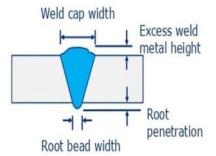


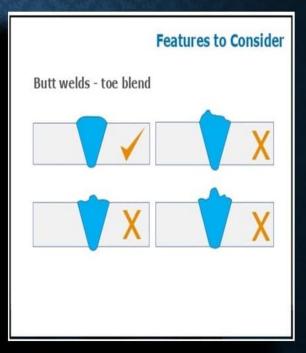
# WELD DEFECTS AND CAUSES



# **Features to Consider**

Butt welds - size







### Incomplete root penetration



### Causes

- Too small a root gap.
- Arc too long.
- Wrong polarity.
- Electrode too large for joint preparation.
- Incorrect electrode angle.
- Too fast a speed of travel for current.



a. Excessively thick root face.

**Welding Defects** 



b. Too small a root gap.



c. Misplaced welds.



### Incomplete root fusion



### Causes

- Too small a root gap.
- Arc too long.
- Wrong polarity.
- · Electrode too large for joint preparation.
- Incorrect electrode angle.
- Too fast a speed of travel for current.

# Root concavity



### Causes

- Root gap too large.
- Insufficient arc energy.
- Excessive back purge TIG.

# **Welding Defects**





### Cap undercut



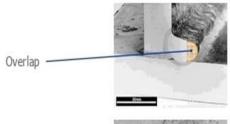
### Causes

- Excessive welding current.
- Welding speed too high.
- Incorrect electrode angle.
- Excessive weave.
- Electrode too large.

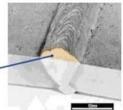




# **Welding Defects**



Excess weld metal





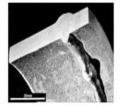
### Excess root penetration



### Causes

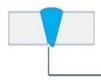
- Excessive amperage during welding of root.
- Excessive root gap.
- Poor fit up.
- Excessive root grinding.
- Improper welding technique.





# **Welding Defects**

### Root undercut

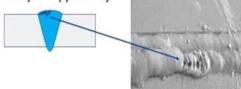


- Root gap too large.
- Excessive arc energy.
- Small or no root face.





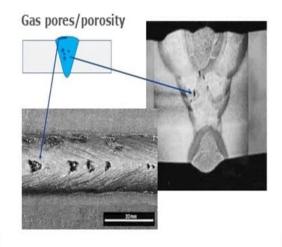
# Gas pores/porosity



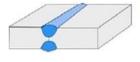
### Causes

- · Excessive moisture in flux or preparation.
- Contaminated preparation.
- Low welding current.
- Arc length too long.
- Damaged electrode flux.
- Removal of gas shield.

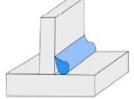
### **Welding Defects**





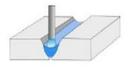


d. Power input too low.

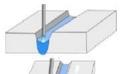


e. Arc (heat) input too low.

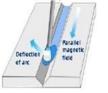
# **Welding Defects**



Too large diameter electrode.



Smaller (correct) diameter electrode.



Lack of sidewall fusion due to arc deflection.

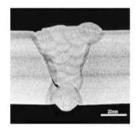


### Lack of fusion



### Causes

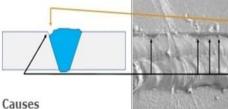
- Contaminated weld preparation.
- Amperage too low.
- Amperage too high (welder increases speed of travel).



# **Welding Defects**

Incompletely filled groove and lack of side wall fusion





- Insufficient weld metal deposited.
- Improper welding technique.



### Inclusions - tungsten





### Causes

Contamination of weld caused by excessive current through electrode, tungsten touching weld metal or parent metal during welding using the TIG welding process.

# **Welding Defects**

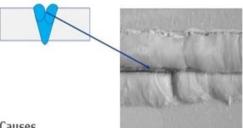
### Burn through



- Excessive amperage during welding of root.
- Excessive root grinding.
- Improper welding technique.



# Inter run incompletely filled groove

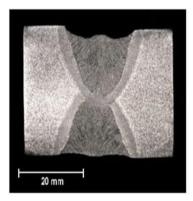


### Causes

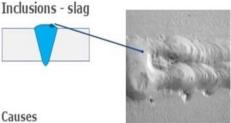
- Insufficient weld metal deposited.
- Improper welding technique.

# **Welding Defects**

### Incompletely filled groove

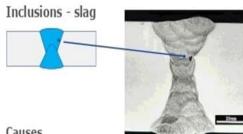






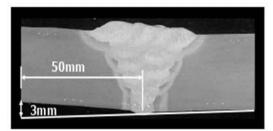
- Insufficient cleaning between passes.
- Contaminated weld preparation.
- Welding over irregular profile.
- Incorrect welding speed.
- · Arc length too long.

# **Welding Defects**



- Insufficient cleaning between passes.
- Contaminated weld preparation.
- Welding over irregular profile.
- Incorrect welding speed.
- Arc length too long.

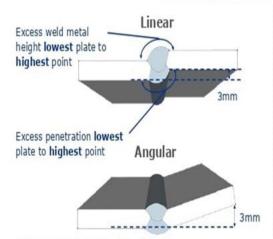




### Angular distortion

- Measure the distance to the edge of the plate (50mm).
- Use a straight edge (rule) to find the amount of distortion then measure the space (3mm).
- This is reported as angular distortion 3mm in 50mm.

# **Welding Defects**



Angular misalignment measured in mm.



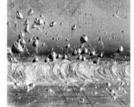
### Spatter



### Causes

- Excessive arc energy.
- Excessive arc length.
- Damp electrodes.
- · Arc blow.



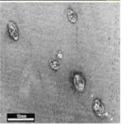


# **Welding Defects**

### Arc strikes

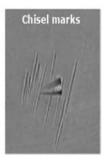
- Electrode straying onto parent metal.
- Electrode holder with poor insulation.
- Poor contact of earth clamp.







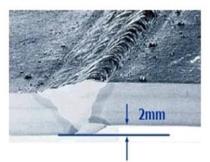
### Mechanical damage





# **Welding Defects**

### Non-alignment of two abutting edges



Also known as: Hi low, mismatch or misalignment.