

WATER COOLER

Product	CobraTig [®] Cooler 24
Manual	091-0786
Voltage Rating	VDC
Revision	A - January 2026
Model	250-360



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Declaration of Conformity for European Community (CE) Products

Note  This information is provided for units with CE certification (see rating label on unit).

Manufacturer's Name:

Tec Welding Products

An MK Products®, Inc. Company

16882 Armstrong Ave.
Irvine, CA 92606

Declares that the product:

CobraTig® Cooler

conforms to the following Directives and Standards:

Directives

Low Voltage Directive: 2006/95/EC

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive: 2004/108/EC

Standards

Electromagnetic Compatibility, (EMC): EN 60974-10: 2007

Torches And Guns For Arc Welding, EN 60974-7: 2005



Thank you

Congratulations on choosing Tec Welding Products! This operating manual contains important information on the use and maintenance of this product, as well as safe handling of the product. Please refer to the technical parameters of the equipment in Technical Parameter section of this manual, and read the manual carefully before using the equipment for the first time. For your own safety and that of your working environment, please pay particular attention to the safety instructions in the manual and operate the equipment according to the instructions. For more information on Tec Welding Products, please visit our website at www.tecweldingprod.com.

Please examine carton and equipment for damage immediately

All MK Products® merchandise is sold FOB Tec Welding Products®, Inc., Escondido, CA or Kansas City, MO or MK Products®, Inc., Irvine, CA. Title to the merchandise transfers to the receiving party at the time carrier accepts shipment. In the event of loss or damage, it is the receiving party's responsibility to file a claim.

For assistance in reporting and filing a claim, contact MK Products® Customer Service Department within 15 calendar days from date of shipment.

For your safety, please read this manual carefully before installing and operating this Tec Welding equipment. Pay extra attention to all content marked with "Warning" and "Description" labels to avoid losses and personal injuries.

For Your Records

Date Purchased

Serial Number

Distributor & Location

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

ELECTRIC ARC WELDING EQUIPMENT

CAUTION: READ BEFORE ATTEMPTING INSTALLATION, OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE OF THIS EQUIPMENT

1-1 INTRODUCTION

This equipment is intended for ultimate application by commercial/industrial users and for operation by persons trained and experienced in the use and maintenance of welding equipment. Operation should not be undertaken without adequate training in the use of such equipment. Training is available from many public and private schools or similar facilities.

Safe practices in the installation, operation and maintenance of this equipment requires proper training in the art, a careful study of the information provided with the equipment, and the use of common sense. Rules for safe use are generally provided by suppliers of welding power sources, compressed gas suppliers, and electrode suppliers. Careful compliance with these rules will promote safe use of this equipment.

The following Safety Rules cover some of the more generally found situations. READ THEM CAREFULLY. In case of any doubt, obtain qualified help before proceeding.

1-2 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

A. Burn Prevention

ELECTRIC ARC WELDING PRODUCES HIGH INTENSITY HEAT AND ULTRAVIOLET RADIANT ENERGY WHICH MAY CAUSE SERIOUS AND PERMANENT EYE DAMAGE AND WHICH MAY DAMAGE ANY EXPOSED SKIN AREAS.

Wear a helmet with safety goggles or glasses with side shields underneath, appropriate filter lenses or plates (protected by clear cover glass). This is a must for welding or cutting (and chipping) to protect the eyes from radiant energy and flying metal. Replace cover glass when broken, pitted, or spattered.

Medical first aid and eye treatment. First aid facilities and a qualified first aid person should be available for each shift unless medical facilities are close by for immediate treatment of flash burns of the eyes and skin burns.

Wear protective clothing - leather (or asbestos) gauntlet gloves, hat, and high safety-toe shoes. Button shirt collar and pocket flaps, and wear cuffless trousers to avoid entry of sparks and slag.

Avoid oily or greasy clothing. A spark may ignite them.

Flammable hair preparations should not be used by persons intending to weld or cut.

Hot metal such as electrode stubs and work pieces should never be handled without gloves.

Ear plugs should be worn when working on overhead or in a confined space. A hard hat should be worn when others work overhead.

B. Toxic Fume Prevention

WARNING: The use of this product may result in exposure to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Adequate ventilation. Severe discomfort, illness or death can result from fumes, vapors, heat, or oxygen enrichment or depletion that welding (or cutting) may produce. Prevent them with adequate ventilation. NEVER ventilate with oxygen.

