

GROBET USA® / VIGOR®

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOLDERING MACHINE

54.900/SM-900 (115V)

54.900X/SM-900/220 (220V)

The VIGOR® Soldering Machine is designed to operate on 115 or 220 volts, 60 cycle AC current. A 15 ampere circuit is ample, provided the line is not overloaded with other equipment. After connecting the machine to a wall outlet, step on the foot switch. A buzzing sound will indicate the machine is receiving current and is ready for use.

The VIGOR® Soldering Machine is shockproof! Those unfamiliar with electric soldering must overcome any fear of shock. The voltage at the highest heat is very low and the hands may touch any part of the carbon holders or contact clips without sensation of shock.

The heat for soldering is produced electrically by the VIGOR® Soldering Machine, without flame, by touching a carbon electrode to the work to be soldered. The current passing through the carbon will heat the object to be soldered in a matter of seconds.

SOLDERING SUGGESTIONS

Many jobs which are difficult or impossible with a flame are easily accomplished with the VIGOR® Soldering Machine, as the heat is generated quickly and is focused at the point of contact.

A piece of emery cloth or a file attached to the top of the bench is very useful for removing flux from the article and also to clean carbons.

If crystalized flux breaks the contact while soldering, move the work to another spot on the carbon or scrape the flux from the article when it makes contact. Do not increase the heat if contact is broken, as this can result in ruined work.

FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE MACHINE AND ACCESSORIES

The carbon holder stand is for the tapered carbon and is plugged into the end of the cord coming from the left side of the machine. The carbon holder stand can be adjusted to use the carbon both horizontally and vertically and is made low enough so that both hands can rest on the bench to steady them while soldering.

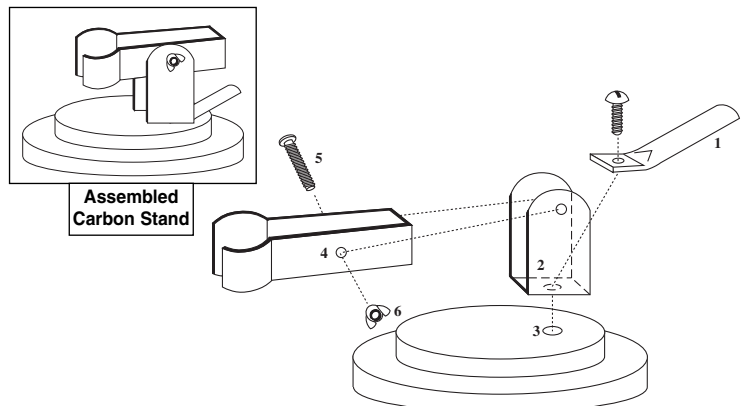
Two sizes of spring contact clips are supplied and one or the other is plugged into the cord coming from the right side of the machine. These are used to hold the article to be soldered. Use the large clip when possible.

Heat is controlled by the indicator knob so that you can dial the correct heat. The amount of heat required depends on the type of solder and the area to be soldered. Normal usage is 5 on the dial, with 10 for stainless steel. Some experimentation will soon enable you to judge which heat setting will be required for various jobs.

The foot switch turns the machine on and off, although as an extra precaution, we recommend disconnecting the machine from the electrical outlet when you are through with your work.

TO ASSEMBLE THE CARBON STAND

1. The smaller screw assembles the tubing connector (1) and the upright clamp (2) to the base (3). The screw goes into the threaded hole in the base to hold the parts securely.
2. The carbon holder (4) is placed within the arms of the upright clamp, the holes are lined up and the longer screw (5) is passed through the holes.
3. The wing nut (6) is screwed onto the long screw to hold the parts in place.
4. The carbon may be placed within the rounded portion of the carbon holder and positioned at the desired angle. The wing nut is tightened to hold the parts securely.



SOLDERING PROCEDURE

Before trying new work, practice on old articles from the scrap box to familiarize yourself with the general procedures.

1. Clean work by immersing in an ultrasonic.
2. Arrange work so that hands can be held steady. The idea is to provide a complete electrical circuit, with the carbon at the point to be soldered.
3. Attach contact clip to the article, or larger of the two pieces to be joined, as near as possible to the joint being soldered. If clips cannot be used, use pointed brass rod in large clip to make contact. Adjust carbon so that you can conveniently touch the joint to be soldered.
4. Place solder at the joint. Where two separate pieces are to be joined, it is usually preferable to place the solder between them or directly under the joint. Placing solder on top of the work usually results in the solder forming a ball and rolling away. It is sometimes convenient to "tack" the solder at low heat to one part before fusing the joint together.
5. Apply flux to solder as well as joint to be soldered, but keep from carbon as much as possible.
6. The heat control should be set as closely as possible to the correct setting. Remember that a small point of contact will create intense heat, and therefore, the control should be set relatively low. After a little practice, you will be able to determine the exact settings for different jobs and metals.
7. Bring the joint to be soldered in contact with the carbon and hold steady. Avoid using undue pressure, as flat spots or deformation may occur. Apply the heat by stepping on the floor switch.
8. If the solder flows immediately (within 3 seconds), release the foot switch before removing the work from the carbon. If the solder does not flow immediately, clean all components and start again. If the heat control was initially set too high, the joint might burn, although it is possible for the quick, intense heat to oxidize the joint, thereby destroying the electrical contact. Examine the article carefully for discoloration caused by oxidation. If discolored, start over again, cleaning the article and solder thoroughly.
9. To establish a complete circuit and therefore to solder, all components must be free of contamination. File carbon as well as articles to be joined.

FLUXES

Because most metals oxidize when heated, which prevents solder from adhering and flowing, a flux is used to dissolve the oxides. The flux also acts as a protective film to keep the air away from the metal, thus checking oxidation.

Since oxides formed by hard metal alloys are different from those formed in softer metals, fluxes are compounded especially for the metals and alloys which will be used in each soldering process. Furthermore, fluxes must withstand the temperature used in each process. Therefore, selection of the correct type of flux is important. Various fluxes are listed in our catalog, along with recommendations for use.

SOLDERS

The type selected must melt at a lower temperature than the pieces being joined or the work will melt before the solder. The solder must bond with the metals being joined. Generally, metals which can be alloyed with the work should be present in the solder. It is often important that the joints be invisible and the color of the solder should match the original piece. It is for this reason that there is a gold solder to match almost every color and karat of gold.

CLEANLINESS

To form a strong bond, the solders and metals to be joined must be clean. Scratch brush and scrape the area to be soldered so that it is visually clean and bright. If frame heats and solder does not flow, clean and start again.

Carbons should also be kept clean by using coarse emery cloths, leaving the surface somewhat rough. A quick wipe with a moist cloth after every soldering will prevent a build-up of foreign matter, for better contact.

PACKING LIST

This machine has been carefully packaged with the following items. Please check carefully before discarding any packaging material.

Tapered Carbon	54.054/SM-850A/2	Silver Solder Paste with Flux	54.830/SO-470
Alligator Clip	54.059/SM-850A/6	Gold Solder Paste with Flux	54.833/SO-490
Clamp with Lug	54.060/SM-850A/7	"Third Hand" Holder	54.08510/HO-490
Carbon Holder and Base	54.064/SM-850A/5	"Electronic Soldering" Video Tape	63.1512/VT-1512

Carbon Holder and Base includes the following parts: cast iron base, 2 round head machine screws, wing nut, U-bracket, carbon bracket, tubing connector and directions for assembling.

Unit No.: _____

Packaged by: _____