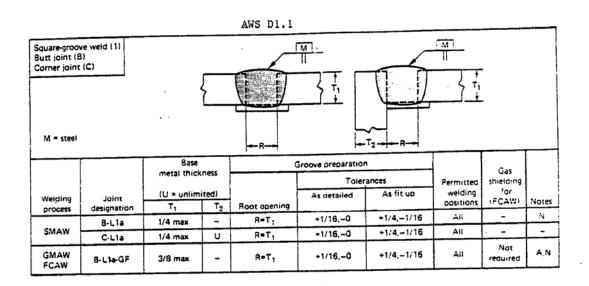
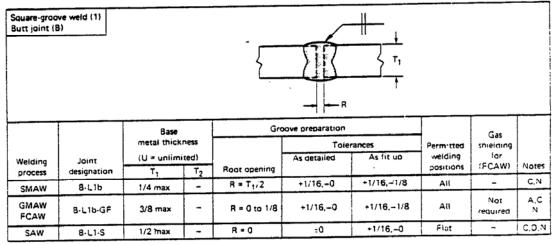
Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.

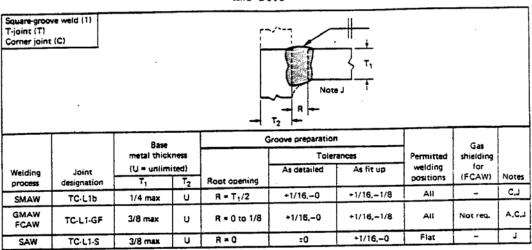
Note D: Welds must be centered on joint.

Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.

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Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration





Single-V-gra	ove weld (2)			\	M		Tolerances	
Butt joint (E					<u></u>	As deta	iled As	fit up
M = st <del>eel</del>			4		<u>τ</u> ,	R = +1/1 a = +10	60 +1/4 -,-0° +10°	
		Base metal thick	ness	Groove	preparation	Permitted	Gas shielding	
Welding process	Joint designation	(U = unlimited)		Root	Groove angle	welding positions*	for (FCAW)	Notes
p. 4444			1	R = 1/4	a = 45°	All	-	N
SMAW	8-U2a	U	-	R = 3/8	α = 30°	F,OH	-	N
•			1	R = 1/2	a = 20°	F,OH	-	N
		+	<del>                                     </del>	R = 3/16	a = 30°	F,V,OH	Required	A,N
GMAW	8-U2a-GF	U	-	R = 3/8	a = 30°	۶	Not req.	A,N
FCAW				R = 1/4	a = 30°	V,OH	Not req.	A,N
SAW	8-L2a-S	2 max	-	R = 1/4	a = 30°	F	-	N
SAW	8-U2-S	u	1-	R ≠ 5/8	a = 20°	F	-	N

Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.

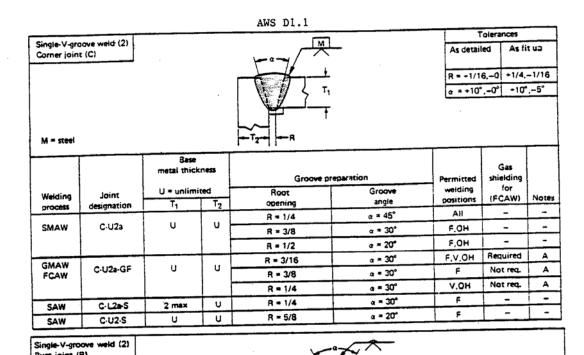
Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but not more than 3/8 in.

Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.

· F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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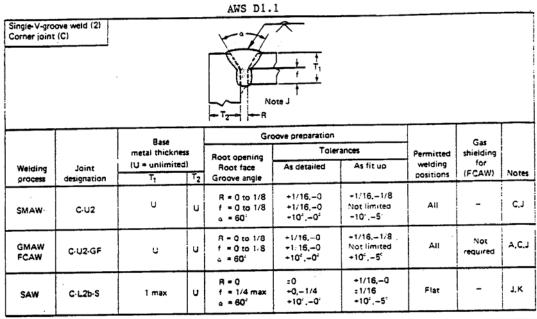


