JASIC®

EVO2.0



Operator Manual

ET-200PACDC

CE UK CA 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.

No part of this manual may be copied or reproduced by any means without the written permission of Wilkinson Star Limited.

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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

CAUTION
PPE REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES

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

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<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>
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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.

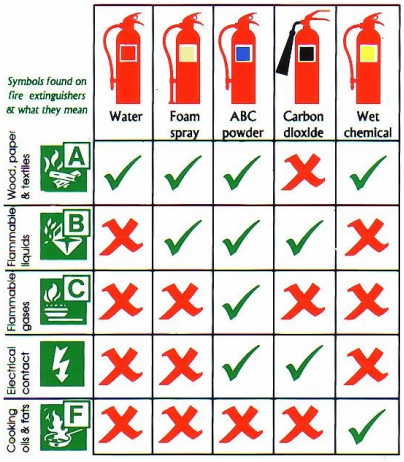
Locate the equipment in a well-ventilated position and keep your head out of the welding fume.
Do not breathe in the welding fume.
Ensure the welding zone is well-ventilated and provision should be made for suitable local fume extraction system to be in place.
If ventilation is poor, wear an approved 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 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 200PACDC PFC ClearVision

- ET-200P ACDC PFC Power Source
- Air cooled TIG Torch
- MMA work lead
- Work Return Lead
- USB Stick with Operating Manual
- 2m Gas Hose c/w fittings

If a water cooled package is ordered, the additional items will be supplied:

- LC-30 Water Cooler
- Water cooled TIG Torch



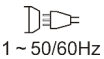
Please Note: Package contents may very depending on country location and package part number purchased

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.

A Current unit "A"

Overheat protection indicator.


Overcurrent protection indicator.



VRD function indicator.


MMA mode.


LIFT TIG mode.

ϕ 3.2
ϕ 4.0
Selection of welding electrode diameter for MMA.


MMA current.


Hot start current of MMA.


Arc force of MMA.


Welding mode switching.


Other function switching.


Wireless indication.


Remote control.


Pairing of wireless remote controller.

T_{pre} Pre-flow

I_s Initial current

T_{up} Up-slope time

I_p Peak current

I_b Base current

T_{down} Down-slope time

I_f Finish current

T_{post} Post-flow time

T••• Spot welding time



Pulse frequency



Pulse duty cycle


DC TIG mode


DC pulse TIG mode

Hz Pulse frequency unit "Hz"


HF arc starting mode


Lift arc starting mode



Smart gas

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

This digital TIG 200P ACDC inverter welding machine feature advanced technology that provides excellent welding performance along with user experience. They provide a stable arc that is ideal for AC HF TIG, DC HF TIG, DC Lift TIG, pulse TIG and MMA which can weld carbon steel, low alloy steel, stainless steel, aluminium and other materials.
Moreover, they offer many adjustable TIG 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 ClearVision display offers the operator clear and informative data for the welding processes offered, an optional TFT-LCD version is also available.

Features and functions that include:

- Welding processes that include: AC and DC HF TIG, Lift TIG and MMA.
- Multiple AC output waveforms, with mixed wave frequency and duty cycle including AC wave balance.
- The EVO range offers a robust, ergonomic design that includes Active Balancing Air Passage (ABAP).
- Optional TFT-LCD display is available to offer the user an enhanced operating experience
- Inbuilt power factor correction (PFC) and generator friendly.
- Wide Voltage mains input, this technology allows these to fully operate on mains input supplies seamlessly between 95V ~ 265V AC with auto compensation for mains voltage fluctuation.
- ClearVision digital control user panel technology.
- Enhanced TIG features that include, dash-arc, pre/post gas timers, up/down slope control, 2T/4T and smart gas control for optimising shielding gas consumption.
- Inbuilt HF stabilising technology.
- The ET-200P ACDC comes with full TIG pulse control in AC and DC TIG modes.
- Features such as, quick factory reset function, auto sleep mode and Voltage Reduction Device (VRD).
- Fan on-demand technology, that not only prolongs the life span of the internal fan more importantly it reduces the accumulation of grinding dust drawn into the machine.
- Overcurrent and overheat protection.
- 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 welding electrodes.
- Parameters are automatically saved on shutdown and are restored automatically upon restarting the machine.
- Wired remote control interface as standard via front panel mounted 9 pin socket.
- Wireless capable with optional wireless remote control devices available.
- Heavy duty 35-50mm dinse sockets.
- High quality finish to mouldings and handle.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

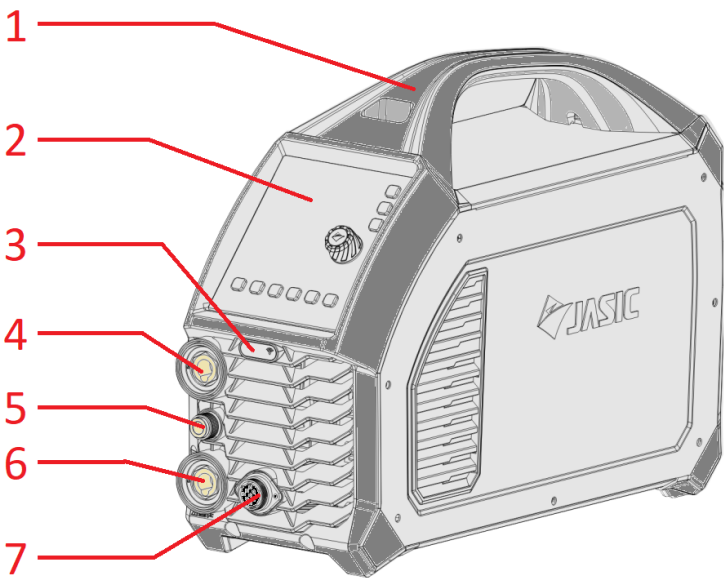
Parameter	Unit	Jasic TIG ET-200P ACDC PFC	
Rated input (U1)	V	AC 95 ~ 265V (50/60 Hz)	
		115V	230V
Rated input current (Ieff)	A	MMA 18.7 TIG 16.1	MMA 12.4 TIG 10.6
Rated input current (Imax)	A	MMA 34.1 TIG 32.2	MMA 22.7 TIG 21.1
Rated input power	kVA	MMA 3.9 TIG 3.5	MMA 5.6 TIG 4.7
Welding current range	A	MMA 10 ~ 120 TIG 5 ~ 160	MMA 10 ~ 160 TIG 5 ~ 200
Welding voltage range (U2)	V	MMA 20.4 ~ 24.8 TIG 10.2 ~ 16.4	MMA 20.4 ~ 27.2 TIG 10.2 ~ 18.0
Rated duty cycle (X) (rated at 40°C)	%	MMA 120A @ 25% TIG 160A @ 25%	MMA 160A @ 30% TIG 200A @ 25%
Arc force current range	A	0 ~ 40	
Hot start current range	A	0 ~ 80	
Pre-flow time	S	0 ~ 3	
Post-flow time	S	0 ~ 15	
Initial and final current	A	5 ~ 160	5 ~ 200
Base current	A	5 ~ 160	5 ~ 200
Up/down slope time	S	0 ~ 10	
Pulse Frequency DC	Hz	0.5 ~ 200	
Pulse Duty	%	10 ~ 90	
AC Output Frequency	Hz	20 ~ 250	
AC Pulse Frequency	Hz	0.5 ~ 25	
AC Balance	%	20 ~ 60	
Spot Welding Time	S	0.1 ~ 10	
No load voltage (U0)	V	65	
VRD voltage (Ur)	V	11.5	
Arc start mode	-	HF / Lift	
Efficiency	%	80	
Idle State Power	W	< 50	
Power factor	cosϕ	0.95	
Standard	-	EN60974-1	
Protection class	IP	IP23S	
Insulation class	-	H	
Noise	Db	< 70	
Operating Temperature range	°C	-10 ~ +40	
Storage temperature	°C	-25 ~ +55	
Size (with handle)	mm	490 x 165 x 341	
Net weight	Kg	11.9	
Overall weight	Kg	16.8	

