FCW/MCWA WELDING
Flux Cored Arc Welding/Metal Cored Arc Welding (formerly known as MIG welding) utilizes a continuous wire feed process using the heat generated by a DC electric arc to fuse metal in the joint area. It is widely used in construction because of its high welding speed and portability.

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TIG WELDING
TIG (Tungsten Inert Gas) welding, is an arc welding process that uses a non-consumable tungsten electrode to produce the weld. Most commonly used to weld thin sections of stainless steel and non-ferrous metals such as aluminum, magnesium and copper alloys.

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SMAW WELDING
Shielded Metal Arc Welding, commonly known as stick welding, uses a consumable electrode covered with a flux to lay the weld. Used extensively in the construction of large steel structures and industrial fabrication. It is used primarily to weld iron and steel.

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SPOT WELDING
Two sheets of metal are held between two Pincer-Like Electrodes and compressed under pressure while an electrical current is passed through the electrodes which then becomes molten. The pressure of the electrodes forges the metal together.

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SUB ARC WELDING
Sub arc welding equipment is mostly robotic. The molten weld and the arc zone are protected by being “submerged” under a blanket of granular fusible flux. When molten, the flux becomes conductive, and provides a current path between the electrode and the work.

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B PRESSURE WELDING
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