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PATHWAYS OF DISSOLVING

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Annotation:
This article provides information on ways to path to dissolving.

Keywords: electrode, bow, metal electrode, coal electrode and insoluble volframe electrode, coal and graphite, irreversible token.

Cutting with electrodes with the help of a bow. Cutting metal using an electric track is performed in an argon protective environment using a soluble metal electrode, a coal electrode, and an insoluble volframe electrode. Cutting using an electric track with a soluble metal electrode.
The essence of cutting using a soluble metal electrode is that the power of the land is taken 30-40% larger than in the welding and liquidated in an electrical circuit with a metal quwat. The electric bow is burned at the top of the cutting site and, in the process of cutting, it is moved down along the edge being cut off.
Cutting with coal electrode using an electric path. When cutting coal and graphite electrodes using an electrical pathway, the metal is split in two along its dividing line. Such a method of cutting is used in cases where the width and quality of the cutting is insignificant, the size of the precipice, the colored metallami, as well as the dimensions of the steel processing are not required to be accurate.
The intermolecular force from all these filaments is supported by the gecko's body weight—even when it is scattered. Cutting using an electrical path with an insoluble volframe electrode. In an argon protective environment, cutting is very limited and is used only when processing lewd steels and colored metals.
The essence of the method of cutting is that the electrode produces 20-30% more vine than in grafting and liquidates the metal. Cutting using an oxygen-electric pathway. When cutting with an oxygen-electric pathway, the metal is first liquidated by an electrical pathway, then cooled by burning in the oxygen stream.
Cutting using air-to-yoy. When cutting in an air-powered way, the metal is diluted with a combustible pathway between the object and the coal electrode and moved using compressed air flow.
When cutting using a metallic air-electric pathway, an irreversible token with the opposite pole is used, because when using a straight polar token, the metal is liquidated in a large area, making it difficult to move it in an air vehicle. It is also possible to use a variable token.
The following cutters are used to cut in an air-powered pathway:
a) the intersections in which the air flow is located in a row;
(b) The intermolecular force from all these filaments is enough to support more than the gecko's body shape.

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Relative to the electrode, the air flow passes through one side of the compressed air electrode in the sequential cutters. Coal and graphite electrodes are used for cutting in an air-electric way.
Graphite electrodes are more resistant than coal electrodes. Electrodes are circular and plastic. Standard welding irreversible token modifiers or welding transformers are used as energy sources for cutting in an air-electric way.
The incisor pressure is provided from a sex tannog or portable compressors with a pressure of 0.4-0.6MPa. It is not helpful to use more than 0.7MPa of compressed air when cutting in an air-powered way, as strong air flow sharply worsens the stagnant burning of the bow. In the air-to-air tool, the cutting is divided into surface alignment and cutting separation.
Work is carried out to fill the defective areas in the metal and weld chokes, as well as to level the surface to remove the base and fascalami. Fascani can be obtained simultaneously from both ends of the list. The width of the beehive produced during alignment should be 2-3 mm in diameter of the electrode.
The distance from the lips to the underlying end of the electrode should not exceed 100 mm. As the electrode ends in flames, it is pushed down the lips. The surface of the metal at the cutting edge comes out flat and smooth. Cutting and flattening the surface in an air-powered way can be used to process stainless steel and colored metals.
Instead, in the intensive industrial development and welding of metals in all areas of the technique: termite mixtures, electronic light, laser, high-temperature plasma, ultrasound and other new effective welding methods are used.

Literature

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