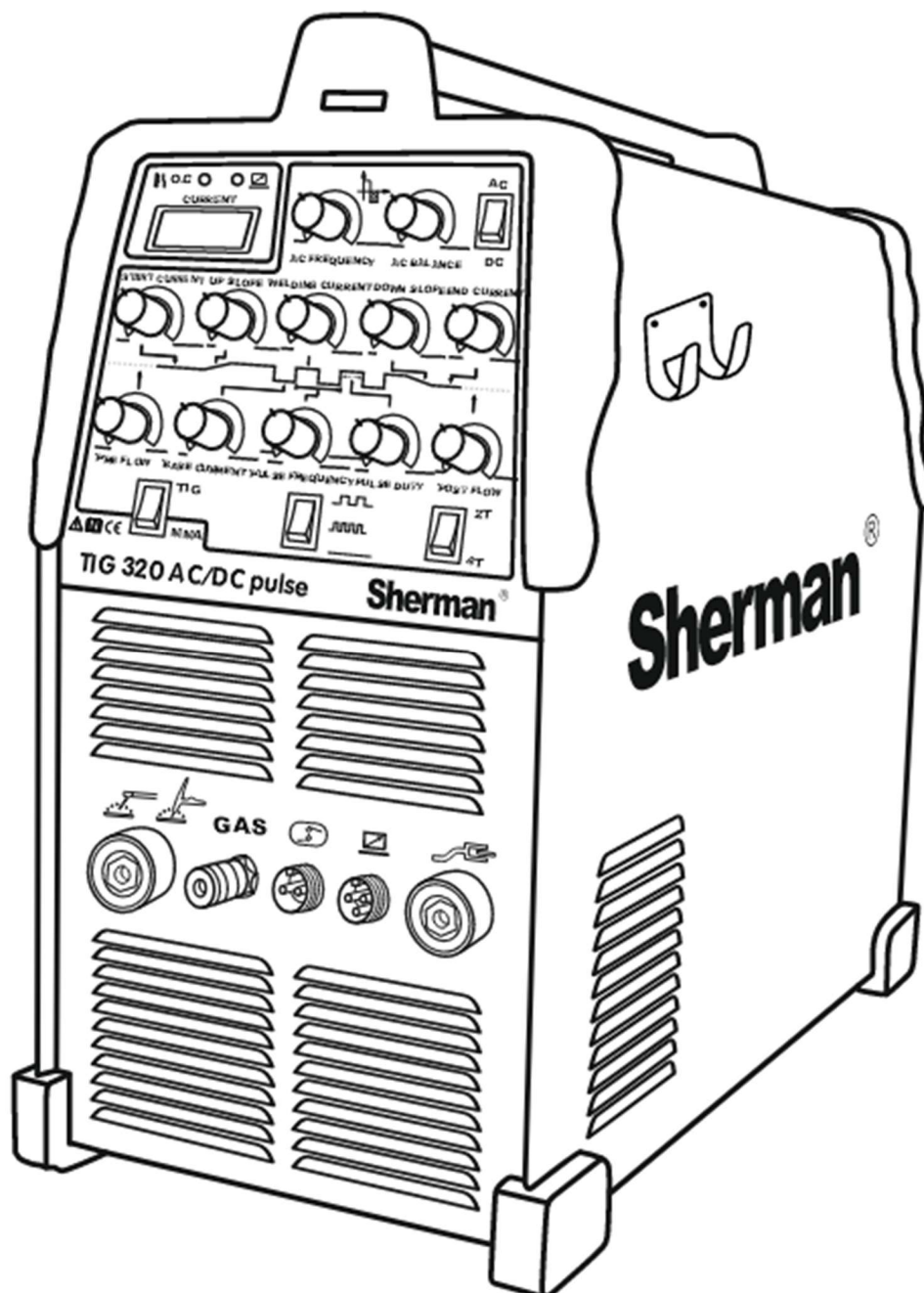


Sherman[®]

ENG V1.4 8/14/26

USER MANUAL

INVERTER WELDER TIG 320 AC/DC PULSE



CE



WARNING!

Before installing and starting the appliance, please refer to this manual

1. GENERAL COMMENTS

The device can only be commissioned and operated after carefully reading these Operating Instructions.

Due to the continuous technical development of the device, some of its functions may be modified and their operation may differ in detail from the descriptions in the manual. This is not a fault of the device, but the result of progress and continuous modification work of the device.

Damage to the device caused by improper operation will void your warranty rights.
Any modifications to the welder are prohibited and will void the warranty.

2. SAFETY

Employees operating the device should have the necessary qualifications to perform welding work:

- they should have an electric welder license in the field of welding with coated electrodes and in gas shields,
- know the health and safety rules in the operation of electric power equipment, such as welding equipment and auxiliary equipment powered by electricity,
- know the rules of health and safety when operating cylinders and installations with compressed gas (argon),
- Be familiar with the contents of this manual and operate the appliance for its intended purpose.



WARNING



Welding may endanger the safety of the operator and other people in the vicinity. Therefore, special precautions must be taken when welding. Before starting welding, you should familiarize yourself with the health and safety regulations applicable at the workplace.

The following hazards exist during MMA and TIG electric welding:

- **ELECTRIC SHOCK**
- **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE ARC ON HUMAN EYES AND SKIN**
- **VAPOR AND GAS POISONING**
- **BURNS**
- **EXPLOSION AND FIRE HAZARDS**
- **NOISE**

Electric shock prevention:

- connect the device to a technically efficient electrical system with proper protection and zeroing efficiency (additional protection against electric shock); other devices at the welder's workplace should also be checked and correctly connected to the network,
- install power cables when the device is switched off,
- Do not touch the non-insulated parts of the electrode holder, electrode and welded object at the same time, including the device housing,
- do not use torches and power cords with damaged insulation,
- in conditions of particular risk of electric shock (work in environments with high humidity and closed tanks), work with an assistant supporting the welder's work and watching over safety, use clothing and gloves with good insulating properties,
- if you notice any irregularities, you should contact competent people to remove them,
- It is forbidden to operate the device with the covers removed.

