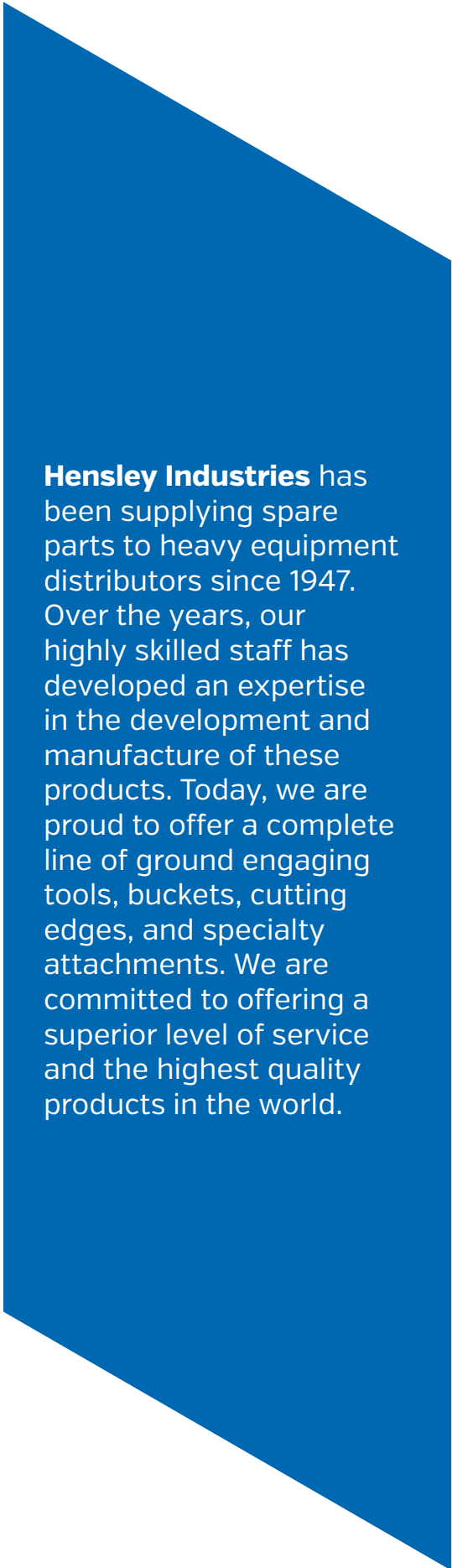




# WELDING GUIDE

## CAST LIP CONVERSIONS





**Hensley Industries** has been supplying spare parts to heavy equipment distributors since 1947. Over the years, our highly skilled staff has developed an expertise in the development and manufacture of these products. Today, we are proud to offer a complete line of ground engaging tools, buckets, cutting edges, and specialty attachments. We are committed to offering a superior level of service and the highest quality products in the world.

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**SECTION III: WELDING TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**





## **INTRODUCTION**

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The Hensley "Welding Guide" is intended to assist customers with welding Hensley GET products. It is a general welding guide and is not all inclusive. Your specific application may require different welding practices. This welding guide is not intended to be used for joint design of buckets or other attachments. Hensley accepts no responsibility for the misuse or misinterpretation of this information.

## **PREPARATION OF THE PLATE STEEL AND THE STEEL CASTINGS**

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The surfaces to be welded must be free from scale, grease, paint, water, etc. The basis here is to provide a good surface for welding. This is a very good practice and is mentioned in all welding codes including **AWS 14.3, the "Specification for Welding Earthmoving and Construction Equipment"**. The surfaces must be sufficiently clean so that there is nothing that might contain hydrocarbons, which break down in the heat of the arc producing hydrogen, which can be absorbed in the weld and cause cracks. Preparation of the weld surfaces may be achieved by sand blasting, shot blasting, grinding, sanding, air carbon arc gouging, or a combination of any these process.

In a new fabrication, rebuild, or a conversion, there can be gaps between the adapters and the plate lip. Gaps that are no greater than 3/32" / 2.4mm require no additional work, just good sound welding techniques. Gaps that are greater than 3/32" / 2.4mm, should be dealt with in the following manner:

1. Preheat adapter leg to 300°F / 150°C.
2. Deposit stringer bead(s) on the landing of the adapter to reduce the gap condition.
3. Grind weld so that there is a smooth transition in the weld groove area of the adapter.
4. Check fit adapter on lip – grind or weld as required to eliminate gap condition.

If the throat opening of the adapter is too narrow to fit the lip, grinding of the land at the bottom of the weld groove is permissible. If more than 1/8" / 3.2mm is removed from the land, the weld groove needs to be widened to achieve the original weld groove size.

Welding may be done by any of the following processes:

**SECTION I:  
WELDING  
PROCESSES**



- ▷ Shielded metal arc welding (SMAW)
- ▷ Gas metal arc welding (GMAW)
- ▷ Flux-cored arc welding (FCAW)

A combination of SMAW and GMAW or FCAW can be employed.

## FILLER MATERIALS

FILLER MATERIALS						
Process	AWS	JIS	NF	DIN	BS	Shielding Gas
SMAW	E7018 AWS A5.1	JIS Z3212 D5016	E515B12029(H) NF A 81 309	E51B10120 DIN 8556	E515B12029(H) BS 2926	N/A
GMAW	ER 70S-6 AWS A5.18	JIS Z3312 YGW12	GS 2 NF A 81-311	SG2 DIN8559	A18 BS2901-1	100 CO2 90%Ar/8%CO2
GMAW	E70C-6M AWS A5.18	JIS Z3313 YFW-A50DM				92%Ar/8%CO2 90%Ar/10%CO2
FCAW	E70T-5 AWS A5.20	JIS Z3313 YFW-C50DM	TGS 51 3.3 BH NF A 81-350	SG B1 CY4254 DIN 8559	T530 GBH BS7084	100% CO2 75%Ar/25%CO2
FCAW	E71T-1 AWS A5.2	JIS Z3312 YFW-C50DR	TGS 51 3.3 BH NF A 81-350	SG B1 CY4254 DIN 8559	T530 GBH BS7084	100%CO2 75%Ar/25%CO2 90%Ar/10%CO2

# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## A. Polarity

All welding shall be done using direct current electrode positive [DCEP].

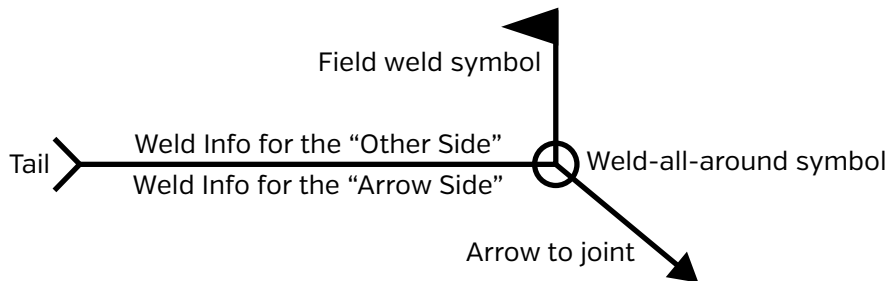
## B. Current and Voltage Ranges

SMAW		GMAW AND FCAW		
Electrode Diameter	Amperes	Electrode Diameter	Voltage	Amperes
2.4mm / 3/32 in.	65 to 120	1.2mm / 0.045 in	22 to 30	220 to 320
3.2mm / 1/8 in.	80 to 160	1.4 mm / 0.052 in.	25 to 30	250 to 325
4.0mm / 5/32 in.	115 to 220	1.6mm / 1/16 in.	25 to 35	250 to 360
4.8mm / 3/16 in.	140 to 300	2.4mm / 3/32 in	28 to 35	350 to 450

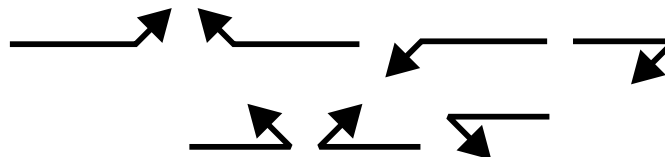
# WELDING SYMBOLS

Weld symbols are used as a type of shorthand to indicate the type of weld, its size and other processing and finishing information. The following section will introduce you to the most common symbols you may encounter, while using our product, and their meaning. The complete set of symbols is given in a standard published by **American National Standards Institute (ANSI)** and the **American Welding Society (AWS)**: *ANSI/AWS A2.4, Symbols for Welding and Nondestructive Testing*.