DESCRIPTION OF CONTROLS - JASIC TIG ET-200P ACDC

Front view Jasic TIG ET-200P ACDC

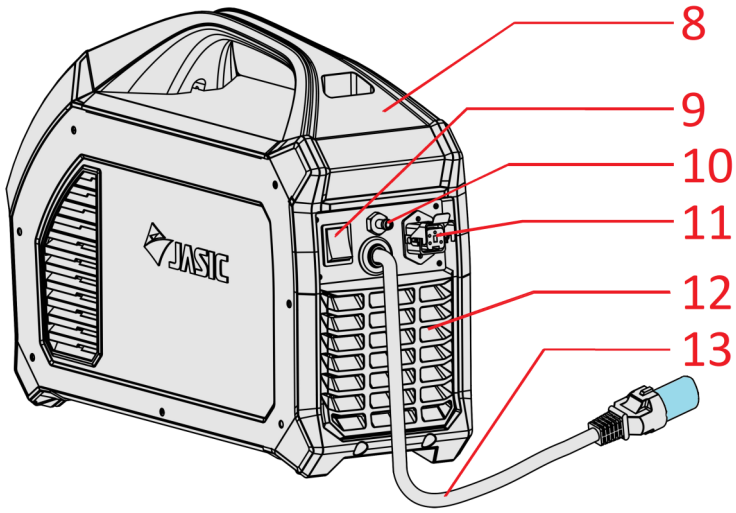
1. Machine carry handle
2. Digital user control panel (see lower down for further information)
3. Wireless remote control (optional)
4. "+" Output terminal*, The connection for the work clamp in TIG mode
5. Shielding gas outlet connector
6. "-" Output terminal*: The connection for the TIG torch in TIG mode
7. Wired remote control 9 pin socket

* Panel socket size is 35/50mm



Rear view Jasic TIG ET-200P ACDC

8. Machine carry handle
9. ON/OFF power switch
10. Shielding gas inlet connector
11. Cooler control socket outlet
12. Rear panel with integrated cooling vents
13. Input power cable



Front control panel view Jasic TIG ET-200P ACDC



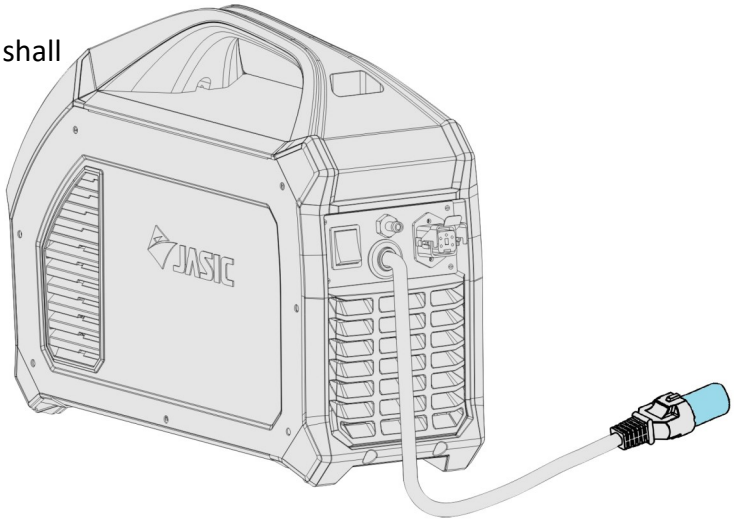
14. TIG Parameter display area
15. Digital display window
16. Warning indicators
17. Welding process, HF/Lift TIF and torch trigger selection area and indicators
18. Remote control enable switch and indicator
19. Smart gas enable switch and indicator
20. Water cooler option on/off selection switch
21. Parameter adjustment dial and button
22. VRD Indicator
23. TIG AC Waveform, Pulse selection and MMA option area indicators
24. Control buttons for the TIG and MMA options (located directly above the Button, see No 17 & 23)

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 ET-200P ACDC does 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

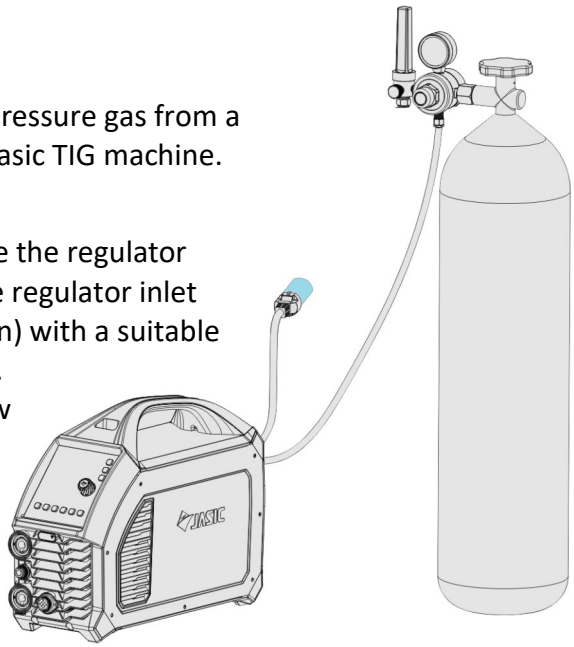
1. Test with multi-meter to ensure the input voltage value is within the specified input voltage range.
2. Ensure the power switch of the welder is turned off.
3. Wire the input mains cable wires to the correct sized mains plug, ensuring the live, neutral and earth (ground) wires are connected correctly.
4. Carry out an electrical test of the machine if required (i.e. PAT test)
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 TIG machine.