Preventing the negative effects of the electric arc on the eyes and skin of a person:

- Wear protective clothing (gloves, apron, leather shoes),
- Use protective shields or visors with a properly selected filter,
- Use protective curtains made of non-flammable materials and properly choose the colors of the walls that absorb harmful radiation.

Prevention of poisoning by vapours and gases emitted during welding from the electrode coating and metal evaporation:

- Use ventilation devices and exhausts installed in positions with limited air exchange,
- Blow fresh air when working in confined spaces (tanks),

- Use masks and ventilators.

Burn prevention:

- Wear appropriate protective clothing and footwear to protect against burns caused by arc radiation and spatter,
- Avoid staining the garment with greases and oils that may lead to ignition

Explosion and fire prevention:

- It is forbidden to operate the device and weld in rooms at risk of explosion or fire,
- The welding station should be equipped with fire-fighting equipment,
- The welding station should be located at a safe distance from flammable materials.

Preventing the negative effects of noise:

- Use earplugs or other noise protection equipment,
- Warn of danger to people nearby.

**WARNING!**

Do not use a power source to defrost frozen pipes.

Before starting the device, you should:

- Check the condition of electrical and mechanical connections. It is forbidden to use torches and power cords with damaged insulation. Improper insulation of torches and power wires may result in electric shock,
- Ensure proper working conditions, i.e. ensure proper temperature, humidity and ventilation in the workplace. Outside closed rooms, protect against precipitation,
- Place the welder in a place that allows it to be easily operated.

Welding machine operators should:

- be licensed to weld electrically with coated electrodes and the TIG process,
- know and comply with health and safety regulations applicable when performing welding work,
- use appropriate, specialized protective equipment: gloves, an apron, rubber boots, a shield or a welding visor with a properly selected filter.
- know the content of this instruction manual and operate the welding machine as intended,

Any repairs to the appliance may only be carried out by unplugging the plug from the power socket.

When the appliance is connected to the mains, it is not allowed to touch any components that make up the welding current circuit with your bare hand or through damp clothing.

It is forbidden to remove the external covers when the device is plugged in.

Any modifications to the welder on your own are prohibited and may impair safety conditions.

All maintenance and renovation work may only be carried out by authorized persons in compliance with the occupational safety conditions applicable to electrical equipment.

It is forbidden to operate the welding machine in rooms with a risk of explosion or fire!

The welding station should be equipped with fire-extinguishing equipment.

When you have finished working, the power cord of the appliance must be unplugged.

The hazards and general health and safety rules presented above do not exhaust the issue of welder's work safety, as they do not take into account the specifics of the workplace. An important complement to them are workplace health and safety instructions as well as training and instructions provided by supervision employees.

3. INTENDED USE

The TIG 320 AC/DC pulse device is used for manual DC welding of structural steels with coated electrodes (MMA process) and quality steels, copper and its alloys with a non-fusible electrode in an inert gas shield (TIG process), as well as aluminum and its alloys with alternating current. It is an inverter device, manufactured from the most technologically advanced components made in IGBT technology.

The device is equipped with a liquid-cooled TIG welding torch and requires a coolant cooler!

The use of inverter technology has resulted in a significant reduction in the dimensions and weight of the devices, which allows them to be operated in particularly hard-to-reach places.

4. TECHNICAL PARAMETERS

4.1 Welding Machine

Supply Voltage	AC 3x400V 50Hz
Maximum power consumption	9 kVA
Rated welding current / duty cycle	TIG:320A / 60% MMA: 270A / 60%
Welding current adjustment process	Stepless
Rated no-load voltage	65 V
Maximum power consumption	15.2 A
Fuse protection	16 A
Weight (without attachments)	32 kg
Dimensions	545 x 255 x 540 mm
Degree of protection	IP21
Application Class	S

4.1.1 Parameter control ranges

Gas pre-outflow	0.1 – 1 s
Gas post-outflow	0 – 15 s
Up slope time	0 – 10 s
Down slope time	0 – 25 s
Starting current	10 – 320 A
Welding Current	TIG: 10-320A MMA: 10-270A
Base Current	5 – 95 % welding current
End current	10 – 320 A
Pulse Rate	0.5 – 10 Hz 10 – 200 Hz
Pulse width	10 - 90 %
AC Frequency	40 – 200 Hz
AC Balance	10 – 90 %

4.2 TIG Torch

Torch Type	T-18
Maximum current carrying capacity	320 A
Cooling	liquid
Liquid pressure	2.5 bar (max 3.5 bar)
Minimum liquid flow	0.9 l/min
Arc ignition (HF)	Non-contact (HF)
Length	4 m

Duty cycle

The duty cycle is based on a 10-minute period. A 60% duty cycle means that a 4-minute break is required after 6 minutes of operation of the device. A 100% duty cycle means that the device can operate continuously, without interruptions.

Attention! Heating tests were carried out at the temperature of the surrounding air. The duty cycle at 40°C was determined by simulation.

Degree of protection

IP determines the extent to which the device is resistant to the ingress of solid and water contaminants. IP21 means that the device is suitable for indoor use and is not suitable for use in the rain.

Application Class

The application class **S** means that the device is suitable for use in places with an increased risk of electric shock.

5. CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

The basis for the construction of the welding machine's electrical energy conversion system are electronic circuits made in IGBT technology, enabling operation in the frequency range above 200 kHz.

The principle of operation is to rectify the voltage of the three-phase power supply network to DC voltage, convert the obtained DC voltage into a high frequency rectangular waveform, transform the voltage into the range required by the welding process, and re-rectify the resulting voltage to DC voltage.