## WELDING SYMBOL STRUCTURE

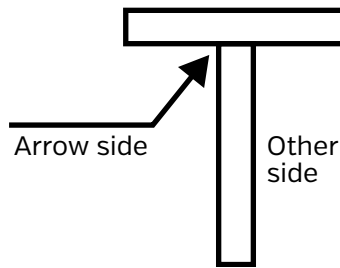


The horizontal line, called the **reference line**, is the anchor to which all the other welding symbols are tied. The instructions for making the weld are strung along the reference line. An arrow connects the reference line to the joint that is to be welded. The example above has the arrow growing out of the right end of the reference line and heading down to the right, but other combinations may be encountered.





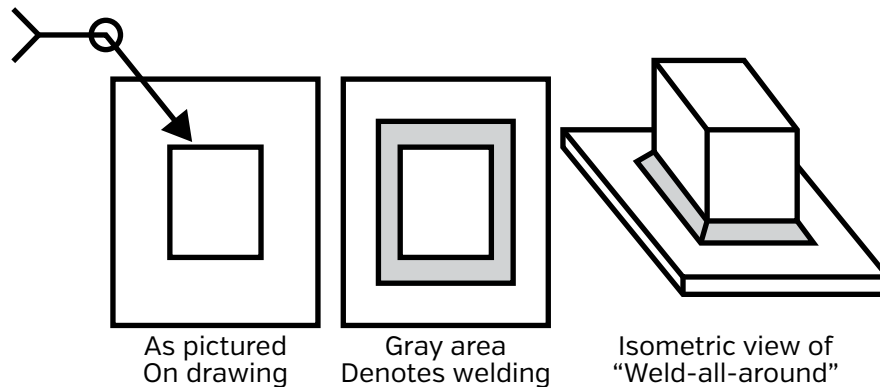
Quite often, there are two sides of the joint to which the arrow points, and therefore two potential places for a weld. For example, when two steel plates are joined together into a "T" shape, welding may be done on either side of the stem of the "T".



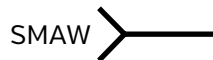
The weld symbol distinguishes between the two sides of a joint by using the arrow and the spaces above and below the reference line. The side of the joint to which the arrow points is known as the **arrow side**, and its weld is made according to the instructions given below the reference line. The other side of the joint is known as the other side, and its weld is made according to the instructions given above the reference line. The below=arrow and above=other rules apply regardless of the arrow's direction.

The flag (**field weld symbol**) growing out of the junction of the reference line and the arrow is present if the weld is to be made in the field during erection of the structure. A weld symbol without a flag indicates the weld is to be made in the shop.

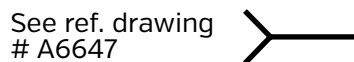
The unfilled circle (**weld-all-around symbol**) at the junction of the reference line and the arrow indicates the joint is to be welded all the way around.



The tail of the weld symbol is the place for supplementary information on the weld. It may contain a reference to the welding process, the electrode, a detail drawing or any information that aids in the making of the weld that does not have its own special place on the symbol. If there is no additional information needed, the tail may be omitted.



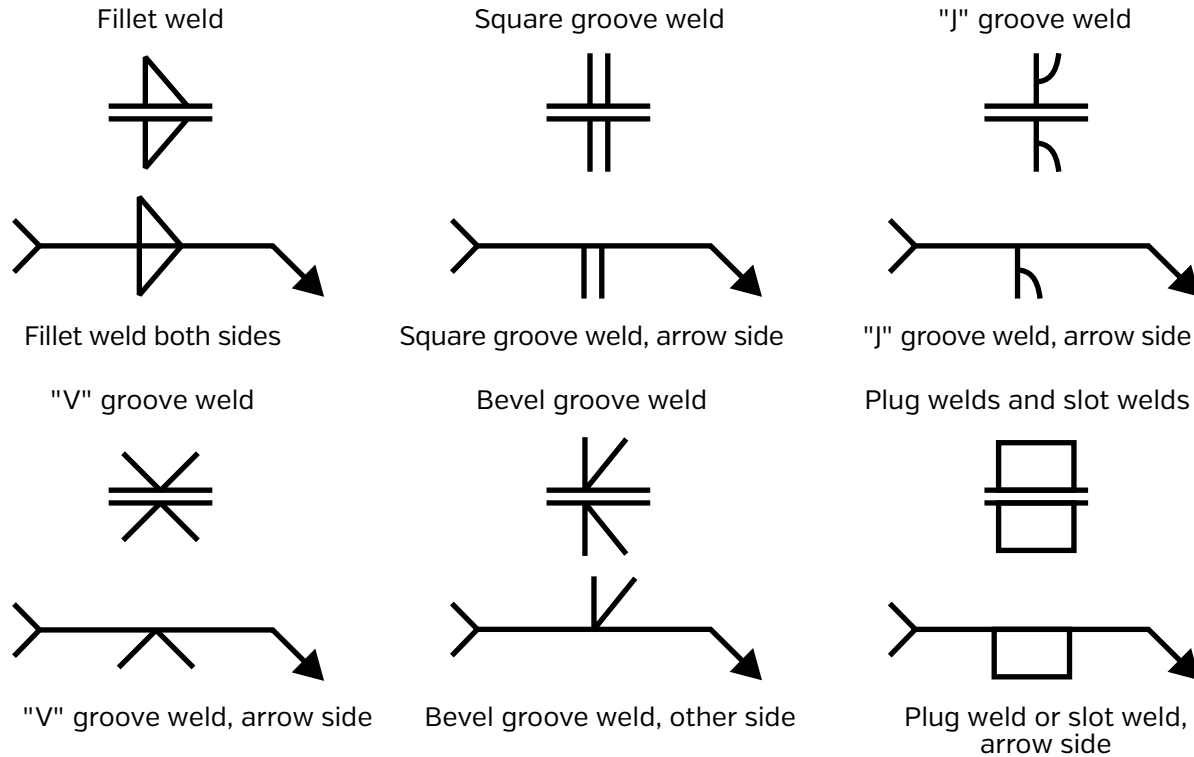
In this example, the tail contains information indicating the welding process that is to be used which in this case is Shielded Metal Arc Welding [stick welding].



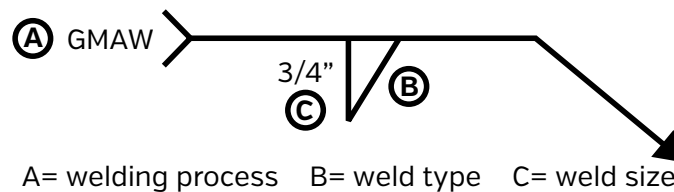
This example indicates that there is a drawing that needs to be referenced for additional information.

## TYPES OF WELDS AND THEIR SYMBOLS

Each type of weld has its own basic symbol, which is typically placed near the center of the reference line (and above or below it, depending on which side of the joint it's on). The symbol is a small drawing that can usually be interpreted as a simplified cross-section of the weld. The examples below show the most common types of welds that may be utilized on our products. They are shown in both **arrow-side** and **other-side** position and how they would appear in a complete weld symbol. This is not meant to be an all-inclusive list of weld symbols. The complete set of symbols is given in a standard published by **American National Standards Institute (ANSI)** and the **American Welding Society (AWS)**: *ANSI/AWS A2.4, Symbols for Welding and Nondestructive Testing*.



