# STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF WELDER'S FATIGUE ON THE QUALITY OF WELD LINES

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**Abstract:** In this paper a case study is presented, based on certain exercises applied to different welders, to evaluate the influence of welder's fatigue on the quality of welding. The performed test was aimed at evaluating the technical performance (the welding act) of subjects, as well as the accuracy of weld lines. Five modules of exercises were applied. The exercises of each module were various, they were of medium level, so that they were neither overburdened, nor unsolicited, because both situations could lead to accidents due to fatigue. A weld line was performed after each exercises' module. The visual quality of welding was appreciated according to the EN ISO 17637:2011 standard.

**Keywords:** welders' fatigue, quality of weld lines

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In carrying out the welding, special importance must be given to the position of performer during the movements, to the effort, because the way in which some movements are executed conditions the load of the whole body and, in particular, of the spine [1]. The main risk factors are: uncomfortable working positions, situations where the muscles contract and the human body is subjected to an increased mechanical effort; repetitive movements or in extended statistical positions, involving the same groups of joints and muscles; prolonged work without rest; vibrations in the hand-arm direction; lack of experience; improper clothing or equipment etc. The materialization of these factors may lead to musculoskeletal disorders, which usually affect the back, neck, shoulder and the upper limbs, but may also affect the lower limbs [2, 3].

In Romania, the welding profession is between the first seven professions where the most professional diseases are registered [4]. A predominant osteo-musculo-articular effort is specific to this profession and, consequently, some degree of neuro - psychic and sensory effort intervenes, playing a major role of coordination and control both, on the effector locomotive system and on the cardiovascular and respiratory apparatus as well as on nervous system.

The aim of the case study presented in this paper was to:

- test the effort capacity of subjects, so that to get the highest possible performance which, in turn, lead to a higher efficiency and a higher productivity of the welding process;
- determine the types of errors and dysfunctions and their consequences on the subjects;
- test the subjects' resistance to intense and long-lasting efforts;
- test the subjects' possibility of switching from one activity to another;
- test the subjects' speed of adaption to new situations;
- test the resistance to the action of stressors;

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• test the subjects' degree of impulsivity or restraint (the psychomotor balance), so that, based on the results, develop a prevention policy that include working conditions, influence factors related to the work environment and work organization.

#### 2. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

#### 2.1. Selected exercises

The selected exercises are similar in structure to the act of welding, as we tried to challenge the neuro-motor components of each subject (six subjects). Five modules of exercises were applied (Table 1), structured in three phases:

- phase 1 for "body heating", including module 1 of exercises and welding at the end of module (a weld line of 150 mm);
- phase 2 including modules II and III, welding between the two modules as well as at the end of module III (a weld line of 150 mm);
- phase 3 including modules IV and V, welding between the two modules as well as at the end of module V (a weld line of 150 mm).

Table 1. Designed modules of exercises.

			able 1. Designed m					
		]	Module I – 1.30min (15	seconds each exercise	)			
Exercise 1	Exer	cise 2	Exercise 3	Exercise 4	Exerc	cise 5	Exercise 6	
beat up and down with both palms, standing on the left foot	beat up and down with both palms, standing on the right foot		the left palm fixed, beat from palms from top to bottom, sitting on left foot	the right palm fixed, beat from palms from top to bottom, sitting on left foot	fixed, be palms fro bottom,	nt palm eat from om top to sitting on t foot	the left palm fixed, beat from palms from top to bottom, sitting on right foot	
			Module II – 1min (15	seconds each exercise)				
Exercise	1		Exercise 2	Exercise 3		]	Exercise 4	
from palms from top to palms fr		palm fixed, beat from om top to bottom, the closed, sitting on left foot	palms from top to bottom, the left eye closed, sitting on left bottom		from p bottom, tl	ne left palm fixed, beat from palms from top to om, the right eye closed, sitting on left foot		
	Module III – 1min (15 seconds each exercise)							
Exercise 1			Exercise 2	Exercise 3		Exercise 4		
from palms from top to palms		palms fro	palm fixed, beat from om top to bottom, the ye closed, sitting on right foot	palms from top to bottom, the		from p bottom, tl	the left palm fixed, beat from palms from top to bottom, the right eye closed, sitting on right foot	
			Module IV – 1min (15	seconds each exercise	)			
Exercise	1		Exercise 2	Exercise 3		]	Exercise 4	
with the pollicis inside and altern		alterna	and closing fist with tive grip of pollicis e, right eye closed	the pollicis inside and outside, w		with al	opening and closing fist with alternative grip of pollicis inside, both eyes closed	
Module V – 1min (15 seconds each exercise)								
Exercise 1		Exercise 2	Exercise 3		Exercise 4			
opening and closing fist opening with the pollicis inside and the pollicis		ng on the left foot, and closing fist with cis inside and outside, ght eye closed	opening and closing fist with the pollicis inside and outside, wi		standing on the right foot, opening and closing fist with the pollicis inside and outside, right eye closed			

Each module consisted in various exercises, with a medium complexity, so that they were neither overburdened, nor unsolicited, because both situations could lead to accidents due to fatigue. Rules and instructions were given clearly and exemplified to each subject, so that to ensure their safety and security, as well as to obtain good quality weld lines.

