JASIC®

EVO2.0

Operator Manual
EPM-160 & EPM-200

CE UKCA RoHS 2002/95/EC ISO 9001 CERTIFICATION Intertek

Your new product

Jasic.co.uk

Thank you for selecting this Jasic EVO 2.0 product.

This product manual has been designed to ensure that you get the most from your new product. Please ensure that you are fully conversant with the information provided paying particular attention to the safety precautions. The information will help protect yourself and others against the potential hazards that you may come across.

Please ensure that you carry out daily and periodic maintenance checks to ensure years of reliable and trouble free operation.

Please call your Jasic distributor in the unlikely event of a problem occurring.
Please record below the details from your product as these will be required for warranty purposes and to ensure you get the correct information should you require assistance or spare parts.

Date purchased _____

From where _____

Serial number _____

(The serial number is normally located on the top or underside of the machine and will begin with AA)

For further information on your Jasic product warranty registration please visit:
www.jasic-warranty.co.uk

Disclaimer
Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained within this manual is complete and accurate, no liability can be accepted for any errors or omissions.

Please Note:
Products are subject to continual development and may be subject to change without notice. Regularly check our product pages at www.jasic.co.uk for revision updated operating manuals.

CONTENTS

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

These general safety norms cover both arc welding machines and plasma cutting machines unless otherwise noted. The user is responsible for installing and operating the equipment in accordance with the enclosed instructions.
It is important that users of this equipment protect themselves and others from harm, or even death.
The equipment must only be used for the purpose it was designed for. Using it in any other way could result in damage or injury and in breach of the safety rules.
Only suitably trained and competent persons should operate the equipment.
Pacemaker wearers should consult their doctor prior to using this equipment.
PPE and workplace safety equipment must be compatible for the application of the work involved.

Always carry out a risk assessment before carrying out any welding or cutting activity.

General electrical safety

The equipment should be installed by a qualified person and in accordance with current standards in operation.
It is the users responsibility to ensure that the equipment is connected to a suitable power supply. Consult your utility supplier if required.
Do not use the equipment with the covers removed. Do not touch live electrical parts or parts which are electrically charged. Turn off all equipment when not in use.
In the case of abnormal behaviour of the equipment, the equipment should be checked by a suitably qualified service engineer.
If earth bonding of the work piece is required, bond it directly with a separate cable with a current carrying capacity capable of carrying the maximum capacity of the machine current.
Cables (both primary supply and welding) should be regularly checked for damage and overheating.
Never use worn, damaged, under sized or poorly jointed cables.
Insulate yourself from work and earth using dry insulating mats or covers big enough to prevent any physical contact.
Never touch the electrode if you are in contact with the work piece return.
Do not wrap cables over your body.
Ensure that you take additional safety precautions when you are welding in electrically hazardous conditions such as damp environments, wearing wet clothing and metal structures.
Try to avoid welding in cramped or restricted positions.
Ensure that the equipment is well maintained. Repair or replace damaged or defective parts immediately.
Carry out any regular maintenance in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.
The EMC classification of this product is class A in accordance with electromagnetic compatibility standards CISPR 11 and IEC 60974-10 and therefore the product is designed to be used in industrial environments only.
WARNING: This class A equipment is not intended for use in residential locations where the electrical power is provided by a public low-voltage supply system. In those locations it may be difficult to ensure the electromagnetic compatibility due to conducted and radiated disturbances.

General operating safety

Never carry the equipment or suspend it by the carrying strap or handles during welding.
Never pull or lift the machine by the welding torch or other cables.
Always use the correct lift points or handles. Always use the transport under gear as recommended by the manufacturer.
Never lift a machine with the gas cylinder mounted on it.
If the operating environment is classified as dangerous, only use S-marked welding equipment with a safe idle voltage level. Such environments may be for example: humid, hot or restricted accessibility spaces.

SAFETY INSTRUCTION

Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Welding arc rays from all welding and cutting processes can produce intense, visible and invisible (ultraviolet and infrared) rays that can burn eyes and skin.

- Wear an approved welding helmet fitted with an appropriate shade of filter lens to protect your face and eyes when welding, cutting or watching.
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields under your helmet.
- Never use any equipment that is damaged, broken or faulty.
- Always ensure there are adequate protective screens or barriers to protect others from flash, glare and sparks from the welding and cutting area.
- Ensure that there are adequate warnings that welding or cutting is taking place.
- Wear suitable protective flame resistant clothing, gloves and footwear.
- Ensure adequate extraction and ventilation is in place prior to welding and cutting to protect users and all workers nearby.
- Check and be sure the area is safe and clear of flammable material before carrying out any welding or cutting.

Some welding and cutting operations may produce noise. Wear safety ear protection to protect your hearing if the ambient noise level exceeds the local allowable limit (e.g: 85 dB).

Welding and Cutting Lens Shade Selector Guide

<table>
<tr><th>WELDING CURRENT</th><th>MMA ELECTRODES</th><th>MIG LIGHT ALLOY</th><th>MIG HEAVY METALS</th><th>MAG</th><th>TIG ALL METALS</th><th>PLASMA CUTTING</th><th>PLASMA WELDING</th><th>GOUGING ARC/AIR</th></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td rowspan="2">8</td><td rowspan="6">10</td><td rowspan="5">10</td><td rowspan="6">10</td><td rowspan="3">9</td><td rowspan="8">11</td><td rowspan="3">10</td><td rowspan="8">10</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td rowspan="3">9</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td rowspan="2">10</td><td rowspan="3">11</td></tr>
<tr><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>60</td><td rowspan="2">10</td><td rowspan="3">11</td></tr>
<tr><td>80</td><td rowspan="3">12</td></tr>
<tr><td>100</td><td rowspan="4">11</td><td rowspan="4">11</td><td rowspan="2">11</td></tr>
<tr><td>125</td><td rowspan="3">11</td><td rowspan="3">12</td></tr>
<tr><td>150</td><td rowspan="2">12</td><td rowspan="5">13</td></tr>
<tr><td>175</td><td rowspan="5">12</td></tr>
<tr><td>200</td><td rowspan="5">12</td><td rowspan="3">12</td><td rowspan="3">13</td><td rowspan="3">13</td><td rowspan="2">11</td></tr>
<tr><td>225</td></tr>
<tr><td>250</td><td rowspan="2">12</td></tr>
<tr><td>275</td><td rowspan="2">13</td><td rowspan="6">14</td><td rowspan="6">14</td></tr>
<tr><td>300</td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="3">13</td></tr>
<tr><td>350</td><td rowspan="3">13</td><td rowspan="3">14</td><td rowspan="3">13</td><td rowspan="3">14</td></tr>
<tr><td>400</td><td rowspan="2">14</td></tr>
<tr><td>450</td></tr>
<tr><td>500</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>15</td></tr>
</table>

SAFETY INSTRUCTION

Safety against fumes and welding gases

The HSE have identified welders as being an 'at risk' group for occupational diseases arising from exposure to dusts, gases, vapours and welding fumes. The main identified health effects are pneumonia, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), lung and kidney cancer, metal fume fever (MFF) and lung function changes.

During welding and hot cutting 'hot work' operations, fumes are produced which are collectively known as welding fume. Depending upon the type of welding process being performed, the resultant fume generated is a complex and highly variable mixture of gases and particulates.

Regardless of the length of welding being carried out, all welding fume, including mild steel welding requires suitable engineering controls to be in place which is usually Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) extraction to reduce the exposure to welding fume indoors and where LEV does not adequately control exposure it should also be enhanced by using suitable respiratory protective equipment (RPE) to assist with protecting against residual fume.

When welding outdoors appropriate RPE should be used.

An example of personal fume protection

Prior to undertaking any welding tasks an appropriate risk assessment should be carried out to ensure expected control measures are in place.

Locate the equipment in a well-ventilated position and keep your head out of the welding fume.

Do not breathe in the welding fume.

Ensure the welding zone is well-ventilated and provision should be made for suitable local fume extraction system to be in place.

If ventilation is poor, wear an approved airfed welding helmet or respirator.

Read and understand the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's) and the manufacturer's instructions for metals, consumable, coatings, cleaners and de-greasers.

Do not weld in locations near any de-greasing, cleaning or spraying operations.

Be aware that heat and rays of the arc can react with vapours to form highly toxic and irritating gases.

<u>For further information please refer to the HSE website www.hse.gov.uk for related documentation.</u>

Precautions against fire and explosion

Avoid causing fires due to sparks and hot waste or molten metal.

Ensure that appropriate fire safety devices are available near the welding and cutting area.

Remove all flammable and combustible materials from the welding, cutting and surrounding areas.

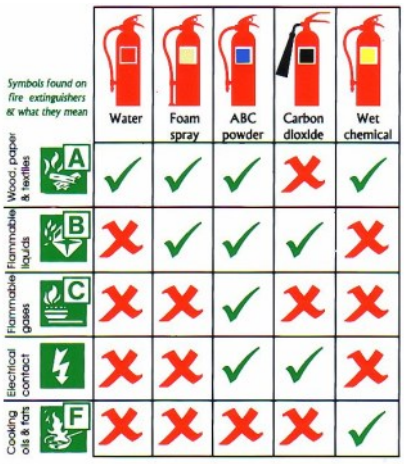
Do not weld or cut fuel and lubricant containers, even if empty. These must be carefully cleaned before they can be welded or cut.

Always allow the welded or cut material to cool before touching it or placing it in contact with combustible or flammable material.

Do not work in atmospheres with high concentrations of combustible fumes, flammable gases and dust.

Always check the work area half an hour after cutting to make sure that no fires have begun.

Take care to avoid accidental contact of the torch electrode to metal objects, as this could cause arcs, explosion, overheating or fire.



<u>Know and understand your fire extinguishers</u>

SAFETY INSTRUCTION

The working environment

Ensure the machine is mounted in a safe and stable position allowing for cooling air circulation.
Do not operate equipment in an environment outside the laid down operating parameters.
The welding power source is not suitable for use in rain or snow.
Always store the machine in a clean, dry space.
Ensure the equipment is kept clean from dust build up.
Always use the machine in an upright position.

Protection from moving parts

When the machine is in operation keep away from moving parts such as motors and fans.
Moving parts, such as the fan, may cut fingers and hands and snag garments.
Protections and coverings may be removed for maintenance and managed only by qualified personnel after first disconnecting the power supply cable.
Replace the coverings and protections and close all doors when the intervention is finished and before starting the equipment.
Take care to avoid getting fingers trapped when loading and feeding wire during set up and operation.
When feeding wire be careful to avoid pointing it at other people or towards your body.
Always ensure machine covers and protective devices are in operation.

Risks due to magnetic fields

The magnetic fields created by high currents may affect the operation of pacemakers or electronically controlled medical equipment.
Wearers of vital electronic equipment should consult their physician before beginning any arc welding, cutting, gouging or spot welding operations.
Do not go near welding equipment with any sensitive electronic equipment as the magnetic fields may cause damage.
Keep the torch cable and work return cable as close to each other as possible throughout their length.
This can help minimise your exposure to harmful magnetic fields.
Do not wrap the cables around the body.

Handling of compressed gas cylinders and regulators

Mishandling gas cylinders can lead to rupture and the release of high pressure gas.
Always check the gas cylinder is the correct type for the welding to be carried out.
Always store and use cylinders in an upright and secure position.
All cylinders and pressure regulators used in welding operations should be handled with care.
Never allow the electrode, electrode holder or any other electrically “hot” parts to touch a cylinder.
Keep your head and face away from the cylinder valve outlet when opening the cylinder valve.
Always secure the cylinder safely and never move with regulator and hoses connected.
Use a suitable trolley for moving cylinders.
Regularly check all connections and joints for leaks.
Full and empty cylinders should be stored separately.

Never deface or alter any cylinder

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Fire awareness

The cutting and welding process can cause serious risks of fire or explosion.
Cutting or welding sealed containers, tanks, drums or pipes can cause explosions.
Sparks from the welding or cutting process can cause fires and burns.
Check and risk assess the area is safe before doing any cutting or welding.
Ventilate all flammable or explosive vapour from the workplace.
Remove any and all flammable materials away from the working area. If necessary, cover flammable materials or containers with approved covers (following manufacturers instructions) if unable to remove from the immediate area.
Do not cut or weld where the atmosphere may contain flammable dust, gas or liquid vapour.
Always have the appropriate fire extinguisher nearby and know how to use it.

Hot parts

Always be aware that material being cut or welded will get very hot and hold that heat for a considerably long time which will cause severe burns if the appropriate PPE is not worn.
Do not touch hot material or parts with bare hands.
Always allow for a cooling down period before working on material recently cut or welded.
Use the appropriate insulated welding gloves and clothing to handle hot parts to prevent burns.

Noise awareness

The cutting and welding process can generate noise that can cause permanent damage to your hearing. Noise from cutting and welding equipment can damage hearing.
Always protect your ears from noise and wear approved and appropriate ear protection if noise levels are high.
Consult with your local specialist if you are unsure how to test for noise levels.

RF Declaration

Equipment that complies with directive 2014/30/EU concerning electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and the technical requirements of EN60974-10 is designed for use in industrial buildings and not for domestic use where electricity is provided via the low voltage public distribution system.
Difficulties may arise in assuring class A electromagnetic compatibility for systems installed in domestic locations due to conducted and radiated emissions.
In the case of electromagnetic problems, it is the responsibility of the user to resolve the situation.
It may be necessary to shield the equipment and fit suitable filters on the mains supply.

LF Declaration

Consult the data plate on the equipment for the power supply requirements.
Due to the elevated absorbance of the primary current from the power supply network, high power systems affect the quality of power provided by the network. Consequently, connection restrictions or maximum impedance requirements permitted by the network at the public network connection point must be applied to these systems.
In this case, the installer or the user is responsible for ensuring the equipment can be connected, consulting the electricity provider if necessary.

SAFETY INSTRUCTION

Materials and their disposal

Welding equipment is manufactured with BSI published standards meeting CE requirements for materials which do not contain any toxic or poisonous materials dangerous to the operator. Do not dispose of the equipment with normal waste.

The European Directive 2012/19/EU on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment states that electrical equipment that has reached its end of life must be collected separately and returned to an environmentally compatible recycling facility for disposal.

For more detailed UK information, please refer to the HSE website www.hse.gov.uk

PACKAGE CONTENTS AND UNPACKING

Supplied within your new Jasic EVO product package will be the following items with each model.
Use care when unpacking the contents and ensure all items are present and not damaged.
If damage is noted or items are missing, please contact the supplier in the first instance and before installing or using the product.
Record the product model, serial numbers and purchase date in the information section found on the inside front page of this operating manual.

Jasic EVO MIG 160

EPM-160 Power Source
MIG Torch (JE-150 3m)
0.6/0.8mm & 0.8/1.mm V Rollers
Work Return Lead
Quick Setup Guide
USB Stick with Operating Manual

Jasic EVO MIG 200

EPM-200 Power Source
MIG Torch (JE-250 3m)
0.6/0.8mm & 0.8/1.mm V Rollers
Work Return Lead
Quick Setup Guide
USB Stick with Operating Manual

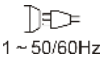
Please Note: Package contents may very depending on country location and package part number purchased

DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS


Read this operation manual carefully before use.


Warning in operation.


Single-phase static frequency converter-transformer rectifier.



Symbol of single-phase AC power supply and rated frequency.


Can be used in the environment which has high risk of electric shock.

IP Degree of protection, such as IP23S.

U_1 Rated AC input voltage (with tolerance ±15%).

I_{1max} Rated maximum input current.

I_{1eff} Maximum effective input current.

X Duty cycle, The ratio of given duration time/the full-cycle time.

U_0 No-load voltage, Open circuit voltage of secondary winding.

U_2 Load voltage.

H Insulation class.


Do not dispose of electric waste with other ordinary waste.


Electric shock risk warning.


Current unit "A"

Overheat protection indicator.


Overcurrent protection indicator.

VRD function indicator.


MMA mode.


MMA current.


Hot start current of MMA.


Arc force of MMA.


Welding mode switching.


Other function switching.


MIG 2T operation


MIG 4T operation


MIG torch


Wire inch feeding function


Gas check function

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

These digital EPM-160 and EPM-200 MIG inverter welding machines feature advanced technology that provides excellent welding performance along with user experience.
These features provide a stable arc that is ideal for MIG and MMA which can weld carbon steel, low alloy steel, stainless steel and other materials.
Moreover, they offer many adjustable MIG and MMA functions and features that makes these machine very durable and robust machines for a wide range of welding applications.

The unique electrical structure and air passage design inside the machine increases the dissipation of heat generated by power devices, thus improving the duty cycle of the machine.
Benefitting from the unique air passage, the equipment can effectively prevent damage to power devices and control circuits from dust drawn in by the fan, thus greatly improving the reliability of the equipment.

The unique display offers the operator clear and informative data For the welding processed offered.