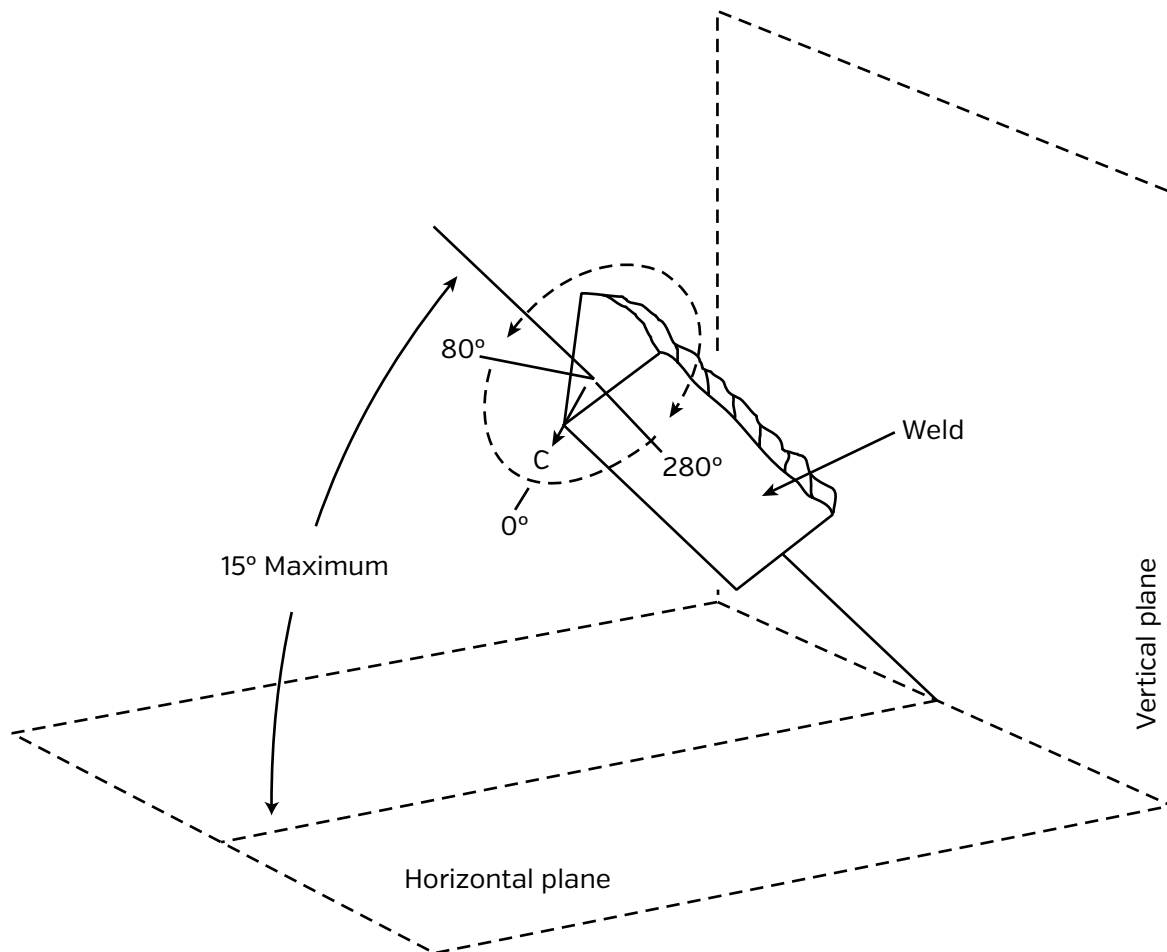
### EXAMPLE OF COMPLETE WELD SYMBOL



The above symbol is read as: deposit a 3/4" fillet weld on the arrow-side of the joint utilizing the Gas Metal Arc Welding Process (Mig).

## WELDING POSITION

All welding should be done in the flat or horizontal position. Deviation from the flat or horizontal position is permissible following the figure shown below which is adapted from AWS D1.1, Structural Welding Code – Steel, Positions of fillet welds".



The longitudinal axis of the weld may be inclined no more than 15° with respect to the horizontal plane. The center of the weld face © must lie within the rotational limits of 80° to 280° as shown.

# PREHEAT AND INTERPASS TEMPERATURES

Preheat is the application of heat to the work piece prior to welding, cutting, or gouging. All cutting and welding processes use a high temperature heat source. These high temperatures exceed the melting point of the base metal. This creates the problem of a traveling high temperature, localized heat source, and the effect that it has on the surrounding base metal.

A large temperature differential causes thermal expansion and contraction, high stresses, hardened areas, and a very small area for hydrogen gases to escape from the steel. Preheating will reduce the danger of weld cracking, reduce maximum hardness of the heat affected zone, minimize shrinkage stresses, lessen distortion, and create a larger area for hydrogen gases to escape from the metal.

Prior to any cutting, gouging, tacking, or welding operation, the following preheat temperatures must be achieved and maintained.

**PREHEAT AND INTERPASS TEMPERATURES**

Material	Thickness	Minimum Preheat Temperature	Maximum Interpass Temperature
Hensley Castings	N/A	300°F / 150°C	450°F / 230°C
ASTM A514 (T1) Bisalloy 80 Weldox 100	Thru 1-1/2" / 38mm	125°F / 50°C	450°F / 230°C
	1-1/2" / 38mm thru 2-1/2" / 63mm	175°F / 80°C	450°F / 230°C
	Over 2-1/2" / 63mm	250°F / 120°C	450°F / 230°C
400 BHN Abrasion Resistant Steel- Hardox 400	All Thicknesses Between 1" / 25mm And 5" / 127mm	300°F / 150°C	450°F / 230°C

The chart shown above lists common materials used on buckets and attachments that utilize Hensley Ground Engaging Tools (GET). It is not an all inclusive list of materials. To determine the pre-heat and interpass temperatures for materials not listed here:

- 1) Consult the material manufacturer or supplier.
- 2) Use the Carbon Equivalency Formula (CE).

### CARBON EQUIVALENCY FORMULA

$$CE = C + \frac{Mn}{6} + \frac{[Cr + Mo + V]}{5} + \frac{[Ni + Cu]}{15} = \text{[PERCENT]}$$

The elemental values [e.g. Mn, Cr etc.] can be obtained from the material's mill cert [mill certification] from the manufacturer or supplier.

The result of the CE formula is then compared to charts that may be provided by the steel manufacturer or listed in **American Welding Society publication D14.3**. The charts will indicate the amount of preheat that is required for that particular steel's composition and thickness.

**NOTE: If the ambient humidity is high and or the temperature is below 40°F / 4°C, the tabulated value should be increased by 80°F / 27°C. At no time should any material type or thickness be welded when the temperature of the steel is at or below 40°F / 4°C.**

Preheating with burners or torches is much more effective when the heat is applied from the bottom side of the work piece with insulating blankets on the topside. The blankets help to disperse the heat evenly as well as retain the heat that has been input. Measure the temperature with a temperature indicating crayon or an infrared thermometer from the topside. This will insure that the preheat is not just on the surface of the material, but a complete preheat through the thickness of the materials to be welded. All material within 4" / 100mm of the weld zone must be within the specified temperature.

Cool slowly. Do not allow drafts or cool ambient temperatures to cool the parts or assembly. The part should be covered in a thermal blanket to insure a slow cool down rate.

## **WELDING TECHNIQUE**

---

Stringer beads are recommended for higher strength and to minimize distortion. The use of weave or wash beads should not be used, however weaving is permitted to the extent that bead widths are no greater than 1/2" / 12mm.

**Craters:** When a weld pass is terminated within the finished product, the crater shall be filled to at least 85% of the full cross section of the weld. This will help eliminate the possibility of crater cracks. When welding with the SMAW process, the easiest way to achieve this is to stop the travel of the electrode and pause briefly before breaking the arc. When welding with the GMAW or FCAW processes, stop the travel and extinguish the arc, initiate the arc briefly, then extinguish.

**Porosity:** Porosity is a cavity-type discontinuity or defect that is formed by gas entrapment during solidification. Porosity reduces the strength of a weld and should be removed and replaced if the sum of the visual or surface porosity, including piping porosity, is greater than 1/4" / 6mm in any 4" / 100mm length of weld. A single void shall not exceed 1/16" / 1.6mm.

**Overlap and Undercut:** Weld overlap shall not exceed 1/16" / 1.6mm beyond the fusion line of the weld. Undercut shall not exceed 1/16" / 1.6mm in any joint or 10% of the base metal whichever is less. In addition, the accumulative length is not to exceed 1-1/2" / 38mm over a 24" / 610mm continuous section of weld.

**Arc Strikes:** A discontinuity resulting from an arc, consisting of any localized re-melted metal. Arc strikes should be avoided. Arc strikes that occur inside or outside the weld zone should be ground out.

Each weld shall merge smoothly into adjoining bead or base metal surface. Remove all unacceptable defects (crater cracks, porosity, overlap, undercut, etc.) on the weld surface or groove sidewalls before proceeding with the next weld pass. Removal may be accomplished by grinding with abrasive wheels, stones, or carbide burrs. Air carbon arc gouging may also be used, followed by grinding to remove all carbon slag.

Clean each pass of deposited weld metal before depositing the next weld pass. Using manual slag hammers, pneumatic needle gun, wire brushes or any combination of these tools may accomplish cleaning.

# GENERAL WELD CRACK REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

Cracks can develop in welded assemblies for multiple different reasons and in different areas. Cracks can appear in the weld itself or adjacent to the weld in the base metal. Cracks are a very serious defect that will reduce the strength of any weldment. Cracks can also propagate and cause sudden and catastrophic failure. Cracks must be repaired. The typical repair method is as follows:

## STEP 1

Preheat the crack and surrounding area in a range from 180°F [82°C] to 225°F [107°C]. The preheat should be a through heat and not just a surface heat. Heat an area that extends 4" [100mm] from the crack. Preheat temperature should be measured with a temperature indicating crayon or infrared thermometer.

