190 Amps	30-260 Amps
Duty Cycle	16% @ 185A	16% @ 200A	16% @ 220A	16% @ 240A	10% @ 180A	30% @ 230A
	20% @ 110A	20% @ 160A	20% @ 190A	20% @ 195A	20% @ 120A	35% @ 165A
	50% @ 80A	50% @ 110A	50% @ 110A	55% @ 150A	70% @ 60A	50% @ 135A
	100% @ 30A	100% @ 30A	100% @ 50A	100% @ 105A	100% @ 30A	100% @ 95A
Power Efficiency	4.5 Kva	4.7 Kva	6.5 Kva	11.8 Kva	4.9 Kva	9.4 Kva
Volts	230	230	230	415V 3Ph	230	415V 3Ph

2. INTRODUCTION & DESCRIPTION

This Manual contains instructions to assist you prepare your mig set for welding, together with information on maintenance, and trouble shooting. Read this manual carefully in order to get the best results from your machine. These instructions are not intended to show you how to be an expert welder. It is with continued practice that you will achieve the desired results. Mig welding requires a steady hand, and time spent practising with scrap metal will be rewarded when you progress to an actual workpiece.

These Automigs are compact power sources with integral wire feed which protects the wire from dust and dirt (especially in Body Shops). Your Automig is designed to operate with two diameters of welding wire, 0.6mm, & 0.8mm. (We recommend that 0.8mm wire is used for welding stainless steel and aluminium). With correct wire & gas fitted, tune the wire speed for most favourable weld using the trim control on the front panel. Thereafter if the power output control is changed, the autospeed device will automatically re-tune the drive's speed to maintain a stable arc thus producing a consistent weld.

Automigs 190/ARC & 260/ARC have a socket on front panel for Arc welding. Plug the electrode holder into the socket and change the "Continuous Switch" from Gas to ARC position. These units may be used with hard facing, or rutile rods as well as basic electrodes (See 4.6).

ALL MODELS ARE EQUIPPED WITH: ✓ Torch, ✓ Mini reel of 0.6mm wire, ✓ Regulator, ✓ Gas hose.

3. ASSEMBLY

To fit the mains power plug see safety instructions (Chapter 1).

3.1. Wheel Assembly

Turn machine upside down and attach the front castor wheels with screw provided. Take the rear axle and fit a wheel to one end by placing on a washer, the wheel, then a locking washer and then insert a split pin to attach the cap indents to the wheel hubs. Pass the axle through the tube under the gas cylinder carrier, then fit the other washer, wheel, locking washer, and cap indents.

3.2. Connecting the gas cylinder

- 3.2.1. When using Argon or Argon mixtures, you will need to use the "bull nose adaptor" enclosed. If you intend to use CO2 gas the regulator will fit directly onto the cylinder. Fit the bull nose adaptor to the cylinder with a spanner.
- 3.2.2. Fit the gas regulator on the bull nose adaptor and connect it to the machine gas hose (fig.1).
- 3.2.3. Set the regulator flow rate to 5-8 litres/min depending on the material to be welded, and whether there are draughts which are strong enough to disturb the gas flow.



fig 1

3.3. Fitting a reel of wire - Ensure the welder is unplugged from mains power.

Your machine comes with a mini spool of wire, but will accept up to 5kg spools without modification.

- 3.3.1. Push the reel of wire over the reel holder end springs and onto the reel holder ensuring the spool rotates clockwise, with the wire drawing off the reel from the top (see white arrow in fig 2). Large spools of wire have a guide hole which must be pushed onto the plastic pin located at the end of the reel holder. This pin will stop larger reels from free wheeling around the holder.

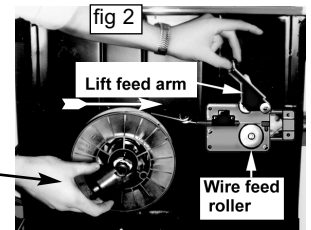


fig 2

- 3.3.2. To secure the reel of wire take the plastic spacer and gently open the diameter of the spacer whilst placing over the reel holder end spring and onto the reel holder (fig 2a).

fig 2a



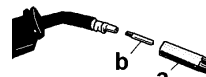
- 3.3.3. Undo the wire lock screw (fig 3 & 4A) and lift the wire feed lever up (fig 3.1. & 4.1.).
- 3.3.4. Straighten 40-50mm of spool wire (do not allow wire to uncoil), and gently push wire (fig 3 & 4 B) through the guide (C) and through the 6 or 8mm feed roller groove (see 6.3) and through to the torch.