Features and functions that include:

- Standard MIG and MMA welding process are available.
- The EVO range offers a robust and industrial look with ergonomic design that includes Active Balancing Air Passage (ABAP).
- Easy to use digital control user panel technology.
- Machine features such as, quick factory reset function, auto sleep mode and voltage reduction device (VRD).
- Fan on-demand, circuitry that assists in prolonging the life span of the internal fan which reduces the accumulation of grinding dust inside the machine.
- Overcurrent and overheat protection.
- MIG features that include, 2T & 4T, Inductance and burn back time.
- MMA features that include, arc force, hot start current and anti-stick that offer easy arc starting, low spatter, stable current which offers good weld bead shape making this machine ideal for a wide range of electrodes.
- Parameters are automatically saved on shutdown and are restored automatically upon restarting the machine.
- Gasless MIG welding option is available.
- Heavy duty 35-50mm dinse sockets.
- AVR Generator friendly.
- High quality finish to mouldings and handle.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

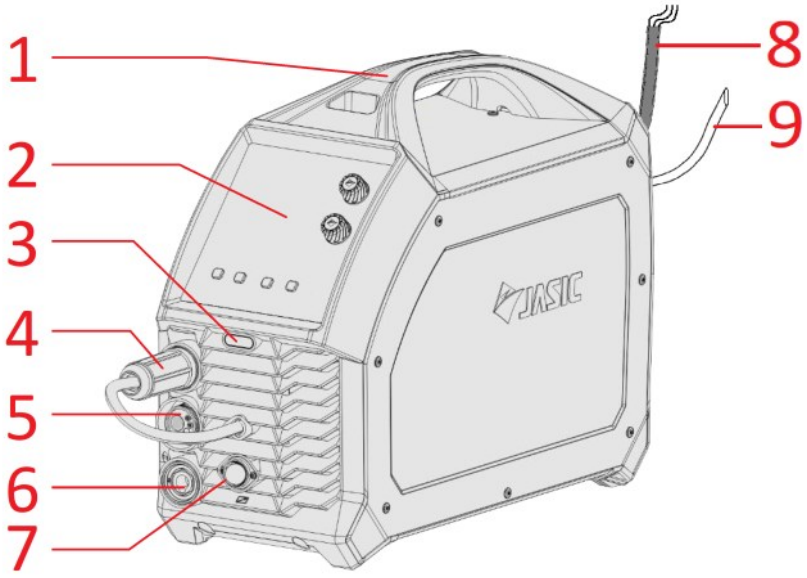
Parameter	Unit	Jasic MIG EPM-160 (N2S11)	Jasic MIG EPM-200 (N2S31)
Rated input (U1)	V	AC 230V ±15%	AC 230V ±15%
Rated input Frequency	Hz	50/60	50/60
Rated input current (I1eff) *	A	MMA 12.7 MIG 14	MMA 18 MIG 17.9
Rated input current (I1max)	A	MMA 25.4 MIG 37.1	MMA 36 MIG 46
Rated input power	kVA	MIG 7.2 MMA 7.2	MIG 8.9 MMA 8.8
Welding current range	A	MMA 20 ~ 140 MIG 30 ~ 160	MMA 20 ~ 180 MIG 30 ~ 200
MIG voltage range (U2)	V	MIG 11 ~ 26	MIG 11 ~ 28
Rated duty cycle (X) (rated at 40°C)	%	MIG: 160 @ 25%, 103 @ 60%, 80 @ 100% MMA: 140 @ 25%, 90 @ 60%, 70 @ 100%	MIG: 200 @ 25%, 129 @ 60%, 100 @ 100% MMA: 180 @ 25%, 116 @ 60%, 90 @ 100%
Wire Feed Type	-	2 Roll Drive	
Wire feed speed range	m/min	2 ~ 14	2 ~ 15
Inductance	-	-10 ~ +10	-10 ~ +10
Burn Back Time	ms	0 ~ 800	0 ~ 800
Suitable wire size	mm	0.6 - 0.8 - 1.0	
Arc Force Range	A	0 ~ 100 (40 by default)	
Hot Start Range	A	0 ~ 60 (30 by default)	
No load voltage (U0)	V	60	
VRD voltage (MMA)	V	10.1	
Efficiency	%	MIG 84 - MMA 86	MIG 82 - MMA 86
Idle State Power	W	< 50	
Power factor	cosϕ	MIG 0.72 - MMA 0.71	MIG 0.70 - MMA 0.70
Standard	-	EN60974-1	
Protection class	IP	IP23S	
Insulation class	-	H	
Pollution Level	-	Grade 3	
Noise	Db	< 70	
Operating Temperature	°C	-10 ~ +40	
Storage temperature	°C	-25 ~ +50	
Size (with handle)	mm	565 x 220 x 415	
Net weight	Kg	14.5	14.7
Overall weight	Kg	20.7	20.9
Recommended Mains Plug Rating		* 230V 16amp plug with Type ‘c’ breaker installed	* 230V 32amp plug with Type ‘c’ breaker installed

DESCRIPTION OF CONTROLS - JASIC MIG EPM-160 and EPM-200

Front view Jasic MIG EPM-160 and EPM-200

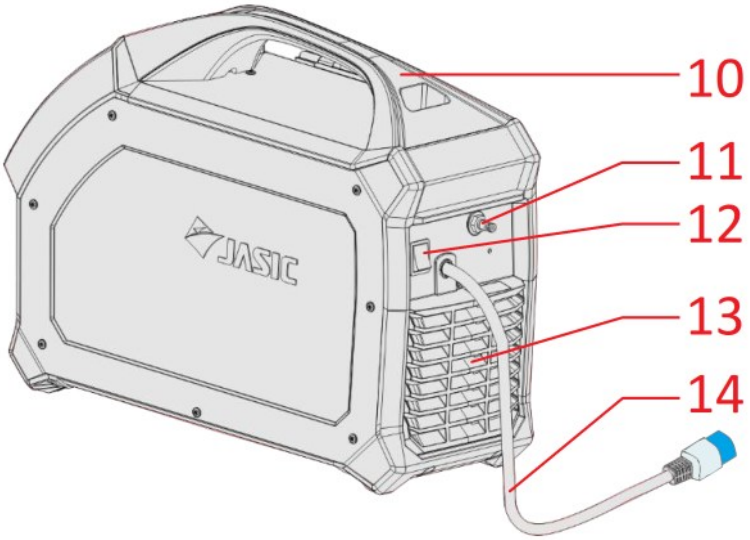
1. Carry Handle
2. Digital user control panel (see lower down for further information)
3. N/A
4. "+" Output terminal*, The connection for the torch in MIG mode, No 4 also shows the Euro outlet trailing cable plug, this plug is used to determine the polarity of the torch euro outlet socket
5. MIG torch outlet, The connection used to connect the euro style MIG torch
6. "-" Output terminal*, The connection for the work return lead in MIG mode
7. N/A
8. Machine mains power cable
9. Shielding gas inlet hose

* Panel socket size is 35/50mm



Rear view Jasic MIG EPM-160 and EPM-200

10. Carry handle
11. Shielding gas inlet (quick fitting)
12. ON/OFF power switch
13. Rear panel with integrated cooling vents
14. Input power cable



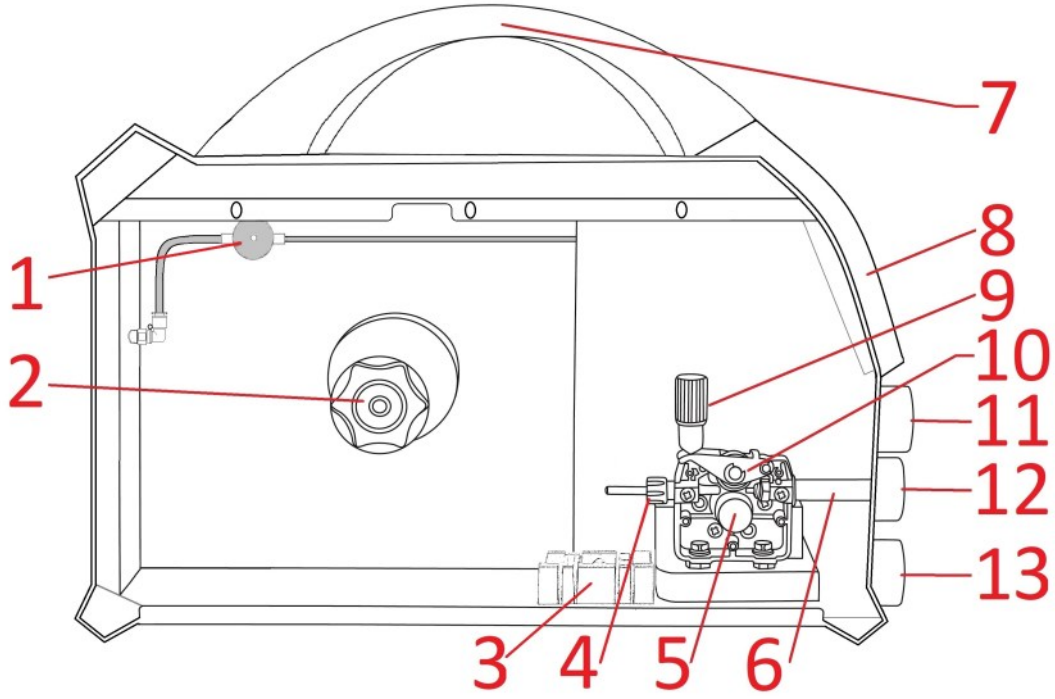
Front control panel view Jasic MIG EPM-160 and EPM-200

15. Warning indicators
16. Digital display window and indicators
17. Digital display windows and indicators
18. Welding mode selection area with indicators
19. 2T and 4T selection switch and indicators
20. VRD Indicator
21. Upper Control Dial
22. Lower Control Dial
23. Wire Inch Test Button and indicator
24. Gas Test Button and indicator

For further information of the control panel, please see page 17

DESCRIPTION OF CONTROLS - JASIC MIG EPM-160 and EPM-200

Side view Jasic MIG EPM-160 and EPM-200



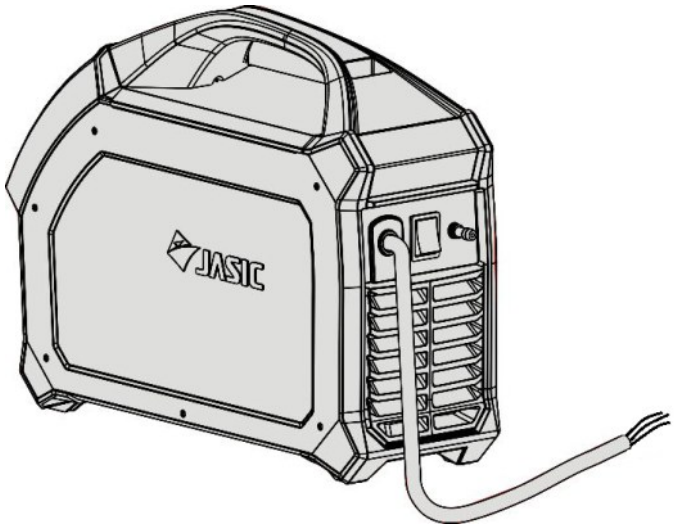
1. Gas Solenoid Valve: When activated this valve allows the gas to flow through the machine euro outlet adaptor and the welding torch
2. Wire spool holder and tensioner: Allows a 5Kg (200mm dia) reel of wire to be located in place via an alignment pin and then locked in place with the locking nut. The spool holder also has a brake arrangement to ensure correct tension of the wire, this is done by turning the central bolt with an Allen key clockwise (to tighten) or anti clockwise (to loosen)
3. Accessory Holder: Allows for feed roll storage
4. Inlet wire guide: The welding wire is fed through the inlet guide prior to feeding through the drive rollers
5. Wire feed roller and retaining nut: Secures and holds the grooved drive roller in place
6. Outlet feed adaptor: Part of the Euro outlet connector which contains the inner outlet guide which ensures smooth wire feed from the drive assembly through to the MIG torch
7. Carry Handle
8. Control Panel: The digital user interface from which the operator controls the machine
9. Drive roll tensioner: Allows the correct amount of tension to be applied to the top roller to ensure good feed of the wire through the MIG torch
10. Pressure roll assembly: Holds the upper drive roll in place which applies pressure to the welding wire onto the grooved drive roller
11. "+" Output terminal: The connection is the outlet for the MIG torch in MIG mode
12. Euro torch outlet: This connection point is used to fit a euro style MIG torch and is used in conjunction with the trailing cable/plug (item 4 on page 13) to determine the euro socket polarity.
13. "-" Output terminal: The connection for the work clamp in MIG mode.

INSTALLATION

Installation

The owner/user are responsible for installing and using this welding machine according to this operating manual.

Before installing this equipment, the owner/user shall make an assessment of potential hazards in the surrounding area.



Unpacking

Check the packaging for any signs of damage.
Contact your supplier in the first instance if any item is missing or damaged. Carefully remove the machine and retain the packaging or at least until the installation is complete.

Lifting

The Jasic EPM-160 or EPM-200 do have an integrated handle for easy hand lifting only. Always ensure the machine is lifted and transported safely and securely.

Location

The machine should be located in a suitable position and environment. Care should be taken to avoid moisture, dust, steam, oil or corrosive gases. Place on a secure level surface and ensure that there is adequate clearance around the machine to ensure natural airflow. Do not use the system in rain or snow. Position the welding power supply near an appropriate power point ensuring you leave at least 30cm of space around the machine to allow for proper ventilation.
Always place the machine on a firm level surface before using, ensuring it cannot tip over. Never use the machine on its side.
Most metals including stainless steel can give off toxic fume when welded or cut.
To protect the operator and others working in the area its important to have adequate ventilation in the work area to ensure air quality level meets all local and national standards.

Warning!

The following operation requires sufficient professional knowledge on electric aspects and comprehensive safety knowledge. All connections shall be made with the power supply turned off. Incorrect input voltage may damage the equipment.

Electric shock may cause death; after switching off the machine, there are still high voltages within the machine, so if removing the covers do not touch any of the live parts on the equipment for at least 10 minutes. Never connect the machine to the mains supply with the panels removed.
The electrical connection of this equipment shall be carried out by suitably qualified personnel and these shall be made with the power supply off. Incorrect voltage may damage the equipment.

Input power connection

Before connecting the machine you should ensure that the correct supply is available.
Details of the machine requirements can be found on the data plate of the machine or in the technical specification table shown on page 12 within this manual.

This equipment should always be connected by a qualified competent person.
Always ensure the equipment is correctly grounded.

INSTALLATION

Input Power Connection continued

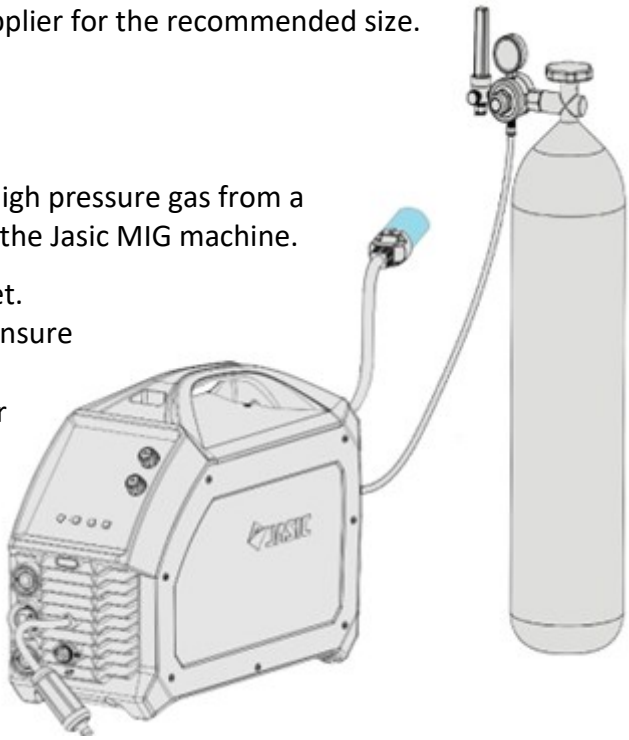
1. Test with multi-meter to ensure the input voltage value is within the specified input voltage range.
2. Ensure that the power switch of the welder is turned off.
3. Wire the input mains cable wires to the correct sized mains plug, ensuring that the live, neutral and earth (ground) wires are connected correctly.
4. Carry out an appropriate electrical test of the machine if required.
5. Ensure that the input fuse is correctly rated for the machine.
6. Connect the machine mains power plug firmly to the corresponding supply socket.

Please Note!

If the machine needs to be operated on long extension leads, then please use an extension lead where the cable has a larger cross-sectional area to reduce the voltage drop. Please consult your electrician or electrical supplier for the recommended size.

Gas Connections

The gas regulator is designed to reduce and control the high pressure gas from a cylinder or pipeline to the working pressure required for the Jasic MIG machine.



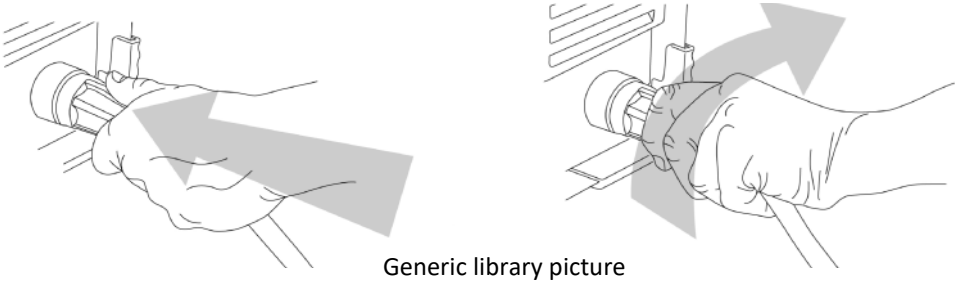
Before fitting the regulator, clean the cylinder valve outlet. Match the regulator to cylinder and before connecting, ensure the regulator and the regulator inlet and cylinder outlet match. Connect the regulator inlet connection to cylinder and tighten it firmly (do not overtighten) with a suitable spanner. If using a flowmeter, connect to the regulator outlet. Connect the gas hose to the regulator/flowmeter which is now located on the shield gas cylinder and connect the other end to the Jasic machine.

With the regulator connected to cylinder, always stand to one side of regulator and only then slowly open the cylinder valve. Slowly turn adjusting knob in (clockwise) direction until the outlet gauge indicates that you have set the required flow rate.
To reduce flow rate, turn the adjusting screw anti-clockwise, until the required flow rate is indicated on the gauge/flow meter.

Output Power Connections

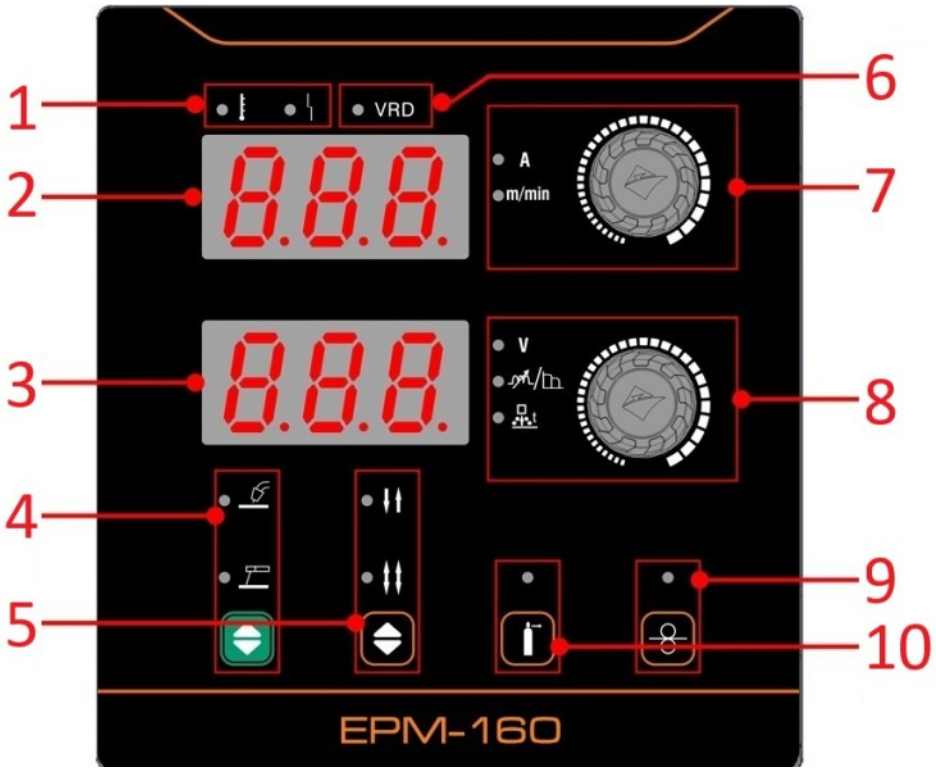
When inserting the cable plug of the work return lead or MMA electrode holder into the dinse socket on the front panel of the welding machine, rotate it clockwise to tighten.

It is very important to check these power connections daily to ensure they have not become loose otherwise arcing may occur when used under load.



Generic library picture

CONTROL PANEL - JASIC MIG EPM-160 and EPM-200



1. Warning indicators:
   a. The yellow warning LED will light up if the machine overheats.
   b. The red warning LED will illuminate if the machine experiences an input mains under or over voltage situation.
2. Top digital display with rotary encoder for carrying out parameter adjustments including wire feed speed, current control and material thickness depending on welding process mode.
3. Bottom digital display with rotary encoder for carrying out parameter adjustments including voltage, inductance/arc force and burn back time depending on welding process mode.
4. Welding process selection area and selector switch: Allows user to select MIG or MMA.
5. Torch trigger mode selection area: Use this selector button to choose between 2T or 4T mode for MIG torch finger switch control, the selected LED indictor will also light up.
6. Warning indicator:
   The VRD indicator The VRD (Voltage Reduction Device) LED will be lit when the machine is in MMA mode and the VRD function is enabled.
7. Top digital rotary encoder for carrying out wire feed speed adjustment and MMA welding current control..
8. Bottom digital rotary encoder for carrying out parameter adjustments including MIG voltage control, inductance/arc force and burn back time depending on welding process mode.
9. Wire inch switch: When pressing this button, the feed motor will activate and feed the welding wire through the liner torch until it comes through the welding tip. When the wire is inching the LED indictor will also light up.
10. Gas purge switch: When the gas-check button is pressed, the gas will flow. When the key is pressed again gas flow will cease. When the gas is purging the LED indictor will also light up.