6. CONNECTION TO THE POWER SUPPLY

1. The TIG 320 AC/DC pulse welding rectifier should only be used in a three-phase, four-wire, grounded zero point power supply system.
2. The device is designed to work with a 3x400V 50Hz network protected by 16A delay-acting fuses
3. The welding machine is equipped with a power cord. Before connecting the power supply, make sure that the power switch (25) located on the rear panel is in the OFF position.

6.1 Connecting the Power Cords to the AC Plug

The yellow-green cable (protective cable) should be connected to the mains plug in the place marked with the symbol "PN" or "N".

The black, red, blue wires are the cables that supply power to the device (phase) and must be connected to the mains plug in the places marked with the symbols L1, L2, L3 or R1, S2, T3. The order in which the phase wires are connected to the plug in the marked places is arbitrary and does not cause any changes in the operation of the device.

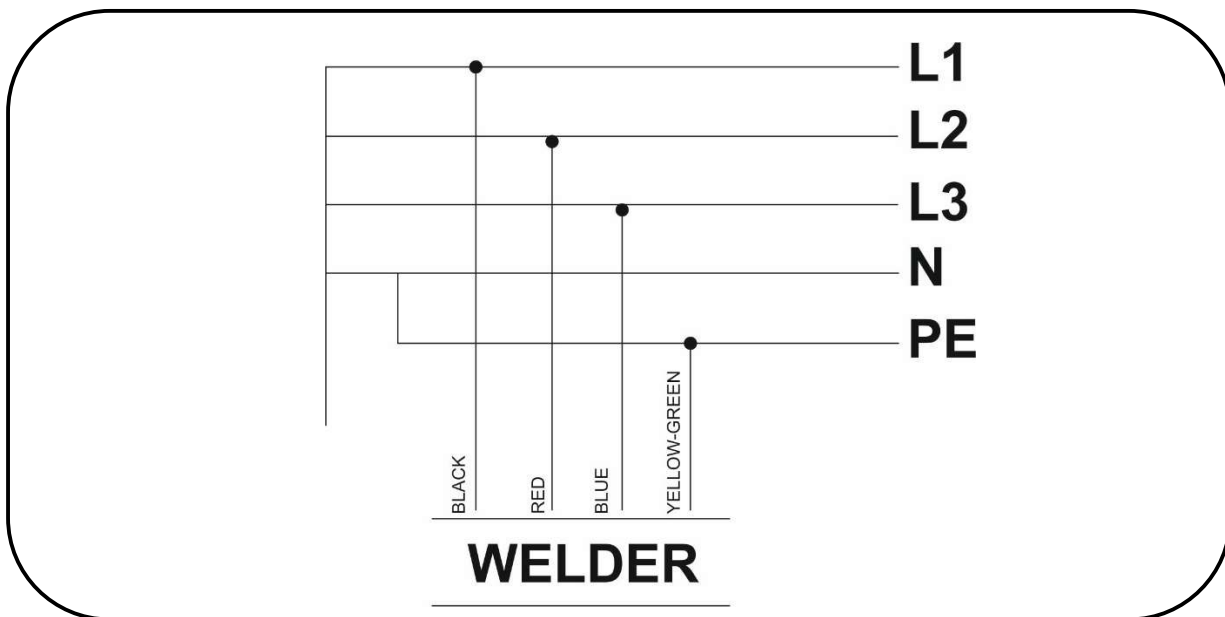
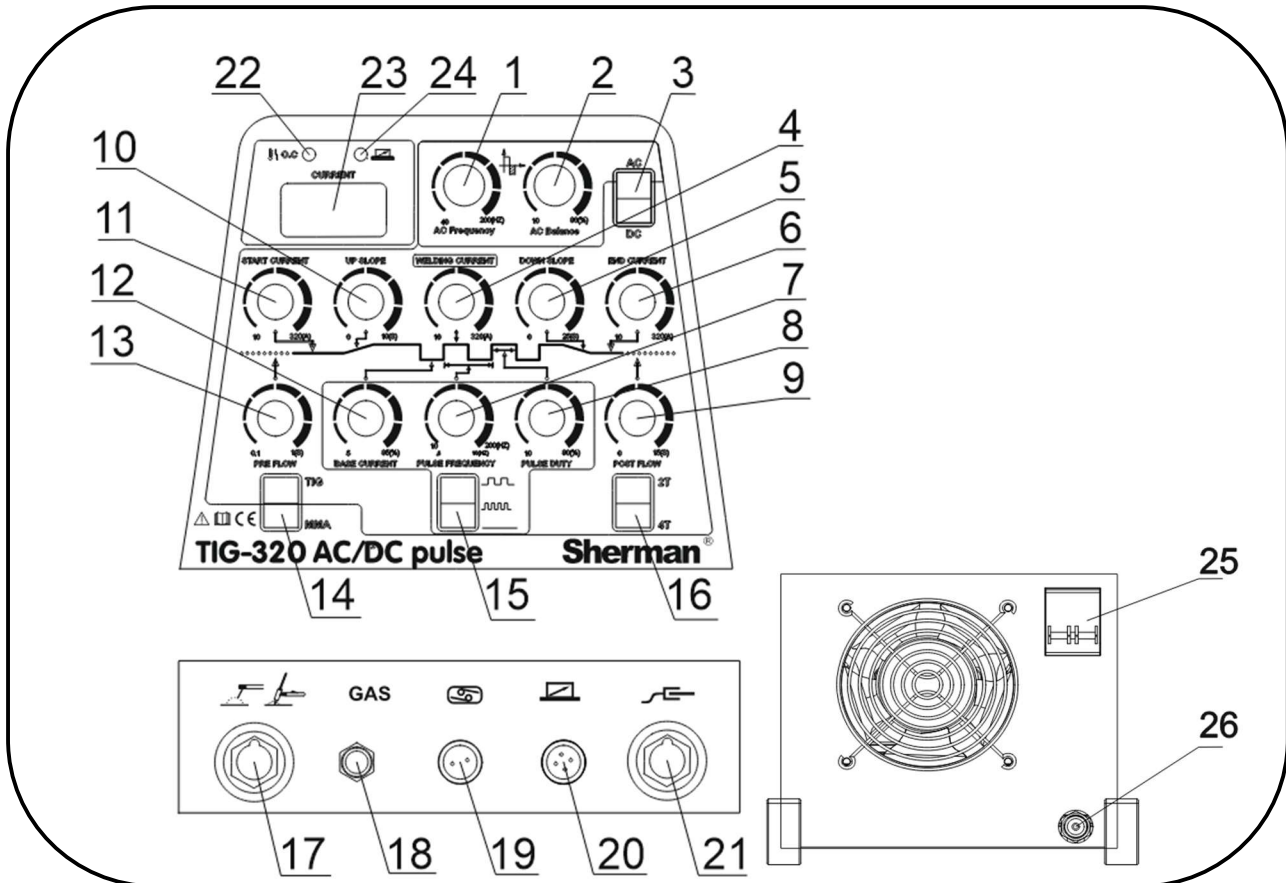