Lead-, cadmium-, zinc-, mercury-, beryllium-bearing and similar materials, when welded or cut, may produce harmful concentrations of toxic fumes. Adequate local exhaust ventilation must be used, or each person in the area, as well as the operator, must wear an air-supplied respirator. For beryllium, both must be used.

Metals coated with or containing materials that emit toxic fumes should not be heated unless coating is removed from the work surface, the area is well ventilated, or the operator wears an air-supplied respirator.

Work in a confined space only while it is being ventilated and, if necessary, while wearing an air-supplied respirator.

Gas leaks in a confined space should be avoided. Leaked gas in large quantities can change oxygen concentration dangerously. Do not bring gas cylinders into a confined space.

Leaving confined space, shut OFF gas supply at source to prevent possible accumulation of gases in the space if downstream valves have been accidentally opened or left open. Check to be sure that the space is safe before reentering it.

Vapors from chlorinated solvents can be decomposed by the heat of the arc (or flame) to form PHOSGENE, a highly toxic gas, and other lung and eye irritating products. The ultraviolet (radiant) energy of the arc can also decompose trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene vapors to form phosgene. DO NOT WELD or cut where solvent vapors can be drawn into the welding or cutting atmosphere or where the radiant energy can penetrate to atmospheres containing even minute amounts of trichloroethylene or perchloroethylene.

C. Fire and Explosion Prevention

Causes of fire and explosion are: combustibles reached by the arc, flame, flying sparks, hot slag, or heated material, misuse of compressed gases and cylinders, and short circuits.

BE AWARE THAT flying sparks or falling slag can pass through cracks, along pipes, through windows or doors, and through wall or floor openings, out of sight of the goggled operator. Sparks can fly many feet.

To prevent fires and explosion:

Keep equipment clean and operable, free of oil, grease, and (in electrical parts) of metallic particles that can cause short circuits.

If combustibles are in area, do NOT weld or cut. Move the work if practicable, to an area free of combustibles. Avoid paint spray rooms, dip tanks, storage areas, ventilators. If the work cannot be moved, move combustibles at least 35 feet away, out of reach of sparks and heat; or protect against ignition with suitable and snug-fitting, fire-resistant covers or shields.

Walls touching combustibles on opposite sides should not be welded on (or cut). Walls, ceilings, and floor near work should be protected by heat-resistant covers or shields.

Fire watcher must be standing by with suitable fire extinguishing equipment during and for some time after welding or cutting if:

1. Appreciable combustibles (including building construction) are within 35 feet.
2. Appreciable combustibles are further than 35 feet, but can be ignited by sparks.
3. Openings (concealed or visible) in floors or walls within 35 feet may expose combustibles to sparks.
4. Combustibles adjacent to walls, ceilings, roofs, or metal partitions can be ignited by radiant or conducted heat.

Hot work permit should be obtained before operation to ensure supervisor's approval that adequate precautions have been taken.

After work is done, check that area is free of sparks, glowing embers, and flames.

An empty container that held combustibles, or that can produce flammable or toxic vapors when heated, must never be welded on or cut, unless container has first been cleaned in accordance with industry standards.

This includes: a thorough steam or caustic cleaning (or a solvent of water washing, depending on the combustible's solubility), followed by purging and inerting with nitrogen or carbon dioxide, and using protective equipment.

Water-filling just below working level may substitute for inerting.

A container with unknown contents should be cleaned (see paragraph above). Do NOT depend on sense of smell or sight to determine if it is safe to weld or cut.

Hollow castings or containers must be vented before welding or cutting. They can explode.

Explosive atmospheres. NEVER weld or cut where the air may contain flammable dust, gas, or liquid vapors (such as gasoline).

D. Compressed Gas Equipment

The safe handling of compressed gas equipment is detailed in numerous industry publications. The following general rules cover many of the most common situations.

Pressure Regulators

Regulator relief valve is designed to protect only the regulator from overpressure; it is not intended to protect any downstream equipment. Provide such protection with one or more relief devices.

Never connect a regulator to a cylinder containing gas other than that for which the regulator was designed.

Remove faulty regulator from service immediately for repair (first close cylinder valve). The following symptoms indicate a faulty regulator:

Leaks - if gas leaks externally.

Excessive Creep - if delivery pressure continues to rise with downstream valve closed.

Faulty Gauge - if gauge pointer does not move off stop pin when pressurized, nor returns to stop pin after pressure release.