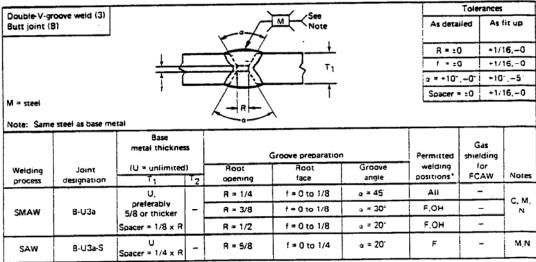
lutt jaint (B				{	R	- + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +			,
		8ase		Gı	oove preparation			Gas	
		metal thickness	•	Root opening	Tolerances		Permitted	shielding	
Welding process	Joint designation	(U = unlimited)	T <sub>2</sub>	Root face Groove angle	As detailed	As fit up	welding positions	for (FCAW)	Notes
SMAW	8-U2	U	-	R = 0 to 1/8 f = 0 to 1/8 α = 60°	+1/16,-0 +1/16,-0 +10°,-0°	+1/16,-1/8 Not limited +10°,-5°	All .	-	C,N
GMAW FCAW	8-U2-GF	ŭ	-	R = 0 to 1/8 f = 0 to 1/8 a = 60°	+1/16,-0 +1/16,-0 +10°,-0°	+1/16,-1/8 Not limited +10°,-5°	All	Not required	A,C,
SAW	8-L2b-S	Over 1/2 to 1 inclusive	-	R = 0 f = 1/4 max α = 60°	±0 +0,-1/4 +10°,-0°	+1/16,-0 ±1/16 +10°,-5°	Flat	-	K,N.
		Over 1/2 to 1	-	R = 0, α = 60° f = 1/4 max		.1/10 0			
SAW	8-L2c-S	Over 1 to 1-1/2	-	R = 0, α = 60° f = 1/2 max	R = ±0 f = +0,-f a = +10°,-0°	+1/16,-0 ±1/16 +10°,-5°	Flat	-	C.N
		Over 1-1/2 to 2	-	R = 0, a = 60° f = 5/8 max					

- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note K: Weld root after welding at least one pass on arrow side.
- Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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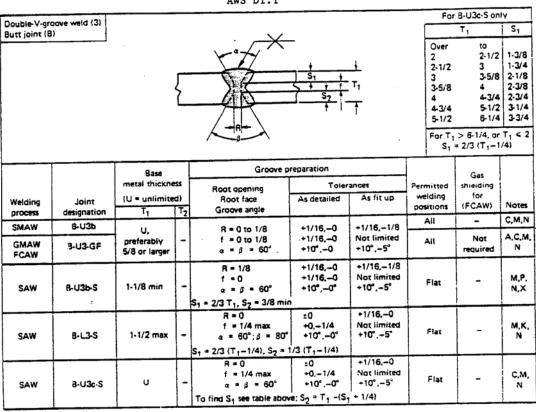


- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note K: Weld root after welding at least one pass on arrow side.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.
  - \*F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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### AWS D1.1



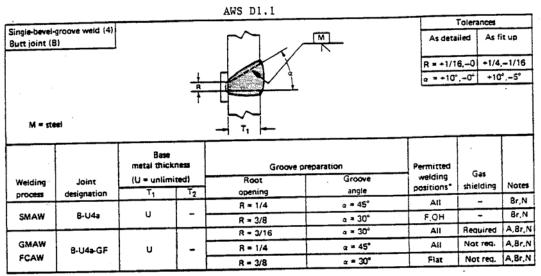
- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note K: Weld root after welding at least one pass on arrow side.

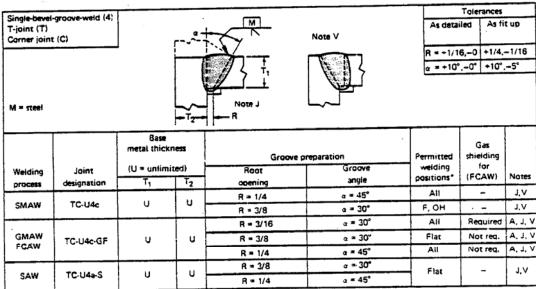
4 24 4 4 2 4

- Note M: Oouble-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.
- Note P: Weld S<sub>2</sub> first with gas metal arc (spray transfer), flux cored arc, or shielded metal arc with low hydrogen electrodes. The root of this weld shall be back gouged. Weld S<sub>1</sub> with single- or multiple-pass submerged arc welding in flat position after welding is complete on the other side.
- Note X: It is permissible for the groove opening to vary from 0-1/8 in., in which case, weld as follows: Seal weld the S<sub>1</sub> groove first with shielded metal arc using low hydrogen electrodes and completing the weld with submerged arc welding. The root of the seal weld shall be backgouged. Weld the S<sub>2</sub> groove with shielded metal arc using low hydrogen electrode or by submerged arc welding.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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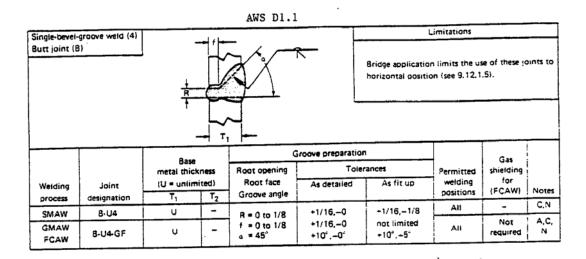
Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