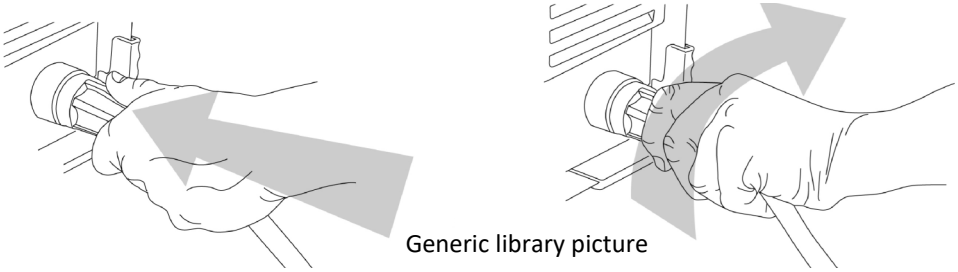
Before fitting the regulator, clean the cylinder valve outlet.
Match the regulator to cylinder and before connecting, ensure the regulator and the regulator inlet and cylinder outlet match. Connect the regulator inlet connection to cylinder and tighten it firmly (do not overtighten) with a suitable spanner. 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, MMA electrode holder or TIG torch adapter 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.



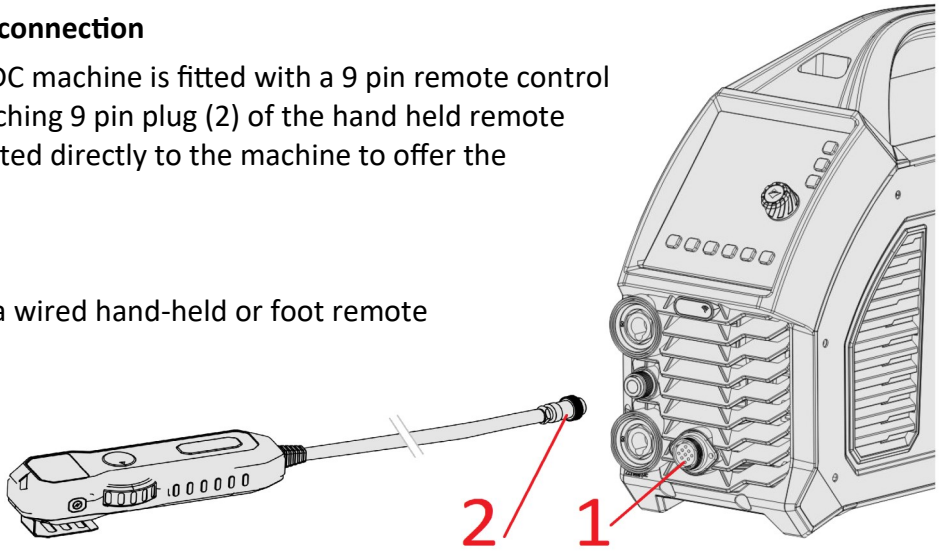
Generic library picture

INSTALLATION OF WIRED/WIRELESS REMOTE CONTROLS

Wired hand-held remote-control connection

As standard the EVO TIG 200P ACDC machine is fitted with a 9 pin remote control socket (1). This allows for the matching 9 pin plug (2) of the hand held remote control or foot pedal to be connected directly to the machine to offer the user remote operation control.

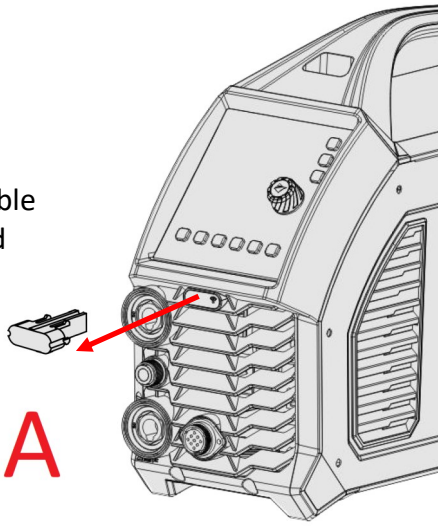
PLEASE NOTE:
Check that the machine supports a wired hand-held or foot remote control before installation.



WIRELESS REMOTE CONTROL (OPTIONAL)

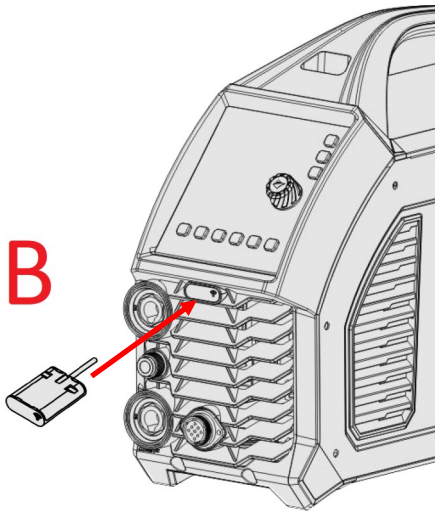
Wireless hand-held remote-control connection

An option with the EVO TIG range of machines is for the operator to be able to wirelessly control the welding current. To enable this, you are required to fit the optional remote interface module.