Repair. Do NOT attempt repair. Send faulty regulators for repair to manufacturer's designated repair center, where special techniques and tools are used by trained personnel.

Cylinders

Cylinders must be handled carefully to prevent leaks and damage to their walls, valves, or safety devices:

Avoid electrical circuit contact with cylinders including third rails, electrical wires, or welding circuits. They can produce short circuit arcs that may lead to a serious accident. (See 1-3C)

ICC or DOT marking must be on each cylinder. It is an assurance of safety when the cylinder is properly handled.

Identifying gas content. Use only cylinders with name of gas marked on them; do not rely on color to identify gas content. Notify supplier if unmarked. NEVER DEFACE or alter name, number, or other markings on a cylinder. It is illegal and hazardous.

Empties: Keep valves closed, replace caps securely; mark MT; keep them separate from FULLS, and return promptly.

Prohibited use. Never use a cylinder or its contents for other than its intended use, NEVER as a support or roller.

Locate or secure cylinders so they cannot be knocked over.

Passageways and work areas. Keep cylinders clear of areas where they may be stuck.

Transporting cylinders. With a crane, use a secure support such as a platform or cradle. Do NOT lift cylinders off the ground by their valves or caps, or by chains, slings, or magnets.

Do NOT expose cylinders to excessive heat, sparks, slag, and flame, etc. that may cause rupture. Do not allow contents to exceed 55 degrees C (130 degrees F.) Cool with water spray where such exposure exists.

Protect cylinders, particularly valves from bumps, falls, falling objects, and weather. Replace caps securely when moving cylinders.

Stuck valve. Do NOT use a hammer or wrench to open a cylinder valve that cannot be opened by hand. Notify your supplier.

Mixing gases. NEVER try to mix any gases in a cylinder.

NEVER refill any cylinder.

Cylinder fittings should never be modified or exchanged.

Hose

Prohibited use. Never use hose other than that designed for the specified gas. A general hose identification rule is: red for fuel gas, green for oxygen, and black for inert gases.

Use ferrules or clamps designed for the hose (not ordinary wire or other substitute) as a binding to connect hoses to fittings.

No copper tubing splices. Use only standard brass fittings to splice hose.

Avoid long runs to prevent kinks and abuse. Suspend hose off ground to keep it from being run over, stepped on, or otherwise damaged.

Coil excess hose to prevent kinks and tangles.

Protect hose from damage by sharp edges, and by sparks, slag, and open flame.

Examine hose regularly for leaks, wear, and loose connections. Immerse pressured hose in water; bubbles indicate leaks

Repair leaky or worn hose by cutting area out and splicing. Do NOT use tape.

Proper Connections

Clean cylinder valve outlet of impurities that may clog orifices and damage seats before connecting regulator. Except for hydrogen, crack valve momentarily, pointing outlet away from people and sources of ignition. Wipe with a clean, lintless cloth.

Match regulator to cylinder. Before connecting, check that the regulator label and cylinder marking agree, and that the regulator inlet and cylinder outlet match. NEVER Connect a regulator designed for a particular gas or gases to a cylinder containing any other gas.

Tighten connections. When assembling threaded connections, clean and smooth seats where necessary. Tighten. If connection leaks, disassemble, clean, and retighten, using properly fitting wrench.

Adapters. Use a CGA adapter (available from your supplier) between cylinder and regulator, if one is required. Use two wrenches to tighten adapter marked RIGHT and LEFT HAND threads.

Regulator outlet (or hose) connections may be identified by right hand threads for oxygen and left hand threads (with grooved hex on nut or shank) for fuel gas.

Pressurizing Steps:

Drain regulator of residual gas through suitable vent before opening cylinder (or manifold valve) by turning adjusting screw in (clockwise). Draining prevents excessive compression heat at high pressure seat by allowing seat to open on pressurization. Leave adjusting screw engaged slightly on single-stage regulators.

Stand to side of regulator while opening cylinder valve.

Open cylinder valve slowly so that regulator pressure increases slowly. When gauge is pressurized (gauge reaches regulator maximum) leave cylinder valve in following position: for oxygen and inert gases, open fully to seal stem against possible leak; for fuel gas, open to less than one turn to permit quick emergency shut-off.

Use pressure charts (available from your supplier) for safe and efficient recommended pressure settings on regulators.

Check for leaks on first pressurization and regularly thereafter. Brush with soap solution. Bubbles indicate leaks. Clean off soapy water after test; dried soap is combustible.