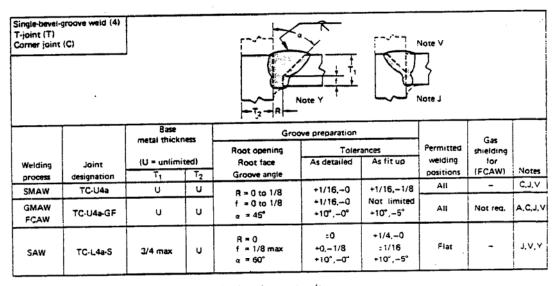
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.

<sup>\*</sup>F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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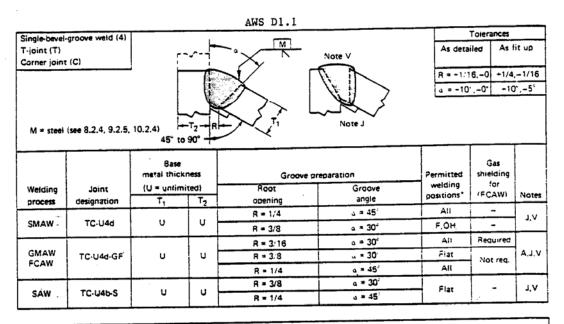


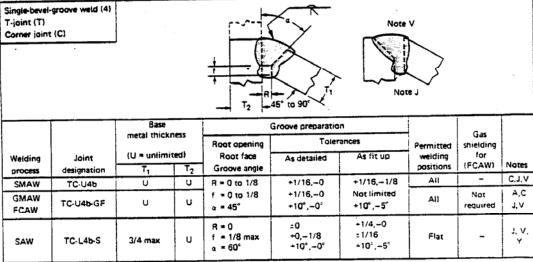


- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
- Note Y: Shielded metal arc, submerged arc, gas metal arc (spray transfer), or flux cored arc backing fillet weld required.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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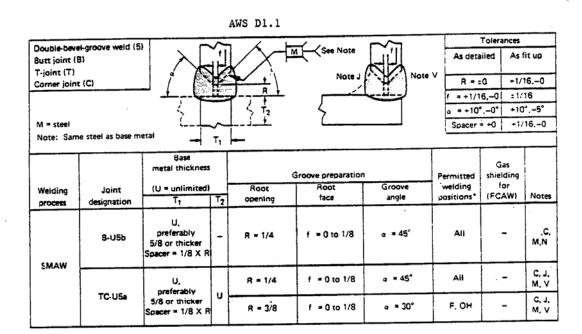




- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
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- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
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  - \* F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

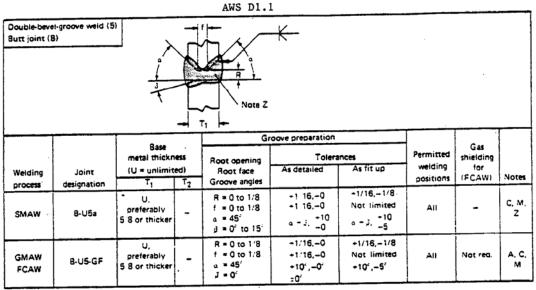
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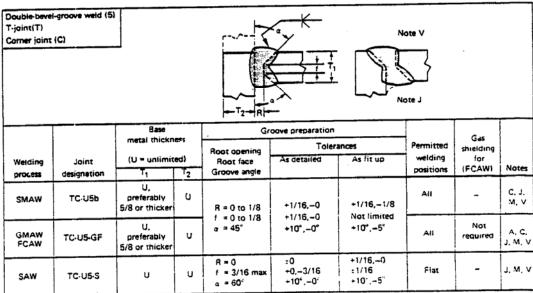


- Note C: Gouge root of joint before welding the other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
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Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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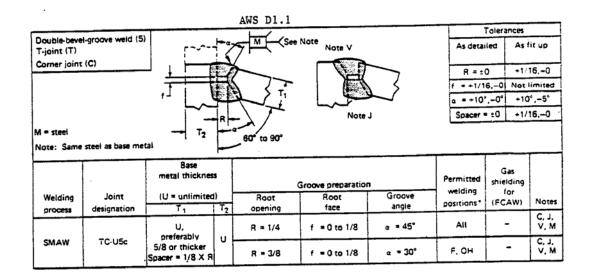