Installation of the wireless receiver module

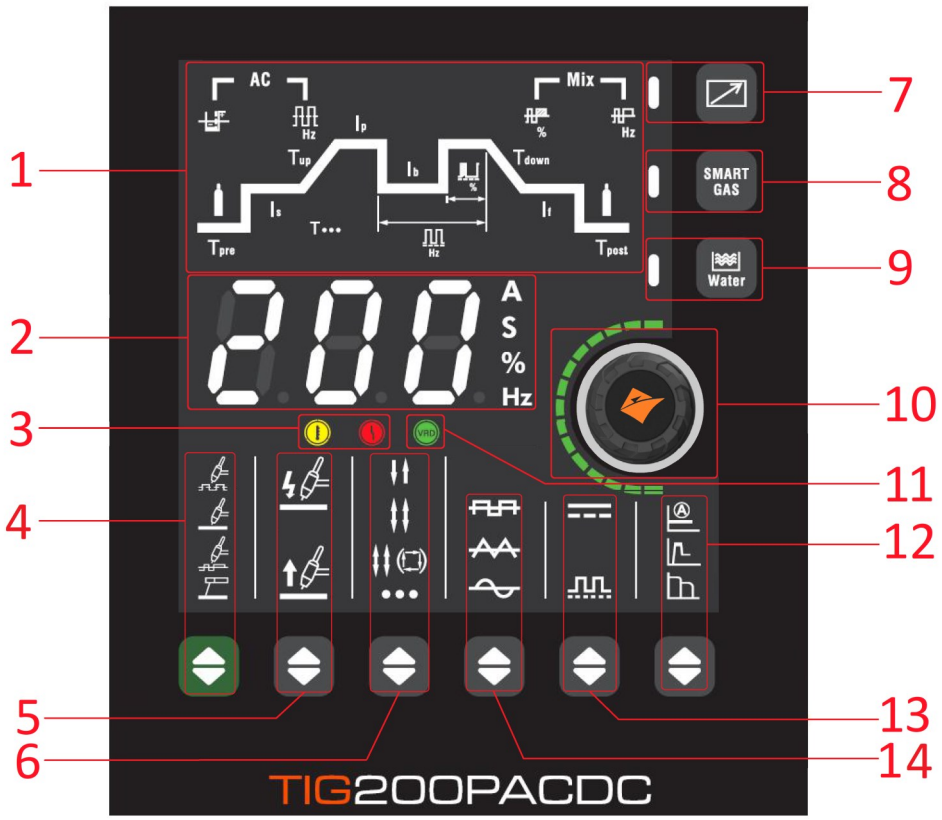
1) Remove the plastic cap 'A' shown in the image right and fit the wireless receiver module as shown.
2) Remove the screws of the left side cover of the machine.
3) Remove the buckle from inside the front panel of the machine and pull out the plug.
3) Insert the wireless receiver module 'B' to the front panel, and then connect the connection line of the receiver module to the CN10 socket on the main board.



PLEASE NOTE:
Please check that the machine supports wireless hand held or foot remote controls before installation.

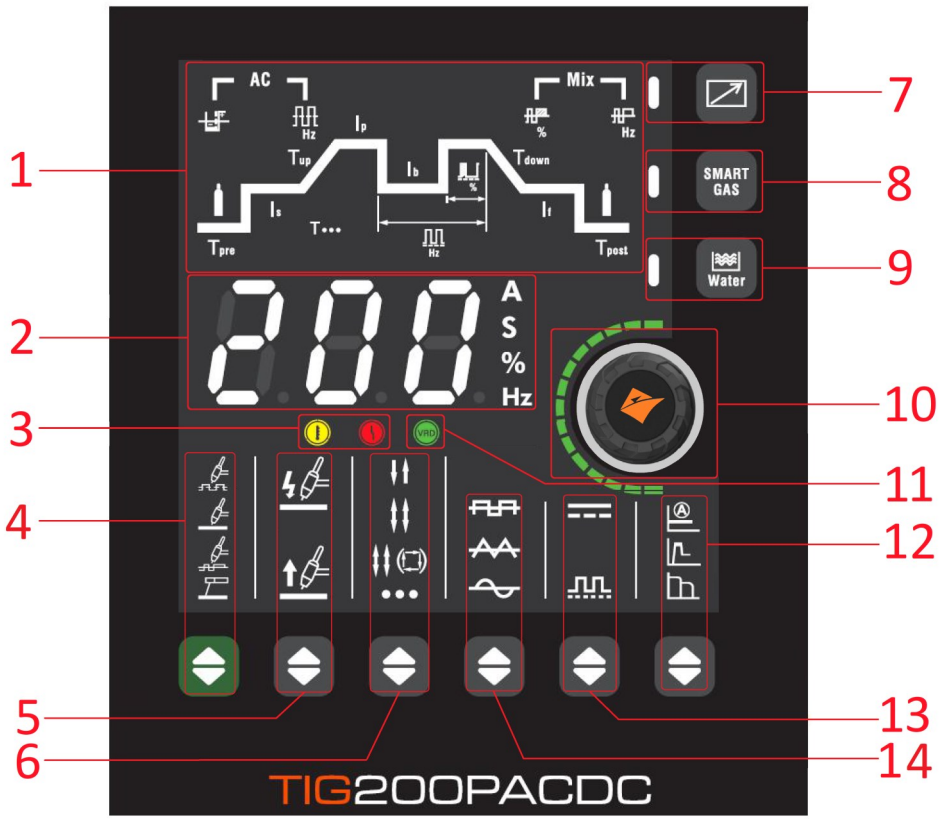
The above operation requires sufficient professional comprehensive knowledge of electrical circuits and electrical safety. Make sure the input cable of the machine is disconnected from the electricity supply and wait for 5 minutes before removing the machine covers.

CONTROL PANEL



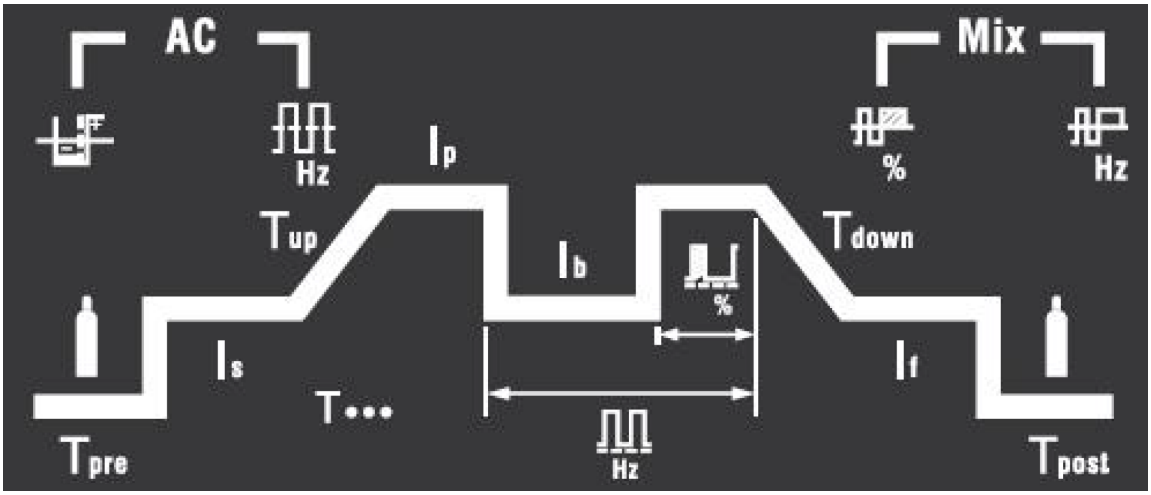
1. TIG Parameter selection area: Pushing the adjustment knob (8) will highlight the LED of the parameter to be adjusted in the selection area (model ET-200 does not show pulse options).
2. Digital meter: Displays pre-set and actual current as well as displaying the parameter adjustment settings along with error codes.
3. 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.
4. TIG AC, TIG DC, TIG Hybrid (Mix) and MMA selector and indicators: Allows the operator to switch between MMA and TIG welding modes via the green button below, the corresponding LED indicator will illuminate, see pages 39 onwards for further details.
5. TIG starting mode selection switch (contact or non contact ignition): When you press this switch, you either select HF arc start ignition or lift arc ignition in TIG mode and the matching indicator will illuminate.
6. TIG torch trigger function modes: 2T, 4T, repeat and spot. Press the ‘mode’ key to select the required welding trigger mode and depending on your selected TIG torch trigger option the corresponding LED indicator will illuminate, see pages 22 and 50 for further details.
7. Remote control selection: Pressing this button will set current control from the panel to a remote device such as a foot pedal or a TIG torch remote potentiometer as well as a remote control device for MMA.
8. Smart Gas selection, This function will automatically match the post-flow gas time to the user’s parameter setup in TIG mode (With Smart Gas turned ON, you can access the post gas time option).
9. Water Cooling selection button (water or air): Using this switch will turn on/off the fitted TIG water cooler and the matching indicator will illuminate