CONTROL PANEL - FUNCTIONS

Digital Display

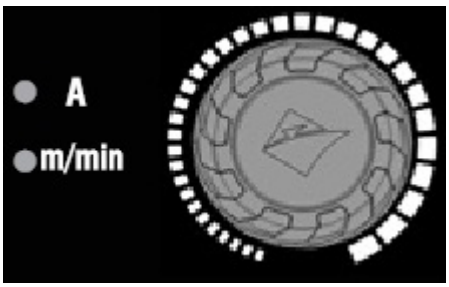
The top digital meter as shown below, is used to display many machine details including: welding current, wire feeding speed and error codes etc.
Below is listed some of the data that will be noted via this display.

- In MMA mode, the MMA current value will be displayed.
- In MIG mode, this display will show wire feed speed in meters per minute (m/min).
- When welding, the actual output welding current value is displayed.
- When the factory settings are restored, the countdown is displayed.
- When the machines serial number is required, this display will show it.
- When the product is not working correctly, an error code is will be shown on this display.
- In welding engineer mode, the F'0' number will be shown on this display.
- Parameters are adjusted using the encoder dial shown in the image above.

◊ In MMA mode, current is displayed by default.
◊ In MIG mode, wire feed speed is displayed by default.

Top parameter adjustment knob and button

This multi functional control knob is used to scroll through the various parameters of the welding equipment.
Depending on which welding process you have selected, by either pressing or rotating the control knob this allows the operator to select the required parameters of that welding process.



- In MIG mode, the wire feed speed can be adjusted and set.
- In MMA mode, welding current parameter can be adjusted.
- Rotate the adjustment knob to adjust the parameters.
- Rotating the adjusting knob clockwise increases the parameter value, and rotating it counter clockwise decreases the value.
- When the adjustment knob is rotated, the adjusted parameter is displayed in the parameter display area.

During welding, rotating the adjustment control knob will adjust the selected parameter.

CONTROL PANEL - FUNCTIONS

Digital Display

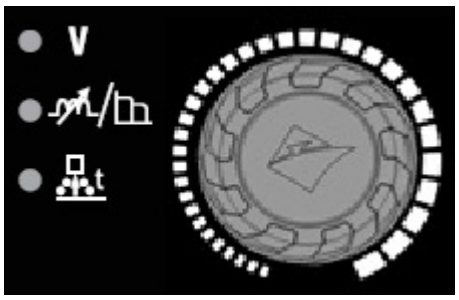
The bottom digital meter as shown below, is used to display the voltage, inductance/arc force and burn back time.

- When not welding, the preset value of voltage is displayed. If no operation is performed for a long time, the default parameters are displayed.
- When welding, the actual output voltage is displayed. The voltage is displayed by default in all welding modes.
- Inductance can be displayed and adjusted when in MIG mode.
- Burn back time will be shown and adjusted when in MIG mode.
- Arc force can be adjusted when in MMA.
- When the product is not working correctly, this display is used to show an error code.
- In welding engineer mode, the F0 number options will be shown on this display.

Bottom parameter adjustment knob and button

This multi functional control knob is used to scroll through the various parameters of the welding equipment.

Depending on which welding process you have selected, by either pressing or rotating the control knob this allows the operator to select the required parameters of that welding process.



- Pressing the control knob will adjust between the parameters, such as voltage, inductance/arc force and burn back time.
- Rotating the knob clockwise increases the selected parameter value, while rotating it counterclockwise decreases the value.
- When the adjustment knob is rotated, the adjusted parameter is displayed in the parameter display along side.
- In MIG mode, pressing this control knob will change between welding voltage, welding inductance and burn back time for configuration.
- In MMA mode, pressing this control knob will adjust and set welding current and arc force setting.

During welding, rotating the adjustment control knob will adjust the selected parameter.

CONTROL PANEL - FUNCTIONS

Welding mode selection area and switch

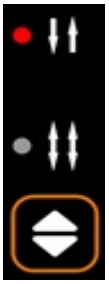
The welding mode selection area (shown right) contains the welding mode selection switch and corresponding indicators for MIG and MMA.

Pressing the green mode selection key will allow you to choose the required welding mode and the corresponding indicator will be lit according to your selection.

If the indicator is on, it indicates that MIG mode has been selected.

If this indicator is on, it indicates that MMA mode has been selected.

MIG torch trigger modes



Torch trigger function modes: 2T and 4T. Press the 'mode' key to select the required welding trigger mode and depending on your selected MIG torch trigger option the corresponding LED indicator will illuminate, see page 29 for further details.

Wire Inch Switch

When pressing and holding the wire inch button, the wire feed motor will run and feed the welding wire through the drive system, into the MIG torch liner until it comes through the welding tip. The corresponding LED will light up to indicate that you are feeding the welding wire. Releasing the button will stop the wire feed.

Gas Purge Switch

This control button allows the operator to activate the shielding gas allowing for checking and setting the gas flow. When the gas purge button is pressed, shielding gas will flow and will continue to flow until the purge button is pressed again. The gas flow LED will be on while the gas is flowing.

The operator can also deactivate gas flow by pushing the torch trigger or any other button on the control panel while in gas purge check mode.

Note: If the button is not pressed, gas purging will exit automatically after 30 seconds.

Warning indicators

Over temperature

The overheat indicator light indicates that the machine has entered overheat protection and has stopped welding output, the machine will re-activate once the unit has cooled down.

Do not turn off the machine when this indictor illuminates, wait for a while, and then continue welding after the overheat indicator has turned off.

Over Current

The over-current indicator light indicates that the machine has entered over-current protection and has stopped the output. Reset the machine by turning off and then back on.

If this error persists, please contact your supplier for further assistance.

CONTROL PANEL - FUNCTIONS

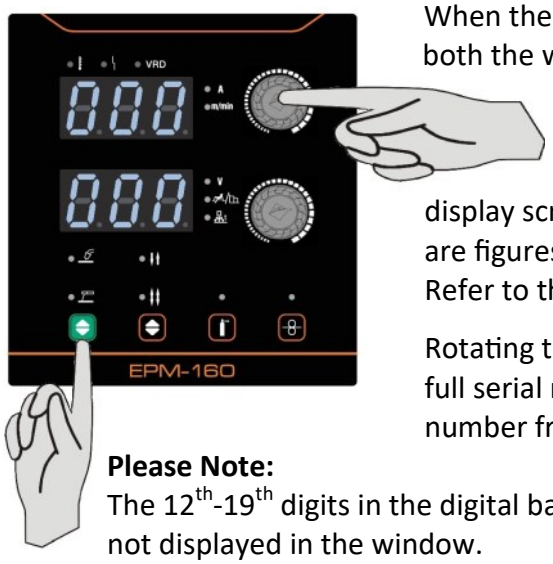
VRD indicator

The VRD LED will be lit when the machine is in MMA mode and the VRD function is enabled. When the VRD indicator is lit the output voltage is 10.5V.

Please Note:

- The VRD LED will go off when the welding arc is established.
- VRD is factory set to OFF, this can be activated although requires a technician to carry out this task, please contact your supplier for further details.
- If the VRD function is enabled and no welding is in process although the VRD indicator light is red, it indicates that the VRD function is abnormal.

Serial Number Display *



When the machine is in it's idle state (before welding), press and hold both the welding mode button and the parameter adjustment dial button (as shown below) for 3 seconds to display the machines serial number.

The barcode is displayed in nine groups of data in the top display screen only, including "1.XY", "2.XY"..... to "9.XY" where X and Y are figures from 0 ~ 9.

Refer to the below table for details:

Rotating the encoder will allow the operator to scroll though to see the full serial number from the display. Pressing any key will clear the serial number from the display.

Please Note:

The 12th-19th digits in the digital barcode are the company's internal fixed numbers, which are not displayed in the window.

Read the 9 groups of data and arrange them in order from left to right, skipping the 12th-19th digits, to get the barcode of the machine.

If you do not carry out any welding operation or touch any control button on the panel, the serial number will clear automatically from the display after 20 seconds.

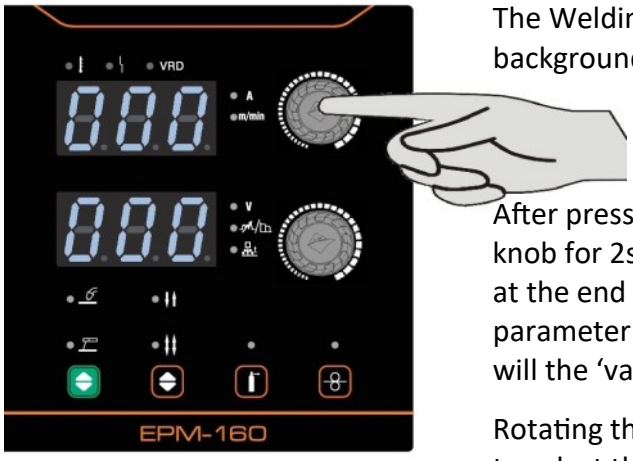
Data displayed	Meaning
1.XY	X and Y represent the 1st and 2nd digits/letters of the digital barcode respectively
2.XY	XY represents the 3rd digit/letter of the digital barcode, and YX is from 11-45, corresponding to the barcode 1-Z and representing the year
3.XY	XY represents the 4th digit/letter of the digital barcode, and YX is from 01-12, corresponding to the barcode 1-C and representing the month
4.XY	XY represents the 5th digit/letter of the digital barcode, and YX is from 01-31, corresponding to the barcode 1-V and representing the date
5.XY	X and Y represent the 6th and 7th digits/letters of the digital barcode respectively
6.XY	X and Y represent the 8th and 9th digits/letters of the digital barcode respectively
7.XY	X and Y represent the 10th and 11th digits/letters of the digital barcode respectively
8.XY	X and Y represent the 20th and 21st digits/letters of the digital barcode respectively
9.XY	X and Y represent the 22nd and 23rd digits/letters of the digital barcode respectively

* The serial number is different to the warranty number.

CONTROL PANEL - SETTINGS

Configuration Settings

Welding Engineers Mode functions



The Welding Engineer Mode function allows users to adjust and set background default parameters or functions as follows:

When the machine is in it's idle state (before welding), press and hold the top parameter adjustment knob for about 5seconds (as shown left).

After pressing and holding the top parameter adjustment knob knob for 2s, the machine display will count down from 3 to zero; at the end of the countdown, the top display window will show the parameter number "F01" and the bottom parameter display show will the 'value' corresponding to that number.

Rotating the top parameter adjustment dial will allow the operator to select the 'F' parameter option number to then adjust and set the selected 'F' back-end parameter default value or function.

Rotating the bottom parameter adjustment dial will set the value corresponding to that parameter number. Pressing the top parameter adjustment dial will to save the new value.

After setting the value, press the welding mode selection key to exit the welding engineer mode

Refer to the following table for the parameter numbers, function definitions and configuration values

Upon selecting your chosen response time, press the control dial to save the current settings.

Then press the welding mode button to complete the operation and exit.

Background function	Parameter no.	Default value	Function definition
Standby time adjustment function	F01	10	Can be set to four values: "0", "5", "10" or "15". "0" indicates that the standby function is disabled and the machine will not enter standby state. "5", "10" and "15" indicate that the standby function is enabled and the machine will enter the standby state after the corresponding time in minutes.
N/A	F02	0	Not Used
Pre-flow time	F03	MIG: 0.1	Setting Pre-flow time for MIG welding mode when in Welding Engineer Mode. If the "Welding Mode" is MIG, set the MIG pre-flow time, with range 0 ~ 2.0, adjustments of 0.1 and unit in seconds.

CONTROL PANEL - SETTINGS

Configuration Settings

Welding Engineers Mode functions (continued)

Background function	Parameter no.	Default value	Function definition
Post-flow time	F04	MIG: 0.5	Setting Post-flow time for MIG welding mode when in Welding Engineer Mode. If the "Welding Mode" is MIG, set the MIG post-flow time, with range 0 ~ 5.0, accuracy of 0.5, and unit of seconds.
N/A	F05	0	Not used
Burn back Voltage	F06	13	Set the MIG burn back voltage, with range 10 ~ 20, adjustments in 0.1 volts.
Hot start Current	F07	30	Set the MMA hot start current, with range 0 ~ 60, adjustments of 1 and unit of amperes.
Initial wire feed speed rate	F08	1	Setting the 'initial' wire feed speed rate of MIG wire which can be set to either "0", "1", "2" or "3". "0" indicates that the slow wire feed function is disabled. "1", "2" or "3" indicate that the slow wire feed speed is 1/3, 1/2 or 2/3 of the current set speed, respectively.

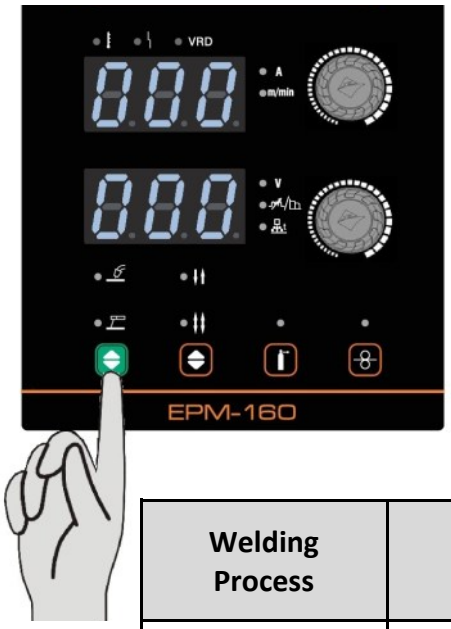
Please Note:
If entering the Welding Engineering Mode from different welding modes i.e. MIG or MMA for example, the functional definition corresponding to the background parameters/functions may also differ!
For example:
If entering the Welding Engineering Mode background from the MIG welding mode, the pre-flow or post-flow time set are the pre-flow/post-flow time of MIG mode.

* Depending on model type and firmware installed, F02 may or may not feature within the menu structure.

CONTROL PANEL - FUNCTIONS

Configuration Settings (Engineers mode)

Restore Factory Settings



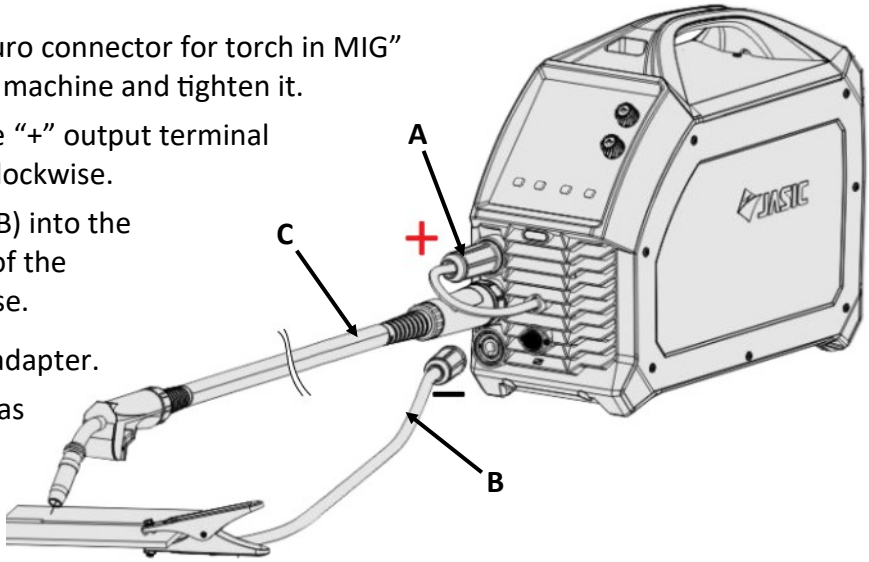
To reset to factory settings for the EPM-160 or the EPM-200, press and hold the welding mode button for 5 seconds to restore all factory settings.
After holding the button for 1 second the display window will show the start of a count down from 3 to zero.
When the countdown ends, the factory settings are restored.
If the button is released before the countdown ends, the restore will not have taken place.

Factory settings are detailed and shown in the table below.

Welding Process	Parameter	Restored Parameter Value EVO EPM-160	Restored Parameter Value EVO EPM-200
MIG parameters	Burn back time	0.2S	0.2S
	Burn back voltage	13V	13V
	Inductance	0	0
	Pre-flow time	0.1S	0.1S
	Post-flow time	0.5S	0.5S
	Welding voltage	19.0V	19.0V
	Wire feeding speed	5m/min	5m/min
	Crater voltage	19.0V	19.0V
	Crater feeding speed	5m/min	5m/min
MMA parameters	Arc-force current	40A	40A
	Hot start current	30A	30A
	Welding current	130A	130A

OPERATION MIG

MIG/MAG welding



Insert the welding torch (C) into the “Euro connector for torch in MIG” output socket on the front panel of the machine and tighten it.

Insert the trailing cable plug (A) into the “+” output terminal of the welding machine and tighten it clockwise.

Insert the work return lead cable plug (B) into the “-” output terminal on the front panel of the welding machine and tighten it clockwise.

Install the welding wire on the spindle adapter.

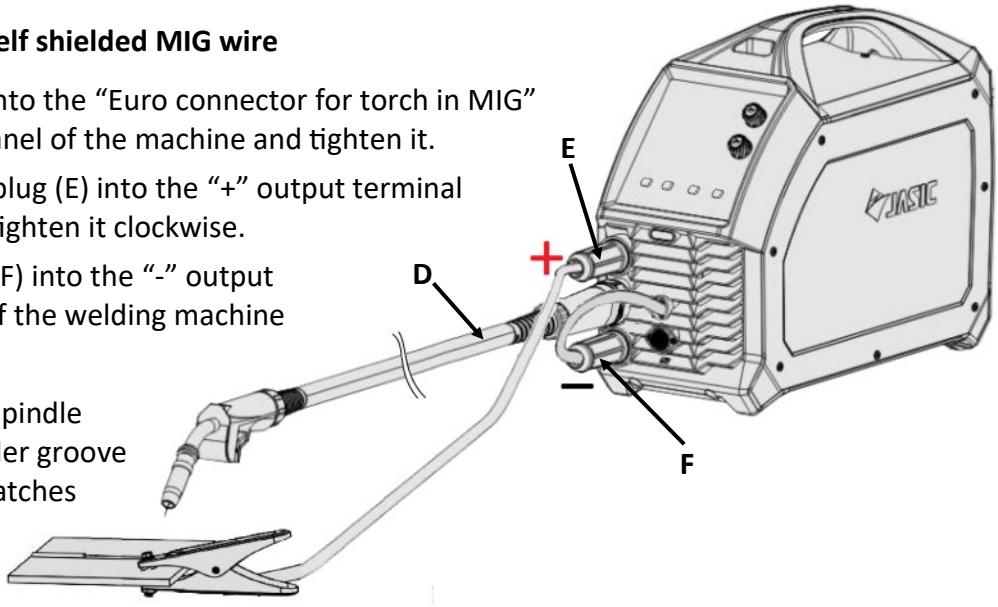
Connect the cylinder equipped with a gas regulator to the gas inlet on the back panel of the machine with a gas hose. Correctly set the gas flow.

Ensure that the roller groove size on the fitted drive roll matches the contact tip size of the welding torch and the wire size being used.

Release the pressure arm of the wire feeder to thread the wire through the guide tube and into the drive roll groove and then adjust the pressure arm, ensuring no sliding of the wire. (too much pressure will lead to wire distortion which will affect wire feeding performance).

Pressing the wire inch button will activate the feed motor only and will start to feed the wire through the torch until the wire comes through the contact tip. You are now ready to start MIG welding.

MIG welding using gasless, self shielded MIG wire



Insert the welding torch (D) into the “Euro connector for torch in MIG” output socket on the front panel of the machine and tighten it.