## STEP 2

Use the Air Carbon Arc Gouging process to remove the crack. The crack must be completely removed both in length and in depth. Taper the ends of the gouged groove so that there is a gradual transition between the groove and the outside surface. Sides of the gouged groove should be angled to create a bevel that is accessible for the welding process used.

## STEP 3

Grind all gouged surfaces to remove carbon slag and to create a smooth, clean, surface for welding.

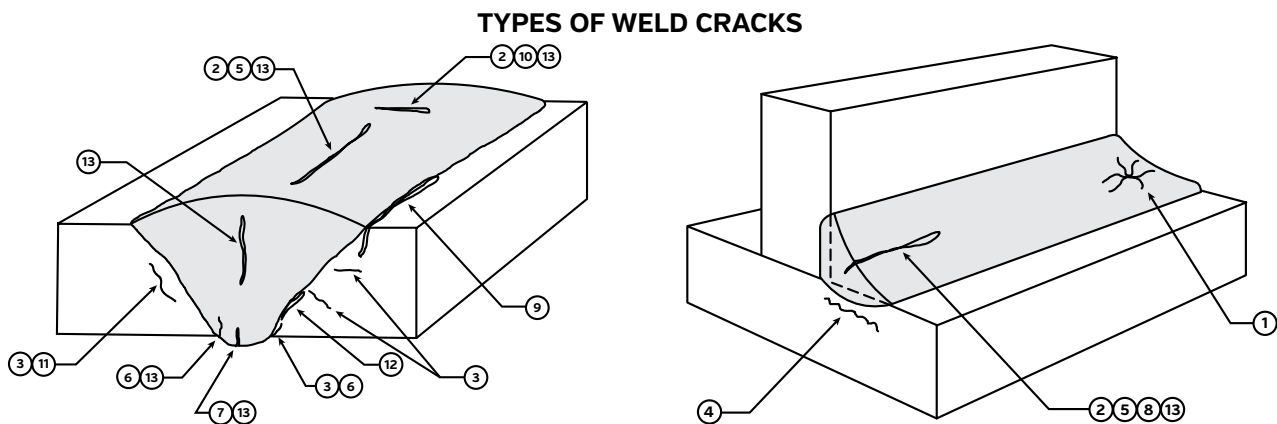
## STEP 4

Non-Destructive Testing should be used at this point to insure that the crack has been completely removed. If a crack or indication of a crack is still present, grind out and re-test.

## STEP 5

Perform repair welding per the preheat requirements, filler material suggestions, and welding techniques that are described within this welding guide. Weld finish or blend per instructions. Non-Destructive Testing should be used at this time to ensure that there is no cracking.

**NOTE: The above mentioned crack repair instruction is only a suggestion. Each crack or cracks should be analyzed individually and specific instructions should be created based on the analysis. Depending on the type of crack, location, length, depth, etc. changes or modifications to these instructions may be required.**



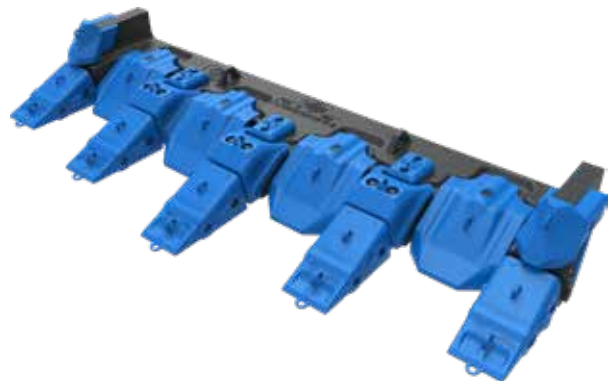
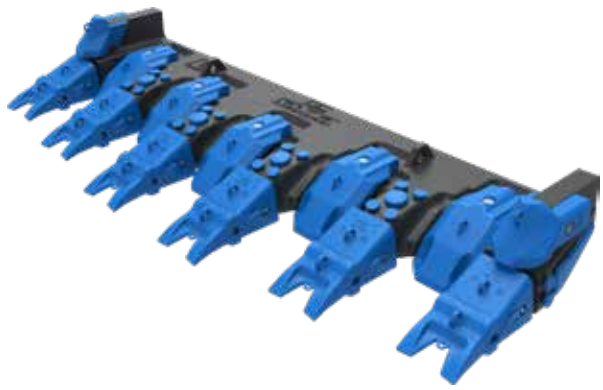
- 1. Crater crack
- 2. Face crack
- 3. Heat affected zone crack
- 4. Lamellar tear
- 5. Longitudinal crack

- 6. Root crack
- 7. Root surface crack
- 8. Throat crack
- 9. Toe crack
- 10. Transverse crack

- 11. Underbead crack
- 12. Weld interface crack
- 13. Weld metal crack



**SECTION II:  
WELDING  
GUIDES  
HENSLEY  
CAST LIP  
SHROUD  
AREA  
GAUGING AND  
REBUILDING**



It may periodically become necessary to rebuild worn blunt fit pads in the lip shroud area. The rebuilding of blunt fit pads back to within specifications help insure an acceptable fit. This will help prevent excessive wear that can shorten wear life and possibly damage the cast lip in the lip shroud area.

For gauging and determining if the blunt fit pads need rebuilding, you will need the following tools:

- ▷ Grinder
- ▷ Templates supplied by Hensley Industries, Inc.
- ▷ Feeler gauges (shims)
- ▷ Magnetic Particle Inspection tools
- ▷ Welding equipment
- ▷ Torch
- ▷ Temperature indicating crayon or infrared thermometer



**LIP SHROUD AREA REBUILD TEMPLATES**

Lip Part Number	Template
LS163XS640-5-2	LS130-1700-LT
LS169XS640-6-1	LS130-1700-LT
LS201XS800-6-1	LS800-2200-LT



Areas to be built up

Blunt fit pad rebuild should only occur in these areas.

# LIP SHROUD AREA GAUGING



**BEFORE STARTING GAUGING, BE SURE TO READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS THOROUGHLY!**

## STEP 1

Prepare the lip shroud area for gauging by:

- ▷ Thoroughly clean excess material from the lip shroud area [top and bottom].
- ▷ Check top surface area for flatness within 1/16" [1.6mm] and build-up if necessary.

## STEP 2

Centering the template on the LIP SHROUD FIT PAD AREA [fig. 2.1], slide it onto the lip. Be sure to maintain contact with the top surface of the cast lip [fig. 2.2]



Fig. 2.1

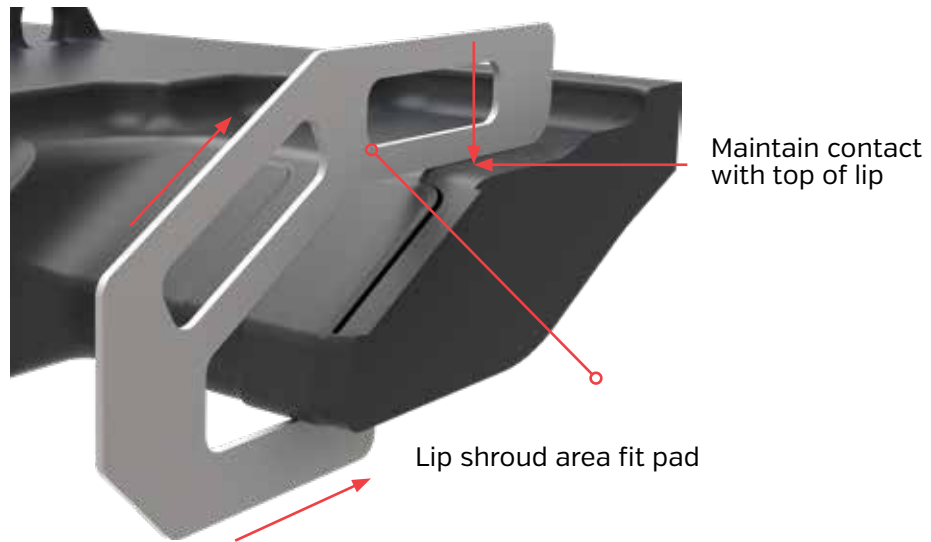


Fig. 2.2

### STEP 3

Maintaining contact with the top surface of the cast lip slide the template onto the lip until there is a 1/16" [1.6mm] gap between the bevel area of the template and the bevel area of the cast lip. There should also be a gap between the bottom of the template and the bottom of the cast lip [fig. 3.1].

