

Electrode extension and visible extension mean the same thing?

True **False**

Reverse polarity, referred to as DCEP, means the electrode must be connected to the positive output terminal.

True False

A wider and flatter crowned bead is generally a result of a drag gun technique.

True **False**

Spray transfer is done with a **Argon** rich shielding gas mixtures.

A constant potential welding machine is designed to control **voltage**.

Extreme heat produced during axial spray metal transfer can cause

- a. excessive heat felt by the welder
- b. the weld to be too fluid for out of position work
- c. high deposition rates
- d. all the above**

In Gas Metal Arc Welding amperage is adjusted upward or downward by

- a. changing the wire feed speed (WFS)**
- b. changing the arc length
- c. changing the voltage
- d. changing the watts

Where does the wire electrode pick up the welding current in GMAW?

- a. drive rollers
- b. the plasma
- c. contact tip**
- d. conduit

Bird nesting

- a. is a term referring to poor cleanup practices
- b. can be corrected by increasing the drive roller pressure
- c. can be caused by roller conduit misalignment**
- d. is due to a problem with the feed motor

Flow meters may have different scales on the glass tube because

- a. different gases have different gas densities**
- b. each gas has different cylinder pressure
- c. the meter is read at different angles
- d. because of different shielding gas manufactures

Which type of GMAW metal transfer results in the *least* amount of penetration?

- a. globular
- b. **short circuiting**
- c. spray
- d. pulsed spray

In GMAW, the type of metal transfer requiring a special power supply is:

- a. spray
- b. globular
- c. **pulsed arc**
- d. short circuiting

The primary welding variables which affect heat input are:

- a. voltage and current
- b. current and travel speed
- c. **voltage, current and travel speed**
- d. travel speed, preheat temperature and voltage
- e. voltage, current and preheat temperature

What is the purpose of the nozzle on the end of the GMAW welding gun?

- a. to protect the tip
- b. **to direct shielding gas**
- c. to catch the spatter
- d. to insulate the contact tube

Which GMAW gas is used for spray transfer on carbon steel?

- a. Ar
- b. **ArO₂**
- c. C-8
- d. CO₂
- e. C-25

When welding on thin sheet metal sections, the best method is

- a. spray transfer
- b. globular metal transfer
- c. **short circuit transfer**
- d. pulse spray transfer

GMAW uses a power source that is

- a. **constant arc voltage**
- b. constant arc amperage
- c. drooping arc voltage
- d. both a and b

Surface contamination such as moisture, oil, grease, rust and paint will result in _____ in GMAW Welding.

- a. cracking
- b. lack of fusion
- c. porosity
- d. all the above**

CO₂

- a. is an inert gas
- b. is not an inert gas**
- c. cannot be used to weld aluminum
- d. both b and c

The S in the AWS designation E70S means

- a. silicon wire
- b. super wire
- c. solid wire**
- d. none of these

The feed roller

- a. size must match the wire size**
- b. must be smoothly grooved
- c. size must be equal or smaller than the wire size
- d. none of the above

What shielding gas is recommended for welding of aluminum?

- a. 75% Argon, 25% CO₂
- b. CO₂
- c. Argon**
- d. 90% Argon, 10% CO₂

What must be determined before shielding gas is selected?

- a. The type and thickness of material**
- b. The welding operator's skill
- c. Welding procedure must be qualified
- d. none of the above

What is the purpose of peak current in Pulsed GMAW?

- a. To maintain an arc during pulses
- b. To transfer droplets of molten metal across the arc**
- c. To reduce the heat input in the weld puddle
- d. To reduce the fumes generated

What gun travel angle is recommended for GMAW-P aluminum?

- a. Pull
- b. Push**
- c. Drag
- d. This depends upon the welding position.

What polarity does GMAW-P require?

- a. Alternating current
- b. Direct current reverse polarity**
- c. Direct current straight polarity
- d. Direct current electrode negative

Two inert gases used in GMAW are .

- a. Argon and Oxygen
- b. Helium and Nitrogen
- c. Argon and CO₂
- d. Argon and Helium**