Insert the work return cable plug (E) into the “+” output terminal of the welding machine and tighten it clockwise.

Insert the trailing cable plug (F) into the “-” output terminal on the front panel of the welding machine and tighten it clockwise.

Install the wire spool on the spindle adapter ensuring that the roller groove size on the drive roll fitted matches the contact tip size of the welding torch and the wire size being used.

Release the pressure arm of the wire feeder to thread the wire through the guide tube and into the drive roll groove.

Adjust the pressure arm ensuring no sliding of the wire. (Too much pressure will lead to wire distortion which will affect wire feeding performance).

Pressing the wire inch button will activate the feed motor only and will start to feed the wire through the torch until the wire comes through the contact tip.

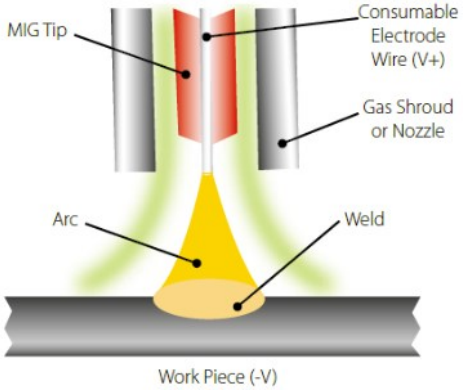
You are now ready to start MIG welding.

OPERATION - MIG

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

MIG/MAG Standard Welding Mode

MIG - Metal Inert Gas Welding, MAG - Metal Active Gas Welding, GMAW - Gas Metal Arc Welding



MIG welding was developed to help meet production demands of the war and post war economy which is an arc welding process in which a continuous solid wire electrode is fed through a MIG welding gun and into the weld pool, joining the two base materials together.

A shielding gas is also sent through the MIG welding gun and protects the weld pool from contamination which also enhances the arc.

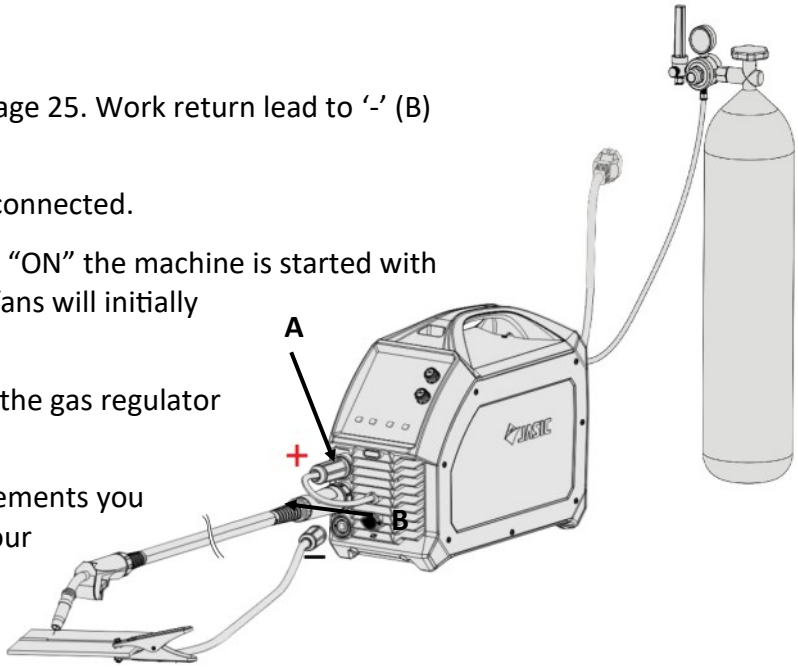
Connect the MIG torch leads as detailed on page 25. Work return lead to '-' (B) and torch trailing lead to '+' (A).

Ensure that a suitable shielding gas supply is connected.

Switch the power switch on the back panel to "ON" the machine is started with the control panel lighting up and the cooling fans will initially start running.

Open the gas valve of the cylinder and adjust the gas regulator to obtain the desired flow rate.

Depending on your exact MIG welding requirements you can follow the instructions below to obtain your optimum setup.



Standard Welding Mode:

Once the machine has been setup for MIG (as above) you will be in a position to setup the control panel for your MIG welding task.

The control panel image left is an example of the machine being set up for standard MIG and the following few pages will explain the setup steps of operation.

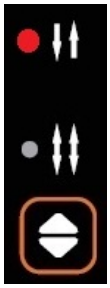
OPERATION - MIG

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

MIG/MAG standard welding mode

Selecting MIG Welding mode:

Pressing the green MIG/MMA button allows you to select MIG welding mode.
Upon selecting MIG, only the MIG mode corresponding icon will be lit up as shown right.



Trigger Mode:

Select the 2T torch trigger mode by pressing the torch mode.
Button until the 2T icon is Illuminated as shown left.
For alternative trigger modes details, please see page 29.

Wire Feed Speed Control

The control dial and display area (K) is a combined rotary encoder and selection push button which when rotated in standard MIG mode gives the operator the ability to control wire feed speed.
Rotating the control dial clockwise increases wire feed speed (increasing welding current) while rotating the dial anticlockwise will decrease the wire feed speed ultimately reducing welding current.
The wire feed speed range is 2 ~ 14 m/min.

MIG Voltage Control

The control dial and display area (L) is a combined rotary encoder and selection push button which when rotated in standard MIG mode gives the operator the ability to control welding voltage.

Inductance and Burn Back Controls

In standard MIG the top display area dial (K) is only for controlling wire feed speed although the lower display area dial (L) will control the following:

V	Welding Voltage	(welding voltage adjustment range is 11 ~ 26V)
	Inductance	(Inductance adjustment range is –10 ~ +10)
	Burn Back Time	(Burnback time adjustment range is 0 ~ 800ms)

To access inductance and burnback time, simply press the lower control dial (L) which will scroll you through these 3 options. Please refer to page 19 for further information.

OPERATION - MIG

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

MIG/MAG standard welding mode

When in standard MIG mode, you can now adjust various MIG parameters such as pre & post gas flow, burnback voltage and initial slow wire feed speed and these which are adjusted via the welding engineer mode (WEM) function that allows the users to adjust a number of background default parameters or functions.
To access WEM, press and hold the top adjustment knob ('K' as per previous page) for 5 seconds, after pressing and holding this knob for 2s, the machine will show a count down from 3 seconds, at the end of the countdown, the top display window will show the parameter number "F01" with the bottom parameter displaying the value corresponding to that 'F' number.

By rotating the top parameter adjustment dial will allow you to select the required parameter number to set the back-end parameter default value or function (see pages 22 onwards for further details).

- **MIG pre-gas selection and adjusting:**
  To select pre flow gas time setting, rotate the top adjustment dial until F03 is displayed, by rotating the bottom dial, you can then adjust the pre flow time shown in the bottom display window.
  The pre flow adjustment range is 0 ~ 2 seconds and the factory setting is 0.1 seconds.
- **MIG post-gas selection and adjustment:**
  To select post flow gas time setting, rotate the top adjustment dial until F04 is displayed, by rotating the bottom dial, you can then adjust the pre flow time shown in the bottom display window.
  The pre flow adjustment range is 0 ~ 5 seconds and the factory setting is 0.5 seconds.
- **Burnback voltage adjustment:**
  To select and adjust downslope time, rotate the top adjustment dial until F06 is displayed. Then by rotating the bottom dial you can then adjust the burnback voltage is shown in the bottom display window. The burnback voltage range is 10 ~ 20 volts and the factory setting is 13 seconds.
- **Initial wire feed speed adjustment (also known as creep speed):**
  To select and adjust the initial 'slow' wire feed speed, rotate the top adjustment dial until F08 is displayed. Then by rotating the bottom dial you can then turn on and adjust the initial feed rate speed that is shown in the bottom display window.
  The initial wire feed speed settings are as follows:
  "0" indicates that the slow wire feed function is disabled. "1", "2" or "3" indicate that the slow wire feed speed is 1/3, 1/2 or 2/3 of the set wire feed speed respectively. The factory setting is 1.

Once any adjustments are carried out, pressing the green button exits the welding engineers mode and saves your settings. See page 22 for additional information.

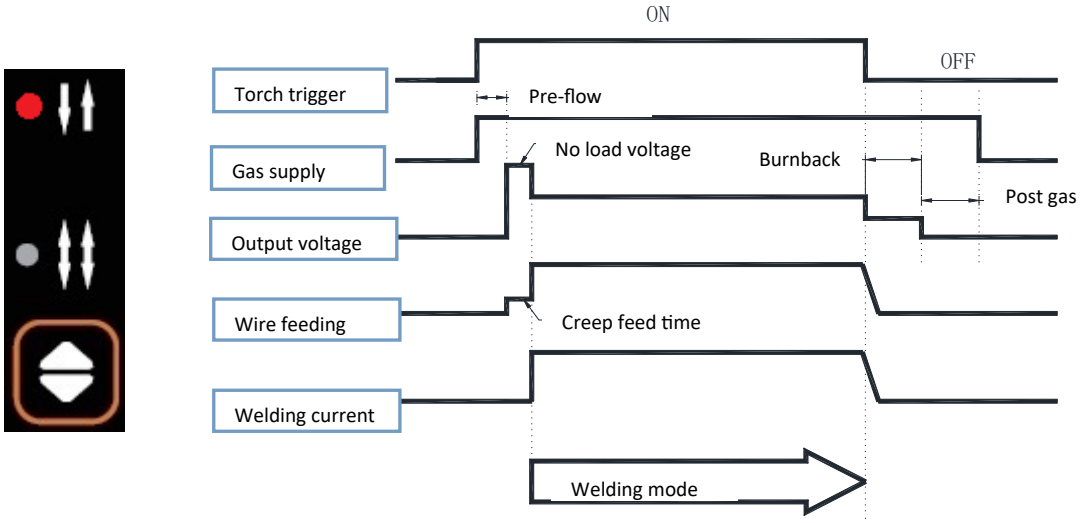
MIG - Gasless
The operation method is the same as the above MIG operation except there no shielding gas is used and the output polarity for the MIG torch and the work return lead is reversed (see page 25).

OPERATION - MIG

Torch trigger operation modes

2T operation mode

Press the torch trigger to initiate the welding arc, the arc is extinguished when you release the trigger.

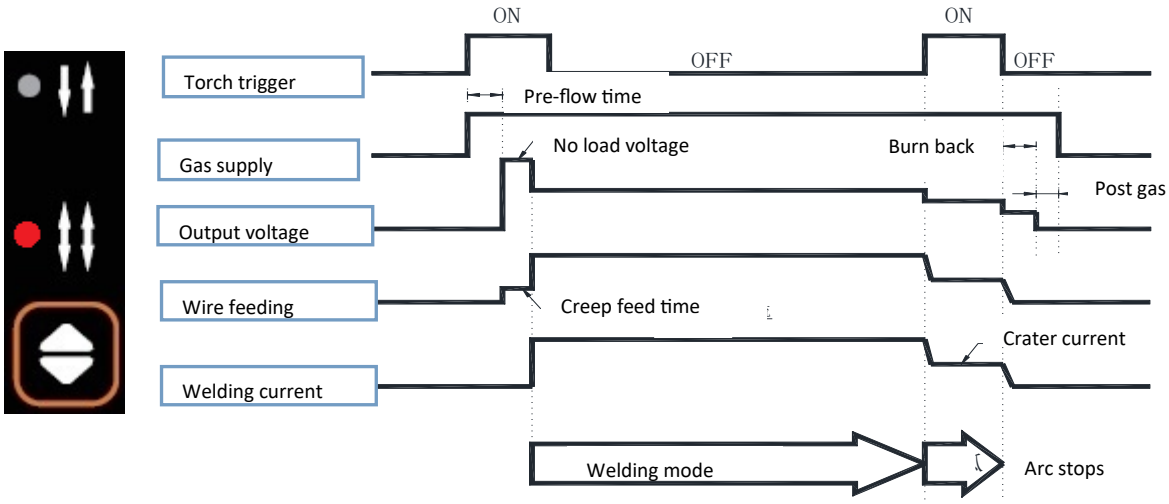


4T operation mode

When the torch trigger is pressed to start the process, welding begins and continues to work even after the torch trigger is released (current and voltage setting dials on the control panel will still adjust the welding condition).

At this time, the digital meters will display the actual current and voltage respectively.

When torch trigger is pressed again, stopping the arc is effected (welding/crater current and crater voltage parameters in the welding settings can adjust welding condition).
The welding process stops when the torch trigger is released and post flow gas time will start.

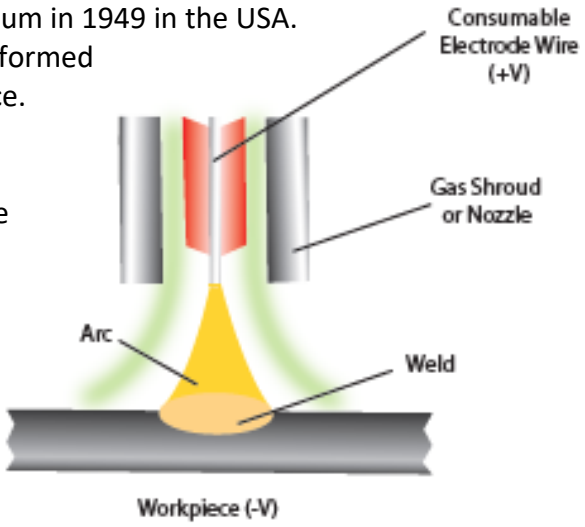


GUIDE TO MIG/MAG WELDING

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

MIG process description

The MIG process was first patented for the welding of aluminium in 1949 in the USA. The process uses the heat that is generated by an electric arc formed between a bare consumable wire electrode and the work piece. This arc is shielded by a gas to prevent oxidation of the weld.



In the MIG process an inert shielding gas is used to protect the electrode and weld pool from contamination and enhance the arc. Originally this gas was helium.

In the early 1950's the process became popular in the UK for welding aluminium using argon as the shielding gas. Development in the use of different gases resulted in the MAG process. This is where other gases were used, for example, carbon dioxide and sometimes users refer to this process as CO^2 welding. Gases such as oxygen and carbon dioxide were added and are active constituents to the inert gas to improve the welding performance. Although the MAG process is in common use today it is still referred to as MIG welding although technically this is not correct.
This process began to prove itself as an alternative to stick electrode (MMA) and TIG (GTAW) offering high productivity and deposition rates.
The process also helps reduce any weld defects from the increased stop/starts used in MMA. However, the welder must have a good knowledge of the system set up and maintenance to achieve satisfactory welds.

The electrode MIG gun is normally +VE and the work return is normally –VE. However, certain consumable wires sometimes require what is called reverse polarity i.e. Electrode –VE or work +VE. Typically these types of wire are cored wires used in hard facing or high deposition and gasless applications.

Typical welding ranges

Wire Diameter	DIP Transfer		Spray Transfer	
(mm)	Current (A)	Voltage (V)	Current (A)	Voltage (V)
0.6	30 ~ 80	15 ~ 18	n/a	n/a
0.8	45 ~ 180	16 ~ 21	150 ~ 250	25 ~ 33
1.0	70 ~ 180	17 ~ 22	230 ~ 300	26 ~ 35
1.2	60 ~ 200	17 ~ 22	250 ~ 400	27 ~ 35

GUIDE TO MIG/MAG WELDING

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

Notes for the welding beginner

This section is designed to give the beginner who has not yet done any welding some information to get them going. The simplest way to start is to practice by running weld beads on a piece of scrap plate. Start by using mild steel (paint free) plate of 6.0mm thick and using 0.8mm wire. Clean any grease, oil and loose scale from the plate and fix firmly to your work bench so that welding can be carried out. Make sure that the work return clamp is secure and making good electrical contact with the mild steel plate, either directly or through the work table. For best results always clamp the work lead directly to the material being welded, otherwise a poor electrical circuit may create itself.

MIG/MAG process features and benefits

Terms used: MIG - Metal Inert Gas Welding
MAG - Metal Active Gas Welding
GMAW - Gas Metal Arc Welding

MIG welding was developed to help meet production demands of the war and post war economy which is an arc welding process in which a continuous solid wire electrode is fed through a MIG welding gun and into the weld pool, joining the two base materials together. A shielding gas is also sent through the MIG welding gun and protects the weld pool from contamination which also enhances the arc.

The MIG/MAG process can be used to weld a wide variety of materials and is normally used in the horizontal position but can be used in vertical or overhead with the correct selection of machine, wires and current. In addition, it can be used to weld at long distances from the power source subject to the correct cable sizing.
It is the dominant process used in maintenance and repair industries and is used extensively in structural and fabrication work.
Weld quality is also highly dependent on the skill of the operator and many welding problems can exist due to incorrect installation application and use.

Welding position

When welding, ensure you place yourself in a comfortable position for welding and your welding application before you begin to weld. This maybe by sitting at a suitable height which often is the best way to weld ensuring you're relaxed and not tense. A relaxed posture will ensure the welding task becomes much easier.
Please ensure you always wear suitable PPE and use suitable fume extraction when welding.
Place the work so that the direction of welding is across, rather than to or from your body.
The electrode holder lead should always be clear of any obstruction so that you can move your arm freely along as the electrode burns down. Some elders prefer to have the welding lead over their shoulder, this allows greater freedom of movement and can reduce the weight from your hand.

Always inspect your welding equipment, welding cables and electrode holder before each use to ensure it is not faulty or worn as you may be at risk of an electric shock.

GUIDE TO MIG/MAG WELDING

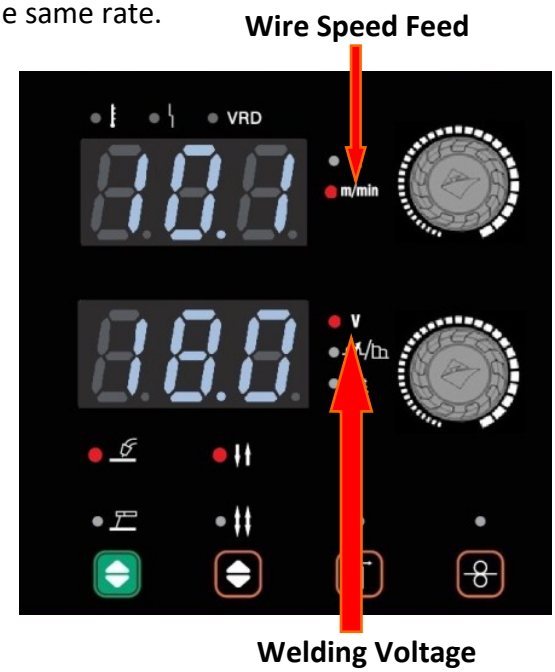
Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

MIG controls

The main basic controls for the MIG/MAG system are wire feed speed and voltage.

Wire feed speed

The wire speed is directly related to the current. The higher the wire speed the more wire is deposited and hence more current is required to burn off the consumable wire.
Wire speed is measured in m/min (metres per min) or sometimes in ipm (inches per minute).
The diameter of the wire also forms part of the current demand e.g. a 1.0mm wire feeding at 3m per minute will require less current than a 1.2mm wire feeding at the same rate.
The wire feed is set according to the material to be welded.



If the wire feed rate is too high in comparison to the voltage then a “stubbing” effect happens where un-melted consumable contacts the work piece creating large amounts of weld spatter.

Too little wire feed comparison to the voltage will result in a long arc being created with poor transfer and eventual burning back of the welding wire onto the contact tip.

Please Note: The EVO MIG machines top display defaults to wire feed speed and will then show amperage when welding commences.