Once the 1/16" [1.6mm] gap between the bevel of the lip and template is reached, check to see if the blunt of the template is contacting the blunt fit pad. If the template does not contact the fit pad, measure the gap. This measurement indicates the amount of the blunt that needs to be built up.

**FOR MAXIMUM GAP TOLERANCES REFER TO GAP TOLERANCE CHART [fig. 3.2].**

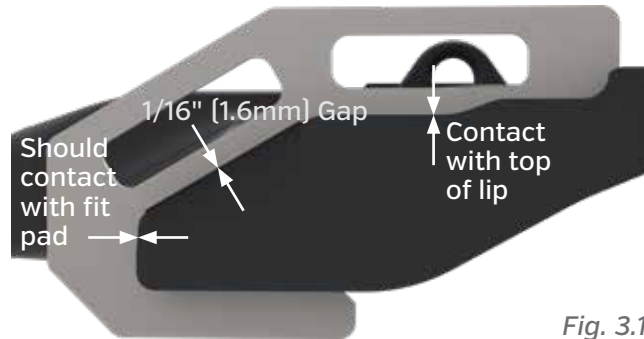


Fig. 3.1

Gap not greater than 1/8" [3.2mm]

#### GAP TOLERANCES

Fit Area	Maximum Gap
BLUNT	CONTACT 2 POINTS MINIMUM
BEVEL	1/16" [1.6mm]
TOP	CONTACT 2 POINTS MINIMUM
BOTTOM	1/8" [3.2mm]

Fig 3.2

# HENSLEY BLUNT FIT PAD BUILD-UP

**BEFORE STARTING BLUNT FIT PAD BUILD-UP, BE SURE TO READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS THOROUGHLY.**

**NOTE: Filler materials recommended for the build-up of fit pads are high tensile strength filler materials. They are recommended due to their surface hardness properties. They should not be used to weld other Hensley G.E.T. Products.**

### NOSE BUILD-UP FILLER MATERIAL

Process	AWS	JIS	Shielding Gas
SMAW	*E9018 AWS A5.5	JIS Z3212 D5816	N/A
FCAW	*E91t-1 AWX A5.29	JIS Z3313 YFL-A506R	75% AR / 25%CO2

\* Minimum tensile requirement. Higher tensile strength filler materials may be used, such as SMAW E12018 or FCAW E110T5-K4.

Preheat the fit pad to be built-up. Preheat the fit pad to between 300°F / 150°C to 450°F / 230°C and maintain this temperature throughout the welding process. Temperature may be checked with an infrared thermometer or a temperature indicating crayon.

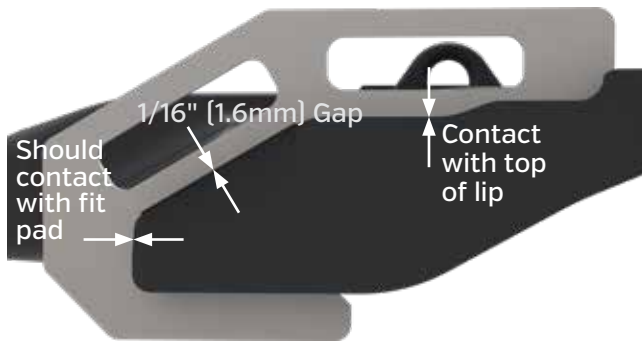
Build up the fit pad with weld to close the gap between the fit pad and template. Stringer beads are recommended. The use of weave or wash beads should not be used, however weaving is permitted as long as bead widths are no greater than 0.50" [12.7mm].

Clean each pass of deposited weld metal before depositing the next weld pass. Manual slag hammers, pneumatic needle gun, wire brushes or any combination of these tools may be used to accomplish cleaning. Deposit slightly more weld than what is required. This will allow the fit areas to be ground smooth without any weld under fill.

Before dressing / grinding the welds. Allow the fit pad to cool to ambient temperature. A cool down rate of no greater than 45°F / 25°C per hour is recommended.

Using the template appropriate for your lip, re-check for proper fit. Remember that the template should contact the top of the lip surface and have a 1/16" [1.6mm] gap at the bevel [fig. A.1]. If this gap is achieved with the template contacting the blunt fit pad, you are ready to finish dressing / grinding the welds. Dress / grind the blunt fit pad surfaces so that they are flat and parallel to the pin hole in the nose [fig. A.2].

Grind the weld beads so that there is a smooth transition between adjoining beads and a smooth transition into the original fit pad material.



Gap not greater than 1/8" [3.2mm]

Fig. A.1



Check that re-built blunt fit pad surfaces are flat and parallel to pin hole in nose

Fig. A.2

**SECTION II:  
WELDING  
GUIDES  
CONVERTING  
ESCO®  
LOADMASTER®  
LIPS TO  
ACCEPT  
HENSLEY  
J-BOLT LIP  
SHROUDS**





# REMOVING ESCO TOPLOK® WELD BASE

## STEP 1

To start the conversion, the Toplok® weld base (fig. 1.1) must first be removed. The weld base is welded to a riser that is part of the cast lip (fig. 1.2).



Fig 1.1



Fig 1.2

## STEP 2

Before gouging the weld base, be sure to preheat (fig. 2.1) to 180° F [82° C].



Fig. 2.1

## STEP 3

Gouge weld-on portion of base (fig. 3.1).



Fig. 3.1

#### **STEP 4**

Gouge off the cast riser (if cast riser is present and or creates an issue with the lip shroud template) [fig. 4.1].



*Fig. 4.1*

#### **STEP 5**

Grind the gouged area clean and smooth [fig. 5.1].



*Fig. 5.1*

## CHECK LIP SHROUD AREA FOR PROPER FIT

It may be necessary at this point in the conversion to rebuild worn blunt fit pads in the lip shroud area to Hensley specifications. The rebuilding of blunt fit pads back to within specifications helps insure an acceptable fit. This will help prevent premature failure of the lip shrouds and possible damage to the cast lip in the lip shroud area.

For gauging and determining if the blunt fit pads need rebuilding, you will need the following tools:

- ▷ Grinder
- ▷ Templates supplied by Hensley Industries, Inc.
- ▷ Feeler gauges (shims)
- ▷ Non-Destructive Testing "NDT" Inspection tools
- ▷ Welding equipment
- ▷ Torch
- ▷ Temperature indicating crayon or infrared thermometer



### LIP SHROUD AREA REBUILD TEMPLATES

Lip Template	HX Lip Shrouds
LS130MLT	LS130M435J
	LS130M600JBH
LS145LT	LS1451600J
	LS1452200J
LS1301700LT	LS1301700J
LS8002200LT	LS8002200J



Areas to be built up

Blunt fit pad rebuild should only occur in these areas.

# LIP SHROUD AREA GAUGING

**⚠ BEFORE STARTING GAUGING, BE SURE TO READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS THOROUGHLY.**

## STEP 1

Prepare the lip shroud area for gauging by:

- ▷ Thoroughly clean excess material from the lip shroud area (top and bottom).
- ▷ Check top surface area for flatness within 1/16" [1.6mm] and build-up if necessary.

## STEP 2

Centering the template on the LIP SHROUD FIT PAD AREA [fig. 2.1], slide it onto the lip. Be sure to maintain contact with the top surface of the cast lip [fig. 2.2].



Fig 2.1

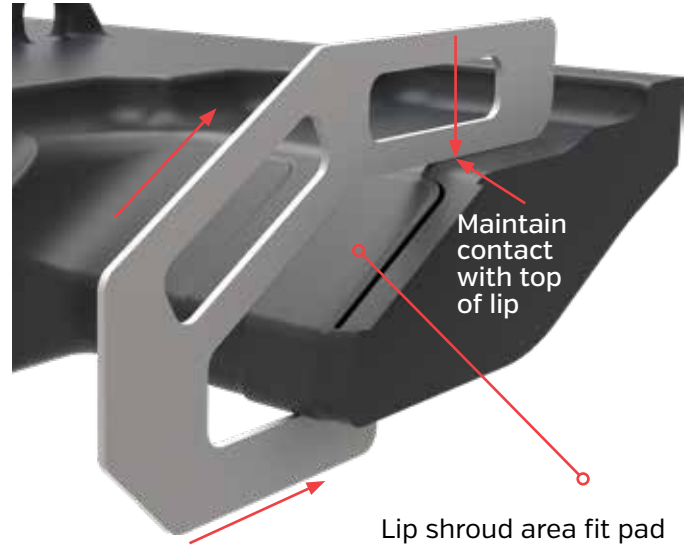


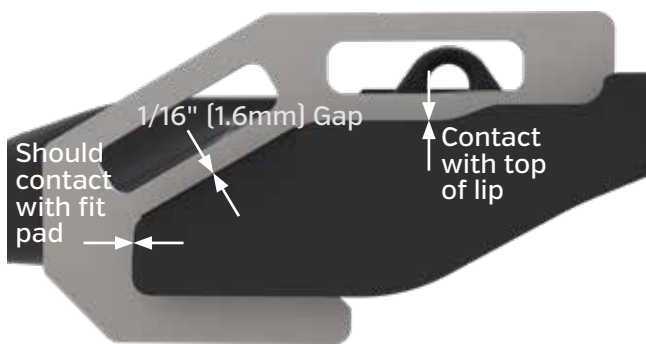
Fig 2.2

## STEP 3

Maintaining contact with the top surface of the cast lip slide the template onto the lip until there is a 1/16" [1.6mm] gap between the bevel area of the template and the bevel area of the cast lip. There should also be a gap between the bottom of the template and the bottom of the cast lip [fig. 3.1].