E. User Responsibilities

Follow all Safety Rules.

Remove leaky or defective equipment from service immediately for repair. Read and follow user manual instructions.

F. Leaving Equipment Unattended

Close gas supply at source and drain gas.

G. Rope Staging-Support

Rope staging-support should not be used for welding or cutting operation; rope may burn.

1-3 ARC WELDING

Comply with precautions in 1-1, 1-2, and this section. Arc Welding, properly done, is a safe process, but a careless operator invites trouble. The equipment carries high currents at significant voltages. The arc is very bright and hot. Sparks fly, fumes rise, ultraviolet and infrared energy radiates, weldments are hot, and compressed gases may be used. The wise operator avoids unnecessary risks and protects himself and others from accidents.

A. Burn Protection

Comply with precautions in 1-2.

The welding arc is intense and visibly bright. Its radiation can damage eyes, penetrate lightweight clothing, reflect from light-colored surfaces, and burn the skin and eyes. Skin burns resemble acute sunburn; those from

gas-shielded arcs are more severe and painful. **DON'T GET BURNED; COMPLY WITH PRECAUTIONS.**

1. Protective Clothing

Wear long-sleeve clothing in addition to gloves, hat, and shoes. As necessary, use additional protective clothing such as leather jacket or sleeves, flameproof apron, and fire-resistant leggings. Avoid outer garments of untreated cotton.

Bare skin protection. Wear dark, substantial clothing. Button collar to protect chest and neck, and button pockets to prevent entry of sparks.

2. Eye and Head Protection

Protect eyes from exposure to arc. Eyes may be damaged by radiant energy when exposed to the electric arc, even when not looking in the direction of the arc. Never look at an electric arc without protection.

Welding helmet or shield containing a filter plate shade no. 12 or denser must be used when welding. Place over face before striking arc.

Protect filter plate with a clear cover plate.

Cracked or broken helmet or shield should NOT be worn; radiation can be passed through to cause burns.

Cracked, broken, or loose filter plates must be replaced IMMEDIATELY. Replace clear cover plate when broken, pitted, or spattered.

Flash goggles with side shields MUST be worn under the helmet to give some protection to the eyes should the helmet not be lowered over the face before an arc is struck. Looking at an arc momentarily with unprotected eyes (particularly a high intensity gas-shielded arc) can cause a retinal burn that may leave a permanent dark area in the field of vision.

3. Protection of Nearby Personnel

Enclose the welding area. For production welding, a separate room or enclosed bay is best. In open areas, surround the operation with low-reflective, noncombustible screens or panels. Allow for free air circulation, particularly at floor level.

Viewing the weld. Provide face shields for all persons who will be looking directly at the weld.

Others working in area. See that all persons are wearing flash goggles.

Before starting to weld, make sure that screen flaps or bay doors are closed.

B. Toxic Fume Prevention

Comply with precautions in 1-2B.

Generator engine exhaust must be vented to the outside air. Carbon monoxide can kill.

C. Fire and Explosion Prevention

Comply with precautions in 1-2C.

Equipment's rated capacity. Do not overload arc welding equipment. It may overheat cables and cause a fire.

Loose cable connections may overheat or flash and cause a fire.

Never strike an arc on a cylinder or other pressure vessel. It creates a brittle area that can cause a violent rupture or lead to such a rupture later under rough handling.

D. Compressed Gas Equipment

Comply with precautions in 1-2D.

E. Shock Prevention

Exposed electrically hot conductors or other bare metal in the welding circuit, or in ungrounded, electrically - HOT equipment can fatally shock a person whose body becomes a conductor. DO NOT STAND, SIT, LIE, LEAN ON, OR TOUCH a wet surface when welding without suitable protection.

To protect against shock:

Keep body and clothing dry. Never work in damp area without adequate insulation against electrical shock. Stay on a dry duckboard, or rubber mat when dampness or sweat cannot be avoided. Sweat, sea water, or moisture between body and an electrically HOT part - or grounded metal - reduces the body surface electrical resistance, enabling dangerous and possibly lethal currents to flow through the body.

1. Grounding the Equipment

When installing, connect the frames of each unit such as welding power source, control, work table, and water circulator to the building ground. Conductors must be adequate to carry ground currents safely. Equipment made electrically HOT by stray currents may shock, possibly

fatally. Do NOT GROUND to electrical conduit, or to a pipe carrying ANY gas or a flammable liquid such as oil or fuel.

