Overview

This standard covers a broad range of basic manual metal arc (MMA) welding competences that will prepare you for entry into the engineering or manufacturing sectors, creating a progression between education and employment, or that will provide a basis for the development of additional skills and occupational competences in the working environment.

You will be expected to prepare the welding equipment, and to ensure that all the leads/cables, electrode holder and workpiece earthing arrangements are securely connected and free from damage. You will also need to obtain and check that all the workholding equipment and manipulating devices are in a safe and usable condition.

In preparing to weld, you will need to set and adjust the welding conditions in line with instructions and/or the welding procedure specification. You must operate the equipment safely and correctly, and make any necessary adjustments to settings in line with your permitted authority, in order to produce the welded joints to the required specification.

On completion of the welding operations, you will be expected to check the quality of the welds using measuring equipment, visual examination and destructive testing techniques, as appropriate to the aspects being checked. You will need to be able to recognise welding defects, to take appropriate action to limit any faults that occur and to ensure that the finished workpiece is within the specification requirements. On completion of the welding activities, you will be expected to return the workholding devices to their designated location, and to leave the welding equipment and work area in a safe and tidy condition.

Your responsibilities will require you to comply with health and safety requirements and organisational policy and procedures for the welding activities undertaken. You will need to take account of any potential difficulties or problems that may arise with the welding activities, and to seek appropriate help and advice in determining and implementing a suitable solution. You will work under a high level of supervision, whilst taking responsibility for your own actions and for the quality and accuracy of the work that you carry out.

Your underpinning knowledge will provide an understanding of your work, and will enable you to apply appropriate manual metal arc welding techniques safely. You will understand the welding process, and its application, and will know about the equipment, materials and consumables, to the required depth to provide a sound basis for carrying out the activities to the required
specification. You will understand the safety precautions required when working with the manual metal arc welding equipment, and with the associated tools and equipment. You will be required to demonstrate safe working practices throughout, and will understand the responsibility you owe to yourself and others in the workplace.

**Specific Standard Requirements**
Welded joints must be at least 150mm long, using single or multi-run welds (as appropriate), with at least one stop and start included.
Performance criteria

You must be able to:

- **P1** work safely at all times, complying with health and safety legislation, regulations and other relevant guidelines
- **P2** plan the welding activities before you start them
- **P3** obtain and prepare the appropriate welding equipment and welding consumables
- **P4** prepare and support the joint, using the appropriate methods
- **P5** tack weld the joint at appropriate intervals, and check the joint for accuracy before final welding
- **P6** weld the joint to the specified quality, dimensions and profile
- **P7** use appropriate methods and equipment to check the quality, and check that all dimensional and geometrical aspects of the weld are to the specification
- **P8** deal promptly and effectively with problems within your control, and seek help and guidance from the relevant people if you have problems that you cannot resolve
- **P9** shut down and make safe the welding equipment on completion of the welding activities
### Knowledge and understanding

**You need to know and understand:**

| K1 | the safe working practices and procedures to be followed when preparing and using MMA welding equipment (such as general workshop safety; appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE); fire prevention; protecting other workers from the effects of the welding arc; safety in enclosed/confined spaces; fume extraction/control) |
| K2 | the hazards associated with MMA welding (such as live electrical components; poor earthing; the electric arc; fumes and gases; spatter; hot slag and metal; grinding and mechanical metal/slag removal; elevated working; welding in enclosed spaces; slips, trips and falls), and how they can be minimised |
| K3 | the personal protective equipment to be worn for the welding activities (such as correctly fitting overalls; leather aprons, welding gloves/gauntlets; safety boots; head/eye shield with correct shade of filter) |
| K4 | the manual metal arc welding process (such as basic principles of fusion welding, AC and DC power sources, power ranges) |
| K5 | how to use and extract information from engineering drawings and related specifications (to include symbols and conventions to appropriate BS or ISO standards) in relation to work undertaken |
| K6 | types of electrodes used, and the correct control, storage and drying of electrodes |
| K7 | the types of welded joints to be produced (such as lap joints, corner joints, tee joints, butt welds, single and multi-run welds) |
| K8 | terminology used for the appropriate welding positions |
| K9 | how to prepare the materials in readiness for the welding activity (such as ensuring that the material is free from excessive surface contamination such as rust, scale, paint, oil/grease and moisture); ensuring that edges to be welded are correctly prepared (such as made flat, square or bevelled) |
| K10 | how to set up and restrain the joint, and the tools and techniques to be used (such as the use of jigs and fixtures, restraining devices - such as clamps and weights/blocks; setting up the joint in the correct position and alignment) |
| K11 | tack welding size and spacing in relationship to material thickness |
| K12 | checks to be made prior to welding (such as confirming the correct set-up of the joint; condition of electrical connections, welding return and earthing arrangements; checking operating parameters) |
| K13 | the techniques of operating the welding equipment to produce a range of joints in the various joint positions (such as striking and initiating the arc; fine adjustment of parameters; correct manipulation and welding speed of electrode; blending in stops/starts and tack welds) |
| K14 | how to close down the welding equipment safely and correctly |
| K15 | how to control distortion (such as welding sequence; deposition |
| K16 | Problems that can occur with the welding activities (such as causes of distortion and methods of control; effects of welding on materials and sources of weld defects), and how these can be overcome |
| K17 | The safe working practices and procedures to be adopted when preparing the welds for examination (such as handling hot materials, using chemicals for cleaning and etching, using equipment to fracture welds) |
| K18 | How to prepare the welds for examination (such as removing slag, spatter and surface irregularities; cleaning the weld, polishing and making saw cuts on welds to be fracture tested) |
| K19 | How to check the welded joints for uniformity, alignment, position, weld size and profile |
| K20 | The various procedures for visual examination of the welds for cracks, porosity and slag inclusions (such as dye penetrant, fluorescent penetrant; magnetic particle testing) |
| K21 | The various procedures for carrying out destructive tests on the welds (such as macroscopic examination, bend tests, nick break tests) |
| K22 | Methods of removing a specimen of weld from a suitable position in the joint (such as a stop/start position using a non-thermal process, such as hand saws, power saws, abrasive discs) |
| K23 | How to examine the welds after the tests and check for such defects as the degree of penetration and fusion, inclusions, porosity, cracks, undercut and overlap, uneven and irregular ripple formation |
| K24 | When to act on your own initiative and when to seek help and advice from others |
| K25 | The importance of leaving the work area and equipment in a safe condition on completion of the welding activities (such as isolation of electrical supplies; safely storing welding cables and electrode holders; storing electrodes; removing and disposing of waste) |
Additional Information