Once the 1/16" [1.6mm] gap between the bevel of the lip and template is reached, check to see if the blunt of the template is contacting the blunt fit pad. If the template does not contact the fit pad, measure the gap. This measurement indicates the amount of the blunt that needs to be built up.

**FOR MAXIMUM GAP TOLERANCES REFER TO GAP TOLERANCE CHART [fig. 3.2].**



Gap not greater than 1/8" [3.2Mm]

Fig. 3.1

### GAP TOLERANCES

Fit Area	Maximum Gap
BLUNT	CONTACT 2 POINTS MINIMUM
BEVEL	1/16" [1.6mm]
TOP	CONTACT 2 POINTS MINIMUM
BOTTOM	1/8" [3.2mm]

Fig 3.2

# ESCO LOADMASTER® BLUNT FIT PAD BUILD-UP

**⚠ BEFORE STARTING BLUNT FIT PAD BUILD-UP, BE SURE TO READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS THOROUGHLY.**

**NOTE:** Filler materials recommended for the build-up of fit pads are high tensile strength filler materials. They are recommended due to their surface hardness properties. They should not be used to weld other Hensley G.E.T. Products.

### NOSE BUILD-UP FILLER MATERIAL

Process	AWS	JIS	Shielding Gas
SMAW	*E9018 AWS A5.5	JIS Z3212 D5816	N/A
FCAW	*E91t-1 AWX A5.29	JIS Z3313 YFL-A506R	75% AR / 25%CO2

\* Minimum tensile requirement. Higher tensile strength filler materials may be used, such as SMAW E12018 or FCAW E110T5-K4.

Preheat the fit pad to be built-up. Preheat the fit pad to between 300°F / 150°C to 450°F / 230°C and maintain this temperature throughout the welding process. Temperature may be checked with an infrared thermometer or a temperature indicating crayon.

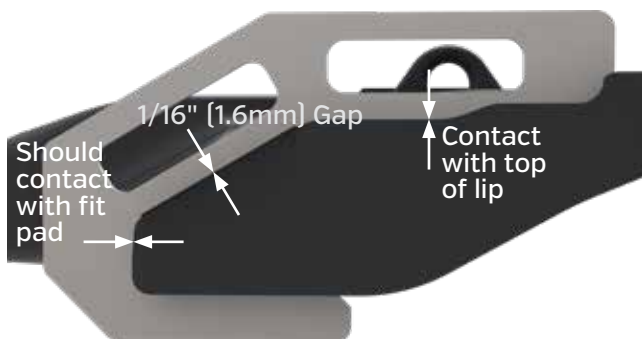
Build up the fit pad with weld to close the gap between the fit pad and template. Stringer beads are recommended. The use of weave or wash beads should not be used, however weaving is permitted as long as bead widths are no greater than 0.50" [12.7mm].

Clean each pass of deposited weld metal before depositing the next weld pass. Manual slag hammers, pneumatic needle gun, wire brushes or any combination of these tools may be used to accomplish cleaning. Deposit slightly more weld than what is required. This will allow the fit areas to be ground smooth without any weld under fill.

Before dressing / grinding the welds. Allow the fit pad to cool to ambient temperature. A cool down rate of no greater than 45°F / 25°C per hour is recommended.

Using the template appropriate for your lip, re-check for proper fit. Remember that the template should contact the top of the lip surface and have a 1/16" [1.6mm] gap at the bevel [fig. A.1]. If this gap is achieved with the template contacting the blunt fit pad, you are ready to finish dressing / grinding the welds. Dress / grind the blunt fit pad surfaces so that they are flat and parallel to the pin hole in the nose [fig. A.2].

Grind the weld beads so that there is a smooth transition between adjoining beads and a smooth transition into the original fit pad material.



Gap not greater than 1/8" [3.2Mm]

Fig. A.1



Check that re-built blunt fit pad surfaces are flat and parallel to pin hole in nose

Fig. A.2

# HENSLEY WELD BASE INSTALLATION

## STEP 1

After having ground the top surface of the lip material that will be affected by weld, insure all carbon slag or other impurities from the removal of the old base are ground out. The use of non-destructive testing at this point will help determine if there are any cracks present in the base material. Repair base material as needed. (Now proceed as with the installation.)

1 a) Slide weld base into back of lip shroud.

1 b) Position the shroud on the cast lip making sure that the blunt throat surface of the shroud "X" contacts the blunt front surface of the lip "Y". There should be no contact between the bevel of the shroud and area "Z" of the cast lip [fig. 1.1].

**NOTE: This contact must be maintained throughout the assembly process to insure the proper location of the weld base.**

### REPLACEMENT INSTALLATION

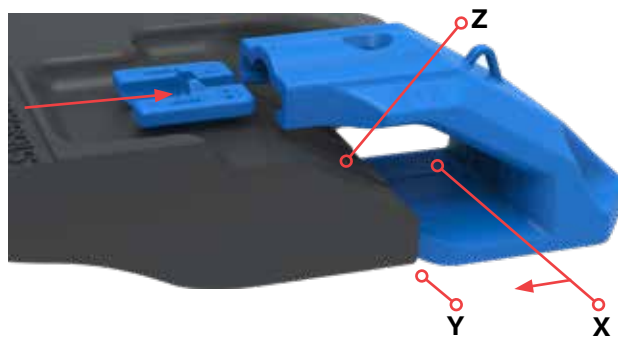


Fig. 1.1

## STEP 2

Align the back of the Weld base so that it is flush with the back of shroud [fig. 2.1].

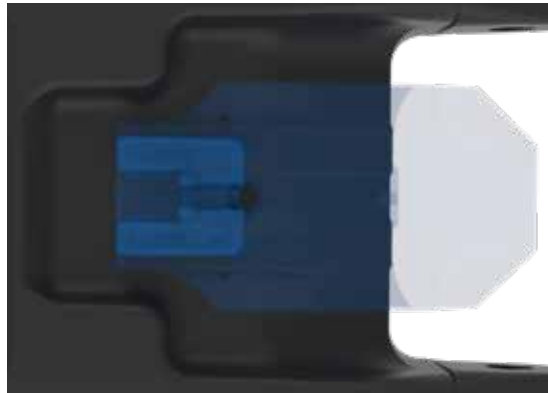


Fig. 2.1

## STEP 3

After weld-base placement has been confirmed, establish a preheat temperature of 300°F / 150°C to 450°F / 230°C for the base material. Then tack weld the base at the rear along weld prep surface "A" [fig. 3.1].



Fig. 3.1

Weld prep surface 'A'



## SPECIAL NOTES

**Recommended filler material:** AWS specification A5.1, class E7018, stick electrode. Stick electrodes should be kept in a heated rod oven at 250°O/12°OC prior to use.

**NOTE:** See manufacturers recommended procedures for storage and preservation of low hydrogen electrodes.

**Recommended weld type:** Stringer beads are recommended for higher strength and less distortion. The use of weave or wash beads is **NOT** recommended and should not be used. Arc strikes should be avoided or ground down.

### STEP 4

Remove the shroud and prepare to weld-out the base by re-establishing a preheat temperature of 300°F / 150°C to 450°F / 230°C for the base material [fig. 4.1]. Maintain this temperature throughout the welding process.



Fig. 4.1

### STEP 5

Weld-out for the base should begin with the inner legs of base. A 1/2" [13mm] fillet weld should be deposited in this area [fig. 5.1].