Three-phase connection. Check phase requirement of equipment before installing. If only three-phase power is available, connect single-phase equipment to only two wires of the three-phase line. Do NOT connect the equipment ground lead to the third (live) wire, or the equipment will become electrically HOT - a dangerous condition that can shock, possibly fatally.

Before welding, check ground for continuity. Be sure conductors are touching bare metal of equipment frames at connections.

If a line cord with a ground lead is provided with the equipment for connection to a switch box, connect the ground lead to the grounded switch box. If a three-prong plug is added for connection to a grounded mating receptacle, the ground lead must be connected to the ground prong only. If the line cord comes with a three-prong plug, connect to a grounded mating receptacle. Never remove the ground prong from a plug, or use a plug with a broken ground prong.

2. Connectors

Fully insulated lock-type connectors should be used to join welding cable lengths.

3. Cables

Frequently inspect cables for wear, cracks, and damage. IMMEDIATELY REPLACE those with excessively worn or damaged insulation to avoid possibly lethal shock from bared cable. Cables with damaged areas may be taped to give resistance equivalent to original cable.

Keep cable dry, free of oil and grease, and protected from hot metal and sparks.

4. Terminals and Other Exposed Parts

Terminals and other exposed parts of electrical units should have insulating covers secured before operation.

5. Electrode Wire

Electrode wire becomes electrically HOT when the power switch of gas metal-arc welding equipment is ON and welding gun trigger is pressed. Keep hands and body clear of wire and other HOT parts.

6. Safety Devices

Safety devices such as interlocks and circuit breakers should not be disconnected or shunted out.

Before installation, inspection, or service of equipment, shut OFF all power, and remove line fuses (or lock or red-tag switches) to prevent accidental turning ON of power. Disconnect all cables from welding power source, and pull all 115 volts line-cord plugs.

Do not open power circuit or change polarity while welding. If, in an emergency, it must be disconnected, guard against shock burns or flash from switch arcing.

Leaving equipment unattended. Always shut OFF, and disconnect all power to equipment.

Power disconnect switch must be available near the welding power source.

Section B – Introduction

The CobraTig® Cooler is a separate stand-alone unit that conveniently attaches both mechanically and electrically to the Tec Welding CobraTig® 360 welding power supply. The CobraTig® Cooler provides recirculating coolant to an attached water-cooled capable welding torch.

The CobraTig® Cooler also provides a status bit to the Tec Welding CobraTig® 360 power supply regarding any potential coolant failures such as no coolant flow, over-temperature, or power failure. The CobraTig® Cooler also provides control and tachometer signal conditioning to the Tec Welding CobraTig® 360 welding power supply so that this system can interface with a variety of different water cooled welding torches.

Electrically, the Tec Welding CobraTig® 360 power supply plugs into the CobraTig® Cooler for both operational power and control signals to the torch. The same electrical connections are then provided by the CobraTig® Cooler to the torch and AC input making for a clean, safe and portable electrical interface.

DESCRIPTION:

The CobraTig® Cooler is ideal for cooling torches and welding applications by means of water recirculation via a closed system.

The CobraTig® Cooler features the following main parts:

- Single Phase Motor
- Brass Pump for Long Life
- Coolant Reservoir
- Radiator
- Main Power Switch

Key features of the CobraTig® Cooler:

- Corrosion Free
- No Priming Required
- Quick Fill and Drain
- Low and Easy Maintenance

Section C – Technical Information

LINE POWER:

100, 120, 200 230VAC 50/60 HZ,
Single Phase Only

RESERVOIR CAPACITY:

6 metric liters / 1.72 US gallons

COOLANT TYPE:

Cobra® Coolant (931-0060)

FLOW RATE:

0.21 qt/min. / 0.2 l/min. minimum

MODEL: The model of the machine

ENXXX: International Standards

SN: Machine Serial Number which must appear on requests or inquiries concerning the machine

1-50/60Hz: Single-phase input supply at 50 or 60 Hz


U1: Input Voltage

I1max: Input Current



IP21: Machine case protection class. The 1 in the second digit place means that this unit is not suited to work outdoors in the rain

ATTENTION:

- Product subject to change
- Ratings were developed at an ambient temperature of 20°C to 25°C
- The operating range is specified as -10°C to +40°C
- Operation in high electric shock-risk environments demands heightened attention and safety precautions

