



American Welding Society Welding Distributor Member					
Features/Benefits	 Welds most weldable aluminum grades Preheat not required except on heavy sections High corrosion resistance Weld joints stronger than the base metal 				
 Applications	 Housings and crankcases Cylinder heads and blocks Transmission housings Ornamental aluminum Boats, truck and bus bodies Vats, tanks and containers 				
 Method of Application	MIG Wire: MIG welding machine TIG Wire: TIG welding machine				
 Identification	MIG: labeled wire spool TIG: embossed wire rod				
 Directions for Use	For MIG: set machine on DC reverse polarity. For TIG: set machine on AC high frequency. Use Ar shielding gas. Hold a short arc and weld with stringer beads or weave beads.				
 Technical Specifications	ANSI/AWS A5.10: ER/ R 4043 ASME SFA 5.10: ER/ R 4043 AMS: 4190				
 Technical Properties	Average Tensile Strength: All weld metal (as welded) 29,000 PSI (200 MPa)				
(1 of 2)					
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CERTANIUM[®] C

Typical GMAW Welding Procedures: DCEP

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Wire Diameter	Amps	Volts	Travel speed (ipm)	Argon (cfh)					
0.030"	60 – 175	15 – 24	25 – 45	25 – 30					
0.035"	70 – 185	15 – 27	25 – 40	30 – 35					
3/64"	125 – 260	20 – 29	24 – 35	35 – 45					
1/16"	170 – 300	24 – 30	28 – 38	45 – 55					
3/32"	275 – 400	26 – 31	14 – 20	60 - 75					

Typical GTAW Welding Procedures:

HF with Pure	100% Ar					
Filler Wire Size	Tungsten	Amps	Volts	Gas Cup Size	Argon (cfh)	Base Thickness
1/16"	1/16"	60 - 80	15	3/8"	20	1/16"
3/32"	3/32"	125 – 160	15	3/8"	20	1/8"
1/8"	1/8"	190 – 220	15	7/16"	20	3/16"
5/32"	5/32"	200 - 300	15	1/2"	25	1/4"
3/16"	3/16"	330 – 380	15 – 20	5/8"	25	3/8"
1/4"	1/4"	400 - 450	25	5/8"	25	1/2"

Procedures may vary with change in position, base metals, filler metals, equipment and other changes.