- 3.3.5. Carefully return the wire feed lever and secure with the wire lock screw.

- 3.3.6. Remove torch gas cup (fig 3.3.6. a) and contact tip (b) from end of torch as follows:

- a) Take torch in left hand with the torch tip facing to the right.
- b) Grasp gas cup firmly in your right hand.
- c) Turn gas cup **clockwise only (c)** and pull cup out to the right.

Fig 3.3.6.



- d) Unscrew the copper contact tip (right hand thread) to remove. Check welder is switched off "0", and that the earth clamp is away from the torch tip. Connect the welder to the mains power supply and set the voltage switch to 4.

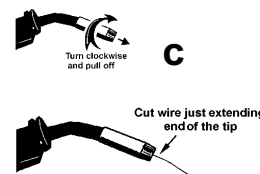
- 3.3.8. Set the wire speed knob to maximum. Keep the torch cable as straight as possible and press the torch switch. The wire will feed through the torch.

- 3.3.9. When wire has fed through, switch welder off, unplug from mains.

- a) Take torch in left hand and screw contact tip back into place.
- b) Grasp gas cup in right hand, push onto torch head and turn **clockwise only**.

⚠ **WARNING!** do not turn gas cup anti-clockwise, as this will damage internal spring.

- c) Cut wire so that it is just protruding 1/4" from the cup.



3.4. Setting wire tension

IMPORTANT: You must set the correct tension, too little or too much tension will cause problematic wire feed and result in poor welding.

- 3.4.1. For mild steel 0.6mm wire the wire lock screw must be fully tightened and undone approximately two complete turns (figs 3 & 4A).

- 3.4.2. Correct tension between the rollers is checked by slowing down the wire between the fingers. If the top feed roller skids the tension is correct. Try to use the lowest tension possible as too high a tension will disfigure the wire and may result in blowing a fuse on the printed circuit board. When you have completed welding, remove the torch and store in a safe, dry place.

Note: Damaged torches and cables are not covered under warranty.

MODELS:
190, 190ARC,
& 210 wire
Feeder

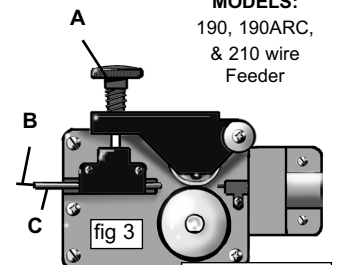


fig 3

fig 3.1

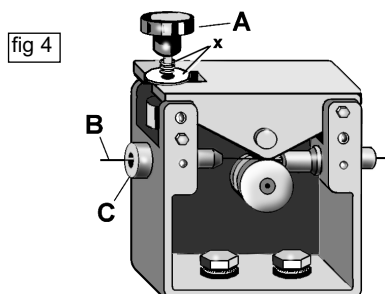
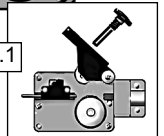


fig 4

MODELS:
235, 250,
& 260ARC.
Wire Feeder

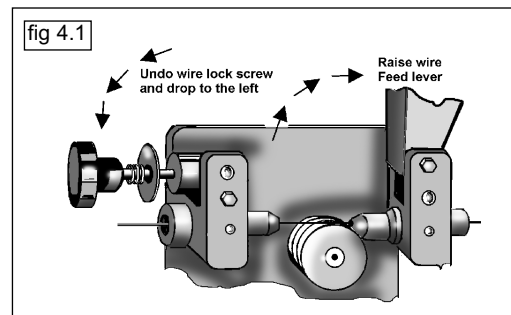


fig 4.1

3. 5. Clutch adjustment

It is essential that the clutch is adjusted correctly.