CONTROL PANEL



10. Adjustment control knob/button: Pressing the control knob allows you to scroll through the machines parameters and then on the selected parameter you can rotate the control knob which allows you to adjust the selected parameter setting seen on the control panel digital display.
11. 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.
12. MMA parameter selection zone: By pressing the adjustment switch you will have access to adjust MMA parameters of MMA welding current, hot start and arc force control.
13. TIG standard or TIG pulse function button: Pressing the pulse button enables the TIG current pulse functions, see from page 22 for further details.
14. AC waveform type selection switch: Pressing the AC wave button will allow you to scroll through 3 wave types used in TIG AC welding mode, the selections are square wave, triangle wave and sine wave and depending on your selection the corresponding LED indicator will illuminate, see from page 22 for further details.

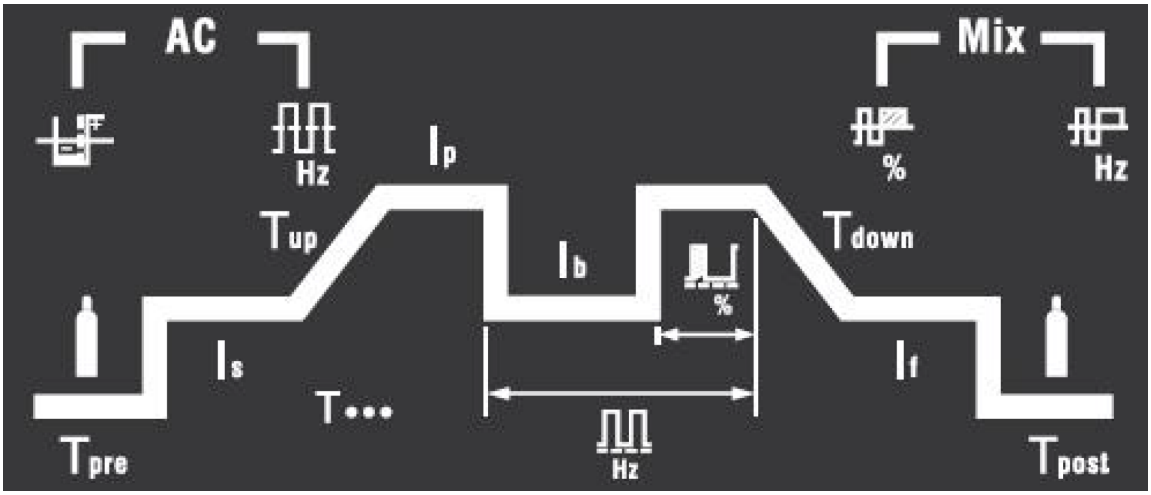
CONTROL PANEL - AC FUNCTIONS



The TIG Parameter selection area as shown above shows the process flow when TIG welding.
Pushing the adjustment control dial will highlight the Ip indicator LED and then rotating the control dial will scroll you through the other parameters in the selection area.

Tpre	Gas Pre-flow time indicator, when this parameter LED is ON, it indicates that pre-flow gas time can be adjusted from 0 ~ 3 seconds shown on the display above.
Is	Initial current indicator, when the parameter LED is ON, it indicates the initial current can be adjusted from 5 ~ 200amps (or 5 ~ 160amps in 115V mode) shown on the control panel display above.
Tup	Up-slope time indicator. When the indicator is ON, upslope current time can be adjusted between initial to peak current between 0 ~ 10 seconds which is shown on the control panel display above.
Ip	The peak current indicator, will be ON when selected and peak welding current can be adjusted from 5 ~ 200amps (or 5 ~ 160amps in 115V mode) shown on the control panel display above.
Ib	The base current indicator, when the indicator is on (pulse mode only), the lower current value can be set and is adjustable from 5 ~ 200amps (or 5 ~ 160amps in 115V mode) (Available in AC or DC TIG welding mode).
Tdown	Down-slope time indicator. When the indicator is ON, downslope current time can be adjusted between peak to final current between 0 ~ 10 seconds which is shown on the control panel display above.
If	Finish current indicator, when the parameter LED is ON, it indicates the final current can be adjusted from 5 ~ 200amps (or 5 ~ 160amps in 115V mode) which is shown on the control panel display above.
Tpost	Gas Post-flow time indicator, when this parameter LED is ON, it indicates that post-flow gas time can be adjusted from 0 ~ 15 seconds which is shown on the control panel display above.
T•••	Spot welding time indicator. When the indicator is on, it indicates the spot welding time is active which is shown on the control panel display. It can be adjusted between 0.1 ~ 10 seconds.

CONTROL PANEL - AC FUNCTIONS (continued)



The TIG Parameter selection area as shown above shows the process flow when TIG welding.
Pushing the adjustment control dial will highlight the Ip indicator LED and then rotating the control dial will scroll you through the other parameters in the selection area.