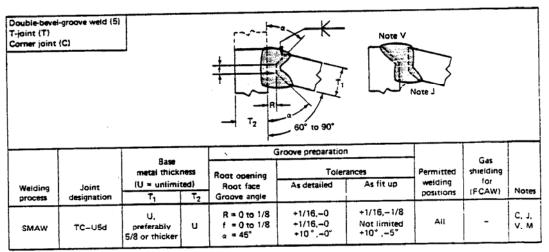


- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
- Note Z: When lower plate is beveled, make the first root pass on this side.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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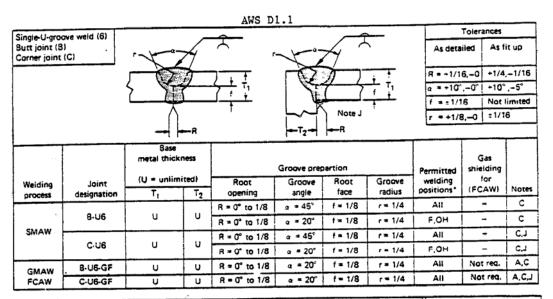




- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
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Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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Double-U-gr	oove weld (7)					Tolerand	es	1	olerances	
Butt joint (B		-	·~	<del></del>	F	or 8-U7 and 8	-U7-GF	F	or B-U7-S	
		1-65	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	As	detailed	As fit up	As detaile	d A	s fit up
		5	7	7	R =	+1/16,-0	+1/16,-1/8	R = ±0	+1/	160
		- <del> </del>	1	<del>-</del>	a =	+10*,-0	+10°,-5°	f = +0	1/4 = 1/	/16
		.1(	<i>)</i> /		f =	+1/16,-0	Not limited			
		. / 1	a \		r =	+1/8,-0	±1/16			
		<i>/</i>	يسية	١	-					
		8ase metal thickn	ess		Groove pre	paration		Permitted	Gas	
Welding	Joint	(U = unlimite	ed)	Root	Root Groove Root C		Groove		for	
process	designation	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	opening	angle	face	radius	positions*	(FCAW)	Notes
		U,	_	R = 0 to 1/8	a = 45°	f = 1/8	r= 1/4	All		C, M
SMAW	SMAW B-U7	preferably 5/8 or thicker	-	R = 0 to 1/8	a = 20°	f = 1/8	r = 1/4	F,OH		C, M
GMAW FCAW	8-U7-GF	U, preferably 5/8 or thicker	-	R = 0 to 1/8	a = 20°	f = 1/8	r = 1/4	All	Not required	A, C, M
SAW	8-U7-S	U	-	R = 0	a = 20°	f = 1/4 max	r= 1/4	F	-	м

Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.

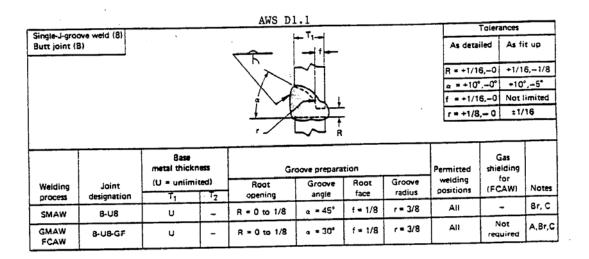
Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub>, but need not exceed 3/8 in. The reinforcement of groove welds in corner joints, when required, and T-joints in bridges shall be made with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub>. These fillet welds need not exceed 3/8 in.

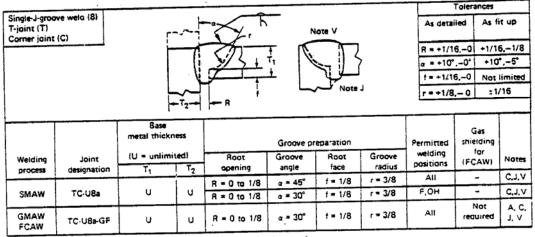
Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.

<sup>\*</sup>F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note Br: Bridge application limits the use of these joints to the horizontal position

Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.

Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but not more than 3/8 in.