MODEL	SN	
	ENXXXXX ENXXXXX	
 1~ 50/60Hz	U1=110V	I1max=0.9A
	U1=220V	I1max=0.5A
COOLANT	Cooling Capacity	Outlet Pressure
	P1/min=1.5KW	Pmax=0.25Mpa

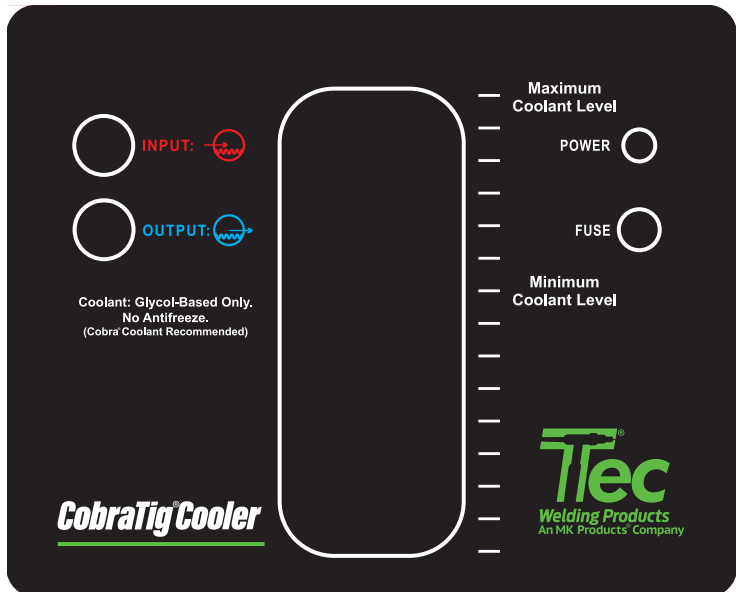
Section D – Precautions

- After an extended period of non-use, re-start the motor and make sure the water is pumped out to prevent torch damage.
- Make sure the water tank is filled with enough clean water and all the connectors are firmly attached. Always be sure the water tank level is over the safety line. Pump may be damaged if operated with an empty tank.
- Make sure the input voltage is correct or motor may be burned out. See technical data.
- If the motor works well (there is windy from the radiator), but the water draining is small or no water, please pump in pressure air from compressor to inlet or outlet for 20seconds.
- When the motor can't work:
 - Incorrect electrical supply.
 - Starting capacitor is burned out. Replace with a new one.
 - Pump won't work if the motor has not been run for an extended period.
 - Pump air into the INPUT  or OUTPUT  for 20 seconds.
 - Replace the motor if it is burned out.
- Keep cooler as level as possible to avoid water tank overflow and effect the life of the pump motor. If the system is to be placed on a tilted plane, take precautions against toppling over.
- Refill the water tank up to the upper warning line when the water level drops 3 cm below the mark. If the water has been used for a long time or has become dirty, open the bottom cover of the tank and replace the water with clean water.
- Because the equipment contains a motor, the water cooler must not be used in the rain. Make sure no water enters the motor housing, as this may cause a short circuit and damage (burn out) the motor.

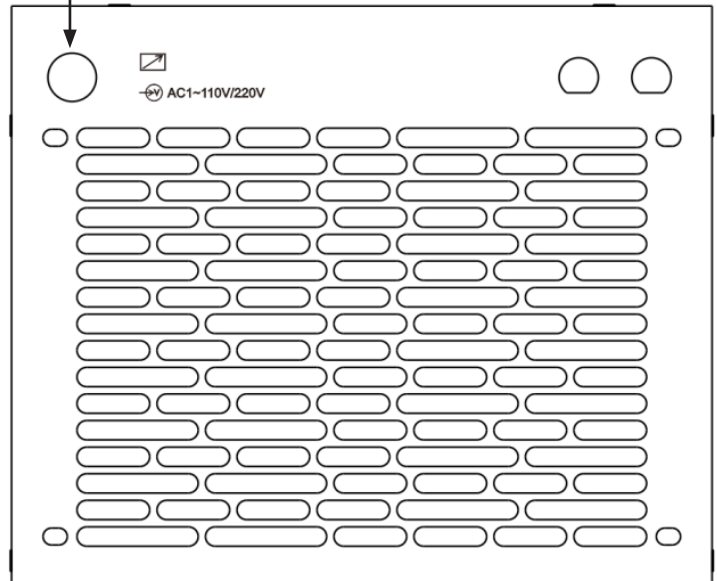
Section E - Installation

1. Confirm the input voltage (See the nameplate on the machine)
2. Connect the OUTLET of the water cooler into the INLET of the welding machine
3. Insert the INLET of the water cooler into the OUTLET of the welding machine

POWER CABLE



FRONT



BACK

Section F - Maintenance



DISCONNECT UNIT FROM ALL POWER SOURCES PRIOR TO CHANGING POWER TAPS. ELECTRIC SHOCK CAN KILL!