In establishing the number of modules and the number of exercises for each module, it was taken into account, on the one hand, the principle of balance between the volume and complexity of exercises and, on the other hand, the subject ability to cope with the exercises' execution, as well as the welding process performed after the exercises.

The initial carried out testing was aimed at evaluating both, the technical performance (the welding act) of each subject as well as the accuracy of realized weld lines. The complexity of exercises was increased in modules 4 and 5, the accent being on the neuro-muscular coordination, materialized in:

- hand eye coordination;
- hand hand coordination;
- hand foot coordination;
- eye hand foot coordination;
- eye foot coordination.

#### 2.2. Used equipment and material

The experiments were performed using a SAF MIG 400 BLX, MIG/MAG welding machine, with a SAF FRO DV 44 X wire dosing system and a CITOFLUX R00C electrode [5]. The weld lines were made on a S235 JR steel plate. This steel has a general use in industry, to manufacture elements of metallic constructions such as bridges, road and rail, tanks, pillars, elements of load-bearing structures of machines, chains, welded nets for reinforced concrete etc., welded or joined by other processes.

#### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The performance of the six subjects related to the execution of exercises specific to the five modules as well as to the act of welding performed after each module is presented in the Table 2 - Table 6.

Table 2. Subjects' performance related to the exercises of Module 1 (1.30 min, 15 seconds each exercise) and the welding process performed at the end of module.

Exercises/Subjects	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 3	Subject 4	Subject 5	Subject 6	
Exercise 1	All subjects executed it correctly						
Exercise 2		All subjects executed it correctly					
Exercise 3	correct execution	imbalance at the second 10	imbalance at the sec.14, balance restored	imbalance at the sec.13, balance restored	correct execution	correct execution	
Exercise 4	All subjects executed it correctly						
Exercise 5	All subjects executed it correctly						
Exercise 6	correct execution	correct execution	correct execution	correct execution	imbalance at the sec.13, balance restored	imbalance at the sec. 10, balance restored	
Welding process	performed in 36 sec	performed in 34 sec	performed in 21.15 sec	performed in 22.22 sec	performed in 22.48 sec	performed in 22.67 sec	

Table 3. Subjects' performance related to the exercises of Module 2 (1 min, 15 seconds each exercise) and the welding process performed at the end of module.

Exercises/Subjects	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 3	Subject 4	Subject 5	Subject 6
Exercise 1	a slight imbalance	correct execution	correct execution	imbalance at the sec.7, balance restored	imbalance at the sec.3, balance restored	correct execution
Exercise 2	correct execution	a slight imbalance at the end	imbalance at the sec. 10, stopped the exercise	correct execution	correct execution	imbalance at the sec.7, balance restored
Exercise 3	correct execution	two imbalances, (sec. 6 and at the end)	a slight imbalance at the end	failed to coordinate the eye, hand and foot on the same side (left).	imbalance at the sec.7, balance restored	slight imbalances at the sec. 4, 8 and 11, balance restored
Exercise 4	correct execution	two imbalances, (sec. 11 and at the end)	imbalance at the sec. 7, stopped the exercise	correct execution	imbalance at the sec.9, balance restored	slight imbalances at the sec. 6 and 11, balance restored
Welding process	performed in 35 sec.	performed in 35.71 sec	performed in 16 sec.	performed in 22.64 sec	performed in 22.32 sec	performed in 20.61 sec

Table 4. Subjects' performance related to the exercises of Module 3 (1 min, 15 seconds each exercise) and the

welding process performed at the end of module.

Exercises/Subjects	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 3	Subject 4	Subject 5	Subject 6
Exercise 1	All subjects executed it correctly					
Exercise 2	correct execution	imbalance at sec. 14	imbalance at the sec.7, balance restored	correct execution	imbalance at the sec.6, balance restored	imbalance at the sec.3, balance restored
Exercise 3	correct execution	signs of fatigue, couldn't coordinate well hand and foot	signs of fatigue, couldn't coordinate well eye and foot	lack of coordination between eye and hand, imbalance at the sec.14	imbalance at the sec.7, balance restored	imbalance at the sec.11, balance restored
Exercise 4	imbalance at the sec.13	imbalance at the sec.13	imbalance at the sec.11, stopped the exercise	signs of fatigue, lack of coordin. between eye and hand	imbalances at the sec. 9, 12 and 14	imbalance at the sec.9, hardly balance restored
Welding process	performed in 36 sec.	performed in 35.61 sec	performed in 17.65 sec.	performed in 26.27 sec	performed in 27 sec	performed in 19.08 sec