Fig. 2. Power cord connection diagram

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF SWITCHES AND KNOBS



1. Alternating Current (AC) Frequency Control Knob
2. AC balance knob
3. Welding current type switch
4. Welding current adjustment knob
5. Slope down knob
6. Crater Current
7. Pulse frequency control knob
8. Pulse width adjustment knob
9. Gas flow control knob
10. Current Rise Control Knob
11. Starting current adjustment knob
12. Base Current Adjustment Knob
13. Gas pre-flow adjustment knob
14. Welding process switch
15. Pulse frequency range switch
16. Source operation control switch (2T/4T)
17. Socket "-"
18. Shielding Gas Socket
19. Torch control socket
20. Remote control socket
21. "+" socket
22. Thermal protection or malfunction LED
23. Display
24. Remote control LED
25. Main Circuit Breaker
26. Shielding gas connection socket

8. OVERHEATING PROTECTION

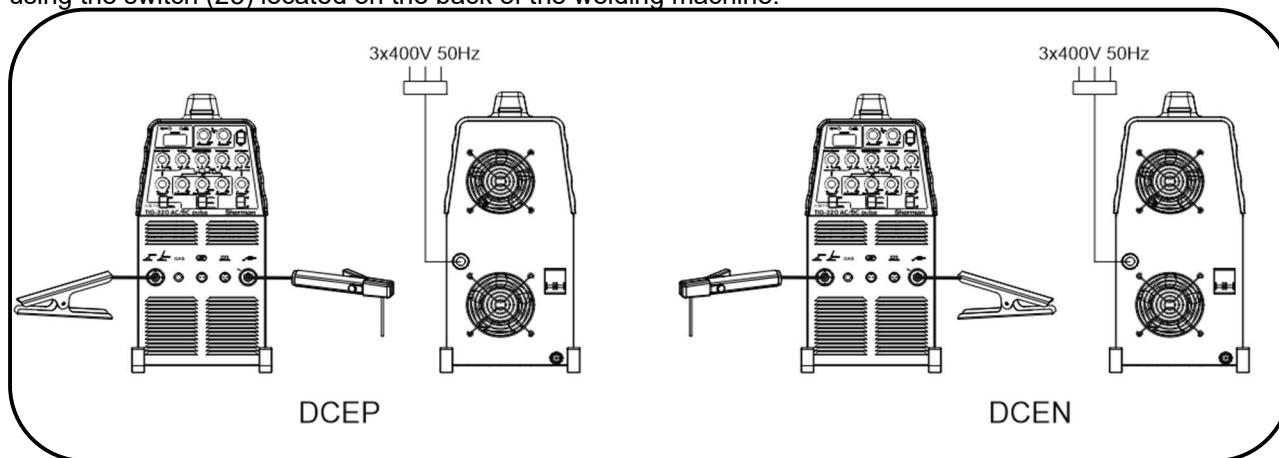
The power source is equipped with a thermal, self-acting overload switch. If the temperature of the welding machine is too high, the protection will disconnect the welding current and the overheating LED will light up (22). When the temperature drops, the circuit breaker will automatically reset.

9. WELDING WITH COATED ELECTRODES (MMA PROCESS)

9.1. Preparing the device for operation

If the appliance is stored or transported at low temperatures, bring the appliance to the correct temperature before starting operation!!

Connect the ends of the welding wires to the sockets (17) and (21) on the faceplate so that the electrode holder has the correct pole for the electrode. The polarity of the connection of the welding wires depends on the type of electrode used and is indicated on the electrode packaging. The return wire clamp must be carefully fixed to the welded material. Connect the appliance plug to a 400V 50Hz mains socket. Switch on the appliance using the switch (25) located on the back of the welding machine.



9.2. Setting welding parameters

The welding process switch (14) should be set to the MMA position. Use the knob (4) to set the desired value of the welding current.

9.3. Arc Ignition

Arc initiation in coated electrode welding involves touching the electrode to the welded material, rubbing it briefly and tearing it off. In the case of arc initiation with electrodes, the coating of which forms non-conductive slag after solidification, the tip of the electrode must be pre-cleaned by hitting the hard surface several times until metallic contact with the welded material is achieved.