**⚠ BE SURE THAT THE ENTIRE BOTTOM SURFACE OF THE WELD BASE MAINTAINS CONTACT WITH THE LIP DURING ENTIRE WELD-OUT PROCESS.**

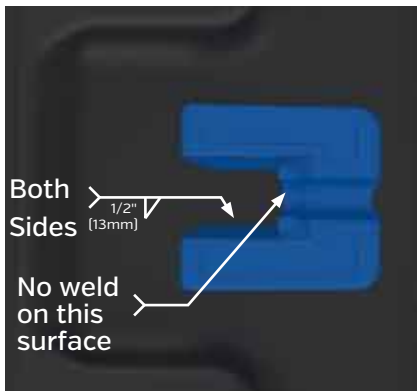


Fig. 5.1

### STEP 6

Apply weld to the base perimeter next. Utilizing groove welds, fill the 1.0" [25mm] weld groove on the base completely [fig. 6.1 - fig. 6.2]. Care must be taken at this point not to add too much weld. If joint is over welded, the weld material can interfere with the lip shroud. The idea is to add as much weld as possible to the base without causing interference with the lip shroud [fig. 6.3]. When the welding process has been completed, allow a slow cool down period to ambient temperature. A cool down rate of no greater than 45°F / 25°C per hour is recommended.



Fig. 6.1



Fig. 6.2

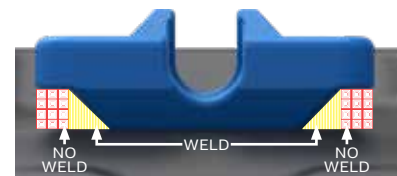


Fig. 6.3

# EVERSHARP SHROUD INSTALLATION / REMOVAL INSTRUCTIONS



**BEFORE PERFORMING THE WORK DESCRIBED, ALWAYS WEAR ALL REQUIRED SAFETY PPE AND FOLLOW ALL MINE SAFETY PROCEDURES.**

## FILLER MATERIALS

Process	AWS	JIS	NF	DIN	BS	Shielding Gas
SMAW	E7018 AWS A5.1	JIS Z3212 D5016	E515B12029(H) NF A 81 309	E51B10120 DIN 8556	E515B12029(H) BS 2926	N/A
GMAW	ER 70S-6 AWS A5.18	JIS Z3312 YGW12	GS 2 NF A 81-311	SG2 DIN8559	A18 BS2901-1	100 CO2 90%Ar/8%CO2
GMAW	E70C-6M AWS A5.18	JIS Z3313 YFW-A50DM	N/A	N/A	N/A	92%Ar/8%CO2 90%Ar/10%CO2
FCAW	E70T-5 AWS A5.20	JIS Z3313 YFW-C50DM	TGS 51 3.3 BH NF A 81-350	SG B1 CY4254 DIN 8559	T530 GBH BS7084	100% CO2 75%Ar/25%CO2
FCAW	E71T-1 AWS A5.2	JIS Z3312 YFW-C50DR	TGS 51 3.3 BH NF A 81-350	SG B1 CY4254 DIN 8559	T530 GBH BS7084	100%CO2 75%Ar/25%CO2 90%Ar/10%CO2



## PREHEAT AND INTERPASS TEMPERATURES

Material	Thickness	Minimum Preheat Temperature	Maximum Interpass Temperature
HENSLEY CASTINGS	N/A	300°F / 150°C	450°F / 230°C
ASTM A514 (T1)	THRU 1-1/2" / 38mm	125°F / 50°C	450°F / 230°C
BISALLOY 80	1-1/2" / 38mm THRU 2-1/2" / 63mm	175°F / 80°C	450°F / 230°C
WELDOX 100	OVER 2-1/2" / 63mm	250°F / 120°C	450°F / 230°C
400 BHN ABRASION RESISTANT STEEL - HARDOX 400	ALL THICKNESSES BETWEEN 1" / 25mm AND 5" / 127mm	300°F / 150°C	450°F / 230°C



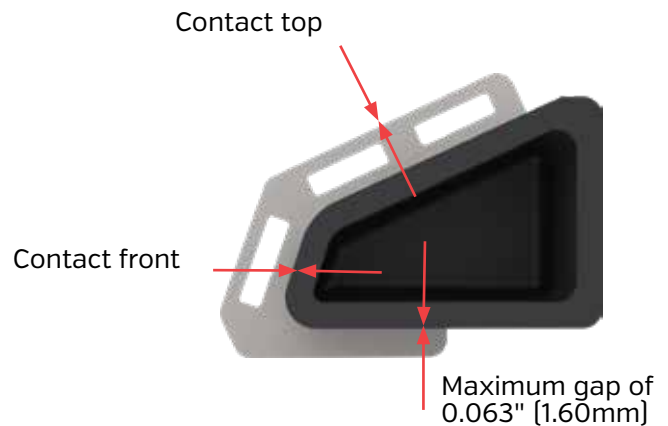
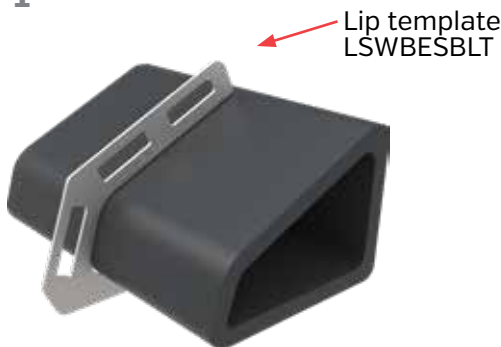
**BEFORE PERFORMING THE WORK DESCRIBED, ALWAYS WEAR ALL REQUIRED SAFETY PPE AND FOLLOW ALL MINE SAFETY PROCEDURES.**

LIP SHROUD PART NO.	WELD BASE PART NO.	J-BOLT/NUT ASSEMBLY PART NO.	TOOLS
LSES130M435J	LSWBESB1	SFA150J6	2-3/16" DEEP SOCKET - [3/4" Drive]

GAUGE PART NO.	PART DESCRIPTION	PART IMAGE
LSWBESBLT	LIP TEMPLATE	
LSWBESBGO	WELD BASE GAUGE OPEN TEMPLATE	

## WELD BASE INSTALLATION STEPS:

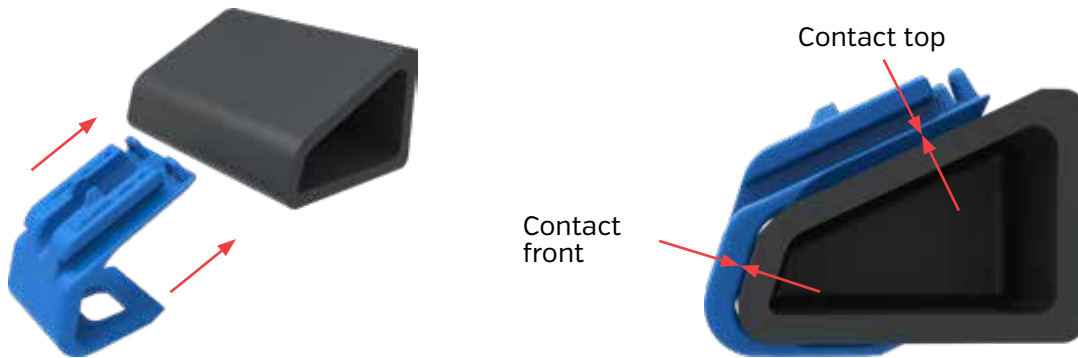
### STEP 1



#### Inspect the Lip

Using the lip gauge template, check the lip condition prior to installing the weldment base onto the lip. The template should bottom out on the top and front surfaces of the lip. The maximum gap between the lip template and the lip is 0.063" [1.60mm]. Rebuild the lip if gap between the lip template and the lip is greater than 0.063" [1.60mm].

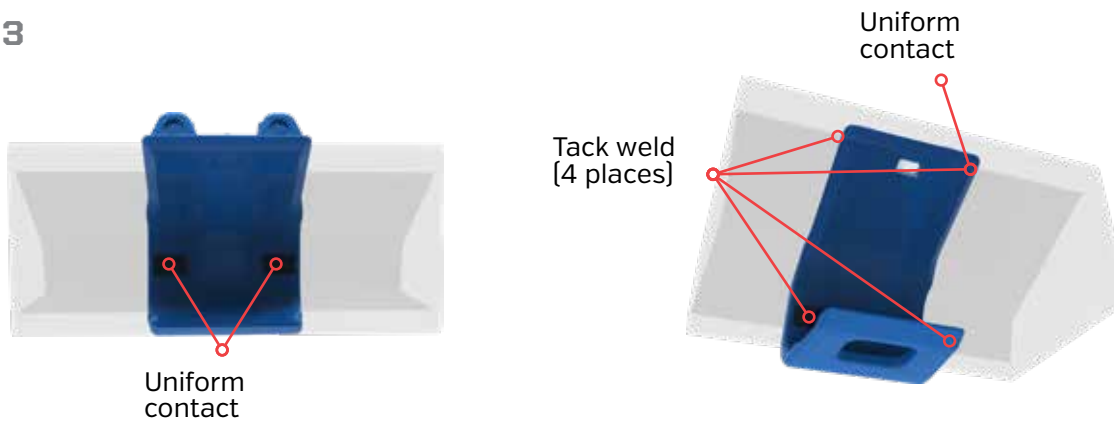
## STEP 2



### Slide the Weldment Base onto Lip

Slide the weldment base onto the lip. Make sure the weld base bottoms out on the front and top fit pad surfaces of the lip as shown.