Voltage setting

The voltage polarity in MIG/MAG welding is in the majority of cases with the positive (+). This means that the majority of the heat is in the electrode wire.
Certain special wires may require the polarity to be reversed i.e. electrode wire negative (-) polarity.
Always consult the manufacturer's data sheet for the best operating parameters.
The voltage is often referred to as the “heat setting”. This will be altered dependent on the material type, thickness, gas type, joint type and position of the weld. Combined with the wire speed it is the main control adjusted by the welder. The voltage setting varies depending on the type and size of electrode wire being used.
Most MIG/MAG welders are CV (Constant Voltage) power sources which means the voltage does not vary much during welding. Modern inverter power sources also have control circuits to monitor conditions to ensure voltage remains constant.
The voltage determines height and width of the weld bead. If the operator has no reference to settings required the best method of set up is to use scrap material of the same thickness to obtain the correct setting. If there is too much voltage the arc will be long and uncontrollable and cause the wire to fuse to the contact tip. If the voltage is too low then there will not be enough heat to melt the wire and then stubbing occurs.
To obtain a satisfactory weld, a balance needs to be made between voltage and wire speed.
Characteristics of the voltage are that the higher voltage produces a flatter and wider weld bead but care must be taken to avoid undercut. The lower the voltage the weld bead becomes narrow and higher.

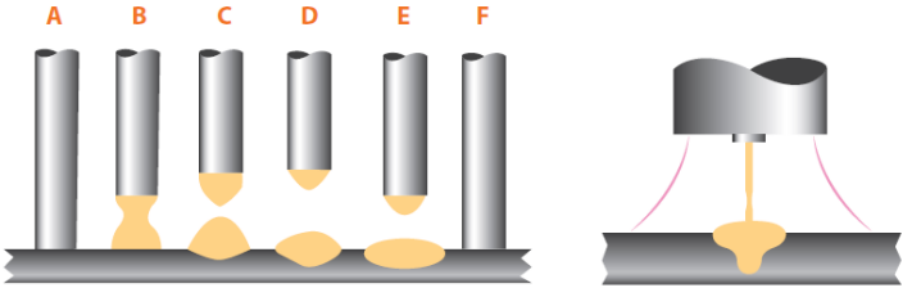
GUIDE TO MIG/MAG WELDING

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

Modes of Transfer

Dip or short circuit mode

In the dip or short circuit, the wire (electrode) touches the work piece and a short circuit is created. The wire will short circuit the base metal between 90 and 200 times per second. This method has the benefit of creating a small, quickly solidifying weld puddle. The deposition rates, wire speed and voltages are usually lower than other modes of transfer and the low heat input makes it a flexible mode for both thick and thin metals in all positions.

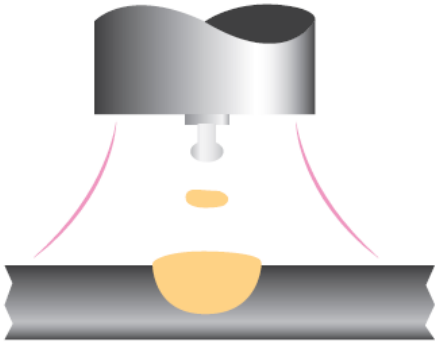


A - Consumable wire feed to work piece and short circuit is created
B - Wire starts to melt due to short circuit current
C - Wire pinches off
D - Arc length opens due to burn off
E - Wire advances towards the work piece
F - Wire short circuits and the process cycles again

Some of the disadvantages of this method are limited wire feed speed and hence weld deposition rates. On thicker material there can also be a danger of “cold lapping” occurring. This occurs when there is not enough energy in the weld puddle to fuse properly.
Another disadvantage is that this mode produces an increased amount of spatter due to the short circuits especially compared to the other transfer methods.
An inductance is used to control the surge in current when the wire dips into the weld pool.
Modern electronic power sources can automatically set the inductance to give a smooth arc and metal transfer.

Globular Transfer Mode

The globular transfer method is in effect an uncontrolled short circuit which occurs when the voltage and wire are above the dip range but too low for spray. Large irregular globules of metal are transferred between the torch and work piece under the force of gravity.
The disadvantages of this method of transfer are that it produces a large amount of spatter as well as high heat input. In addition, globular transfer is limited to flat and horizontal fillet welds above 3mm. Lack of fusion is often common because the spatter disrupts the weld puddle. Also, because globular transfer uses more wire it is generally considered less efficient.



The advantages of globular transfer are that it runs at high wire feed speeds and amperages for good penetration on thick metals. Also, when weld appearance is not critical it can be used with inexpensive, CO2 shielding gas.

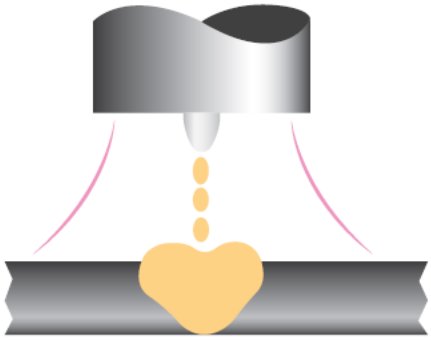
GUIDE TO MIG/MAG WELDING

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

Modes of Transfer

Spray Arc Mode

The Spray arc mode is used with high voltage and current. Metal is projected in the form of a fine spray of molten droplets of the electrode, propelled across the arc to the work piece by an electromagnetic force without the wire touching the weld pool.

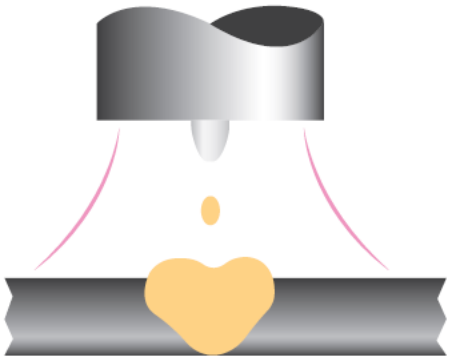


Its advantages include high deposition rates, good penetration, strong fusion, excellent weld appearance with little spatter as no short circuits are occurring.

The disadvantages of the spray arc mode are mainly due to the high heat input which can cause problems on thinner material and the limited range of welding positions where the mode can be used. Generally, the minimum thickness to be welded will be around 6mm.

Pulsed Arc Mode

Pulsed MIG is an advanced form of welding that takes the best of all the other forms of transfer while minimizing or eliminating their disadvantages.



Unlike short circuit, pulsed MIG does not create spatter or run the risk of cold lapping. The welding positions in pulsed MIG are not limited as they are with globular or spray and its wire use is definitely more efficient. By cooling off the spray arc process, pulsed MIG is able to expand its welding range and its lower heat input does not encounter the problems on thinner materials.

In basic terms, pulsed MIG is a transfer method where material is transferred between the electrode and the weld puddle in controlled droplet form. This is achieved by controlling the electrical output of the welding machine using the latest control technologies.

The pulsed MIG process works by forming one droplet of molten metal at the end of the wire electrode per pulse. When ready the pulse of current is used to propel that one droplet across the arc and into the puddle.

Welding Mode - Synergic

When a welding machine is referred to as synergic it means that when a single setting is adjusted (most commonly voltage or material thickness) other settings like current or wire speed also change.

There are current and voltage settings for all wire types, wire diameters and shielding gases.

The same current settings will have different wire feed speeds, workpiece material thickness and synergic voltages for different wire diameters.

After setting the current or wire feed speed and workpiece thickness, the system will have predetermined settings via it's software to match the welding voltage and the other welding parameters.

After choosing "synergic", the machine panel's left display will show preset current (wire feed speed or workpiece thickness dependent on the parameter selected). The right display will show the preset voltage.

The wire feeder control panel left display will show preset current and right display will show preset arc length. Both wire feed unit controls can both set current and voltage.

Standard arc length is "0"; adjustment is based on the synergic voltage plus or minus 3V.

GUIDE TO MIG/MAG WELDING

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

Welding Mode - Standard

Current or wire feed speed, workpiece thickness adjustment has no relation with voltage adjustment and other parameters. In this modes all required parameters are to be set as separate settings.
Please see wire speed and voltage setting above.

Some quick reference handy tips for the MIG/MAG welding process are:

- When welding, try to use an electrode stick out (the distance between the weld and the contact tip) of around 6-8mm
- When welding thin materials try and use smaller MIG wire diameters and for thicker materials use thicker wires
- Make sure you select the correct MIG wire type for the material to be welded
- Ensure the MIG welding gun has the correct sized contact tip and type of liner
- Always ensure you have the correct size drive rolls and torch liner for the wire size selected
- Select the correct gas to achieve the correct weld characteristics and finish
- For optimum control of the weld keep the wire at the leading edge of the weld pool
- Before commencing welding, ensure a comfortable and stable position
- Try to keep the welding torch as straight as possible when welding to ensure the best feed
- Carry out daily housekeeping on the condition of the welding torch and drive rolls
- Keep any consumables clean and dry to avoid contamination such as oxidation and damp

Inductance

When MIG/MAG welding in the dip transfer mode the welding wire electrode touches the work piece/ weld pool and this results in a short circuit. When this short circuit occurs the arc voltage will fall to nearly zero. This change in the arc voltage will cause a change in the welding circuit.
The fall in voltage will cause a rise in the welding current. The size of the current rise is dependent upon the welding characteristic of the power source.

Should the power source respond immediately then the current in the circuit would rise to a very high value. The rapid increase in current would cause the short circuited welding wire to melt similar to an explosion creating a large amount of molten weld spatter.

By adding inductance to the weld circuit this will slow down the rate of current rise. It works by creating a magnetic field which opposes the welding current in the short circuit thereby slowing the rate of rise. If the inductance is increased it will cause an increase in arc time and reduction in the dip frequency, this will help reduce spatter.

Depending on the welding parameters there will be an optimum inductance setting for the best welding conditions. If the inductance is too low then there will be excessive spatter. If the inductance is too high the current will not rise high enough and the wire will stab the weld pool with insufficient heat.
The modern technology welding power sources often have the ability to provide the correct inductance to provide excellent weld characteristics. Many have a variable inductance control to give precise control.

GUIDE TO MIG/MAG WELDING

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

Burn Back

In the event that the welder was to stop welding and all functions of the machine stopped simultaneously then the consumable filler wire would in all likelihood freeze in the weld pool. In order to avoid this happening the burn back feature is present on most machines.

This facility may be built in or an adjustable control. It will allow the power and gas shield to be maintained on the consumable filler wire when it has stopped feeding thereby burning clear of the weld. In some equipment the burn back is preset within the control circuits others offer an external variable control feature to adjust the time of delay.

Other Controls

Other common control features are latching or 2T/4T where the welding can either in 2T mode press the torch trigger to weld and release to stop or in 4T press and release the torch trigger to start, weld without holding the trigger on and stop by pressing and releasing the trigger again. This is particularly useful when carrying out long welding runs.

Crater fill controls are available on many machines. This allows the crater at the end to be filled helping eliminate welding defects.

A spot welding timer will allow the time of the weld to be set and after the time has expired the operator will have to release the torch switch to restart the weld.

MIG/MAG system checks

Shielding gas nozzle
This nozzle must be periodically cleaned to remove weld spatter. Replace if distorted or squashed.

Contact Tip
Only a good contact between this contact tip and the wire can ensure a stable arc and optimum current output; you must therefore observe the following precautions:

- The contact tip hole must be kept free of grime and oxidation (rust).
- Weld spatter sticks more easily after long welding sessions, blocking the wire flow, the tip must therefore be cleaned often and replaced if necessary.
- The contact tip must always be firmly screwed onto the torch body. The thermal cycles to which the torch is subjected can cause it to loosen, thus heating the torch body and tip and causing the wire to advance unevenly.

MIG Torch Wire Liner
This is an important part that must be checked often because the wire may deposit copper dust or tiny shavings. Clean it periodically along with the gas lines using dry compressed air. The liners are subjected to constant wear and tear and therefore must be replaced after a certain amount of time.

Wire Drive System
Periodically clean the set of feeder rollers to remove any rust or metal residue left by the coils. You must periodically check the entire wire feeder group: feed arms, wire guide rollers, liner and contact tip.

EVO MIG Set-Up Guide

Please Note:

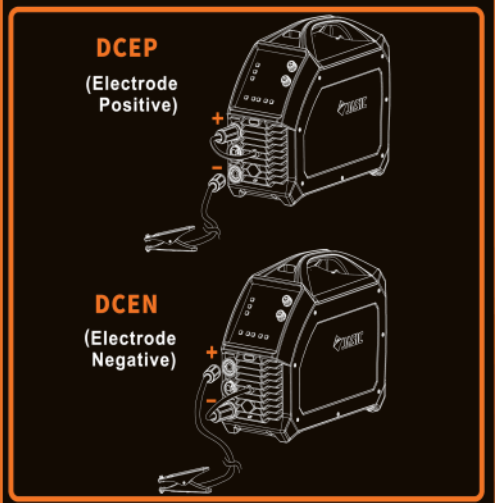
- **This information is intended to act as a starting point guide only for standard MIG mode.**
- **This chart is not replicated on the inside panel of the EPM-160 & EMP-200 machines.**

EPM-160 and EPM-200 Set-Up Guide

Material	Wire Type	Polarity	Shielding Gas (20-30 CFH Flow Rate)	Wire Dia.		230VAC 0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	Thickness (mm)
Steel	Steel ER70S-6	DCEP	Ar80% $CO_2$20%	0.6	0	4.5 15.5	5.0 16.0	6.5 16.8	7.1 17.2	9.1 18.0	10.8 18.6	13.6 19.7	15.6 20.9	17.0 21.4	—	—	—	—	—	WFS Volts
				0.8	0	—	3.7 16.3	4.5 17.1	6.3 19.0	7.9 20.1	8.2 20.3	9.0 20.7	10.2 21.6	12.6 21.3	15.4 28.8	17.2 29.8	18.0 30.0	—	—	
				1.0	0	—	—	2.3 15.0	3.5 16.8	5.1 18.5	6.3 20.4	7.5 21.6	8.3 21.7	8.7 22.7	10.0 25.2	11.2 27.4	11.7 28.5	12.8 29.8	—	
			$CO_2$100%	0.6	0	5.0 16.5	5.5 17.5	7.0 18.2	8.1 18.6	9.9 19.5	11.2 20.3	14.9 22.3	17.1 23.4	18.0 24.0	—	—	—	—	—	
				0.8	0	—	3.7 18.2	4.5 18.7	6.7 21.7	8.4 23.4	8.7 23.7	9.5 24.4	10.7 25.6	13.1 27.6	14.9 28.8	17.0 30.0	—	—	—	
				1.0	0	—	—	2.6 17.5	3.5 18.6	5.2 21.0	6.2 22.5	7.9 24.9	8.8 25.8	9.0 26.0	9.6 26.3	10.2 26.9	10.7 27.7	11.8 29.7	—	
	Steel FluxCored E711-Q	DCEP	Ar80% $CO_2$20%	0.8	0	—	—	5.3 17.3	6.2 17.6	8.6 18.3	11.9 23.3	13.6 25.5	13.8 25.7	14.4 26.3	15.4 27.0	17.0 27.9	—	—	—	
				1.0	0	—	—	3.7 17.7	4.5 17.9	5.7 18.2	6.9 19.3	7.6 20.9	8.1 21.6	8.9 22.6	9.8 23.6	10.8 24.6	12.3 26.4	14.6 28.6	16.2 29.8	
			$CO_2$100%	0.8	0	—	—	5.6 19.1	6.4 19.3	8.3 19.8	11.3 24.0	12.8 25.6	12.9 25.7	13.7 26.5	14.6 27.4	16.8 29.4	—	—	—	m/min V
				1.0	0	—	—	3.5 18.4	4.3 19.2	5.7 19.9	6.9 20.7	7.6 21.9	8.1 22.7	8.9 23.9	9.8 24.8	10.8 25.7	12.3 27.3	14.6 28.6	16.2 29.8	
	Steel FCW-SS E711-GS	DCEN	—	0.8	0	—	—	3.0 14.7	3.9 15.4	4.9 15.6	5.7 16.0	6.2 16.3	6.7 16.6	7.7 17.3	9.2 18.3	10.7 19.1	13.2 20.2	15.8 23.0	17.4 25.3	
				1.0	0	—	—	2.6 15.1	3.1 15.4	3.4 15.5	3.8 15.7	4.2 16.0	4.7 17.0	5.2 17.8	5.8 18.4	6.5 19.1	7.1 19.6	8.8 21.2	10.5 22.3	
Stainless Steel	CrNi ER308	DCEP	Ar98% $CO_2$2%	0.8	0	2.2 13.2	2.6 13.6	5.4 16.1	9.3 17.2	10.0 17.3	10.8 17.5	11.1 17.7	12.3 20.5	15.5 23.1	14.5 25.4	15.4 26.7	16.4 27.2	17.5 27.8	—	
				1.0	0	—	—	2.3 14.2	3.6 14.9	5.4 15.8	7.2 19.5	8.7 23.2	9.6 24.4	10.1 24.7	10.7 25.1	11.3 25.5	12.5 26.3	13.8 27.2	14.6 27.7	
Aluminum	AlMg ER5356	DCEP	Ar100%	1.0	0	—	—	5.6 14.2	6.9 14.5	7.9 14.7	9.3 15.1	10.8 15.5	11.5 15.8	12.8 16.6	14.3 17.6	15.1 18.2	16.2 20.0	17.3 21.8	18.0 23.0	
				1.2	0	—	—	—	4.0 13.6	5.6 14.4	6.9 15.0	7.8 15.6	8.6 16.3	9.6 17.2	10.8 19.6	12.2 22.1	13.5 23.6	14.5 23.9	15.0 24.0	

Note:

- This set-up information is intended to act as a guide only.
- The data in this sheet are based on fillet welding.
- Multi-pass welding shall be used for plates over 10mm.



