

The following table shows the minimum protective shades for a variety of welding, cutting and brazing operations in general industry and in the shipbuilding industry.

### Filter Lenses for Protection against Radiant Energy

Operations	Electrode size in 1/32" (0.8mm)	Arc current	Minimum* protective shade
Shielded metal arc welding	< 3	< 60	7
	3 - 5	60 - 160	8
	5 - 8	160 - 250	10
	> 8	250 - 550	11
Gas metal arc welding and flux cored arc welding		< 60	7
		60 - 160	10
		160 - 250	10
		250 - 500	10
Gas tungsten arc welding		< 50	8
		50 - 150	8
		150 - 500	10
Air carbon	(light)	< 500	10
Arc cutting	(heavy)	500 - 1,000	11
Plasma arc welding		< 20	6
		20 - 100	8
		100 - 400	10
		400 - 800	11
Plasma arc cutting	(light)**	< 300	8
	(medium)**	300 - 400	9
	(heavy)**	400 - 800	10
Torch brazing			3
Torch soldering			2
Carbon arc welding			14

### Filter Lenses for Protection against Radiant Energy

Operations	Plate thickness inches	Plate thickness mm	Minimum* protective shade
Gas welding: Light	< 1/8	< 3.2	4
Gas welding: Medium	1/8 - 1/2	3.2 - 12.7	5
Gas welding: Heavy	> 1/2	> 12.7	6
Oxygen cutting: Light	< 1	< 25	3
Oxygen cutting: Medium	1 - 6	25 - 150	4
Oxygen cutting: Heavy	> 6	> 150	5

Source: 29 CFR 1910.133(a)(5).

\* As a rule of thumb, start with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go to a lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone without going below the minimum. In oxy-fuel gas welding or cutting where the torch produces a high yellow light, it is desirable to use a filter lens that absorbs the yellow or sodium line in the visible light of the (spectrum) operation.

\*\* These values apply where the actual arc is clearly seen. Experience has shown that lighter filters may be used when the arc is hidden (ie. behind the piece you are working with).