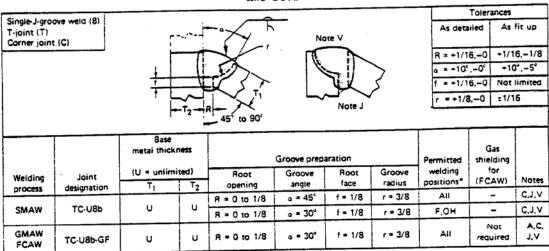
Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge meiting.

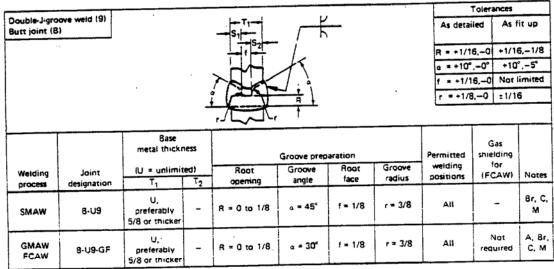
\*F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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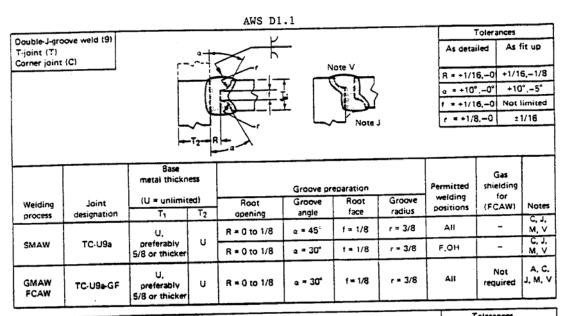
AWS D1.1





- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note Br: Bridge application limits the use of these joints to the horizontal position
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
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Rev. 1, 10/27/06 Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

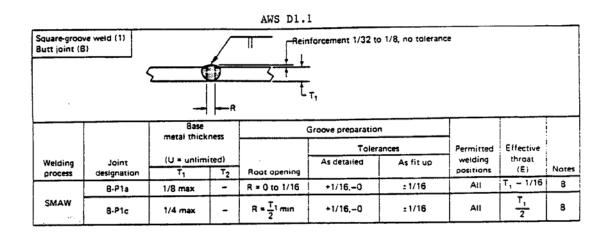


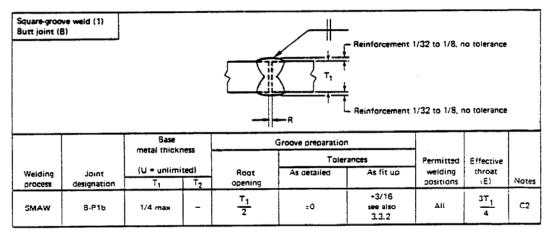
Couple Loss	ove weld (9)				,			To	olerances	
T-joint(T) Corner joint	i	-		1-0-y	<del></del>	Note V		As detai	ied As f	fit up
		ا بر. ا		-	Г	5		R=+1/1		6,-1/8
					1	7: 5		a =+10°	,-0° +10	)°5°
		1		<u>口が</u> くう	\	( )	3 5	f =+1/10	50 Not i	imited
		r <del></del>			1		<i>Y</i>	r = +1/8	3,-0 ±1/	/16
-		Base metal thickn	iess	60° - 90°	Groove prep	aration		Permitted	Gas shielding	
Welding process	Joint designation	(U = unlim	. T <sub>2</sub>	Root opening	Groove angle	Root face	Groove radius	welding positions*	(FCAW)	Notes
process		U,		R = 0 to 1/8	a = 45°	f = 1/8	r = 3/8	Alt	_	C. J
SMAW	TC-U96 .	preferably 5/8 or thicker	U	R = 0 to 1/8	a = 30°	f = 1/8	r = 3/8	F.OH		M, V
GMAW	TC-U9b-GF	U, preferably	U	R = 0 to 1/8	a = 30°	f = 1/8	r = 3/8	All	Not	A. (

- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal are welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T  $_1$  but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
  - \* F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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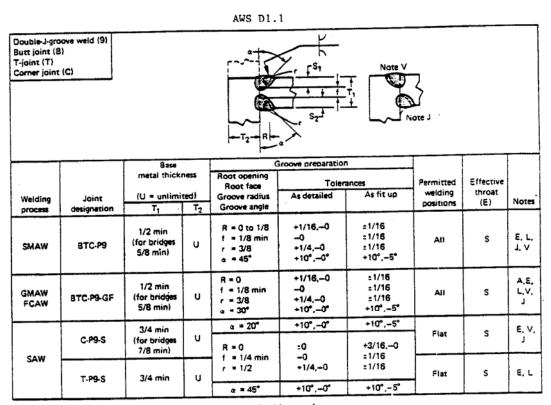
Note B: Joints welded from one side.