- 3. 5. 1. Once the wire is fed through the torch, switch on the machine and set the wire speed and voltage switch to maximum.
- 3. 5. 2. Depress torch switch and release quickly. If spool overruns it indicates that the clutch is too loose.
- 3. 5. 3. Tighten the clutch (*located in the centre of the wire spool holder*) with a socket spanner and test the machine as above until the wire stops over running.

NOTE: DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN THE CLUTCH AS THIS WILL CAUSE WIRE FEED PROBLEMS.

3. 6. Euro Connection Models 190/ARC & 260/ARC

This welder is fitted with a Euro Connection quick release torch. (fig 5).

- 3. 6. 1. Simply line the pins in the torch up to the appropriate holes in the machine, push in and tighten with the knurled knob (fig 5 G). Remember to remove the Torch after welding is completed and store in a safe dry place. *Note: Accidental damage to your torch is not covered by the guarantee.*

fig 5

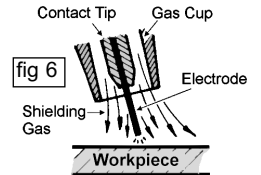
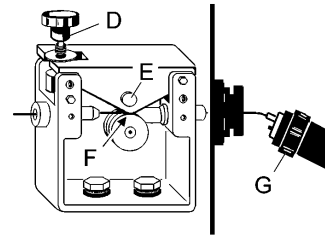


fig 6

4. WELDING PRINCIPLES & PREPARATION

4.1. Mig/Mag Welding.

A spool of welding wire is positioned on the welder's spool holder and automatically fed through an insulated liner in the torch to the tip. The torch assembly consist of a switch, liner, gas hose, and control cable. The switch activates the wire feed roller and the gas flow. Conversely, releasing the switch stops the wire feed and gas flow. The weld current is transferred to the electrode (the wire) from the contact tip at the end of the torch. A gas cup fits over the contact tip to direct the gas flow towards the weld ensuring that the arc welding process is shielded from oxidising air contaminates. The shielding gas also assists heating of the weld materials. The torch is connected to the positive side of a DC rectifier, and the negative clamp is attached to the workpiece (fig 6).

4.2. Spot Welding.

Remove the gas cup and fit a spot welding gas cup (120/722150). Turn the voltage and wire speed to the highest setting allowed by your machine. Push the spot gas cup onto the material to be welded. Set the timer switch located on the front panel for the thickness of material to be spot welded. The castelations on the cup keep it the correct distance from the weld pool and allow you to push the two pieces being welded together. Press the torch trigger and hold it until the machine cuts out. The wire will feed through during the allotted time and create the weld.

4. 3. Preparation for Welding.

▲ IMPORTANT: BEFORE YOU COMMENCE, MAKE SURE THE MACHINE IS SWITCHED OFF AT THE MAINS. IF WELDING A CAR, DISCONNECT THE BATTERY OR FIT AN ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT PROTECTOR. WE RECOMMEND THE USE OF SEALEY PROSAF/12V OR 24V IN ORDER TO PROTECT SOPHISTICATED ELECTRONICS. ENSURE YOU HAVE READ AND UNDERSTOOD THE ELECTRICAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS IN CHAPTER 1.

Preparation for welding.

IMPORTANT: Welder must be switched off at the mains before starting.

4.3. Connecting the Earth Lead

To ensure a complete circuit, the earth lead must be securely attached to the work piece that is to be welded.

- 4.3.1. The best connection is obtained by grinding clean the point of contact on workpiece before connecting earth clamp to the job to be Welded.
- 4.3.2. The weld area must also be free of paint, rust, grease, etc.

4.4. Setting Up

The automatic wire feed system, must be set up as follows:

- 4.4.1. Select the voltage step that best suits the thickness of the material to be welded
- 4.4.2. Adjust the wire feed knob until a perfect weld bead is obtained.

NOTE: If the wire speed increases, even to reaching maximum, do not be concerned as the wire speed setting will re-adjust correctly to any voltage step selected thereafter.

4.5. Welding mild steel

To weld mild steel you can use CO2 gas for most tasks where spatter and the high build up of weld do not pose a problem. To achieve a spatter free and flat weld, you **must** use an **Argon/CO2 mixture**.

