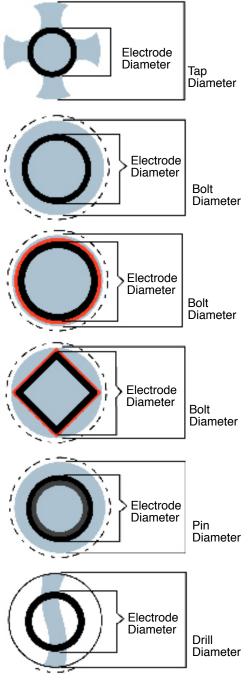
How to Select an Electrode

The first thing you need to do is choose the most efficient strategy for the tool you need to remove. Shown below are the most common tool removal problems and the most efficient disintegration approaches.



Molybdenum (Moly) Electrodes

Moly Electrodes have a higher melting temperature which means you will erode more of the broken tool and less of the electrode making Moly less expensive to use than other materials.

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For Removing Taps

- · Select an electrode that is half the tap diameter.
- · Remove tap core and flutes with magnetic picks

Bolt Removal – Method #1

- Select an electrode that is 70% of the drill tap size or 65% of the bolt diameter
- · Remove bolt shell with Easy Out.

Method #2 – Bolt Removal

- Select an electrode that is closest to the drill tap size minus 0.20 or .508 mm for over burn
- Clean out bolt hole with starter tap

Method #3 Bolt – Removal

- Select square electrode that is closest drill tap size minus 0.20 or .508 mm for over burn.
- Back out bolt shell with square ratchet or push sides inward and remove.

For Removing Dowel Pins

- Select an electrode 60-70% of the Dowel diameter
- Twist dowel pin out of hole using an Easyout

For Removing Drill

- · Select an electrode that is closest to 60% of the drill diameter
- Graphite Electrodes do not come in all diameters so. Selecting the next smallest diameter will usually work.

Graphite Electrodes

When removing large bolts – .750" (19 mm) and up – use Graphite Electrodes for optimum performance and value. Graphite Electrodes only work on metal disintegrators with 20 KVA or DC power supply.

 $\label{eq:square} Square, Hex, and custom Graphite Electrodes are available on request.$



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