JASIC

Ver:1.1

MIG WELDING PROBLEMS

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

MIG welding defects and prevention methods

Defect	Possible cause	Action
Porosity (within or outside the bead)	Poor material	Check the material is clean
	Insufficient shield gas flow	Check hoses and MIG torch for blockages
	Gas flow too low/high	Check the regulator setting or that it is not frozen due to a high flow
	Leaking hoses	Check all hoses for leaks
	Faulty gas valve	Call a service engineer
	Working in open area with drafts	Put screens up around the weld area
Poor or inconsistent wire feed	Incorrect pressure on wire drive causing burn back to contact tip or bird nesting at the feed roll	Readjust the upper feed pressure Increase the pressure to eliminate burn back to tip Decrease pressure to eliminate bird nesting
	Damage to torch liner	Replace torch liner
	Welding wire contaminated or rusty	Replace wire
	Worn welding tip	Check and replace welding tip
No operation when the torch switch is operated	Torch switch faulty	Check the torch switch continuity and replace if faulty
	Fuse blown	Check fuses and replace if necessary
	Faulty PCB inside the equipment	Call a service engineer
Low output current	Loose or defective work clamp	Tighten/replace clamp
	Loose cable plug	Re-fix plug
	Power source faulty	Call a service engineer
No operation	No operation and mains lamp not lit	Check mains fuse and replace if required
	Faulty power source	Call a service engineer
Excessive spatter	Wire feed speed too high or welding voltage too low	Reset the parameters according to the weld to be made
Excessive penetration, the weld metal is below the surface level of the material and hangs below	Heat input too high	Reduce the amperage or use a smaller electrode and lower amperage
	Poor weld technique	Use correct welding travel speed

MIG WELDING PROBLEMS

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

MIG welding defects and prevention methods

Defect	Possible cause	Action
Burning through – Holes within the material where no weld exists	Heat input too high	Use lower amperage or smaller electrode Use correct welding travel speed
Poor fusion – Failing of weld material to fuse either with the material to be welded or previous weld beads	Insufficient heat level	Increase the amperage or increase the electrode size and amperage
	Poor welding technique	Joint design must allow for full access to the root of the weld Alter welding technique to ensure penetration such as weaving, arc positioning or stringer bead technique
	Work piece dirty	Remove all contaminant from the material i.e. oil, grease, rust, moisture prior to welding
Irregular weld bead and shape	Incorrect voltage/wire feed settings If it's convex, voltage is too low and if it's concave then voltage is too high.	Adjust voltage and/or wire feed speed
	Insufficient or excessive heat input	Adjust the wire feed speed dial or the voltage control
	Wire is wandering	Replace contact tip
	Incorrect shielding gas	Check and change the shielding gas as required
Your weld is cracking	The weld beads too small	Try decreasing the travel speed
	Weld penetration narrow and deep	Try reducing the wire feed speed current and voltage or increase MIG torch travel speed
	Excessive voltage	Decrease voltage control dial
	Weld/material cooling rate too fast	Slow the cooling rate by preheating part to be welded or cool slowly
The welding arc does not have a crisp sound that short arc exhibits when the wire feed speed or voltage are adjusted correctly.	The MIG torch may have been connected to the wrong output voltage polarity on the front panel	Ensure that the MIG torch polarity lead is connected to the positive (+) welding terminal for solid wires and gas shielded flux cored wires

EPM-160 MIG TORCH SPARE PARTS LIST

MIG Welding Torch Air Cooled - Model: JE150-3

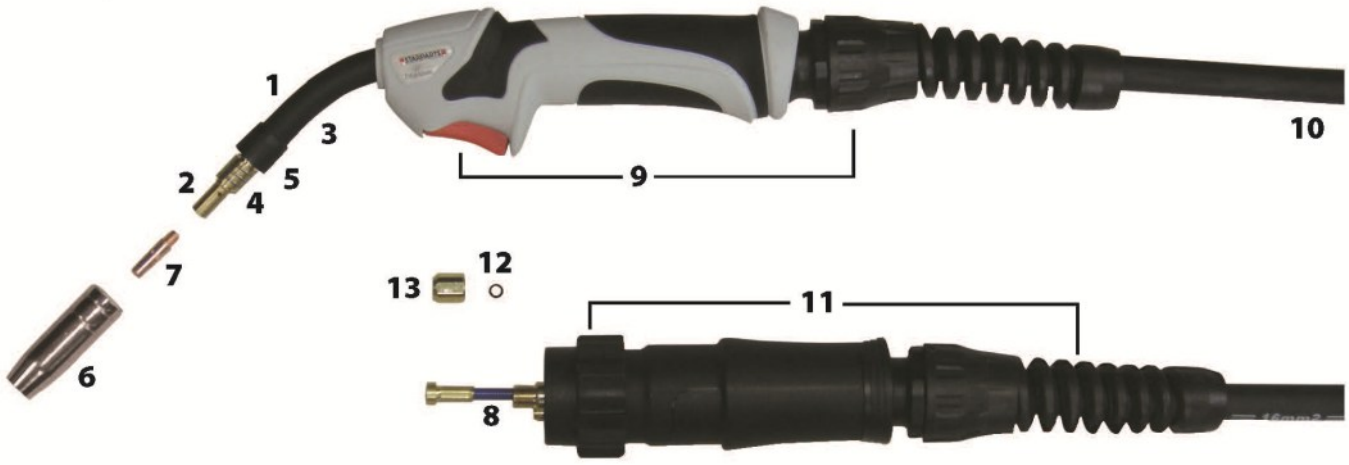
Rating 180A Co2 / 150A Mixed Gases @ 60% Duty Cycle - EN60974-7 Wire Size 0.6mm to 1.0mm

Please Note: Package contents may vary depending on package part number purchased.

Torch Packages

JE150-3	JE150-4	JE150-5
3 metre	4 metre	5 metre

*Euro Fitting and Bladeswitch



Main Consumables

	Code	Description	Pack Qty
1	SP1554	Swan Neck Complete	1
2	SP1507	Tip Adaptor-Right Hand	5
	SP1507-LH	Tip Adaptor-Left Hand	5
3	SP1555	Insulation Sleeve	5
4	SP1557	Shroud Spring	10
5	SP1556	Insulator	5
6	SP1570	Nozzle Conical	5
	SP1571	Nozzle Cylindrical	5
	SP1572	Nozzle Tapered	5
	SP1574	Spot Welding Nozzle	5

Contact Tips (ECU M6 x 25mm)

7	SP1506	0.6mm Steel Wire	25
	SP1508	0.8mm Steel / 0.6mm Alum Wire	25
	SP1509	0.9mm Steel Wire	25
	SP1510	1.0mm Steel / 0.8mm Alum Wire	25

Liners (Steel Plastic Coated)

8	SP1539	0.6 - 0.9mm x 3m - P.C Blue	1
	SP1549	0.6 - 0.9mm x 4m - P.C Blue	1
	SP1559	0.6 - 0.9mm x 5m - P.C Blue	1
	SP2432	1.0 - 1.2mm x 3m - P.C Red	1
	SP2442	1.0 - 1.2mm x 4m - P.C Red	1
	SP2452	1.0 - 1.2mm x 5m - P.C Red	1

Liners (PTFE)

Code	Description	Pack Qty
SP1538T	0.6 - 0.8mm x 3m - P.C Blue	1
SP1548T	0.6 - 0.8mm x 4m - P.C Blue	1
SP1558T	0.6 - 0.8mm x 5m - P.C Blue	1
SP2432T	1.0 - 1.2mm x 3m - P.C Red	1
SP2442T	1.0 - 1.2mm x 4m - P.C Red	1
SP2452T	1.0 - 1.2mm x 5m - P.C Red	1
SP1511	Liner Collet	5
SP1517	Liner 'O' Ring	10

Secondary Consumables

9	TBC	Complete Bladeswitch Handle c/w Cable Support	1
10	SP1503	Cable Assy 3m	1
	SP1504	Cable Assy 4m	1
	SP1505	Cable Assy 5m	1
11	SP8003	Complete Euro Connection Kit c/w Support	1
12	SP1596	Gun Plug 'O' Ring	10
13	SP1597	Liner Retaining Nut	5

Please Note: Package contents may very depending on country location and package part number purchased

PLEASE NOTE:

Check torch supplied with your package to ensure it matches the above details. The product maybe supplied with a Jasic orange torch handle

EPM-200 MIG TORCH SPARE PARTS LIST

MIG Welding Torch Air Cooled - Model: JE250-3

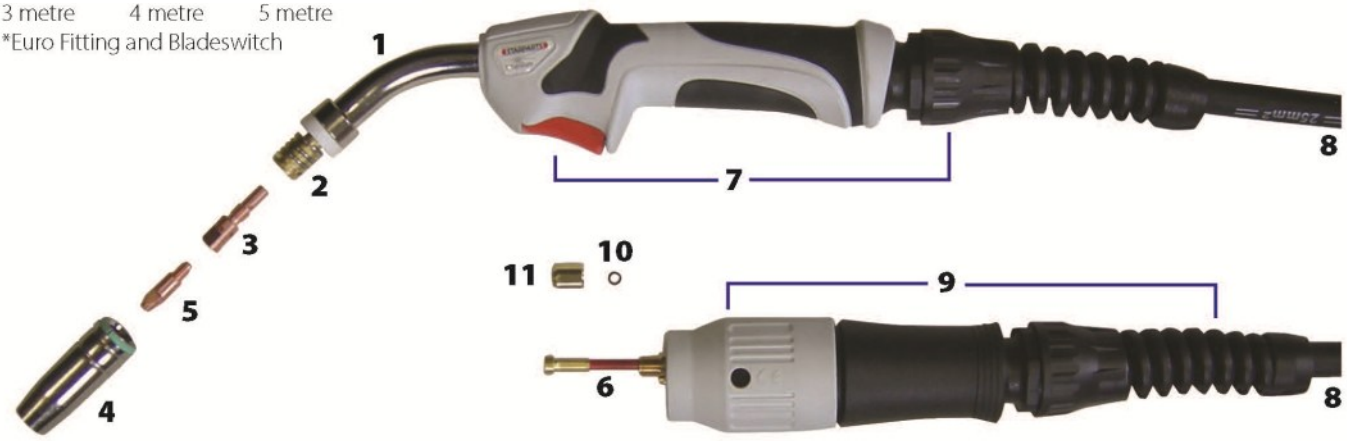
T250 Rating 230A Co2 / 200A Mixed Gases @ 60% Duty Cycle EN60974-7 Wire Size 0.8mm to 1.2mm

Please Note: Package contents may vary depending on package part number purchased.

Torch Packages

JE250-3	JE-250-4	JE-250-5
3 metre	4 metre	5 metre

*Euro Fitting and Bladeswitch



Main Consumables

	Code	Description	Pack Qty
1	SP2554	Swan Neck Complete	1
2	SP2557	Shroud Spring	10
3	SP2581	Tip Adaptor M6 Tips	5
	SP2582 *	Tip Adaptor M8 Tips	5
4	SP2570	Nozzle Conical	5
	SP2571	Nozzle Cylindrical	5
	SP2572	Nozzle Tapered	5
	SP2574	Spot Welding Nozzle	5

Contact Tips (ECU M6 x 28mm)

5	SP2408	0.8mm Steel / 0.6mm Alum Wire	25
	SP2409	0.9mm Steel Wire	25
	SP2410	1.0mm Steel / 0.8mm Alum Wire	25
	SP2412	1.2mm Steel / 1.0mm Alum Wire	25

• For specifically marked ALU Tips add 'A' after the part number eg: SP2410A

Contact Tips (CuCrZr M6 x 28mm)

	SP2508	0.8mm Steel / 0.6mm Alum Wire	25
	SP2509	0.9mm Steel Wire	25
	SP2510	1.0mm Steel / 0.8mm Alum Wire	25
	SP2512	1.2mm Steel / 1.0mm Alum Wire	25

Liners (Steel Plastic Coated)

	Code	Description	Pack Qty
6	SP1539	0.6 - 0.9mm x 3m - P.C Blue	1
	SP1549	0.6 - 0.9mm x 4m - P.C Blue	1
	SP1559	0.6 - 0.9mm x 5m - P.C Blue	1
	SP2432	1.0 - 1.2mm x 3m - P.C Red	1
	SP2442	1.0 - 1.2mm x 4m - P.C Red	1
	SP2452	1.0 - 1.2mm x 5m - P.C Red	1

Liners (PTFE)

	SP1538T	0.6 - 0.8mm x 3m - P.C Blue	1
	SP1548T	0.6 - 0.8mm x 4m - P.C Blue	1
	SP1558T	0.6 - 0.8mm x 5m - P.C Blue	1
	SP2432T	1.0 - 1.2mm x 3m - P.C Red	1
	SP2442T	1.0 - 1.2mm x 4m - P.C Red	1
	SP2452T	1.0 - 1.2mm x 5m - P.C Red	1
	SP1511	Liner Collet	5
	SP1517	Liner 'O' Ring	10

Secondary Consumables

7	TBC	Complete Bladeswitch Handle c/w Cable Support	1
8	SP2403	Cable Assy 3m	1
	SP2404	Cable Assy 4m	1
	SP2405	Cable Assy 5m	1
9	SP8003	Complete Euro Connection Kit c/w Support	1
10	SP1596	Gun Plug 'O' Ring	10
11	SP1597	Liner Retaining Nut	5

• For 8mm Threaded Tips Use SP38 / SP40 Series See Page 194 Item No. 6

Please Note: Package contents may very depending on country location and package part number purchased

PLEASE NOTE:

Check torch supplied with your package to ensure it matches the above details. The product maybe supplied with a Jasic orange torch handle.

MMA SETUP

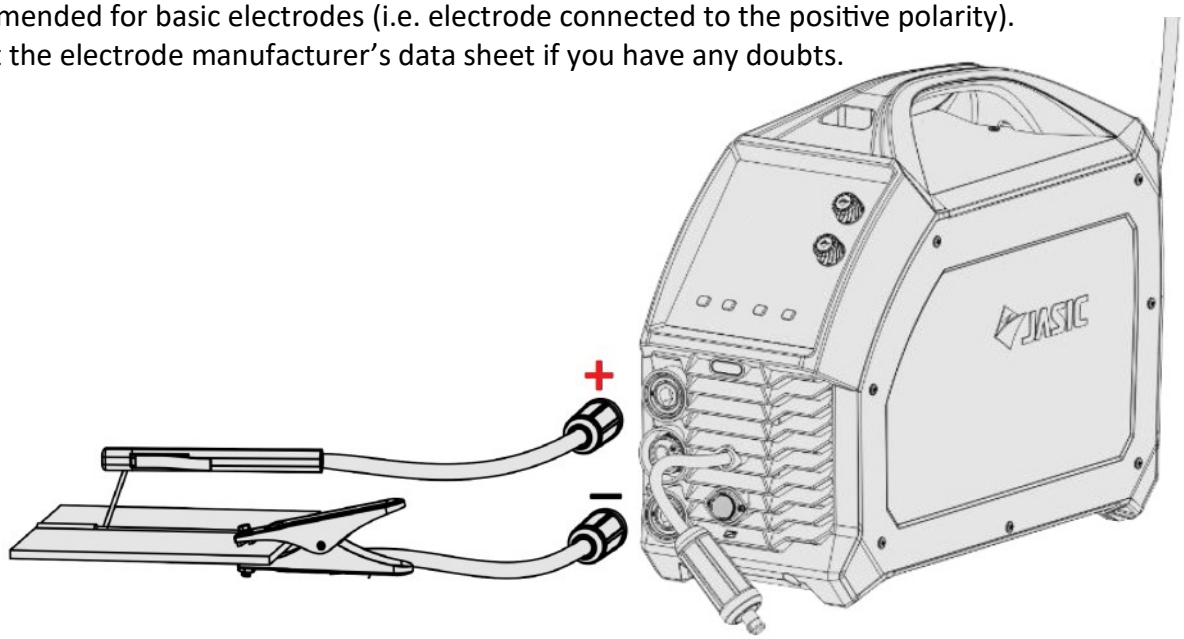
Output connections

Electrode polarity is generally determined by the type of welding rod being used although in general when using manual arc welding electrodes the electrode holder is connected to the positive terminal and the work return to the negative terminal.

Generally, there are two connection methods of DC welder: DCEN and DCEP connection.

DCEN: The welding electrode holder is connected to the negative polarity, and the workpiece is connected to the positive polarity.
DCEP: The electrode holder is connected to the positive polarity, and the workpiece is connected to the negative polarity.

The operator can choose DCEN based on the base metal and welding electrode. Generally speaking, DCEP is recommended for basic electrodes (i.e. electrode connected to the positive polarity). Always consult the electrode manufacturer's data sheet if you have any doubts.

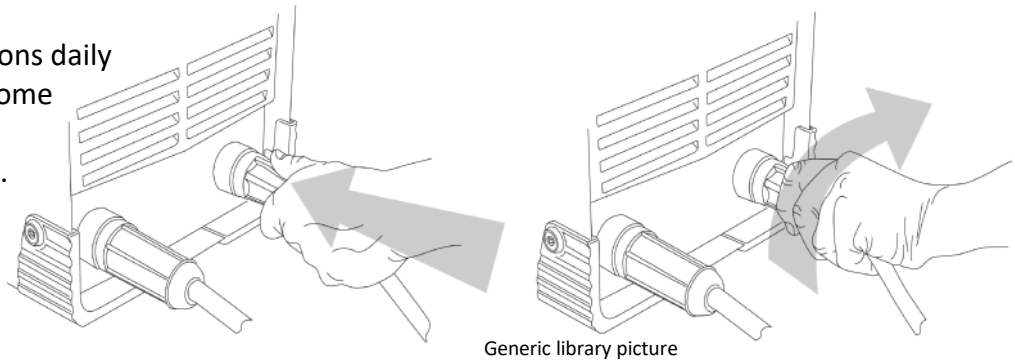


MMA welding

1. When connecting welding cables, ensure that the machines ON/OFF mains switch is turned off and never connect the machine to the mains supply with the panels removed.
2. Insert the cable plug with electrode holder into the "+" socket on the front panel of the welding machine and tighten it clockwise.
3. Insert the cable plug of the work return lead into the "-" socket on the front panel of the welding machine and tighten it clockwise.

If you want to use long secondary cables (Electrode holder cable and/or earth cable), you must ensure that the cross-sectional area of the cable is increased appropriately in order to reduce the voltage drop due to the cable length.

Please Note:
Check these power connections daily to ensure they have not become loose otherwise arcing may occur when used under load.

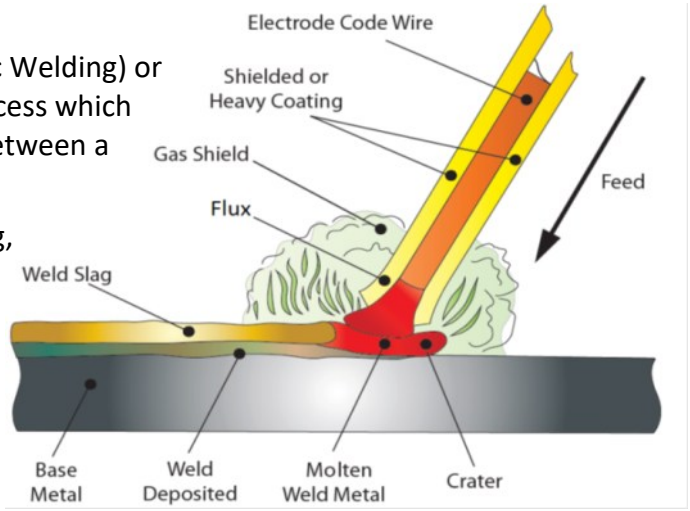


Generic library picture

OPERATION - MMA

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

MMA welding

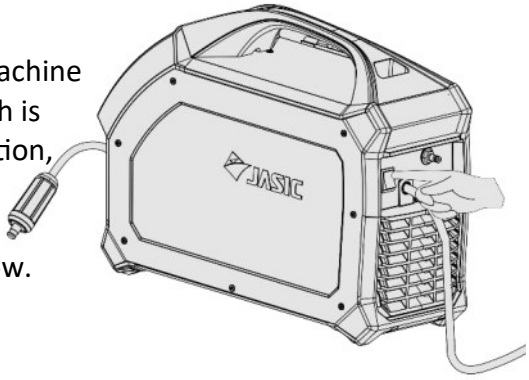


MMA (Manual Metal Arc), SMAW (Shielded Metal Arc Welding) or just Stick Welding. Stick welding is an arc welding process which melts and joins metals by heating them with an arc between a covered metal electrode and the work.

Shielding is obtained from the electrode outer coating, often called flux. Filler metal is primarily obtained from the electrode core.

The electrodes outer coating called flux assists in creating the arc and provides a shielding gas and on cooling forms a slag covering to protect the weld from contamination.

When the electrode is moved along the work piece at the correct speed the metal core deposits a uniformed layer called the weld bead.