10. WELDING WITH AN INERT GAS SHIELDED NON-MELTING ELECTRODE (TIG PROCESS)

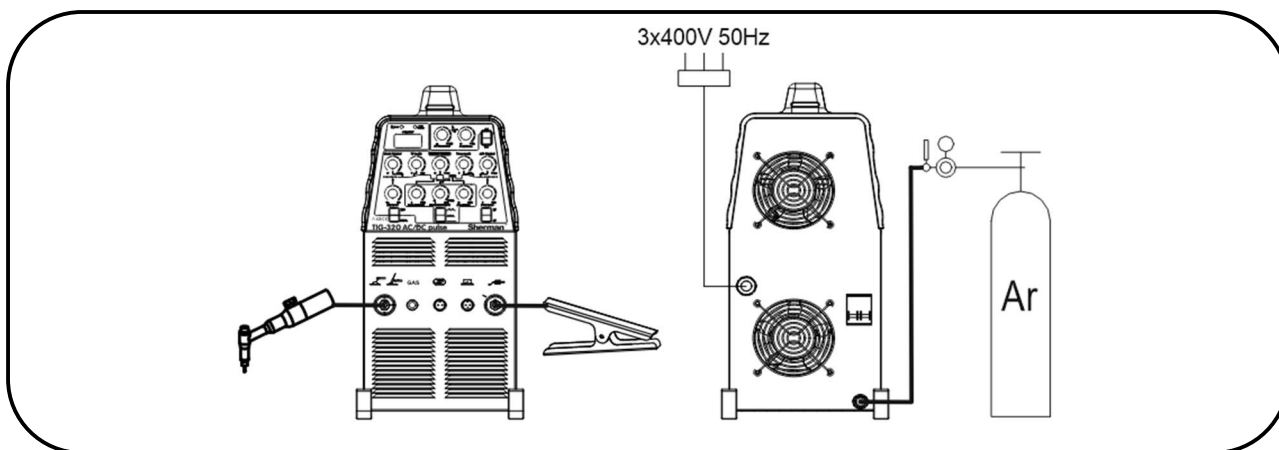
10.1. Shielding gas connection

Secure the cylinder from tipping over. Unscrew the cylinder valve for a moment to remove any impurities. Install the reducer on the cylinder. Connect the reducer to the welding machine with a hose by mounting one end of the hose on the reducer connector and the other on the inlet connector (26) on the back wall of the welding machine. Tighten the hose with a cable tie. Unscrew the cylinder and reducer valve.

10.2. Preparing the device for operation

If the appliance is stored or transported at low temperatures, bring the appliance to the correct temperature before starting operation!!

Connect the torch current terminal to the socket (17), screw the torch control plug to the control socket (19), the gas connector to the quick connector socket (18) and the torch water connections to the corresponding radiator water sockets. The gas line from the reducer should be routed and fixed to the gas connector (26) located on the back of the appliance. Connect the positive pole of the source to the welded material using a cable with a clamp terminal. Connect the appliance plug to a 400V 50Hz mains socket. Switch on the appliance using the switch (25) located on the back of the welding machine.



10.3. Setting welding parameters

Initial current - the current that appears in the circuit when a button is pressed in the torch of the torch. The higher the initial current, the easier it is to ignite the arc. However, when welding thin sheets, too high a value of the initial current can lead to burning. In some welding modes, the current does not increase to heat the component to be welded.

Crater current - the current used in some welding modes when the arc is not extinguished immediately after the phase of descent of the welding current. It allows the crater and the end of the weld to be filled.

Base current – the current responsible for maintaining the welding process, the lower value of the current pulse. It makes it easier to control the amount of heat introduced into the material. The current of the base can only be adjusted when the switch (15) is set to the (middle) position.

Pulse frequency – the frequency with which the pulse value of the current changes between the welding current and the base current. The pulse frequency can be adjusted with the knob (7) in two ranges – low 0.5 – 10 Hz when the switch (15) is set in the (upper) position, and high 10 – 200 Hz when the switch (15) is set in the (middle) position. Setting the switch (15) to the (bottom) position will result in pulseless welding.

Pulse width – the duration of the pulse, allows you to adjust the depth of the embedding. Increasing the width increases the depth of embedding, reducing reduces the amount of heat introduced into the material, reducing the risk of burning through thinner sheets or smaller components.

Lower pulse width values should be used for higher currents. For example, a width of 30% should be used for currents greater than 200A. A larger pulse width should be used for small currents, for example, a width above 50% should be used for currents below 100A.

Gas pre-flow time - the time from pressing the button in the torch torch to the moment the arc is ignited. It should usually be longer than 0.5s to deliver shielding gas to the outlet of the torch nozzle. in order to cover the welding start point and the tungsten electrode. In the case of a longer gas supply line from the cylinder, the pre-flow time should be longer.

Gas discharge time - the time from the arc extinguishing to the closing of the gas valve. to shield the solidifying weld pool from air and to cool the tungsten electrode. Too short a run-out time can result in oxidation of the weld. When welding in TIG AC (alternating current) mode, this time should be longer

Current Rise Time - the time of rise of the welding current from the initial current to the set value of the welding current.

Current Drop Time - The time it takes for the welding current to drop from the set value to zero or the crater current value.

AC current frequency – a function useful for welding aluminum. The higher the frequency, the better the weld quality, the better the arc focus

AC current balance – The ratio of the duration of the positive phase of the current to the negative phase. Reducing the balance causes more heat to be introduced into the material, resulting in a narrower weld and deeper embedding, while reducing the heat load on the tungsten electrode. Increasing the balance introduces less heat into the material, resulting in better cleaning, a wide weld seam and a shallower embedding, but puts a significant strain on the tungsten electrode.

2T/4T (two-stroke / four-stroke) – source control modes. In two-stroke, pressing the TIG torch button starts welding, releases the button to end welding. In four-stroke, pressing and releasing the button starts welding, to finish it you need to press and release the button again. The four-stroke is mainly used when making long welds, as it does not require holding the button on the torch all the time during operation.