**Scope/range related to performance criteria**

You must be able to:

1. Prepare for the manual metal arc welding process by carrying out all of the following:
   1.1 adhere to procedures or systems in place for risk assessment, COSHH, personal protective equipment (PPE) and other relevant safety regulations
   1.2 check the condition of, and correctly connect, welding leads, earthing arrangements and electrode holder
   1.3 set and adjust the welding conditions/parameters, in accordance with the welding procedure specification
   1.4 prepare the work area for the welding activities (such as positioning welding screens and fume extraction)
   1.5 prepare the materials and joint in readiness for welding (such as cleaning of joint faces, grinding weld preparations, setting up the joint, supporting the joint)
   1.6 make sure that the work area is maintained and left in a safe and tidy condition

2. Use manual metal-arc welding and related equipment to include either of the following:
   2.1 alternating current (AC) equipment
   2.2 direct current (DC) equipment

3. Use two types of electrode from the following:
   3.1 rutile
   3.2 cellulosic
   3.3 basic
   3.4 other suitable electrodes

4. Produce three of the following welded joints, of at least 150mm long, using single or multi-run welds (as appropriate), with at least one stop and start included:
   4.1 fillet lap joints
   4.2 corner joints
   4.3 Tee fillet joints
   4.4 butt joints

5. Produce joints as follows:
   One type of material from the following:
5.1 carbon steel
5.2 stainless steel
And one form of material from the following:
5.3 sheet (less than 3mm)
5.4 pipe/tube
5.5 plate
5.6 other forms
5.7 section

6. Weld joints in good access situations, in two of the following BS EN ISO 6947 positions:
   6.1 Flat (PA)
   6.2 Vertical upwards (PF)
   6.3 Horizontal vertical (PB)
   6.4 Vertical downwards (PG)
   6.5 Horizontal (PC)

7. Check that the welded joint conforms to the specification by checking all of the following:
   7.1 dimensional accuracy
   7.2 size and profile of weld
   7.3 number of runs
   7.4 alignment/squareness

8. Carry out non destructive testing of the welds, using one of the following:
   8.1 dye penetrant
   8.2 fluorescent penetrant
   8.3 magnetic particle

9. Carry out destructive tests on weld specimens, using one of the following:
   9.1 macroscopic examination
   9.2 nick break test
   9.3 bend tests (such as face, root or side, as appropriate)

10. Identify all of the following weld defects:
    10.1 lack of continuity of the weld
    10.2 uneven and irregular ripple formation
    10.3 incorrect weld size or profile
    Plus four more of the following:
    10.4 undercutting
    10.5 surface cracks
    10.6 overlap
    10.7 internal cracks
    10.8 inclusions
    10.9 lack of fusion
10.10 porosity
10.11 lack of penetration

11. Produce welded joints which meet all of the following (with reference to BS 4872 Part 1 Weld test requirements):
   11.1 welds meet the required dimensional accuracy
   11.2 fillet welds are equal in leg length and slightly convex in profile, with the size of the fillet equivalent to the thickness of the material welded
   11.3 the weld contour is linear, of uniform profile, free from excessive undulations, with regular and even ripple
   11.4 the welds are adequately fused, and with minimal undercut, overlap and surface inclusions
   11.5 weld finishes are built up to the full section of the weld
   11.6 joins at stop/start positions merge smoothly, with no pronounced hump or crater in the weld surface
   11.7 tack welds are blended in to form part of the finished weld, without excessive hump
   11.8 corner joints have minimal burn through to the underside of the joint or, where appropriate, penetration is present to a maximum depth of 3mm for at least 75% of the joint
   11.9 the weld surface is free from cracks, and substantially free from porosity, shrinkage cavities and trapped slag
   11.10 the weld surface and adjacent parent metal is substantially free from arcing or chipping marks
**SEMPEO2-27 - SQA Unit Code FP34 04**
Preparing and using manual metal arc welding equipment

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