4.6. Welding aluminium

To weld aluminium use: ✓ Argon gas, ✓ 0.8mm Contact Tip, ✓ 0.8mm Aluminium Wire, (MIG/2/KAL08).

ARC Welding: Models AUTOMIG190/ARC & 260/ARC.

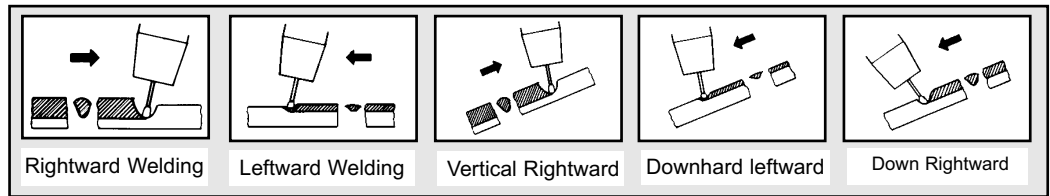
have socket on the front panel for 230V outlet resistance spot welding. Plug spot welder electrode holder cable into the DIN socket and change the "Continuous Switch" from Gas to the ARC position. Being fitted with a Mig transformer/rectifier, these units are ideal for use with aluminum electrodes and may also be used with hard facing, or rutile rods as well as basic electrodes.

GRAPHIC SYMBOLS AS FOUND ON FRONT PANEL:

	PILOT LAMP This lights up when the machine is running.		FUSE SYMBOL This machine contains a fuse which may from time to time need replacing		SWITCH POSITION Three positions: Off, Gas welding & ARC welding(CD.C.)
	ELECTRO-FAN Cools the machine when running.		WIRE FEED SYMBOL Lights up when machine overheats and cuts out. The machine can be used again when cool.		TORCH (MIG WELDING) MIG welding torch is connected to the machine where this symbol is located.
	EARTH CLAMP The earth clamp is connected to the machine via this outlet.				

5. VARIOUS WELDING METHODS

The position of the torch, its angle and direction of travel in relation to the workpiece is essential for the appearance and quality of the weld. Illustrations demonstrate various positions and directions.



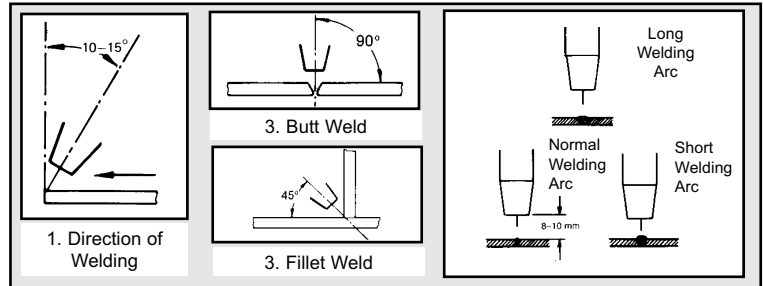
Welding in general

Welding with a long arc reduces penetration and widens the arc.

This in turn results in more spatter.

A long welding arc can be appropriate for welding butt joints in thin materials.

Welding with a short arc (*at the same weld settings*) results in greater penetration and a narrower weld and reduces the amount of spatter.



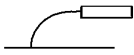
MEANINGS OF MARKINGS, AND SYMBOLS



Single-Phase transformer



Flat Characteristic



MIG/MAG welding

...A/ ... V to ...A/ ... V

Range of output, rated min & max welding current and their corresponding conventional load voltage.

Rated on-load voltage U_o in V

a) Peak value in case of direct current;
b) Peak & r.m.s. value in case of alternating current.

KVA

ED %

I_2

Rated weld current



Conventional load voltage

Mains supply and number of phases (i.e. 1 or 3) with symbol for alternating current.

PA KVA

COS

U_1 ... V/...Hz

Rated values of the supply voltage and the frequency.

/

Rated supply current.

IP

Degree of protection, i.e. 21 or 23.

Welding power sources which are suitable for supplying power to welding operations carried out in an environment with increased hazard of electric shock.

6. MAINTENANCE

6. 1. Wire feed unit

Check the wire feed unit at regular intervals. The feed roller wire guide plays an important part in obtaining consistent results. Poor wire feeding affects welding. Clean the rollers weekly, especially the feed roller groove, removing all dust deposits.