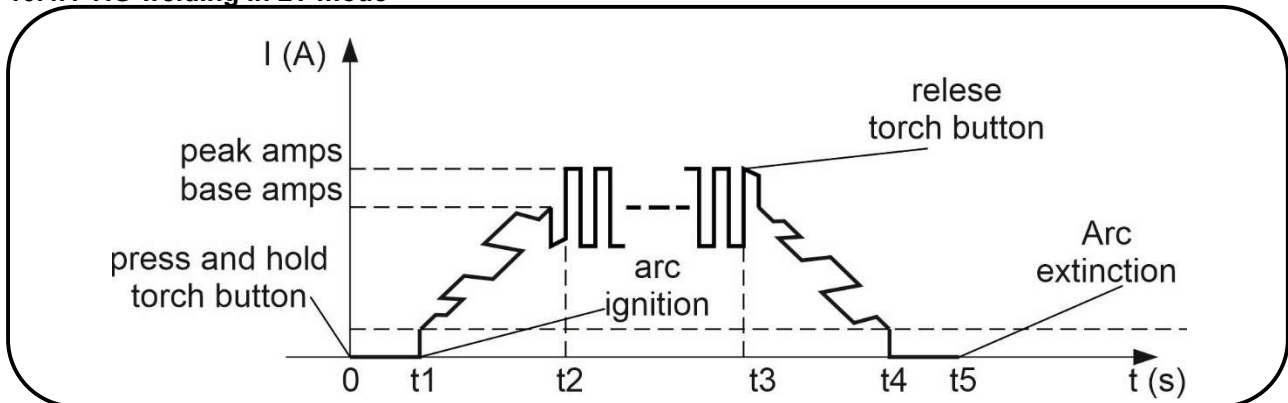
10.4. Arc ignition and welding process

The TIG 320 AC/DC pulse device is equipped with an ionizer for contactless arc ignition.

To ignite an arc in two-stroke mode, bring the electrode closer to the welded material at a distance of 2 millimeters and press the button in the torch holder to turn on the ionizer. After the correct initiation of the arc, the welding lead with the button pressed. Releasing the button on the chuck starts the current drop phase and the welding process ends.

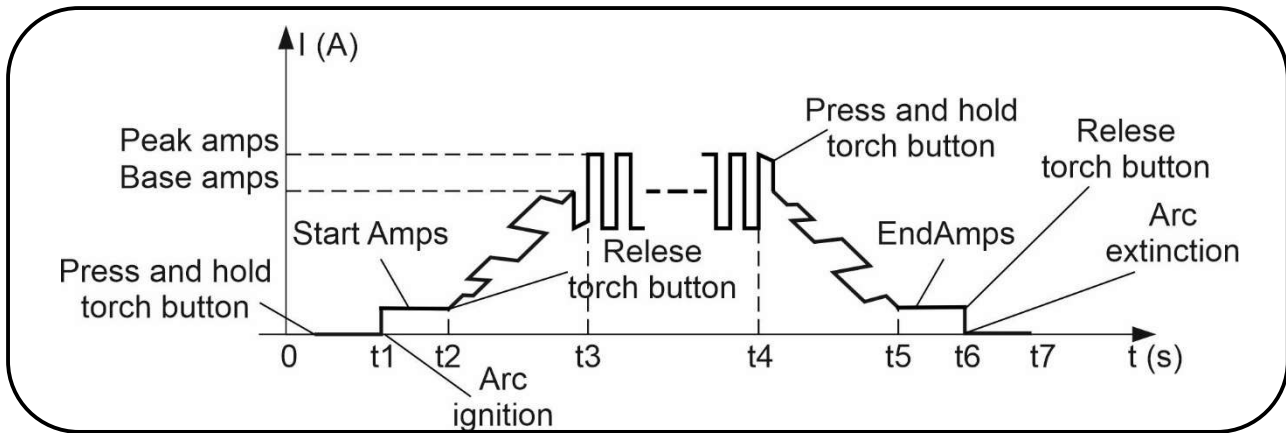
To ignite an arc in four-stroke mode, bring the electrode closer to the welded material at a distance of 2 millimeters and press the button on the torch torch to turn on the ionizer. After the arc is ignited correctly, the button can be released and welding can be carried out with the button released. To finish welding, press and release the button on the torch again.

10.4.1 TIG welding in 2T mode



- 0 : Press and hold the torch button. The outflow of protective gas begins;
- 0~ t_1 : Gas pre-outflow;
- t_1 ~ t_2 : Arc ignition, welding current increases from the minimum value to the set value welding current. If the pulsator is turned on, the current is modulated.
- t_2 ~ t_3 : During welding, the chuck button should remain pressed; Note: If the pulsator is turned on, the welding current pulses if the pulsator is off, The welding current has a constant value of t_3 :
Release the chuck button, the welding current starts to drop. If the pulsator is turned on, the falling current is modulated;
- t_3 ~ t_4 : The welding current drops to the minimum value, the arc is extinguished;
- t_4 ~ t_5 : Gas outflow.
- t_5 : The solenoid valve closes the gas outflow, the end of welding.

10.4.2 TIG welding in 4T mode



- 0 : Press and hold the torch button. The outflow of protective gas begins;
- 0~t1: Gas pre-outflow time. Adjustable in the range of :0~1.0s;
- T1: ignition of the arc, the starting current is determined;
- T2: Release the torch button, the current builds up to the set current value welding.
- When the pulsator is switched on, the current is modulated;
- T2~T3: Current rise time;
- T3~T4: Welding process;
Note: If the pulsator is turned on, the welding current pulses, if the pulsator is off, the welding current has a constant value;
- T4: Press the torch button. The welding current begins to drop to the value of the crater current. If the pulsator is turned on, the descending current is modulated;
- T4~T5: Current drop time;
- t5~t6: Crater current;
- T6: Release the torch button. The arc is extinguished, shielding gas flows out;
- T7: The solenoid valve closes the gas outflow, the end of welding.

ATTENTION !!

- When welding with alternating current (AC) with low current values, oxides are deposited on the surface of the tungsten electrode. This can cause problems with ignition of the arc. In this case, rub the electrode against the welded material or otherwise mechanically clean the electrode tip from the oxide layer.
- Do not switch on the button at a distance of more than 2 mm from the welded material.
- Do not touch the electrode while the button on the torch is pressed. The high voltage of the ionizer and the no-load voltage occurring on the electrode can cause electric shock.