Note C2: Root need not be gauged before welding second side.

Prequalified partial joint penetration groove welded joints

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note E: Minimum effective throat (E) as shown

Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T<sub>1</sub> but not more than 3/8 in.

Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

Note Mp: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, provided they conform to the limitations of Note E. Also, the effective throat (E), less any reduction, applies individually to each groove.

Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.

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Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration



				AWS D					
Single-J-gro Butt joint ( T-joint (T) Corner join				172	S 1,	Note V	}		
		Base			roove preparation	1	I .	[	
		metal thickness (U = unlimited)		Root opening Root face Tolerances		ances	Permitted	Effective	
Welding Joint	Joint			Groove radius	As detailed	As fit up	welding	throat	
process	designation	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	Groove angle			positions	(E)	Notes
		1/4 min		a = 45°	+10°,-0°	+10°,-5°			E. L.
SMAW	BTC-P8	(for bridges 5/16 min)	U	R = 0 to 1/8 f = 1/8 min	+1/16,-0 -0	±1/16 ±1/16	Ali	s	v
GMAW	STC-PS-GF	1/4 min (for bridges	u	r = 3/8	+1/4,-0	±1/16	All	s	A, E,
FCAW STOPPORT	5/16 min)	, ,	a = 30°	+10°,-0°	+10°,-5°	7	,	L, V	
		7/16 min		a = 20°	+10*,-0*	+10°,-5°			
SAW	C.P8-S	(for bridges 1/2 min)	u	R = 0 f = 1/4 min	± 0 - 0	+3/160 * ±1/16	Flat	s	E. V
SAW	T-P8-S	-P8-S 7/16 min	U	r = 1/2	+1/4,-0	± 1/16	Flat	s	E. L
			-	a = 45°	+10°,-0°	+10°,-5°			

Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal are welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

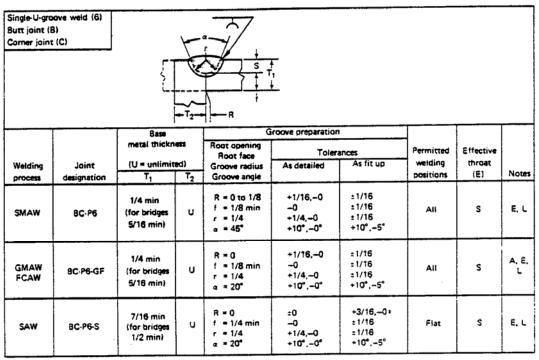
Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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AWS D1.1



Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

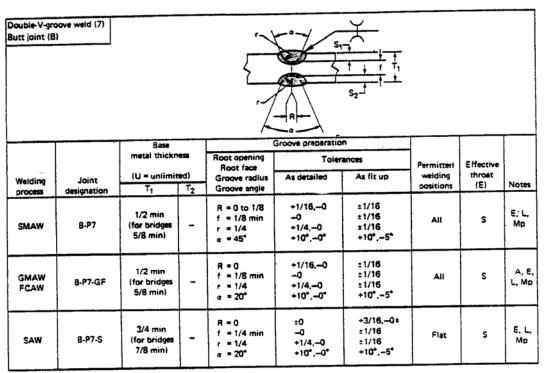
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Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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AWS D1.1



Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal are welding using short circuiting transfer.

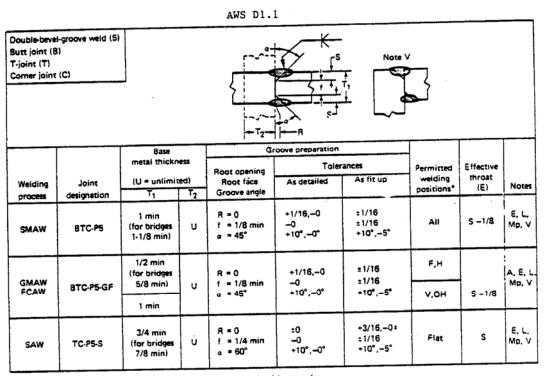
Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

Note Mp: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, provided they conform to the limitations of Note E. Also, the effective throat (E), less any reduction, applies individually to each groove.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

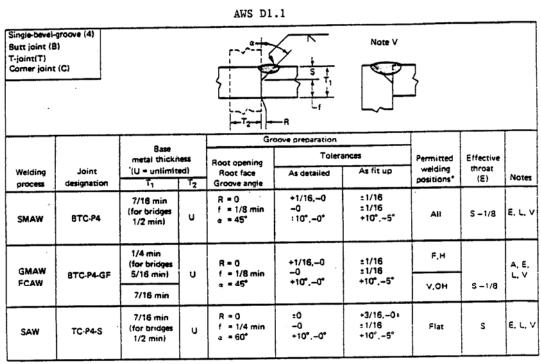
Note Mp: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, provided they conform to the limitations of Note E. Also, the effective throat (E), less any reduction, applies individually to each groove.