## STEP 3

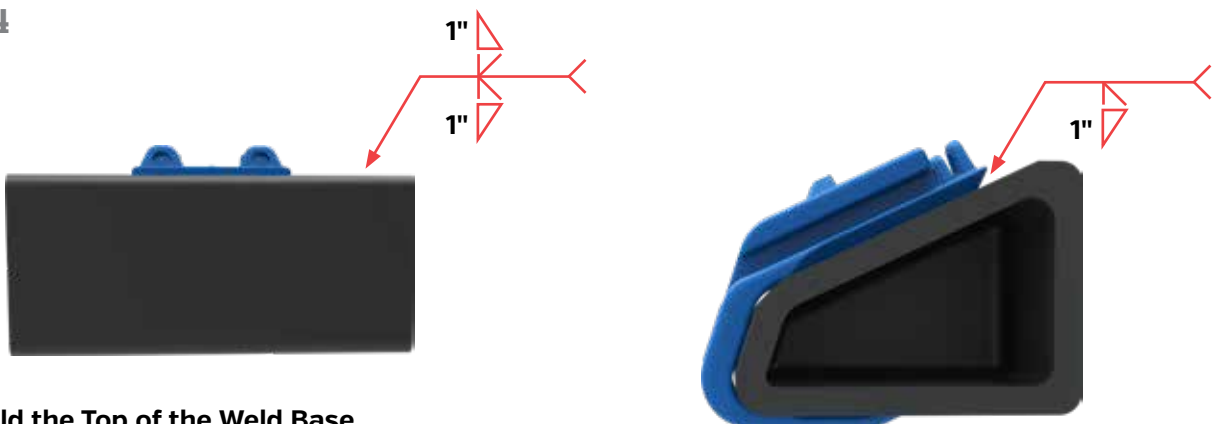


### Ensure Uniform Contact Between Weld Base and Lip and Tack Weld the Base in Place

Make sure the weld base bottoms out on the front and top fit pad surfaces as shown.

**NOTE: Refer to Welding Instructions for Pre-Heat and Filler Material Details.**

## STEP 4



### Fillet Weld the Top of the Weld Base

Weld a 1 inch fillet weld on both sides of the weld-on base, in addition to the rear of the base at the top.

**NOTE: Refer to Welding Instructions for Pre-Heat and Filler Material Details.**

## STEP 5



### Fillet Weld the Bottom of the Weld Base

Weld a 1/2 inch fillet weld on both sides of the bottom of the base.

**NOTE: Refer to Welding Instructions for Pre-Heat and Filler Material Details.**

## STEP 6

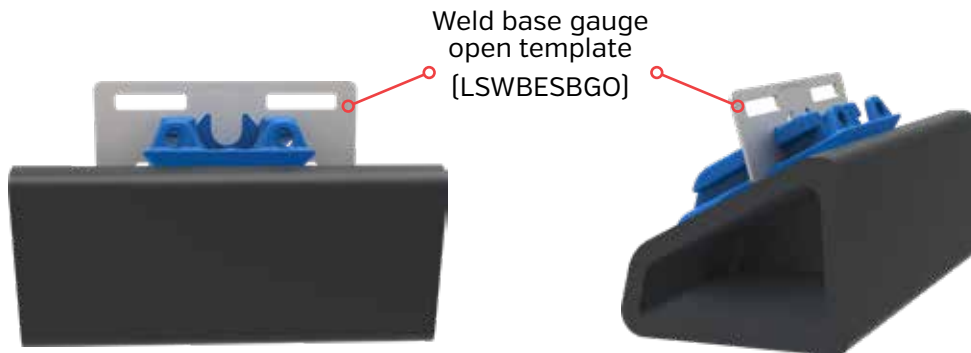


### Fillet Weld on the Bottom of the Weld Base

Fillet weld on the bottom of the base to the lip.

**NOTE: Refer to Welding Instructions for Pre-Heat and Filler Material Details.**

## STEP 7



### Ensure the Template Does Not Interfere with Weld

Slide the template through weldment base to ensure that it does not interfere with the welding on the base.

## **BASE REMOVAL** (IF NECESSARY):

---

### **STEP 1**



#### **Removal of Base**

Gouge off the base and grind remnants of previous weldment before re-welding new weldment base.

**SECTION III:  
WELDING  
TERMS AND  
DEFINITIONS**



# WELDING TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

---

## A

### **Air Carbon Arc Gouging**

A carbon arc process that removes molten metal with a jet of air.

### **American Weld Society (AWS)**

A nonprofit technical society organized and founded for the purpose of advancing the art and science of welding. The AWS publishes codes and standards concerning all phases of welding.

## B

### **British Standards Institute (BSI)**

A nonprofit concern. The principal object is to coordinate the efforts of producers and users for the improvement, standardization, and simplification of engineering and industrial material.

## C

### **Crater**

A depression in the weld face at the termination of a weld bead.

## D

### **Defect**

A discontinuity or discontinuities that by nature or accumulated effect [for example, accumulative length of undercut not to exceed 1.5" / 38mm over a 24" / 609mm section of weld] render a part or product unable to meet minimum applicable acceptance standards.

### **Deutsches Institute fuer Normung (DIN)**

German standard.

### **Direct Current Electrode Positive (DCEP)**

The arrangement of direct current arc welding leads in which the electrode is the positive pole and the workpiece is the negative pole of the welding arc.

### **Discontinuity**

An interruption of the typical structure of a material, such as lack of homogeneity in its mechanical, metallurgical, or physical characteristics.

## E

### **Electrode**

A component of the electrical circuit that terminates at the arc, molten conductive slag, or base metal.

## F

### **Filler Material**

The material to be added in making a welded joint.



### **Fillet Weld**

A weld of approximately triangular cross section joining two surfaces approximately at right angles to each other in a lap joint, T-joint, or corner joint.

### **Flux Cored Arc Welding (FCAW)**

An arc welding process that uses an arc between a continuous filler metal electrode and the weld pool. The process is used with shielding gas from a flux contained within the tubular wire electrode, with or without additional shielding from an externally supplied gas and without the application of pressure.

### **Francaise de Normalisation (NF)**

French standard.

## **G**

### **Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW)**

An arc welding process that uses an arc between a continuous filler metal electrode and the weld pool. The process is used with shielding from an externally supplied gas and without the application of pressure.

## **J**

### **Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS)**

The Japanese Standards Association publishes standards, including metals, welding filler materials, etc.

## **L**

### **Layer**

A stratum of weld metal consisting of one or more weld beads.

## **O**

### **Overlap**

The protrusion of weld metal beyond the weld toe or weld root.

## **P**

### **Porosity**

A cavity-type discontinuity or defect formed by gas entrapment during solidification.

### **Preheat**

The application of heat to the work piece prior to welding cutting or gouging.

## **R**

### **Root**

The point, shown in cross section, at which the weld metal extends furthest into a joint and intersects the base metal.

### **Run-off Weld Tab**

Additional material that extends beyond the end of the joint, on which the weld is terminated.

## S

### **Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW)**

An arc welding process with an arc between a covered electrode and the weld pool. The process is used with shielding from the decomposition of the electrode covering, without the application of pressure, and with filler metal from the electrode.

### **Shielding Gas**

Protective gas used to prevent or reduce atmospheric contamination of a weld, especially by oxygen and nitrogen.

### **Starter Weld Tab**

Additional material that extends beyond the beginning of the joint, on which the weld is started.

### **Stringer Bead**

A type of bead made without appreciable weaving motion.

## T

### **Tack Weld**

A weld made to hold the parts of a weldment in proper alignment until the final welds are made.

## U

### **Undercut**

A groove melted into the base metal adjacent to the weld toe or root and left unfilled by weld metal.

## W

### **Weld Groove**

A channel in the surface of a work piece or an opening between two joint members that provides space to contain weld.

### **Weld Toe**

The junction of the weld face and the base metal.

### **Welding Sequence**

The order of making welds in a weldment.





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