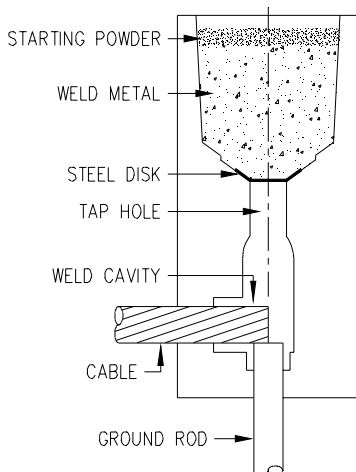
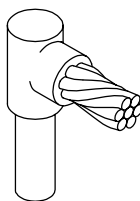


INSTRUCTIONS FOR THERMOWELD GROUNDING CONNECTIONS - CABLE TO GROUND ROD

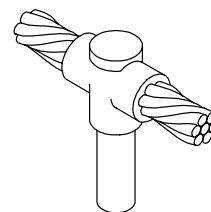
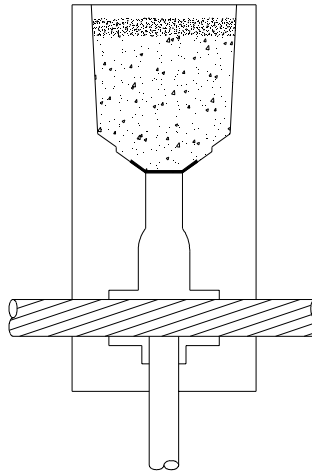
CR-1

Place end of cable under the center of the tap hole. Cable must sit on top of ground rod. Use locking pliers or a clamp on the rod below the mold to prevent it from slipping when the mold is fired.



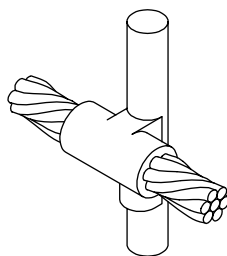
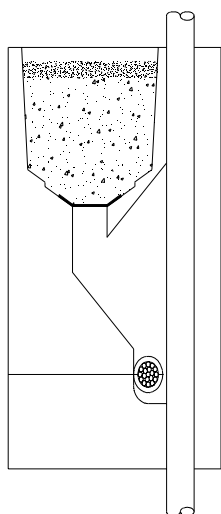
CR-2

Place cable in the mold. Cable must sit on top of ground rod. Use locking pliers or a clamp on the rod below the mold to prevent it from slipping when the mold is fired.



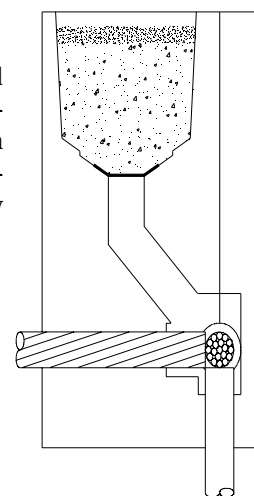
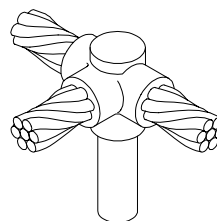
CR-3

Place cable into mold and secure mold to ground rod with backing plate attachment. Support mold to keep it from sliding down the ground rod when welding with locking pliers or clamp below mold.



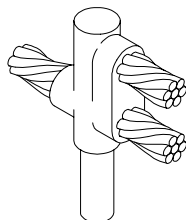
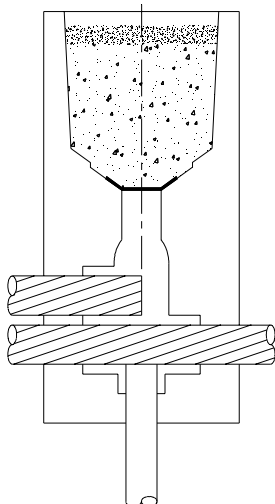
CR-25

Place cables into mold and secure mold to ground rod with backing plate attachment. Support mold to keep it from sliding down the ground rod when welding with locking pliers or clamp below mold.



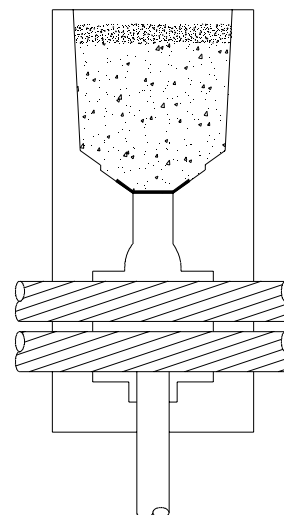
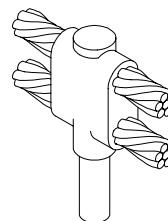
CR-17

Place end of tap cable under center of tap hole. Run cable must sit on top of the ground rod. Use a pair of locking pliers or a clamp below mold on ground rod to support the mold and prevent slipping.



CR-24

Place cables in mold. Bottom run cable must sit on top of the ground rod. Use a pair of locking pliers or a clamp below mold on ground rod to support the mold and prevent slipping.



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. 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.
6. **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 GROUND RODS AND GROUND RECEPTACLES

1. Ends that are threaded, mushroomed from driving, or drilled and tapped, must be cut off. Contact factory about ground rod driving sleeves.
2. End of ground rods and receptacles must be clean. Use a coarse file to remove rust and oxide.
3. **UNDERSIZED ROD MAY BE BUILT UP WITH 38-0329-00 WRAP SLEEVES.**

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 mold's 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 will create improper welds and spewing of weld metal.
6. Pour cartridge or cartridges into the crucible being careful not to upset the steel disk. Tap bottom of cartridge to loosen all starting powder and spread evenly over the top of the welding powder. Place a small amount of starting powder on the top edge of the mold under the cover opening for easy ignition.
7. Before igniting, verify conductor positioning and that mold is closed completely.
8. Close cover and ignite starting powder with flint gun. Pull flint gun away quickly to prevent fouling flint. When necessary to hold down on mold cover use a long tool to keep hand away from flash of igniting powder.
9. Wait approximately 30 seconds before opening mold to permit metal to solidify.
10. 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.

DONOT USE WIRE BRUSH TO CLEAN MOLD!

- NOTE:
1. A fouled flint gun 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.