

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THERMOWELD GROUNDING CONNECTIONS TYPE CR-28, CR-33, CR-37 & CR-39 MOLDS

GRAPHITE PLUG COPPER PIPE

STARTING POWDER
WELD METAL
STEEL DISK
TAP HOLE
WELD CAVITY
CABLE

PACKING MATERIAL

FOR CABLE SIZE 1/0 & LARGER
CABLE IS OFF SURFACE

FOR CABLE SIZE #1 & SMALLER
CABLE IS ON SURFACE

1. SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR PREPARATION OF CABLE AND COPPER TUBE OR PIPE.
2. INSERT GRAPHITE TUBE INTO PIPE UNDER AREA TO BE WELDED AND WEDGE INTO PLACE FOR A TIGHT FIT (SEE FIGURE 1).
3. POSITION CABLE AND MOLD ON PIPE ABOVE THE GRAPHITE PLUG. ON CR-28 MOLDS, MAKE SURE END OF CABLE IS IN THE CENTER OF THE TAP HOLE AND FOR CR-37, BUTT END OF CABLE AGAINST PIPE. FOR CABLES THAT REST ON THE SURFACE OF THE PIPE, PACK CABLE OPENING WITH PACKING MATERIAL TO PREVENT LEAKAGE OF MOLTEN METAL
4. FOLLOW WELDING PROCEDURES ON THE BACK OF THIS SHEET.
(NOTE: HANDLE CLAMPS MAY BE PLACED ON EITHER THE CABLE SIDE OR THE OPPOSITE SIDE, WHICHEVER IS REQUIRED ON CR-28 TYPE MOLDS.)

TYPE CR-28 TYPE CR-33

TYPE CR-37 TYPE CR-39

GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Always wear proper clothing, safety glasses and gloves when exothermic welding.
2. Only weld items mold is designed for.
3. Do not use worn or broken molds which could cause leakage of molten weld metal.
4. Make sure that the material being welded fits in the mold properly and that the mold will close tightly around them.
5. Do not alter molds or accessories without factory authorization.
6. Avoid breathing concentrations of smoke, as it may be hazardous to your health.
7. Avoid contact with hot materials.
8. Remove or protect fire hazards in the welding area.
9. Avoid moisture and contaminants in the mold and materials being welded. Contact of molten weld metal with moisture or contaminants may cause weld metal to spew out of mold.
10. When welding to pipe or vessels, you should consider the following:
 - a. the effect welding may have on structural members and thin wall pipe or vessels.
 - b. pipe or vessels that are pressurized or contain (or have contained) flammable, explosive or hazardous materials should be evaluated in the case of a melt-through or hot molten weld metal coming in contact with any flammable, explosive or hazardous materials.
11. Failure to abide by the above and follow welding procedures may result in improper welds, damage to the material being welded or create hazardous situations for the individual.

PREPARATION OF CABLE

1. Cable must be bright, clean and dry.
2. Cable that is saturated with oil or grease must be cleaned. Cable may be cleaned by burning it off with a torch (gasoline blow torch, butane torch, acetylene torch) After burning off oil or grease, a wire brush should be used to remove residue. Wet cable must be dried out. Use a hand torch.
3. Corroded cable must be cleaned. Use the 38-0135-00 cable cleaning brush or a card cloth brush. It is important that the ends of the individual strands are clean. This can best be accomplished by making a fresh cut on the end of the cable.
4. Cable should be straightened before clamping mold in place. Bent or out of round cable will hold mold open and cause leaks.
5. For hard drawn cable or cable under tension, use 38-0330-00 cable clamp.
6. Remove insulation from insulated cable before cutting with hack saw. Otherwise ends of strands will become coated with insulating material which may cause defective welds.
7. FLEXIBLE CABLE
A sleeve must be used when welding flexible cable. 38-0329-00 wrap sleeves are recommended for 300 MCM and smaller cable.

PREPARATION OF COPPER PIPE OR TUBE

1. Pipe must be bright, clean and dry on all surfaces that are within the weld area in the mold.
2. Use a file or card cloth brush to remove oxides.

WELDING PROCEDURE

1. Check mold tag for material to be welded and proper cartridge size to use.
2. Make sure all surfaces and conductors are clean, dry and are the proper sizes for the molds application per mold tag.
3. Molds can be dried by heating to approximately 250°F. Molds may be dried with a hand operated butane torch or by firing a charge in the mold before making the desired weld.
4. Position mold onto conductor(s). See front of this sheet for positioning of conductors into mold. Lock mold with handle clamps or frame, whichever is the case.
5. Insert steel disk being sure it is directly centered over the tap hole. Failure to insert disk into mold or failure to seat the disk properly can create an improper weld and may cause mold to spew weld metal.
6. Pour proper weld cartridge(s) into crucible being careful not to loosen all the starting powder while pouring weld metal into mold. Use of wrong weld cartridge can cause improper welds or damage to molds.
7. Close the lid of the mold and place a small amount of starting powder in the ignition pocket.
OR
Insert the EZ Lite® ignitor in the connector of thermOweld EZ Lite Remote™ Unit. Close the lid and place the ignitor in the top opening of the EZ Lite® Lid allowing the connector to rest on the lid.
8. Before igniting, verify conductor positioning and that mold is closed completely.
9. Ignite the starting powder with the flint ignitor. Pull flint ignitor away from starting powder right after trigger is pulled to keep from fouling flint ignitor. (Do not place any exposed body part directly over lid or in front of lid opening.)
OR
Turn the power button to the "ON" position on the EZ Lite Remote™ Unit followed by the "operate" button until the exothermic reaction is initiated.
10. Wait for 15 seconds before opening mold to allow weld metal to cool.
11. To clean the mold, use a natural bristle brush, soft cloth or newspaper before making next weld. On horizontally split molds, use a small diameter rod or screw driver to remove slag from tap hole. Caution should be used when cleaning molds to avoid burns from contact with hot mold.

DO NOT USE WIRE BRUSH TO CLEAN MOLD!

- NOTE:
1. A fouled flint ignitor may be cleaned by soaking in house hold ammonia.
 2. Proper cartridge size is marked on mold tag and shown on the bottom of the cartridge tube.
 3. Cartridge size is the approximate weight of the powder in grams. When the cartridge size specified is not available, two or more smaller cartridges or part of a larger cartridge may be used. Care should be taken not to mix starting material in-between cartridges.
 4. Handle Clamp adjustments may be made by removing cotter pin and clevis pin and turning eye bolt one turn clockwise to tighten or one turn counter clockwise to loosen.