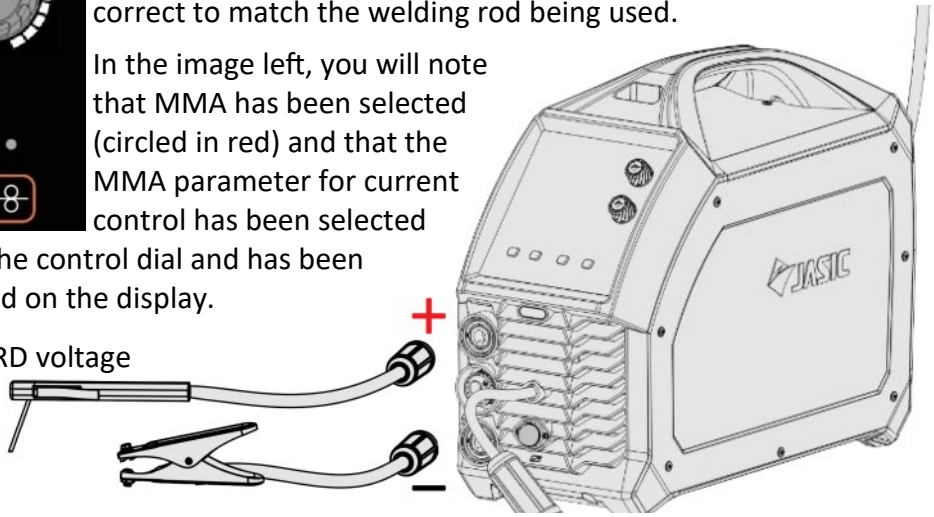


After connecting the welding leads as detailed above, plug your machine into the mains supply and turn ‘ON’ the machine, the power switch is located at the rear panel of the machine, place it to the "ON" position, the panel indicator will then light up, the fan may start to rotate as the welding machine powers up and the control panel will also light up to indicate that the machine is ready to use as shown below.

Caution, there is voltage output at both output terminals.

PLEASE NOTE:
Some welding models are equipped with the smart fan function. When the power supply is turned on after a period before welding starts, the fan will automatically stop running. The fan will then run automatically when welding begins.

Now you can connect the welding leads as shown in the image below, ensure you check that you have the electrode polarity correct to match the welding rod being used.



In the image left, you will note that MMA has been selected (circled in red) and that the MMA parameter for current control has been selected and MMA current is adjusted via the control dial and has been set to 100 amps which is previewed on the display.

If VRD is active, the open circuit VRD voltage will be displayed, which is preset at 10.1V, as shown above.

OPERATION - MMA

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing as, welding rays, spatter, smoke and high temperatures produced in the process may cause injury to personnel.
Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area that may cause injury too.

MMA welding
Select MMA welding mode by pressing the green arrow butting until the MMA symbol is illuminate as shown in the image right (circled red).
When in MMA mode you can select and adjust welding current, hot start current and arc force parameters respectively as described below.

MMA Welding Current Adjustment
MMA current adjustment can now be carried out via the panel control current adjustment dial and this can be achieved by rotating the top encoder dial 'A' (as shown right) either clockwise or anticlockwise which will increase or decrease the welding amperage shown on the current display.

Please Note:
Welding current adjustment can be carried out during welding.

Arc Force Current Adjustment
By default the bottom display will show the MMA voltage (see image on page 43).
To select MMA arc force, press the lower encoder button 'B' (as shown above) until the arc force icon Illuminates, you will now note that MMA voltage has been replaced on the lower display by the arc force current value.
You can now rotate the control dial 'B' clockwise or anticlockwise which will increase or decrease the arc force current until the desired arc force current is display. The default setting for arc force current is 30A and has a range of 0 ~ 60 amps.

Hot Start Current Adjustment
The hot start current value is factory preset to 40A and is only adjustable ed within the engineers mode back ground settings between the range of 0 ~ 60 amps.
See pages 22 for further details on adjusting the hot start current value.

VRD indicator
In MMA mode, the VRD LED will only light up to indicate that VRD is active and the machine output voltage is 10.1V. VRD is factory set to off. (see pages 21 & 52 for further details).

The table right offers a current guide for various sizes of welding electrode diameters versus recommended current ranges.
The operator can set their own parameters based on the type and diameter of welding electrode and their own process requirements.

Electrode Size (mm)	Recommended Welding Current (A)
1.0	20 ~ 60
1.6	44 ~ 84
2.0	60 ~ 100
2.5	80 ~ 120
3.2	108 ~ 148
4.0	140 ~ 180

PLEASE NOTE:
- The operator should set the parameters that meet the welding requirements.
- If the selections are incorrect this may lead to problems such as an unstable arc, spatter or sticking of the welding electrode to the work piece.
- If the secondary cables (welding cable and earth cable) are long, select cable with larger cross-section to reduce the voltage drop.

OPERATION - MMA

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing as, welding rays, spatter, smoke and high temperatures produced in the process may cause injury to personnel.
Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area that may cause injury.

MMA welding

Arc force:
Arc force prevents the electrode sticking when welding. Arc force provides a temporary increase in current when the arc is too short and helps maintain consistent excellent arc performance on a wide range of electrodes. The Arc force value should be determined according to welding electrode diameter, current setting, and process requirements. High arc force settings lead to a crisper, higher penetration arc but with some spatter. Lower arc force settings provide a smooth arc with lower spatter and a good weld seam formation, but sometimes the arc is soft or the welding electrode can stick.
Arc Force is factory preset to 30A and is adjustable from 0 ~ 60 amps.

Hot start current: The EPM-160 and EPM-200 hot start is factory preset to 30A although adjustable in the back ground settings from 0 ~ 60 amps, see pages 22/23 for further information).
The hot start current is an increase in welding current at the start of the weld to give excellent arc ignition and to avoid the electrode sticking. It also can reduce weld defects at the start of the weld.
The magnitude of hot start current is generally determined based on the type, specification, and welding current of welding electrode.

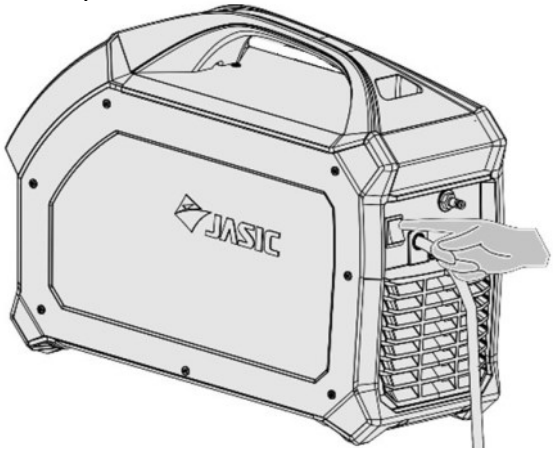
During DC welding the heat on the positive and negative electrodes of the welding arc is different.
When welding using DC power supply, there are DCEN (DC electrode negative) and DCEP (DC electrode positive) connections.
The DCEN connection refers to the welding electrode connected to the negative electrode of the power supply and the work piece connected to the positive electrode of the power supply. In this mode the work piece receives more heat, resulting in high temperature, deep molten pool, easy to weld through, suitable for welding thick parts.
The DCEP connection refers to the welding electrode connected to the positive power supply with the work piece connected to the negative power supply. In this mode the work piece receives less heat, resulting in low temperature, shallow pool, and difficulty in welding through. This is suitable for welding thin parts.

PLEASE NOTE: The EPM-160 and EPM-200 units have preset anti-stick function by default.
In the welding process, if a short circuit occurs on the welding output for 2 seconds, the machine will automatically enter anti-stick mode. This means the welding current will automatically drop to 20A to allow the short circuit to be cleared.
When the short circuit is cleared the welding current will automatically return to the set current.

Turn off the power supply after welding

On completion of any welding operating, the machine should be powered down. The power switch is located on the rear panel of the machine and should be set to the "off" position.

It maybe noted that for a short period of time that the machine fan continues to run, this is quite normal and after a short time delay, the control panel lights indicator will turn off and the fan will stop, indicating that the welder has now fully powered down.



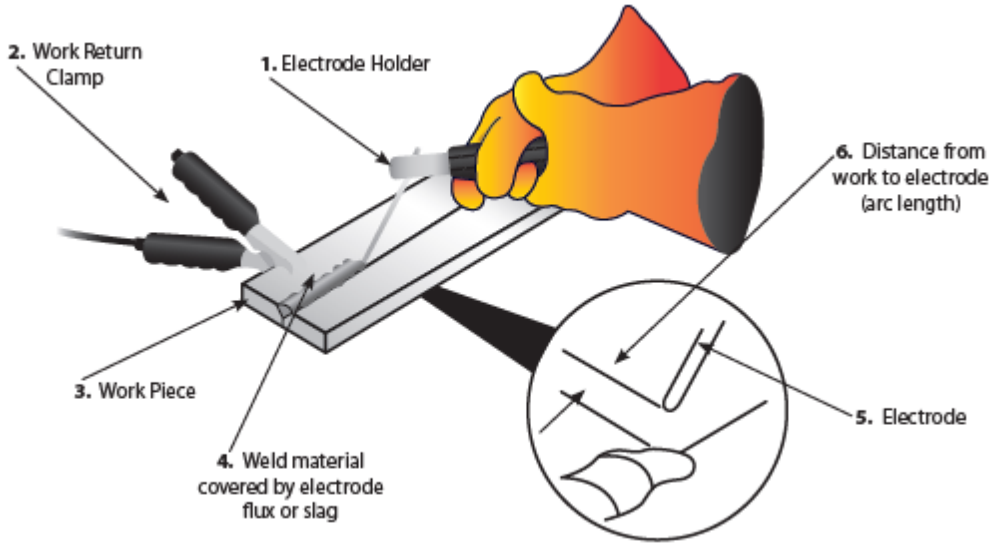
GUIDE TO MMA WELDING

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing.
Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

MMA process tips and guides

Typical welder set up

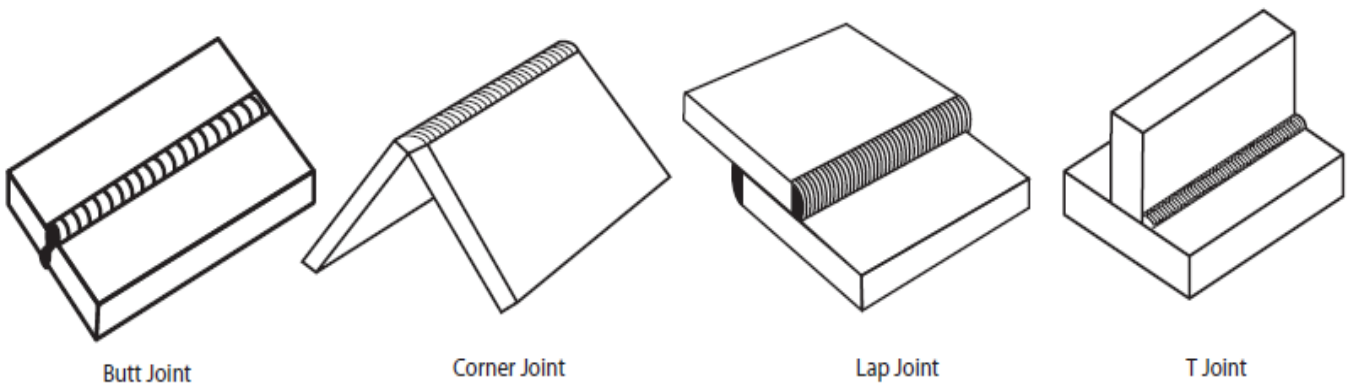
1. Electrode holder
2. Work return clamp
3. Work piece
4. Weld material covered by electrode flux or slag
5. Electrode
6. Distance from work to electrode (arc Length)



Welding current will flow in the circuit as soon as the electrode contacts the work piece.
The operator should always ensure a good connection of the work clamp. The nearer the work clamp is placed to the welding area the better.
When the arc is struck the distance between the end of the electrode and the work will determine the arc voltage and also affect the weld characteristic. As a guide the arc length for electrodes up to 3.2mm diameter should be around 1.6mm and over 3.2mm around 3mm.
Upon completion of the weld the welding flux or slag will need to be removed usually with a chipping hammer and wire brush.

Joint form in MMA

In MMA welding, the common basic joint forms: butt joint, corner joint, lap joint & T joint.

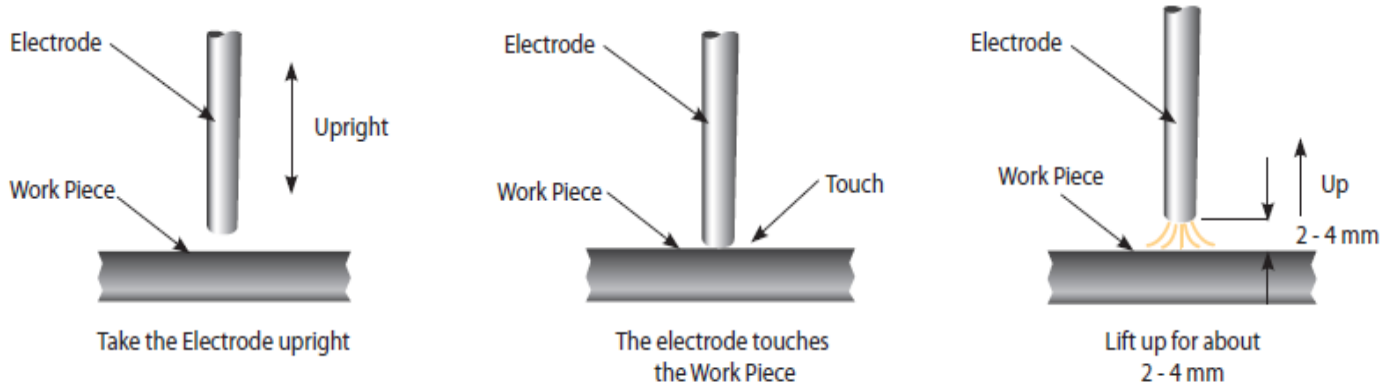


GUIDE TO MMA WELDING

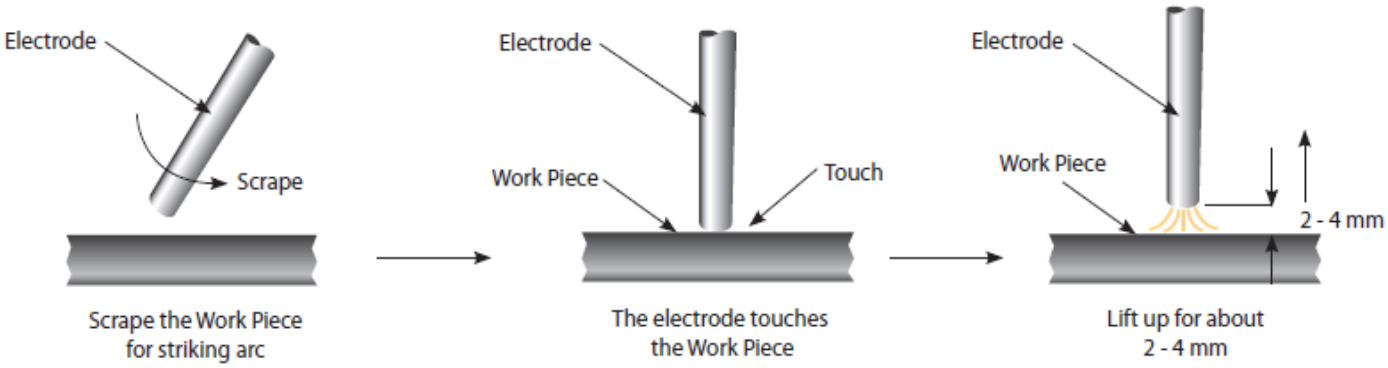
Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing.
Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

MMA arc striking

Tap Technique - Lift the electrode upright and bring it down to strike the work piece. After forming a short circuit, quickly lift up about 2 ~ 4mm and arc will be ignited. This method is difficult to master.



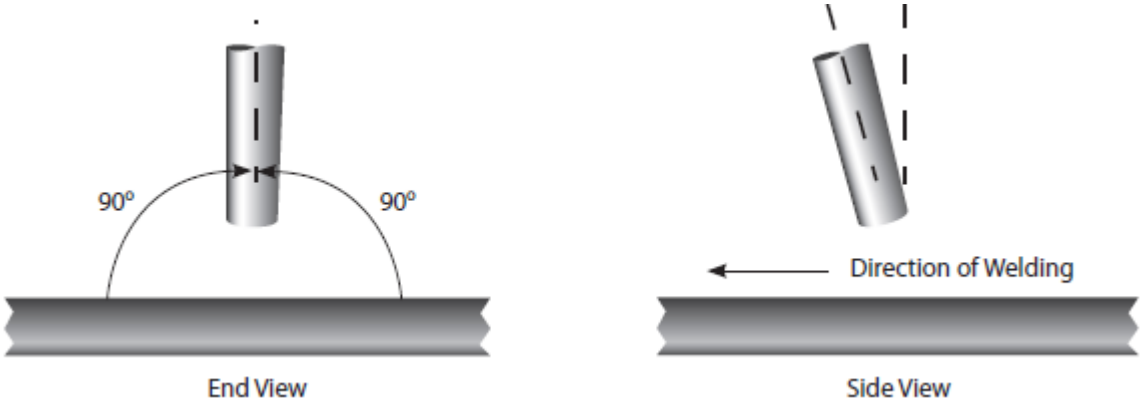
Scratch technique - Drag the electrode and scratch the work piece as if striking a match. Scratching the electrode may cause the arc to burn along the scratch path, so care should be taken to scratch in the weld zone. When the arc is struck adopt the correct welding position.



Electrode positioning

Horizontal or flat position

The electrode should be positioned at right angles to the plate and inclined in the direction of travel at around 10º ~ 30º.

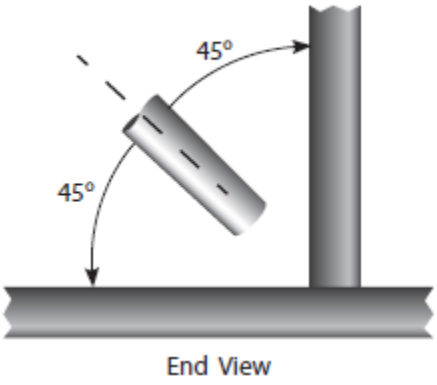


GUIDE TO MMA WELDING

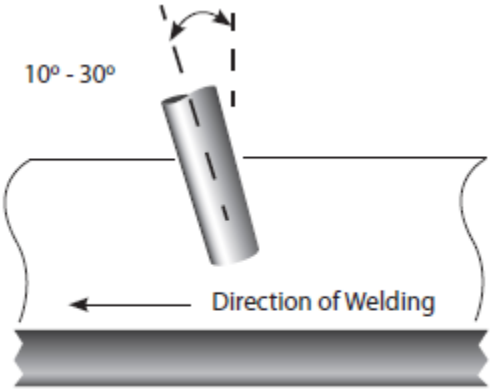
Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing.
Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

Fillet welding

The electrode should be positioned to split the angle i.e. 45º. Again the electrode should be inclined in the direction of travel at around 10º ~ 30º.



End View

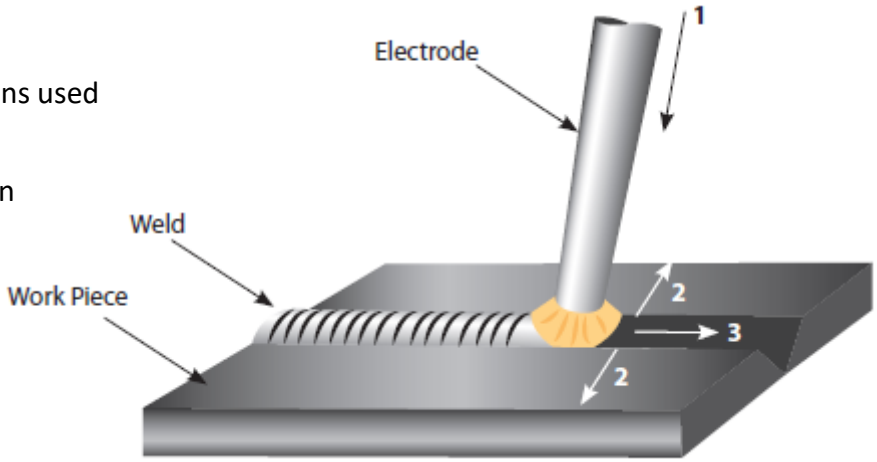


Side View

Manipulation of electrode

In MMA welding there are three motions used at the end of electrode:

1. The electrode feeding to the molten pool along axes.
2. The electrode swing right and left.
3. The electrode moving in the weld direction.



