ESTD: 2015 Siromonipur, Bishnupur, Bankura, 722122 (W.B.)





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## **BASIC WELDED JOINTS**

Depending upon how the welded parts lie with reference to each other, joints are classified:

#### **Butt Joint**

It is a joint between members lying in the same plane. (Fig. 5.1). It is best suited to withstand bending, twisting, and pulling stresses. When properly welded, this joint should be as strong as if the two plates were one.

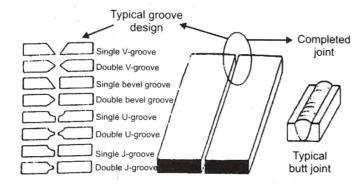


Fig. 5.1. Butt joint

## Tee Joint

It is a joint between overlapping members at right angles to each other. (Fig. 5.2). If only one side is welded, it will be weak. If both sides are welded, it may be quite strong, depending upon the stock thickness.

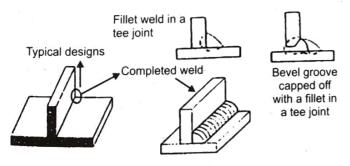


Fig. 5.2. Tee Joint

## Lap Joint

It is a joint between overlapping members. (Fig. 5.3). A lap joint is quite common, but not as strong as a butt joint. It is fast joint to make because no edge prepration is necessary.

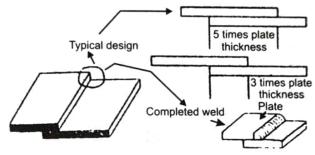


Fig. 5.3. Lap joint

#### **Corner Joint**

It is a joint between members located at right angles to each other. The weld is placed on the outside corner. (Fig. 5.4).

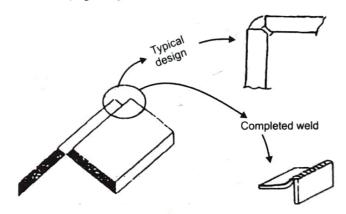


Fig. 5.4. Corner Joint

#### **Edge Joint**

It is a joint between the edges of the parallel members. (Fig. 5.5). This type of joint does not have frequent application, but it is very strong.

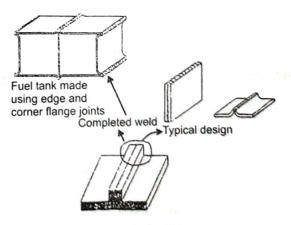


Fig. 5.5. Edge joint

Table 5.1. Elementary Symbols

SI. No.	Designation	Illustration	Symbol
1.	Butt welded between plates with raised edges (the raised edges being melted down completeley)		八
2.	Square butt weld	(mis ams)	II
3.	Single V butt weld	(misim)	V
4.	Single bevel butt weld	(msimm)	V
5.	Single V butt weld with broad root face	(m.Sim)	Y
6.	Single bevel butt weld with broad root face		Y
7.	Single U butt weld (parallel or sloping sides)	(modium)	Y
8.	Single J butt weld		ν
9.	Backing run; back or backing weld	Sundanna)	D
10.	Fillet weld	andimo	_
11.	Plug weld; plug or slot weld (USA)		
12.	Spot weld		0
13.	Seam weld		<del>\$</del>

# SUPPLEMENTARY SYMBOLS

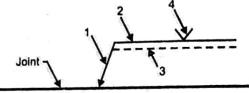
Elementary symbols may be completed by another symbol (supplementary) characterizing the shape of the external surface of the weld. (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 : Supplementary symbols

Shape of weld surface	Symbol	
(a) Flat (usually finished flush)		
(b) Convex		
(c) Concave	$\overline{}$	

If required elementary and supplementary symbols may be combined.

(c) A certain number of dimensions and conventional signs.



- 1. Arrow line
- 2. Reference line (Continuous line)
  3. Identification line (Dashed-line)
  4. Welding Symbol

Fig. 5.40. Method of Representation