Note V: For comer joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.

\* F = Flat, H = Horizontal, V = Vertical, OH = Overhead.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal are welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

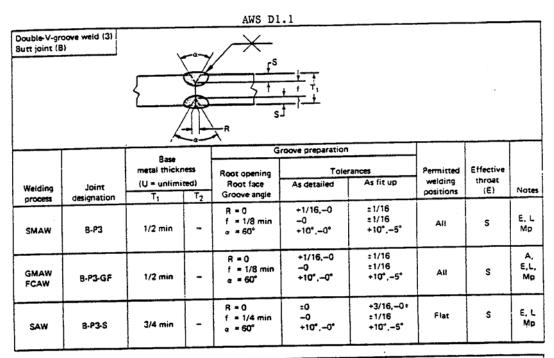
Note V: For comer joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.

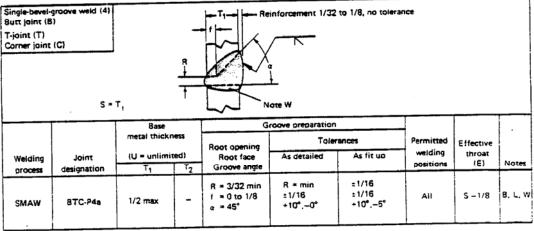
Prequalified partial joint penetration groove welded joints

<sup>\*</sup>F = Flat, H = Horizontal, V = Vertical, OH = Overhead.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note 8: Joint is welded from one side only.

Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

Note Mp: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, provided they conform to the limitations of Note E. Also, the effective throat (E), less any reduction, applies individually to each groove.

Note W: Unbeveled face is the lower edge for horizontal position.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

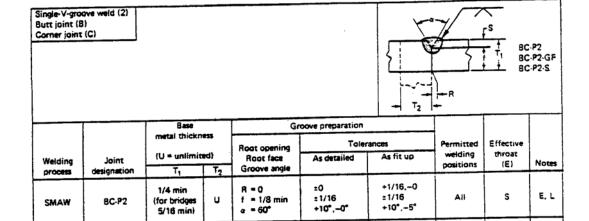
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A, E, L

E. L

s

s



±1/16

±1/16

+10°,-0°

±٥

+100,-00

R = 0

a = 60°

a = 60°

f = 1/8 min

f = 1/4 min

U

U

AWS D1.1

Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal are welding using short circuiting transfer.

1/4 min

(for bridges

5/16 min)

7/16 min

Note 8: Joint is welded from one side only.

BC-P2-GF

8C-P2-S

Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

**GMAW** 

FCAW

SAW

Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

Prequalified partial joint penetration groove welded joints

+1/16,-0

±1/16 +10°,-5°

+1/16.-0

+10°,-5°

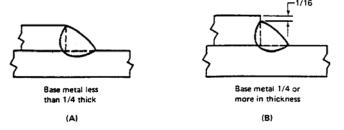
±1/16

ΑII

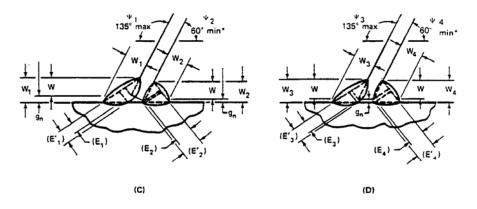
Flat

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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Maximum size of fillet weld along edges



Skewed T-joints

Note:  $(E)_{(n)}$   $(E')_{(n)} = \text{effective throats dependent on magnitude of gap } (g_n).$ 