Hz	When in TIG pulse mode, the pulse frequency indicator will illuminate to indicate that pulse frequency can be adjusted and between the values of 0.5 ~ 200Hz (Available in AC or DC TIG welding mode).
%	When in TIG pulse mode, the pulse duty-cycle indicator will illuminate to indicate that the ratio of the peak current time to pulse period can be adjusted between the values of 10 ~ 90%. (Available in AC or DC TIG welding mode).
Hz	When in TIG AC mode, the AC frequency indicator will illuminate to indicate that AC frequency can be adjusted and between the values of 20 ~ 250Hz. (Available in AC TIG welding mode only).
	When in TIG AC mode, the AC balance indicator will illuminate to indicate that AC balance the ratio of tungsten anode time to the AC cycle which can be adjusted and between the values of 20 ~ 60Hz. (Available in AC TIG welding mode only).
Hz	When in TIG AC hybrid mode, the mixed frequency indicator will illuminate to indicate that the mixed AC frequency can be adjusted and between the values of 20 ~ 250Hz. (Available in AC TIG hybrid welding mode).
%	When in TIG AC hybrid mode, the mixes duty cycle indicator will illuminate to indicate that the ratio of DC to the mixture period can be adjusted and between the values of 0.5 ~ 25Hz. (Available in AC TIG hybrid welding mode).

CONTROL PANEL - FUNCTIONS

Digital Display



The digital meter as shown right, displays pre-set and actual current values, time settings, frequency values, percentage, error codes and other parameter settings when selected.
When the machine is not welding, the welding current pre-set value will be automatically displayed.
When the machine is welding, the 'actual' output welding current value is displayed.
When the factory settings are restored the countdown is displayed. The serial number can be called up and shown on the display. When the machine incurs a fault, an error code relating to the fault will be displayed .

- The 'A' indicator lights up when amperage is being adjusted or there is current.
- The 'S' indicator lights up when a time parameter is displayed and being adjusted.
- The 'Hz' indicator lights up when a frequency parameter is displayed and being adjusted.
- The '%' indicator lights up when a percentage parameter is displayed and being adjusted.

Parameter adjustment rotary knob



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 rotating the control knob this allows the operator to select the required parameters of that welding process, then by pressing the control knob the parameter LED will illuminate, and you can then make the required adjustment by rotating the control knob and pressing the control knob again stores the setting and is confirmed by the LED ceasing to flash and the parameter is saved.
The parameter selected and parameter values are shown via the parameter LED as well as on the digital display meters and the LED's next to the meter indicate if the parameter is either amps, seconds, % or Hz as shown above.
During welding, rotating the adjustment control knob will adjust the selected parameter and these adjustments will also be noted by the array of green LED's circling the control dial.

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.

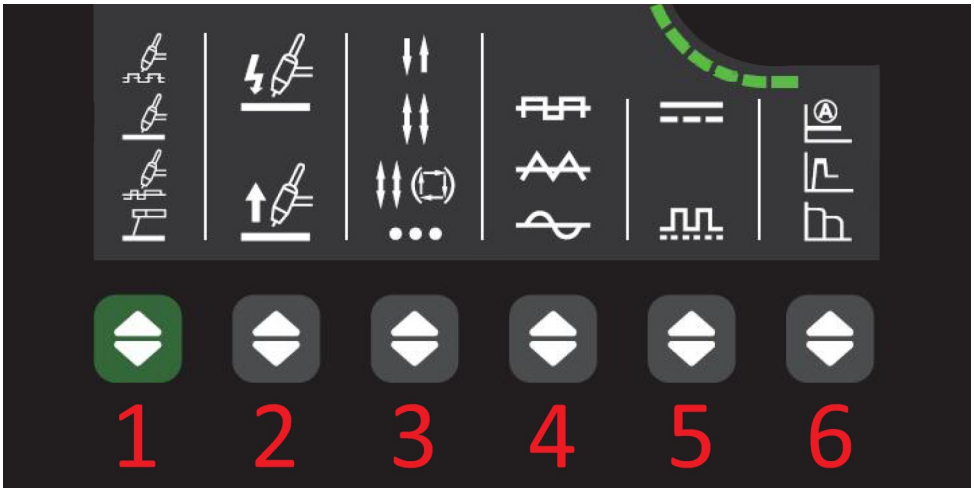
Over Current



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.

Please Note: If the above faults still occur, refer to page 27 to carry out a factory reset

CONTROL PANEL - FUNCTIONS



This TIG and MMA option zones (shown above) breaks down into 6 areas, TIG & MMA welding process mode, HF arc ignition switch for either HF ignition or lift TIG arc starting, TIG torch trigger mode, TIG AC waveform options, TIG pulse ON/OFF switch and MMA controls which are described in a little more detail as below:

1. **Welding mode selection switch**
   The welding mode selection zone contains the welding mode indicators along with the mode selection switch for (top down) TIG AC, TIG DC, TIG Mixed (Hybrid) and MMA. Pressing the TIG mode selection key will allow you to choose the required welding mode and the corresponding indicator will be lit according to your selection.
   When in mixed AC-DC mode, this offers the operator an AC that is a mix of AC and DC output which is suitable for welding thicker aluminium and magnesium and their alloys.

2. **TIG welding mode starting method**
   TIG Arc ignition type:

a. Press the key (No 2, shown above) and when the TIG HF (top) indicator is ON, you have engaged HF arc ignition.
b. Press the key again and when the lift arc (bottom) indicator is ON, you have entered lift arc ignition. When in this mode you place the tungsten in contact with the work piece, press the torch trigger then lift the torch slowly to initiate the TIG welding arc.

3. **TIG torch trigger modes**
   Torch trigger function modes: (top down) 2T, 4T, repeat and spot. Press the No 3 key to select the required welding trigger mode and depending on your selected TIG torch trigger option the corresponding LED indicator will illuminate, see pages 22 and 50 for further details.

4. **TIG AC waveform selection modes**
   When in TIG AC mode (see section 1 above) you can now change the to different AC waveforms.

a. Square wave indicator. When the indicator is on, it indicates that the machine is in square wave mode. Standard AC square waves quickly switch polarity, enjoying high arc stability, good dynamin characteristics, and strong ability to clean aluminium oxide film. This mode is suitable for welding a wide range of aluminium and aluminium alloys.
b. Triangular wave indicator. When the indicator is on, it indicates that triangular wave mode is selected. Triangular waves reduce the heat input, so the weld can form rapidly, reducing the welding deformation. This mode is suitable for thin-plate welding.
c. Sine wave indicator. When this indicator is on, it indicates that sine wave mode has been selected. Sine waves have less arc noise and are softer.

CONTROL PANEL - FUNCTIONS

Continued from the previous page describing the panel control in a little more detail as below:

5. TIG Pulse feature

Press the pulse selection button to switch between pulse and no pulse in TIG mode.

1. No-pulse indicator. When the indicator is on, this indicates you are not in pulse mode.
2. Pulse indicator. When the indicator is on, this indicates that pulse mode is active.