- Periodically check the level of the cooling fluid
- Add fluid when the level drops below the minimum level indicator
- Add Cobra® Coolant when the room temperature is below 20°C
- Make sure all the joints are tight and there are no leaks
- Periodically clean the radiator with clean dry air to eliminate blockages that may affect the efficiency

IMPORTANT: Always use original spare parts which have been specially designed for the equipment. The use of alternate parts may affect the performance of the unit.

- After long periods of not being used ensure the water is circulating freely through the system
- The pump may be damaged if run with insufficient coolant
- Ensure the unit is connected to a suitable mains supply
- The motor will not run if:
 - The mains voltage is too low
 - The start capacitor is defective
 - The motor is defective
 - The motor has not been used for a long period. This may be corrected by pumping compressed air into the water inlet or outlet connection for 20 seconds

Section F - Maintenance

Maintenance & Precautions for Use:

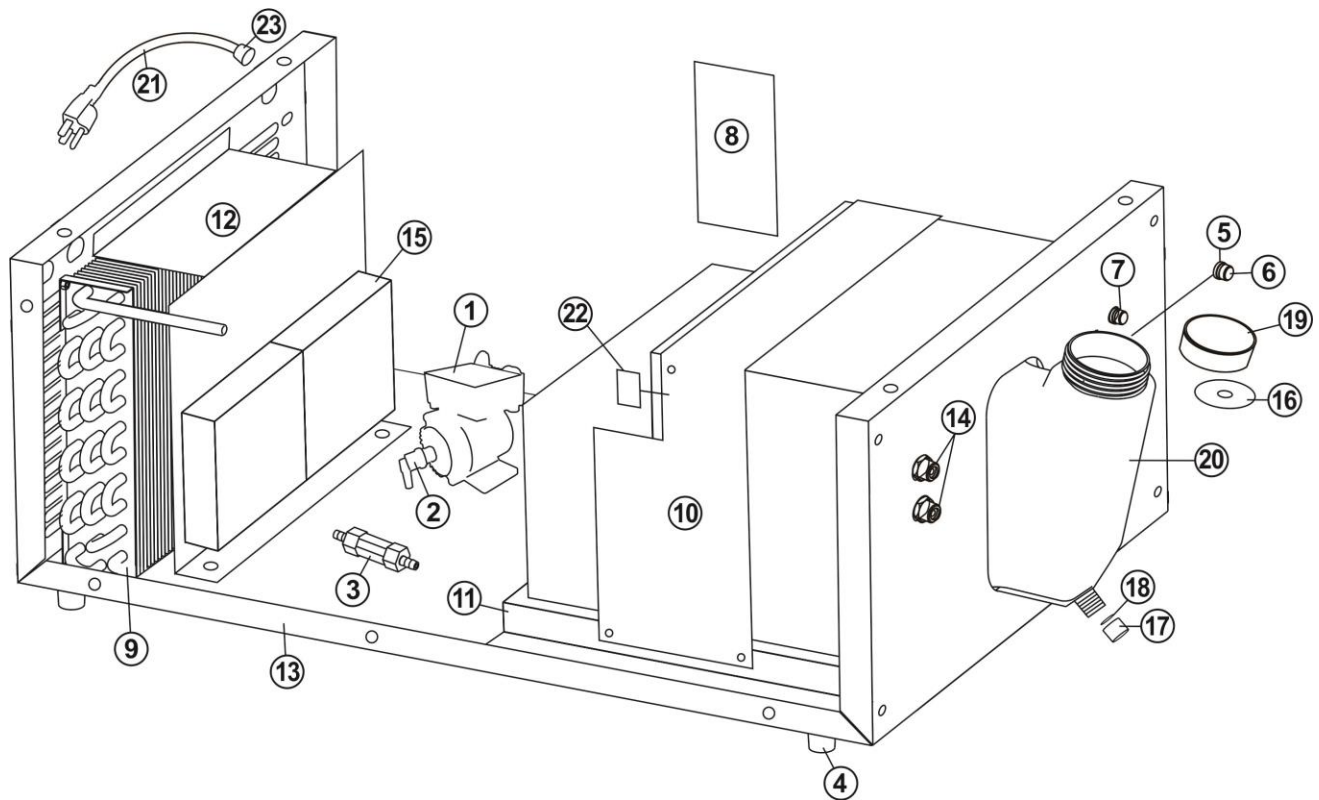
NO.	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	MAINTENANCE PERIOD
1	Dust	Remove the top cover to clean the radiator and prevent clogging that affects heat dissipation.	Quarterly
2	Coolant	For best performance use only Cobra®Coolant. Failure to use Cobra®Coolant may void warranty	Every 6 Months
3	Return Water Check To Avoid Dry Running	The water in the tank must exceed the minimum level. Ensure that there is sufficient water to work or the pump will be dry running, and overheat causing water seal damage and leakage.	Daily
4	Longterm Storage	Drain the coolant from the tank and use compressed air to clean it. It is recommended to fill the tank and let it run for 5 minutes, and then drain and clean it. Store in dry location.	Storage>15 days
		If the water cooler is used again and it does not work, manually turn the fan and it will work normally.	
5	Operating Environment	Avoid using in areas with high dust or high acid and alkali. This will corrode the heat sink and water seal. Suggested to keep at a distance or shelter the cooler to extend it's service life.	Daily