6. 2. Torch

Protect the torch cable assembly from mechanical wear. Clean the liner from the machine forwards by using compressed air. If the liner is clogged it must be replaced.

6. 3. Turning or Changing the Feed Roller

▲ **IMPORTANT:** Adjust the feed roller to the corresponding wire size.

There are two grooves on the feed roller, 0.6mm and 0.8mm. Always use the groove on the outside of the roller, (the groove nearest to you). To remove the feed roller see fig 7.

Clean and turn, or if damaged change the feed roller.

6. 4. Contact Tip (to remove tip follow steps in 3.3.6. and to replace 3.3.9. a & b very carefully).

The contact tip is a consumable item and must be replaced when the hole becomes enlarged or oval. The contact tip **MUST** be kept free from spatter to ensure an unimpeded flow of gas.

6. 5. The Gas Cup (Conical Nozzle) (to remove cup follow steps in 3.3.6. and to replace 3.3.9. a & b very carefully).

The gas cup must also be kept clean and free from spatter. Build up of spatter inside the gas cup can cause a short circuit at the contact tip which will result in either the fuse blowing on the printed circuit card, or expensive machine repairs. To keep the contact tip free from spatter, we recommend the use of Sealey anti-spatter spray (MIG/722307) available from your Sealey Dealer. We also recommend that you keep spare tips and gas cups in stock.

6. 6. Replacing the Liner

Wind the wire back on to the spool and secure it. Remove torch from front panel by undoing knurled knob. Pull out torch and undo the brass nut. Pull out liner and replace with a new one.

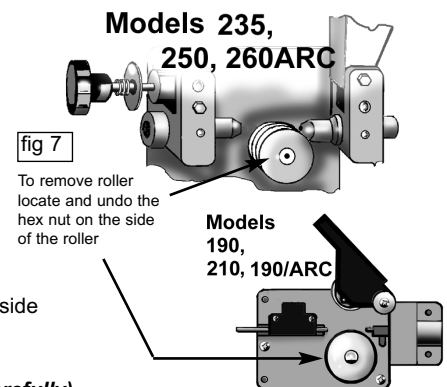
6. 7 Changing gears

An inexperienced welder can allow spatter to build up in the tip and shroud. In severe cases this can block the feed causing gear stripping in the drive motor. To check if the gears are worn depress the button on the torch with the set switched on. If the gears are worn, a grating sound will be heard coming from the wire feed motor, you may also observe the feed roller vibrating instead of rotating. Should this be the case, open the gearbox, remove the worn or damaged gears and replace with new ones.

6. 8. Changing Fuses

The fuse is located on the front panel. Fuses are mainly blown for the following reasons:

✓ Spatter collecting in the gas cup and contact tip causing a short circuit. ✓ Wire tension is too great. ✓ A sudden surge of current.



7. TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY <i>(Numbers refer to chapter and item heading)</i>
1. Power source stops	Overheating protection activated due to overload	Protection automatically resets when transformer has cooled (about 15 min).
2. No weld current, fuse blowing in 13amp plug	Rectifier blown	Replace rectifier.
3. No weld current	Bad connection between clamp & workpiece Break in earth lead Break in torch lead	Clean or grind contact surface and weld area. Repair or replace earth lead. Repair or replace torch.
4. Feed motor not working, lamp is on	Fuse blown Gear damaged or worn Motor defective	Replace fuse 1.5 amp. (Chapter 6). Replace gears. (Chapter 6). Replace motor (Contact service agent).
5. Wire does not feed, feed roller rotates	Pressure roller improperly adjusted Dirt, copper, dust, etc, have collection in torch liner Gas cup (Nozzle) defective Deformed wire	Adjust tension. (Chapter 3). Clean the liner from the machine forward. Use compressed air. If too much dirt, replace the liner. (Chapter 6). Replace gas cup (nozzle) and check tip. (Chapter 6). Check pressure roller tension and adjust it if necessary. (Chtr 3).
6. Wire feeds unevenly.	Dirt, etc, in liner Gas cup (Nozzle) or contact tip defective Gas cup (Nozzle) spattered Feed roller groove clogged Feed roller groove deformed Wrong tension	Clean the liner from the machine forward. Use compressed air. Replace gas cup (nozzle) or contact tip. (Chapter 6). Clean or replace gas cup (nozzle). (Chapter 6). Clean feed roller. (Chapter 6). Replace feed roller. (Chapter 6). Adjust tension. (Chapter 3).
7. Unstable arc.	Incorrect settings Impurities in weld area Worn or defective gas cup (nozzle)	Adjust settings. Clean or grind weld area. (chapter 4). Replace gas cup (nozzle) and check tip. (Chapter 6).
8. Porous weld	No gas Gas cup clogged Draft blowing away shielding gas Rusty or dirty joints Torch too far from or at wrong angle to work Gas leak	Open gas cylinder, regulate gas flow. Clean or replace cup. (Chapter 6). Screen off welding site or increase gas flow. Clean or grind. The distance from gas cup to workpiece should be 8-10mm and torch angle 60°. Check hoses, connections and torch assembly. (Chapter 6). Press the gas cup in correction position.
9. Electrode sticking in contact tip or gas cup (nozzle)	Worn or defective gas cup (nozzle) Electrode deformed Wire speed too slow	Replace gas cup (nozzle). (Chapter 6). Check pressure roller tension. (Chapter 3 & 6). Increase wire speed.
10. Irregular weld head	Torch incorrectly held Wire weaving in weld pool	Use torch angle 60°. (Chapter 5). Check pressure roller tension, adjust as needed. (Chapter 3).
11. Weld bead too narrow and raised	Weld current too low Weld speed too low	Increase voltage and wire speed. (Chapter 4). Move torch slower and weave a little more.
12. Weld bead too wide	Weld current too high Weld speed too low Arc too long	Decrease voltage and wire speed. (Chapter 4). Move torch faster and weave less. Bring torch closer to workpiece.
13. Poor penetration	Weld current too low Arc too long	Increase voltage and wire speed. (Chapter 4). Bring torch closer to workpiece.
14. Excessive penetration	Weld current too high weld speed too slow incorrect distance of torch to workpiece	Decrease voltage and wire speed. (Chapter 4). Move torch faster. Torch distance should be 8-10mm. (Chapter 5).
15. Fuse blowing	Tension too great Gas cup contact tip clogged	Release tension. (Chapter 3). Clean gas cup and contact tip. (Chapter 6).

Declaration of Conformity We, the sole importer into the UK, declare that the products listed below are in conformity with the following EEC standards and directives.

**AUTOMIG190, AUTOMIG210, AUTOMIG235,
AUTOMIG250, AUTOMIG190ARC,
& AUTOMIG260ARC**

73.23/EEC
Low Voltage Directive (S.I. 1994/3260)
89/336/EEC
EMC Directive (S.I. 1992/2372 & Amendments).



The construction file for these products are held by the Manufacturer and may be inspected on request by contacting Jack Sealey Ltd

1st February 1999

J. Sealey. Jack Sealey Ltd.

Sealey Power Welders.



Sole UK Distributor Sealey Group,
Bury St. Edmunds,
Suffolk.

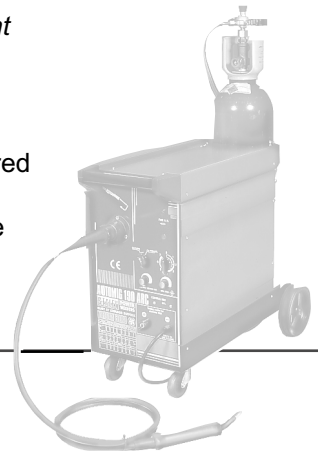
FOR YOUR NOTES:

NOTE: It is our policy to continually improve products and as such we reserve the right to alter data, specifications and component parts without prior notice.

IMPORTANT: No liability is accepted for incorrect use of this equipment

WARRANTY: Guarantee is 12 months from purchase date, proof of which will be required for any claim.

INFORMATION: Call us for a copy of our latest catalogue on 01284 757525 and leave your full name and address including your postcode.



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