Generally, the low-frequency pulse frequency is 0.5-10Hz. The interaction between heating and cooling can reduce deformation by reducing the average current. Low-frequency pulse current, coupled with proper welding speed, can form fish-scale welds. It is also convenient to use the wire filling device with low-frequency pulses to optimize the weld formation.
The pulses oscillate the molten pool and improve the microstructure of the weld. High-frequency pulses can enhance the concentration and stiffness of the arc. Stable arcs can increase the depth of the molten pool and improve the welding speed.

6. MMA parameters selection zone

This area contains the MMA parameters which can be selected. When you have selected MMA mode (as described in 1 above) you will be able to press the parameter mode key to circulate through MMA current output, hot start and arc force functions and the corresponding indicator will be lit according to your selection.

Smart gas feature



Pressing the Smart Gas switch will enable this feature which when active the indicator will illuminate to show that the machine is in smart gas mode.
This function will automatically match the appropriate post-flow time according to the user's welding specifications which effectively helps to reduce shielding gas consumption.

Remote control selection



The remote selection control allows the user to select current control from either the front panel or to be controlled remotely either via the 9 pin control socket or via the optional wireless control for MMA and TIG remote control devices.
The LED indicator alongside the remote button indicates whether remote control is enabled or not.

- If the LED is OFF then current control is via the control panel and the panel adjustment dial will alter the welding amperage
- If the LED is ON then a connected wired or wireless hand/foot control will start the welding process and control the amperage.

When a foot pedal is fitted, pressing down on the foot pedal will increase the welding current and releasing the foot pedal will decrease the welding current.

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 11.5V.

Please Note:

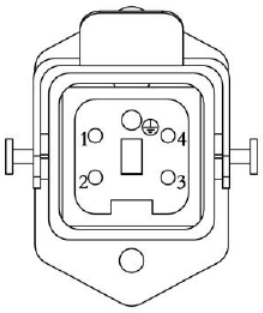
- **The VRD LED will go off when the welding arc is established.**
- **VRD can be disabled although this requires a technician to carry out this task, please contact your supplier for further details.**

CONTROL PANEL - FUNCTIONS

Water cooler control



Press the water cooler control button to enable or disable water-cooled mode.
If the indicator is ON, this indicates that the connected water-cooler is enabled.
When the output is activated and welding starts the water cooler will start and then circulate the coolant around the system, when welding stops and there is no current output, then the water cooler will stop circulating after 5 minutes.
Water-cooled mode is required when using a water-cooled torch, if not then the TIG welding torch will be easily damaged.



- Pins 1 and 2 is the power output connections for the water cooler.
- Pins 3 and 4 is the fault signal input connections (no coolant flow signal).

To enter water cooler mode, press the water cooler button to  turn on the indicator. The welder will enter the water-cooled mode and this is confirmed by the corresponding indicator lighting up.

Immediately upon starting to TIG weld, the water cooler will start and continue to run during the welding cycle.
Once welding has stopped and no further welding is carried out within a 5 minute period the water cooler will automatically stop until welding is recommenced.

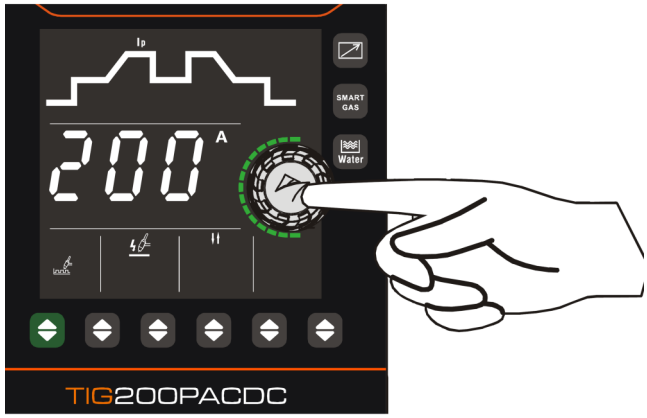
Please Note:
The EVO ET-200PACDC can only use the originally designed Jasic water cooler. Do not use water coolers purchased from other manufacturers.

CONTROL PANEL - SETTINGS

Configuration Settings (Engineers mode)

Standby Time Adjustment

Standby time is a function that when there is no operator activity with the Jasic TIG machine, then after a pre-determined time (Factory time: 10 minutes) the machine will go into standby (sleep) mode.
To enter the setting screen, press and hold the "Current Setting dial knob" for 2 seconds and you will note on the display a countdown will start from 3 seconds to zero, once the countdown is complete the panel displays "F01".



To access standby time press the control dial again to enter this parameter.

Now, rotate the control dial clockwise/anticlockwise to change the standby response time.
There is four levels to choose from, 0, 5 10, & 15 (where 0 means disabled). 5, 10 & 15 correspond to the response times in minutes. (default value is 10.)

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.

The standby function is only available in TIG mode.
The machine will not go into standby mode if a wired foot control is connected.

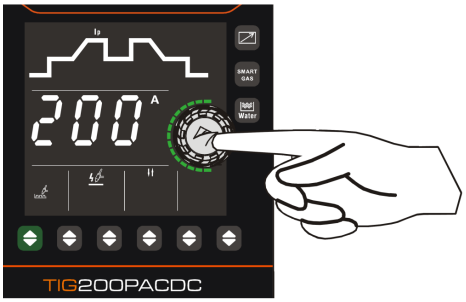


If the machine is not used within a set period of time (10 minutes for example), the machine will then enter a standby state where the unit powers down and only the middle bar of the first digit on the display panel will flash. The flash rate is at a frequency of 1 blink per second.

The machine will wake up immediately and the screen will show the previous data when either the torch trigger, remote device or if one of the control panel buttons are pressed.

Input overvoltage and undervoltage protection

Upon accessing the engineers configuration screen, press and hold the "Current Setting dial knob" for 2 seconds and you will note on the display a countdown will start from 3s to zero, once the countdown is complete the panel displays "F01".



To access input voltage protection, rotate the control dial until “F02” is shown in the display and press the control dial again to access this parameter.

Now, rotate the control dial clockwise/anticlockwise to change the overvoltage and undervoltage protection setting to either: 0 = Off and 1 = ON (enabled).

After making your choice, press the control dial to save your chosen setting and then press the welding mode button to complete the operation and exit.

This option is factory set to ON, please speak with Jasic technical before interfering with this setting.

CONTROL PANEL - FUNCTIONS

Configuration Settings (Engineers mode)

Restore Factory Settings



To reset to factory settings for the ET-200PACDC, 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 as shown in the table below.