The operator can choose the manipulation of electrode based on welding joint, welding position, electrode spec, welding current and operation skill etc.

Weld characteristics

A good weld bead should exhibit the following characteristics:

1. Uniform weld bead.
2. Good penetration into the base material.
3. No overlap.
4. Fine spatter level.

A poor weld bead should exhibit the following characteristics:

1. Uneven and erratic bead.
2. Poor penetration into the base material.
3. Bad overlap.
4. Excessive spatter levels.
5. Weld crater.

GUIDE TO MMA WELDING

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

Notes for the welding beginner

This section is designed to give the beginner who has not yet done any welding some information to get them going. The simplest way to start is to practice by running weld beads on a piece of scrap plate. For example, start by using mild steel (paint free) plate of 6.0mm thick and using 3.2mm electrodes. Clean any grease, oil and loose scale from the plate and fix firmly to your work bench so that welding can be carried out.
Make sure that the work return clamp is secure and making good electrical contact with the mild steel plate, either directly or through the work table. For best results always clamp the work lead directly to the material being welding, otherwise a poor electrical circuit may create itself.

Welding position

When welding, ensure you place yourself in a comfortable position for welding and your welding application before you begin to weld. This maybe be sitting at a suitable height which often is the best way to weld ensuring you're relaxed and not tense. A relaxed posture will ensure the welding task becomes much easier.
Please ensure you always wear suitable PPE and use suitable fume extraction when welding.
Place the work so that the direction of welding is across, rather than to or from your body.
The electrode holder lead should always be clear of any obstruction so that you can move your arm freely along as the electrode burns down. Some elders prefer to have the welding lead over their shoulder, this allows greater freedom of movement and can reduce the weight from your hand.
Always inspect your welding equipment, welding cables and electrode holder before each use to ensure it's not faulty or worn as you may be at risk of an electric shock.

MMA process features and benefits

The versatility of the process and the skill level required to learn, basic simplicity of the equipment make the MMA process one of the most common used throughout the world.

The MMA process can be used to weld a wide variety of materials and is normally used in the horizontal position but can be used in vertical or overhead with the correct selection of electrode and current.
In addition, it can be used to weld at long distances from the power source subject to the correct cable sizing.
The self shielding effect of the electrode coating makes the process suitable for welding in external environments. It is the dominant welding process used in maintenance, repair industries and is used extensively in structural and fabrication work.
The process is well able to cope with less than ideal material conditions such as dirty or rusty material.
Disadvantages of the process are the short welds, slag removal and stop starts which lead to poor weld efficiency which is in the region of 25%. The weld quality is also highly dependent on the skill level of the operator and many welding problems can exist.

MMA WELDING TROUBLESHOOTING

Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing.
Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

Arc welding defects and prevention methods

Defect	Possible cause	Action
Excessive spatter (beads of metal scattered around the weld area)	Amperage too high for the selected electrode	Reduce amperage or utilise larger diameter electrode
	Voltage too high or arc length too long	Reduce arc length or voltage
Uneven and erratic weld bead and direction	Weld bead is inconsistent and misses joint due to operator	Operator training required
Lack of penetration – The weld bead fails to create complete fusion between material to be welded, often surface appears okay but weld depth is shallow	Poor joint preparation	Joint design must allow for full access to the root of the weld
	Insufficient heat input	Material too thick Increase the amperage or increase the electrode size and amperage
	Poor weld technique	Reduce travel speed Ensure the arc is on the leading edge of the weld puddle
Porosity – Small holes or cavities on the surface or within the weld material	Work piece dirty	Remove all contaminant from the material i.e. oil, grease, rust, moisture prior to welding
	Electrode is damp	Replace or dry the electrode
	Arc length is excessive	Reduce the arc length
Excessive penetration – The weld metal is below the surface level of the material and hangs below	Heat input too high	Reduce the amperage or use a smaller electrode and lower amperage
	Poor weld technique	Use correct welding travel speed
Burning through – Holes within the material where no weld exists	Heat input too high	Use lower amperage or smaller electrode Use correct welding travel speed
Poor fusion – Failing of weld material to fuse either with the material to be welded or previous weld beads	Insufficient heat level	Increase the amperage or increase the electrode size and amperage
	Poor welding technique	Joint design must allow for full access to the root of the weld Alter welding technique to ensure penetration such as weaving, arc positioning or stringer bead technique
	Work piece dirty	Remove all contaminant from the material i.e. oil, grease, rust, moisture prior to welding

MAINTENANCE

The following operation requires sufficient professional knowledge on electric aspects and comprehensive safety knowledge. Make sure the input cable of the machine is disconnected from the electricity supply and wait for 5 minutes before removing the machine covers.

In order to guarantee that the arc welding machine works efficiently and in safety, it must be maintained regularly. Operators should understand the maintenance methods and means of arc welding machine operation. This guide should enable customers to carry out simple examination and safeguarding by oneself, try to reduce the fault rate and repair times of the arc welding machine, so as to lengthen service life of arc welding machines.

Period	**Maintenance item**
Daily examination	Check the condition of the machine, mains cables, welding cables and connections. Check for any warnings LEDs and machine operation.
Monthly examination	Disconnect from the mains supply and wait for at least 5 minutes before removing the cover. Check internal connections and tighten if required. Clean the inside of the machine with a soft brush and vacuum cleaner. Take care not to remove any cables or cause damage to components. Ensure that ventilation grills are clear. Carefully replace the covers and test the unit. **This work should be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person.**
Yearly examination	Carry out an annual service to include a safety check in accordance with the manufacturers standard (EN 60974-1). **This work should be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person.**

TROUBLESHOOTING

Before arc welding machines are dispatched from the factory, they have already been checked thoroughly. The machine should not be tampered with or altered. Maintenance must be carried out carefully. If any wire becomes loose or is misplaced, it maybe potentially dangerous to user!

Only professional maintenance personnel should repair the machine!

Description of fault	**Possible cause**	**Action**
The welding arc cannot be established	Power switch has not been switched ON Incoming mains power supply is not ON Possible internal power failure	- Switch ON power switch - Check incoming power switch for correct operation and supply - Have a technician check the machine and mains power supply
Difficult arc ignition	Low arc current	- Increase the arc current setting - Check condition of the MMA welding leads
Overheat Error lit	Machine operated outside duty cycle Fan not working	- Allow the machine to cool and the unit will reset automatically - Have a technician check for obstructions blocking the fan
Over current Error lit	Mains supply problem	- Have a technician check the mains supply

TROUBLESHOOTING - ERROR CODES

The following operation requires sufficient professional knowledge on electric aspects and comprehensive safety knowledge. Make sure the input cable of the machine is disconnected from the electricity supply and wait for 5 minutes before removing any machine covers.

The control display is also used for providing error messages to the user, if an error message is displayed, the power source may only function to a limited capacity and the cause of the error should be checked as soon as possible.
The below is a list of error codes for the Jasic EVO EPM-160 and EPM-200 welding machines.

Error Code	Error Code Description	Possible Cause	Check
E10	Overcurrent protection	The output is at maximum capacity current of machine	Turn the machine off and back on again. If overcurrent protection alarm is still active, contact your suppliers approved technician.
E20	Wire Feed Motor overcurrent	The wire feeding resistance is too large. The drive circuit of wire feeder has failed	Check the wire feeder and linear of welding torch to eliminate the cause of excessive resistance . Replace the main control board.
E31	N/A	N/A	N/A
E32	Overvoltage protection	The input mains voltage is too high	Turn the machine off and back on again. If the alarm continues, check the input voltage. If the input voltage is within specification and the alarm persists, contact your suppliers approved technician.
E33	N/A	N/A	N/A
E34	Undervoltage protection	Under voltage in inverter circuit	Turn the machine off and back on again. If the alarm continues, check the input voltage. If the input voltage is within specification and the alarm persists, contact your suppliers approved technician.
E55	Data storage error	Possible fault with the main PCB (PK488)	Replace the main PCB
E60	Overheating	An over temperature signal received from the output rectifier circuit	Do not turn off the machine, wait for a while and after the thermal error goes off then you can continue welding. While error code is ON, machine cannot cut. Ensure cooling fans are operational. Decrease duty cycle welding activity.
E61	Overheating	An over temperature signal received from the Inverter IGBT circuit	Do not turn off the machine, wait for a while and after the thermal error goes off then you can continue welding. While error code is ON, machine cannot cut. Ensure cooling fans are operational. Decrease duty cycle welding activity.
	Abnormal VRD	VRD voltage is too high or too low	Turn the machine off and back on again. If the fault VRD alarm persists, contact your suppliers approved technician.

WEEE disposal

The equipment is manufactured with materials which do not contain any toxic or poisonous materials dangerous to the operator.
When the equipment is scrapped, it should be dismantled separating components according to the type of materials.
Do not dispose of the equipment with normal waste. The European Directive 2002/96/EC and United Kingdom's Directive The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) regulations 2013 states that electrical equipment that has reached its end of life must be collected separately and returned to an environmentally compatible recycling facility.
Jasic has a relevant recycling system which is compliant and registered in the UK with the environment agency. Our registration reference is WEEMM3813AA.
In order to comply with WEEE regulations outside the UK you should contact your supplier.

RoHS Compliance Declaration

We herewith confirm, that the above mentioned product does not contain any of the restricted substances as listed in EU Directive 2011/65/EU and the UK directive ROHS Regulations 2012 in concentrations above the limits as specified therein.

Disclaimer:
Please note that this confirmation is given to the best of our present knowledge and belief.
Nothing herein represents and/or may be interpreted as warranty within the meaning of the applicable warranty law.

EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

WILKINSON STAR

EU Declaration of Conformity

The manufacture or its legal representative Wilkinson Star Limited declares that the equipment listed described below is designed and produced according to the following EU directives:

Low Voltage Directive (LVD)	2014/35/EU
Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC)	2014/30/EU
ROHS2.0:	2011/65/EU
Annex 11 of RoHS2	2015/863
Eco Design Requirements for Welding Equipment Pursuant 2009/125/EC	2019/1784

Inspections in compliance with the following standards were applied:

EN 60974-1:2018 + A1:2019
EN 60974-10:2014 + A1:2015
EN 62822-1:2018
EN 62874-1:2019

Any alterations or change to these machines by any unauthorised person makes this declaration invalid.

Wilkinson Star Model	Jasic Model
EPM-160	MIG 160 N2S11
EPM-200	MIG 200 N2S31

Authorised Representative
Wilkinson Star Limited
Shield Drive, Wardley Industrial Estate,
Worsley, Salford, M28 2WD.
Tel: +44 161 793 8127

Signature:

Dr John A Wilkinson OBE

Position: Chairman

Date: 24th February 2025

Company Stamp

Manufacture
Shenzhen Jasic Technology Co Ltd
No3 Qinglan, 1st Road,
Pingshan District,
Shenzhen, China.

Signature:

Shenzhen Jasic Technology Co Ltd

Position: Deputy Director of INTL Business

Date: 14th Feb, 2025

Company Stamp

Authorized representative established within the EU: JTE S.R.L Via Fogazzaro CAP 36030 Calogno (VI) Vicenza Italy

STATEMENT OF WARRANTY

All new JASIC EVO2.0 welding, plasma cutters and multi-process machines are sold through our partner Wilkinson Star Limited within the United Kingdom and Ireland shall be warrantied to the original owner, non transferable, against failure due to defective materials or production.
The warranty period is 5 years following the date of purchase and we recommend you register your product online within 28 days of purchase.
The original invoice is documentation for the standard warranty period. The warranty period is based on a single shift pattern.

Defective units shall be repaired or replaced by the company at our workshop. The company may opt to refund the purchase price (less any costs and depreciation due to use and wear).
The company reserves the right to alter the warranty conditions at any time with effect for the future.

A prerequisite for the full warranty is that products are operated in accordance with the operating instructions supplied, observing the relevant installation and any legal requirements recommendations and guidelines and carrying out the maintenance instructions shown in the operator manual. This should be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person.

Warranty claims will only be accepted from authorised Jasic distributors and in the unlikely event of a problem this should be reported to the technical support team to review the claim.
The customer has no claim to loan or replacement products whilst repairs are being performed.

The following falls outside the scope of the warranty:

- Defects due to natural wear and tear
- Failure to observe the operating and maintenance instructions
- Connection to an incorrect or faulty mains supply
- Overloading during use
- Any modifications that are made to the product without the prior written consent
- Software errors due incorrect operation
- Any repairs that are carried out using non-approved spare parts
- Any transport or storage damage
- Direct or indirect damage as well as any loss of earnings are not covered under the warranty
- External damage such as fire or damage due to natural causes e.g. flooding
- Warranty repairs carried out by non-authorised Jasic distributors.

NOTE: Under the terms of the warranty, welding torches, their consumable parts, wire feed unit drive rolls and guide tubes, work return cables and clamps, electrode holders, connection and extension cables, mains and control leads, plugs, wheels, coolant etc. are covered with a 3 month warranty.

Jasic shall in no event be responsible for any third party expenses or expenses/costs or any indirect or consequential expenses/costs.

Jasic will submit an invoice for any repair work performed outside the scope of the warranty. A quotation for any non warranty will be raised prior to any repairs being carried out.

The decision about repair or replacement of the defective part(s) is made by Jasic. The replaced part(s) remain(s) Jasic property.

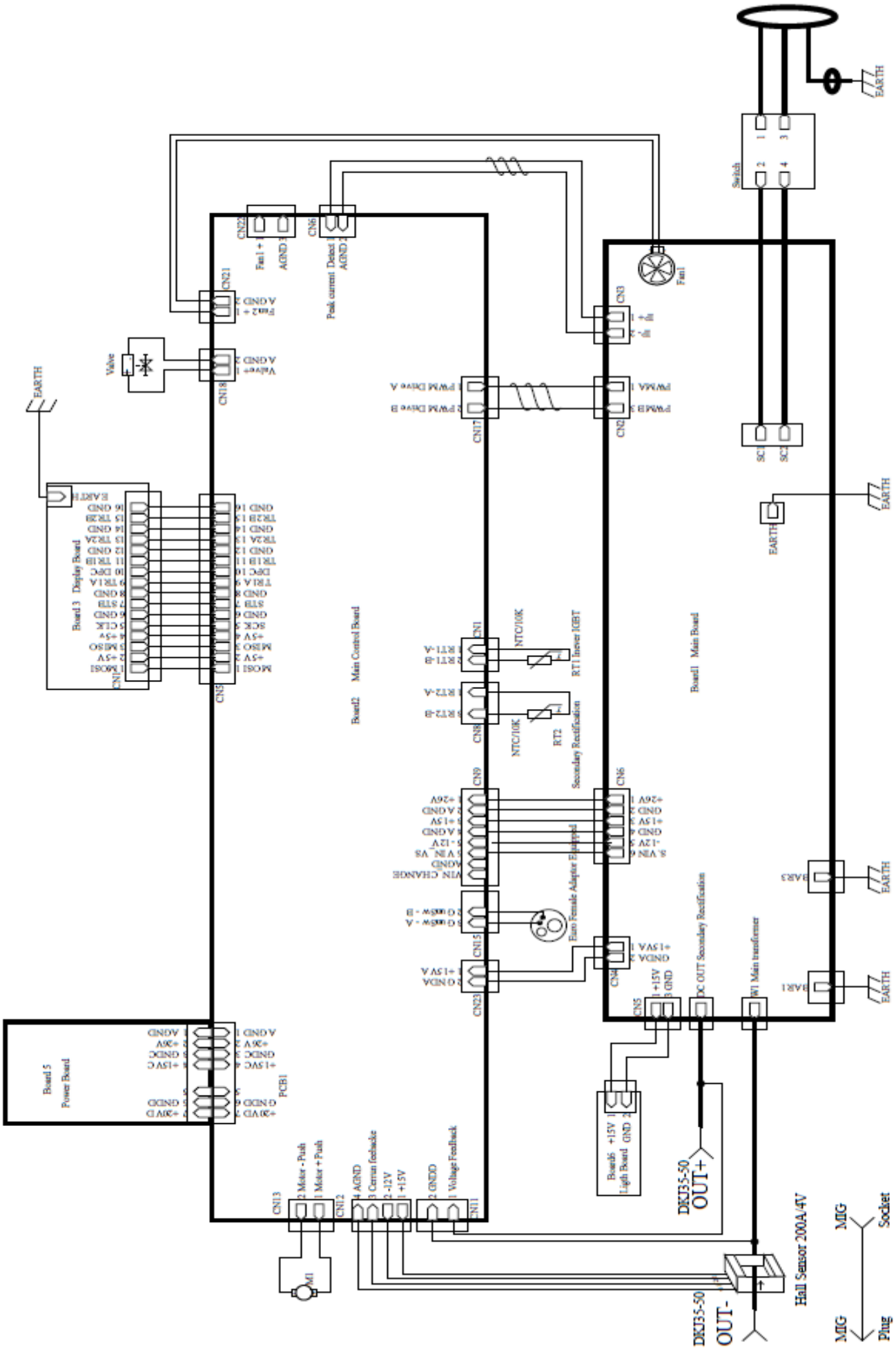
Warranty extends only to the machine, its accessories and parts contained inside. No other warranty is expressed or implied. No warranty is expressed or implied in regards to the fitness of the product for any particular application or use.

If in our judgment you fail, or we suspect that you have failed, to comply with any term or provision of the product warranty terms, we reserve the right to deny you access to our services (or any part thereof).

For further information on Jasic product warranty terms and product warranty registration please visit:

www.jasic.co.uk/warranty-information
www.jasic.co.uk/warranty-registration

SCHEMATIC


EARTH
Switch
Fan1
Valve
Display Board
Main Control Board
Main Board
NTC/10K
RT1 Inever IGBT
RT2
Secondary Rectification
Euro Female Adapter Eightpin1
DC OUT Secondary Rectification
W1 Main transformer
Power Board
PCB1
Light Board
DKJ35-50
OUT+
OUT-
Hall Sensor 200A/4V
MIG
Socket
Plug

OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES

Part Number	Description
JE150-3	150 MIG Torch 3mtr Euro (supplied with EPM-160)
JE250-3	250 MIG Torch 3mtr Euro (supplied with EPM-200)
WCS25-3WEL	Welding Cable Set (MMA) 3m
WC-2-03LD	Electrode Holder and lead 3m
EC-2-03LD	Work Return Lead and Clamp 3m
CP3550	Cable Plug 35-50mm
JH-HDX	Jasic HD True Colour Auto Darkening Welding Helmet
	Drive rolls for the EPM-160 and EMP-200C (2 roll drive) **
10048354 *	“V” Groove 0.6mm/0.8mm *
10048356 *	“V” Groove 0.8mm/1.0mm *
10048347	"V" Groove 1.0mm/1.2mm
10048338	Knurled 0.8mm/1.0mm (FCW)
10048352	"U" Groove 0.6mm/0.8mm
10048349	"U" Groove 0.8mm/1.0mm
10048353	"U" Groove 1.0mm/1.2mm

* Drive roll supplied with new machine

** **Please Note:** Drive rolls are supplied and sold in quantities of 1

NOTES

NOTES

Wilkinson Star Limited
Shield Drive
Wardley Industrial Estate
Worsley
Manchester
UK
M28 2WD

+44(0)161 793 8127

Jasic.co.uk

JASIC® | Passionate About Your Welding

www.jasic.co.uk July 2025 Issue 3