## Details for prequalified fillet welds

## Minimum fillet weld size for prequalified joints

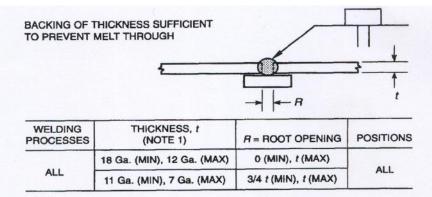
	Base metal thickness of thicker part jointed (T)			Minimum size of fillet weld*			
	in.	mm	in.	mm			
1	T≤1/4 /4 <t≤1 2<br="">//2<t≤3 4<br="">8/4<t< td=""><td>T≤ 6.4 6.4<t≤12.7 12.7<t≤19.0 19.0<t< td=""><td>3/16</td><td>3 5 6 8</td><td>Single-pass welds must be used</td></t<></t≤19.0 </t≤12.7 </td></t<></t≤3></t≤1>	T≤ 6.4 6.4 <t≤12.7 12.7<t≤19.0 19.0<t< td=""><td>3/16</td><td>3 5 6 8</td><td>Single-pass welds must be used</td></t<></t≤19.0 </t≤12.7 	3/16	3 5 6 8	Single-pass welds must be used		

<sup>\*</sup>Except that the weld size need not exceed the thickness of the thinner part joined. For this exception, particular care should be taken to provide sufficient preheat to ensure weld soundness.

<sup>\*</sup>Angles smaller than 60 degrees are permitted; however, in such cases; the weld is considered to be a partial joint penetration groove weld.

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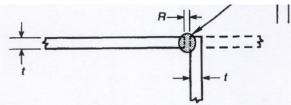
Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration



### Note:

1. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

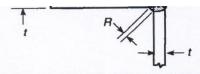
## Square Groove Weld in Butt Joint with Steel Backing



WELDING PROCESSES	THICKNESS, t (NOTE 1)	R = ROOT OPENING	POSITIONS	
ALL	18 Ga. (MIN), 12 Ga. (MAX)	O (MIN)	ALL	
	11 Ga. (MIN), 7 Ga. (MAX)	t (MAX)		

1. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

# Square Groove Weld in Butt or Corner Joint without Backing



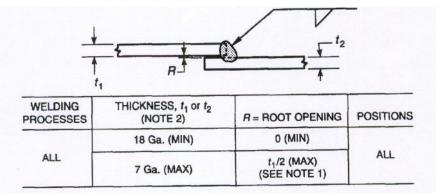
WELDING PROCESSES	THICKNESS, t (NOTE 1)	R = ROOT OPENING	POSITIONS	
	18 Ga. (MIN)	0 (MIN)	ALL	
ALL	11 Ga. (MIN)	t/4 (MAX)		

1. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

## **Fillet Weld in Corner Joint**

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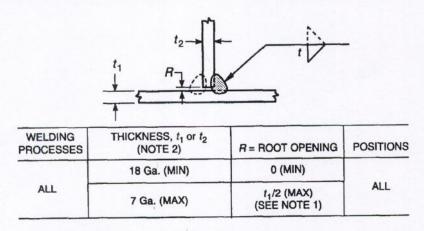
Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration



### Notes:

- 1.  $t_1$  = thinnest member when two different thicknesses are involved.
- 2. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

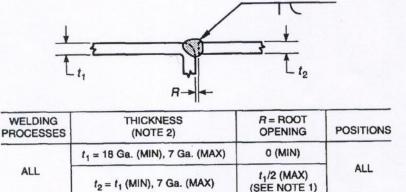
### Fillet Weld in Lap Joint



## Notes:

- 1.  $t_1$  = thinnest member when two different thicknesses are involved.
- 2. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

### Fillet Weld in T Joint



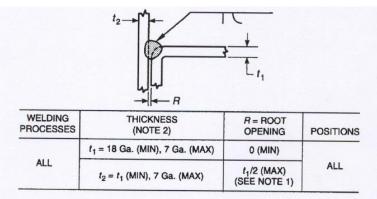
### Notes:

- 1.  $t_1$  = thinnest member when two different thicknesses are involved.
- 2. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

## Flare Bevel Groove Weld in Butt Joint

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

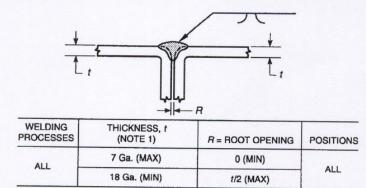
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### Notes

- t<sub>1</sub> = thinnest member when two different thicknesses are involved.
- 2. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

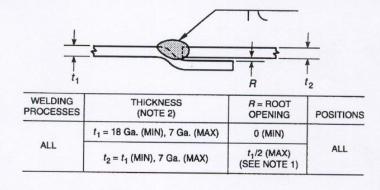
## Flare Bevel Groove Weld in Corner Joint



### Note:

1. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

## Flare V Groove Weld in Butt Joint



### Note:

- 1.  $t_1$  = thinnest member when two different thicknesses are involved.
- 2. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

## Flare Bevel Groove Weld in Lap Joint