Table 5. Subjects' performance related to the exercises of Module 4 (1 min, 15 seconds each exercise) and the

welding process performed at the end of module

Exercises/Subjects	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 3	Subject 4	Subject 5	Subject 6
Exercise 1	correct execution	correct execution	correct execution	cannot keep the left eye closed	slight tremors of hands, difficulty in coordination	a slightly difficulty in coordination
Exercise 2	correct execution	correct execution	correct execution	a slightly difficulty in coordination	closed both eyes	lack of coordination between eye and hand
Exercise 3	fail to execute (could not concentrate)	correct execution	slight tremors of hands	correct execution	correct execution	correct execution
Exercise 4	fail to execute (could not concentrate)	failed to focus on catching the pollicis alternatively	correct execution	correct execution	correct execution	correct execution
Welding process	performed in 32 sec.	performed in 36.22 sec	performed in 13.69 sec.	performed in 23.59 sec	performed in 30.05 sec	performed in 18 sec

Table 6. Subjects' performance related to the exercises of Module 5 (1 min, 15 seconds each exercise) and the welding process performed at the end of module

Exercises/Subjects	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 3	Subject 4	Subject 5	Subject 6
		lack of	imbalance at the	difficulty in	tremors of	difficulty in
Exercise 1	correct	coordination	sec.5, balance	coordination	hands,	coordination
Exercise 1	execution	eye – hand –	restored		difficulty in	
		foot			coordination	
		lack of	correct execution	slight difficulty	tremors of	difficulty in
Exercise 2	correct	coordination		in coordination	hands, stopped	coordination
Exercise 2	execution	eye – hand –			the exercises at	
		foot			the sec. 13	
	correct	lack of	slight imbalances	imbalance at	tremors of	closed both
Exercise 3	execution	coordination	at the sec. 8 and	the sec.3,	hands,	eyes
Exercise 3		eye – hand –	14	balance	imbalances at	-
		foot		restored	the sec.12	
	slight	lack of	slight imbalances	imbalance at	imbalance at	closed both
	imbalances,	coordination	at the sec. 4 and	the sec.6,	the sec.7,	eyes
Exercise 4	lack of	eye – hand –	9, stopped	balance	difficulty in	
	concentration	foot	exercise at sec.	restored	balance	
			13		restored	
W-13:	performed in	performed in	performed in	performed in	performed in	performed in
Welding process	34 sec.	38.06 sec	13.85 sec.	20.29 sec	30.82 sec	15.47 sec

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

By analysing the capacity of subjects to perform the five modules of physical exercises and their effect on the quality of welding, the following aspects were remarked:

- **subject no. 1** (**56 years old, 38 years of experience**) managed to correctly execute the exercises of the first 3 modules, but he encountered some difficulties in performing exercises from module no. 4, justifying that he cannot perform the exercises with closed eyes; at module no. 5, the phenomenon of fatigue appeared, manifested by lack of concentration and slight imbalances. Regarding the appearance of the weld lines, they have an inclination angle between 1° and 5°. The first weld line was broken at about 130 mm (Figure 1a).
- subject no. 2 (29 years old, 2 years of experience) had some imbalances during the execution of exercises and even he did not manage to do some of them. The performed weld lines have nonuniformities and some of them are curved (Figure 1b);
- **subject no. 3 (51 years old, 33 years of experience)** mostly performed the exercises with slight imbalances; he had a correct execution of the exercises with closed eyes. The first 3 weld lines have an inclination angle between 2° and 5°; the first weld line presents at the top a curvature of 21mm while the weld line no. 4 shows a curvature with a radius of 286 mm. The weld line no. 2, has the starting point well below to the starting line (Figure 1c);
- subject no. 4 (26 years old, 5 years of experience) performed the exercises with slight imbalances, failing to coordinate the eye-hand movements. The first and fifth weld lines have an angle of  $1^{\circ}$   $2^{\circ}$  while the weld lines no. 3 and 4 present curves with radii between 346 mm and 375 mm. The weld line no. 2 was executed properly, presenting a slight narrowing toward the end (Figure 1d);
- **subject no. 5 (48 years old, 30 years of experience)** performed the exercises with imbalances, slight tremors of hands, showing slight signs of fatigue. Instead of these, the weld lines were executed right, having slight non-uniformities; at the first weld line there is a slight 3° inclination (Figure 1e);
- **subject no. 6 (50 years old, 32 years of experience)** performed correctly some exercises, especially form module no.1, but generally he manifested imbalances, impossibility to do the exercises with one eye closed, giving signs of fatigue towards the end. Some weld lines have inclinations of maximum 2°, the other have curvatures. The weld line no. 5 was executed on a smaller length (Figure 1f).

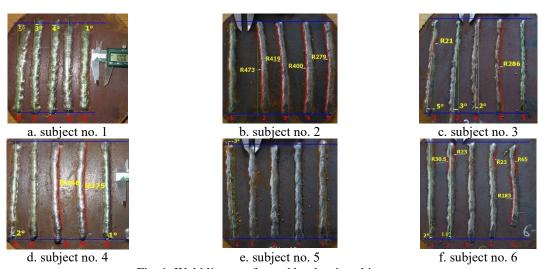


Fig. 1. Weld lines performed by the six subjects.

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