Cooling Requirements:

- Use only Cobra®Coolant

Section G - Parts List

NO.	CODE	DESCRIPTION	NO.	CODE	DESCRIPTION
1	MB093030	Pump	13	EY1909T25X0101B1	Bottom Panel
2	ETJC2304183	Connector for Pump	14	JC0734003	Inlet/Outlet Connector
3	KT0730031B	Flow Switch	15	MF094480	Fan
4	SG0811104	Rubber Foot	16	SJ0710432	Cover Washer
5	DG0630012	Fuse Holder	17	SS0620014	Bottom Cover of Tank
6	DG073005	Fuse	18	SS0630002	Cover Washer
7	DL063001	Red Indicator	19	SS0930012	Top Cover of Tank
8	DT082025	Power Board	20	SS094000	Water Tank
9	ED071110C	Radiator	21	XJ0820302C	Power Cable
10	EY1908P0201B1	Tank Holder	22	KA092314	Thermal Switch
11	EY1909T17P0201B1	Water Tank Base	23	SE0550001	Cable Holder
12	EY1909T25P0101B1	Fan Holder			



LIMITED WARRANTY

This warranty supersedes all previous MK Products® warranties and is exclusive, with no other guarantees or warranties expressed or implied.

LIMITED WARRANTY - MK Products® Inc., Irvine, California warrants that all new and unused equipment furnished by MK Products® is free from defects in workmanship and material. No warranty is made by MK Products® with respect to trade accessories or other items manufactured by others. Such trade accessories and other items are sold subject to the warranties of their respective manufacturers, if any.

MK Products® warranty does not apply to components having normal useful life of less than one (1) year, such as and not limited to, tungsten, collets, brushes, and welding gun parts that come in contact with the welding wire, including conduits, gas cups, gas cup insulators, and contact tips where failure does not result from defect in workmanship or material.

MK Products® shall, exclusively remedy the limited warranty or any duties with respect to the quality of goods, based upon the following options:

- (1) repair
- (2) replacement

(3) where authorized in writing by MK Products®, the reasonable cost of repair or replacement at our Irvine, California plant.

As a matter of general policy only, MK Products® may honor an original user's warranty claims on warranted equipment in the event of failure resulting from a defect within the following periods from the date of delivery of equipment to the original user:

- 1. Power Supplies and Wire Feed Cabinets 3 years
- 2. Weld heads, Coolers, Positioners, and Push-Pull Guns 1 year
- 3. Spool Guns, and Spool Gun Modules 180 days
- 4. Repairs/Exchanges/Parts 90 days

Classification of any item into the foregoing categories shall be at the sole discretion of MK Products®. Notification of any failure must be made in writing within 30 days of such failure.

A copy of the invoice showing the date of sale must accompany products returned for warranty repair or replacement.

All equipment returned to MK Products® for service must be properly packaged to guard against damage from shipping. MK Products® will not be responsible for any damages resulting from shipping.

Normal surface transportation charges (one way) for products returned for warranty repair or replacement will be borne by MK Products®, except for products sold to foreign markets.

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