11. BEFORE YOU CALL FOR SERVICE

In the event of malfunction, open the housing and remove dust and metallic deposits from the inside of the welder with dry, compressed low-pressure air before sending the welder for service. Then check the list of basic failures and try to fix them yourself.

Any repairs to the appliance may only be carried out by unplugging the plug from the power socket.

Attention! The device is not sealed and the user can remove the welding machine housing to remove minor malfunctions.

ATTENTION! The welding machine is equipped with a Fan Stop function that turns off the fan a few minutes after welding is finished and the device has cooled down. The fan restarts under load.

Symptoms	Cause	Procedure
Lack of power, malfunction signal, or malfunction of the device	No connection or loose plug inside the device	Check and correct the connections of all electrical plugs inside the device
	Dirty interior of the device	Remove the housing and clean the unit inside by blowing with compressed air to remove dust and metal filings from the control boards and wiring and electrical connections.
When the power is turned on, the displays and LEDs do not light up	No supply voltage	Check the fuses on the mains connection
The control panel lights up, the fan is running, the welding machine does not ignite the arc	No connection in the welding circuit	Check the terminals and the correct electrical conductivity of the electrode and ground wire
		Check the connection of the TIG mount to the device, pay attention to whether the pins in the socket are not broken or jammed.
		Unscrew the torch of the TIG torch and check that the switch in the torch is working
The control panel lights up, the fan is running, the LED is on  O.C	The device has overheated.	Wait a few minutes. Do not turn off the power. After the LED goes out, continue welding.
Fan not working	The fan has been blocked by a bent cover	Straighten the fan cover
Unsatisfactory weld quality in MMA welding, the electrode sticks to the welded material	Incorrect polarity of the connection of welding cables	Connect the welding wires correctly
	Damp electrode.	Replace the electrode
	The welding machine is powered by a generator or through a long extension cord with too small a cable cross-section	Connect the device directly to the mains
Unsatisfactory weld quality in TIG welding	Check the quality of the materials and consumables used, especially the tungsten electrode and shielding gas	Replace consumable parts, replace shielding gas with higher quality
	Shielding gas does not flow out or flows out with insufficient intensity	Check the cylinder reducer, gas supply hose, improve the connection of the hose with the fittings and the condition of the quick connectors

12. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The operation of the TIG 320 AC/DC pulse should take place in an atmosphere free of corrosive components and high dust. Do not place the appliance in dusty areas, near running grinders, etc. Dust and metallic swarf contamination of control boards, cables and connections inside the device can lead to an electrical short circuit and, as a consequence, damage to the welding machine.

Avoid use in environments with high humidity, especially in situations where dew occurs on metal components.

In the event of dew on metal elements, e.g. after introducing a cool device into a warm room, wait until the dew disappears. It is recommended that the welding machine be placed under a roof in order to protect it from adverse weather conditions.

The TIG 320 AC/DC pulse device should be operated under the following conditions:

- changes in the rms value of the supply voltage not greater than 10%
- ambient temperature from -10°C to $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$
- atmospheric pressure 860 to 1060 hPa
- relative humidity of atmospheric air not exceeding 80%
- altitude up to 1000m above sea level

List of consumable parts of the T-18 TIG torch:

Lp	Name
1	Tungsten electrode
2	T-18 Clamping Sleeve
3	T-18 current connector
4	T-18 gas nozzle

A full list of consumables and spare parts is available on the www.tecweld.pl website and at TECWELD. It is possible to purchase these parts directly.

13. MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Before each start-up

- Check the power cord for abrasions and loose plug
- Inspect the enclosure – pay attention to signs of overheating in the area of the ventilation openings. Make sure that the air inlet and outlet are not obstructed
- Check the correct ground cable connection (MMA/TIG)
- Check the condition of the tungsten electrode and other consumable parts of the chuck

Post-work activities

- Allow the fan to cool down completely (do not disconnect the power supply before if the fan is still running)
- Unplug the welding machine from the panel and disconnect it from the mains
- Close the gas cylinder valve and depressurize the reducer
- Clean the TIG torch of tungsten dust and metallic coating
- Put down wires without tight turns – especially the TIG holder

Every week or every approx. 20-30 hours of work

- Clean the ventilation grilles with dry, low-pressure compressed air
- Check the HF ignition operation – the ignition should be immediate and repeatable
- Check power outlets – no backlash or burns

Monthly maintenance

- Open the housing and remove dust and metallic deposits from the inside of the welding machine with compressed air
- Check the fan – no noise, clear airflow
- Check the internal wires and connectors (whether they are loose due to vibrations)
- Check Gas Solenoid Valve – Flow Test in Purge Mode
- Check the tightness of the quick couplings and reducer

Maintenance every 6 months

- Perform functional test of all modes: – TIG DC / TIG AC / MMA
- Check that programs are stored and played back correctly in the device's memory
- Check the device's response to thermal protection
- Check the insulation condition of the power cord (especially when working in the workshop)

Maintenance once a year

- Recommended inspection at a Sherman authorized service center
- Diagnostics of control electronics (digital panel, HF, AC control)
- Checking the current output parameters
- Condition control of power components and cooling systems
- Replacement of TIG consumables if they show wear

Symptoms requiring immediate service response

- Unstable HF ignition despite working torch
- Automatic switch-off of the welding machine under normal load
- Burning smell or a marked increase in fan volume
- Irregular gas flow in TIG
- No arc stability in AC despite correct settings

