There is a variety of portable, stationary and engineered solutions for welding fume control. Since the operation of welding fume control equipment is affected by various factors, including proper use and positioning of the equipment, maintenance of the equipment and the specific welding procedure and application, contacting an expert is important to determine which solution is best for your application.

**Variable Frequency Drives**
Utilizing a weld fume control solution not only helps you meet safety and environmental requirements, but regulating the motor speed by utilizing a VFD can also substantially lower your use of electricity and overall energy consumption. A VFD is known by many names, such as an inverter, variable speed drive (VSD), frequency converter or AC drive. They all mean essentially the same thing: an electronic controller that adjusts the speed of an electric motor by modulating the power being delivered. The way to control the motor speed is to change the frequency of the alternating current (AC) power in the input. VFDs provide continuous control, allowing you to control the equipment’s output to match the operation’s needs.

**Potential Savings**
Fan equipment for fume extraction is often used without speed control. Instead, flow is traditionally controlled by throttling with a valve or damper. When flow is controlled without regulating the motor speed, the fan motor continuously runs at full speed. Because weld fume control systems rarely require maximum flow, a system operating without speed control wastes significant amounts of energy, and consequently money, over most of its operating time.
In addition to speed control, VFDs provide soft starting gradually ramping up a motor’s operating speed at startup. This not only helps to maximize equipment life by reducing mechanical stress and voltage sags, but also reduces maintenance.

VFDs can improve the comfort level of employees by modulating the airflow throughout a facility, and by reducing the noise created by fans and pumps.

**Interaction Motor VFD**

In order to get the best performance out of each motor, you need to look for the motor specifications as they are affected by the different coil resistances as well as stator and rotor resistance. All these different parameters are only to be recognized by VFD with automatic motor adaption (AMA) ability. When the motor has been screened by the VFD, an ideal output voltage at each condition can be used to allow the motor to perform at its best efficiency, also known as Best Efficiency Point (BEP). Finding the BEP of a motor can provide a 3–4 percent efficiency increase and, thus, energy reduction.

After finding the BEP, you can look at the major savings when using a VFD. Note that the relation between the revolutions of the fan-impeller and consumed power is cubed.

When you employ the motor at full speed, the power consumption will be 100%, but if you run the motor at 80% of its rpm, the power will be valued to 0.8 x 0.8 x 0.8 = 51.2% of the power consumption. Refer to the graphic below.

**Ideal Energy Consumption at Varying Speed**

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**Starting Currents With Different Starting Methods**

Next to savings when a fan is running, you also need to consider the inrush current motors induce when starting up. These inrush currents, which are much greater than the current draw of the motor, will require larger capacity cable sizes and fuses. A regular DOL start can introduce a start current up to eight times the current the motor uses when it is running in normal operation. However, this high current will be necessary only for a short time. We still need to take this in to account when selecting peripheral equipment used with the motor. In the picture below, the VFD does not exceed the nominal current when starting up (i.e. a SF 1200 fan, 7.5 kW motor at 380 V 50 Hz with IN of 14A can be fused with 3x16A fuses).

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**Government Rebates And Incentives**

In addition to the benefits listed above, cost savings can also be realized through government rebates and financial incentives, if available.

- **Demand Response** — Demand response initiatives help to reduce electricity demand at peak times to prevent strain on your system. For example, manufacturers can receive financial incentives for reducing their energy use on hot summer days.
- **Benchmarking** — ENERGY STAR is a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency voluntary program that helps businesses and individuals save money and protect our climate through superior energy efficiency. Visit www.energystar.gov for details.

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What if this were a 30 hp fan running at 90% of its speed?  
0.9 x 0.9 x 0.9 = 73%

Multiply 73% with 30 hp = consumption of 21.9 hp
CONCLUSION
Realizing the energy savings you expect starts with making sure the application runs a significant amount of time at a percentage which is significantly less than full output. When considering a VFD installation, take into account your operating schedule, as well as the type, size and age of equipment in your facility. For more information about the benefits of regulating the motor speed of weld fume control solutions utilizing VFDs, call Lincoln Electric at 888.935.3878 or visit www.lincolnelectric.com.

ABOUT LINCOLN ELECTRIC
Lincoln Electric is the world leader in the design, development and manufacture of arc welding products, robotic arc welding systems, plasma and oxyfuel cutting equipment and has a leading global position in the brazing and soldering alloys market. Headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, Lincoln has 45 manufacturing locations, including operations and joint ventures in 19 countries and a worldwide network of distributors and sales offices covering more than 160 countries. For more information about Lincoln Electric and its products and services, visit www.lincolnelectric.com.