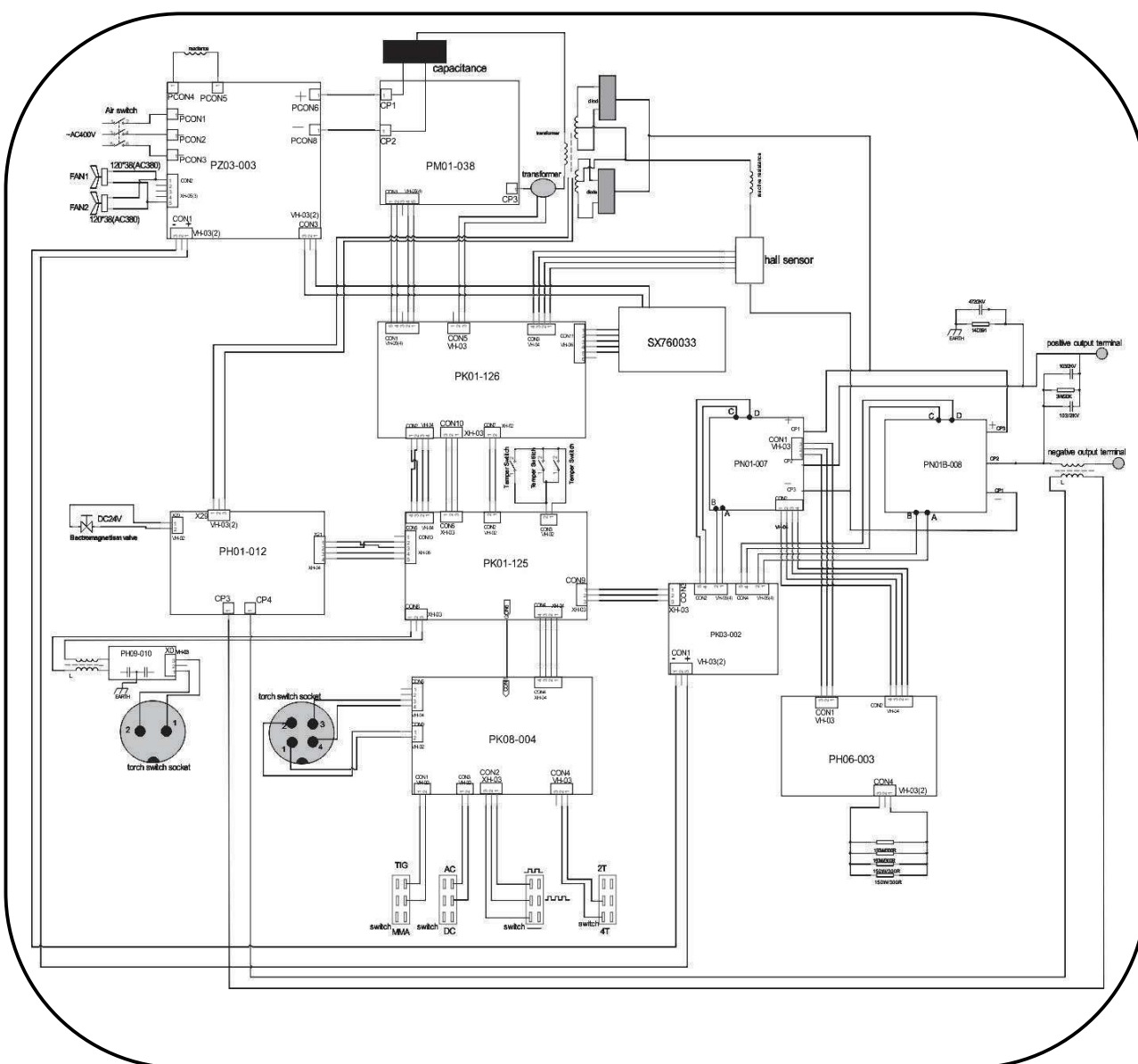
14. STORAGE AND TRANSPORT INSTRUCTIONS

Store the appliance at a temperature of -10°C to $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of up to 80% free of corrosive fumes and dust. Transport of packaged equipment should be carried out by covered means of transport. During transport, the packaged device should be protected against movement and provided with the correct position.

15. SET SPECIFICATION

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. TIG 320 AC/DC pulse source | 1 pc. |
| 2. TIG welding torch | 1 pc. |
| 3. Ground cable with clamp clamp 3m | 1 pc. |
| 4. User Manual | 1 pc. |
| 5. Packaging | 1 pc. |

16. ELECTRICAL DIAGRAM



17. WARRANTY

The warranty is granted for a period of 12 months for business entities, but excluding warranty claims, or 24 months for consumers from the date of sale.

The warranty will be respected upon presentation by the complainant of proof of purchase (invoice or receipt) and a warranty card with the product name, serial number, date of sale and stamped point of sale.

To order a warranty repair, you need to fill in the form on the www.tecweld.pl website in the SERVICE tab. On the basis of the notification, the device will be transported to the service by a courier company. Devices sent in any other way at TECWELD's expense will not be accepted!

The welding machine must be supplied with the welding torch. Complaints about a device without a welding torch will not be considered.

The device sent for complaint must be packed in the original cardboard box, secured with original polystyrene fittings. TECWELD is not responsible for damage to the welding machine resulting from transport.



If you are going to dispose of this product, do not throw it away with ordinary household waste. According to the WEEE Directive (Directive 2012/19/EU) in force in the European Union, separate disposal process must be used for used electrical and electronic equipment.

In Poland, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 11 September 2015 on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, it is prohibited to place waste equipment marked with the crossed-out bin symbol together with other waste.

The user who intends to dispose of this product is obliged to take the waste electrical and electronic equipment to a waste equipment collection point. Collection points are run, m.in, by wholesalers and retailers of this equipment and by municipal organizational units conducting waste collection activities.

The above statutory obligations have been introduced in order to reduce the amount of waste generated from waste electrical and electronic equipment and to ensure an appropriate level of collection, recovery and recycling of waste equipment. The correct implementation of these obligations is especially important when there are hazardous components in used equipment that have a particularly negative impact on the environment and human health.

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