Welding Parameter	Unit	MMA	DC TIG	DC Pulse TIG	AC TIG	AC Pulse TIG	Mixed TIG
Pre-flow time	Seconds	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Initial current	Amps	-	20	20	20	20	20
Up-slope time	Seconds	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Peak current	Amps	-	100	100	100	100	100
Base current	Amps	-	-	50	-	50	-
Down-slope time	Amps	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Final current	Amps	-	20	20	20	20	20
Post-flow time	Seconds	-	2	2	2	2	2
Spot welding time	Seconds	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pulse frequency	Hz	-	-	50	-	50	-
Pulse duty cycle	%	-	-	50	-	50	-
Welding current	Amps	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hot start current	Amps	30	-	-	-	-	-
Arc-force current	Amps	30	-	-	-	-	-
AC Frequency	Hz	-	-	-	20	20	20
Ac Balance	%	-	-	-	20	20	20
Mixed Frequency	Hz	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mixed Duty Cycle	%	-	-	-	-	-	20

CONTROL PANEL - FUNCTIONS

Wired (Foot pedal / hand-held) Remote Control



A 9 pin remote control socket is fitted as standard to the front panel of the machine, see page 28 for optional remote controls)

1) Before welding, press the remote-control function button to enable the remote control function.
2) The indicator will be lit indicating that the remote-control function is enabled.
   If the remote controller is connected, the remote control device controls the welding current.
   If no remote controller is connected then the welding current is controlled by the panel control dial.
3) If the indicator is not lit, this indicates that the remote-control function is not active and welding current is controlled by the front panel control dial.

Wireless Remote Control (optional)



(Wireless remote control interface is optional, see page 27 for remote options)

1) Wireless pairing connection

Before welding, press and hold the panel remote control function button and the pairing button of the wireless remote controller at the same time, hold for 2 seconds to perform wireless remote control pairing.

During pairing, the blue indicator of wireless receiver module flashes, after successful pairing, the indicator of remote control mode is on .

At the same time the blue indicator of wireless receiver module will be constant on and the welder display window displays "OK".

After successful pairing, the welding current can be adjusted by "+" or "-" buttons on the wireless remote controller.

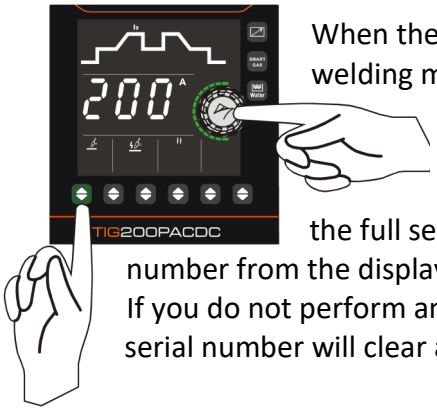
The range of current is from the machines minimum to the maximum current value which was previously displayed as preset current on the panel.

2) Disconnecting the wireless connection

After the remote controller is successfully paired, press the remote control function button on the panel or the pairing button of the wireless remote controller for 2 seconds, and the wireless connection of the remote controller will be disconnected.

After disconnecting the display window of the welder displays the character "FAL", and the green indicator of the wireless receiver module will be constantly on.

Serial Number Display



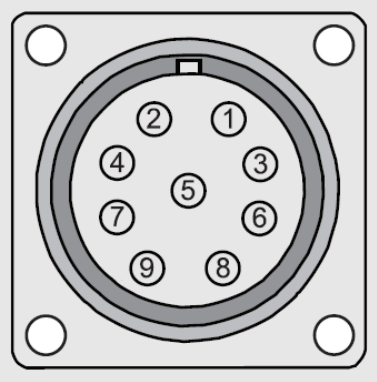
When the machine is in it's idle state (before welding), press and hold both the welding mode button and the parameter adjustment dial button (as shown left) for 3 seconds to display the machines serial number.

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.

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

REMOTE CONTROL SOCKET

The Jasic TIG ET-200PACDC is fitted with 9 pin remote control socket located on the front panel which is used to connect various remote control devices, for example: a TIG torch with trigger switch, a TIG torch with mounted switch and current adjustment dial, a foot pedal or other similar devices including MMA remote control devices.



When fitting the 9 pin remote plug, ensure you align the keyway when inserting the plug, then rotate the threaded collar fully clockwise until finger tight.

The 9 pin plug and clamp part number is: JSG-PLUG-9PIN

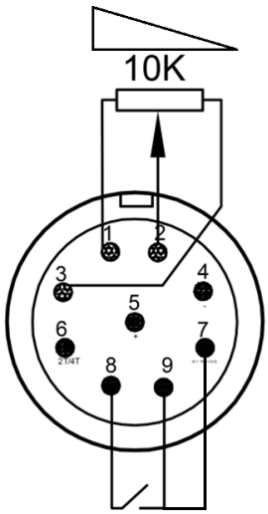
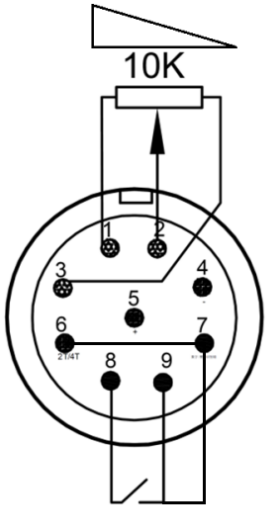
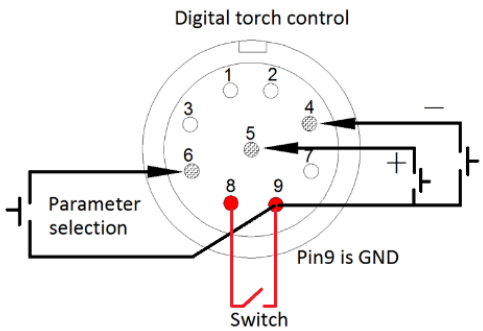
9 Pin Remote socket configuration			
Pin	**Description**	**Signal**	**Description MMA**
1	Potentiometer (min)	VCC	Power supply
2	Potentiometer wiper	ASI	Analog signal
3	Potentiometer (max)	A_GND	Analog signal GND
4	- (negative)	DIG_SI -	Digital signal -
5	+ (positive)	DIG_SI +	Digital signal +
6	Parameter selection	TYPE1	Foot pedal controller recognition /Digital signal Selection
7	TYPE	TYPE	Analog signal recognition （Connected to GND）
8	Torch switch	TORSWI	Torch switch signal
9	Torch switch/ground	GND	GND

Remote device activation



As with the previous page, to activate remote, press the remote button and the remote LED will illuminate (as shown left), this indicates that the machine is ready to be used with a remote control device.
Pressing the remote button again will turn off remote control.

Remote Control Device Wiring

Analog torch	Pedal remote controller	Digital Torch
		

MMA SETUP

Output connections

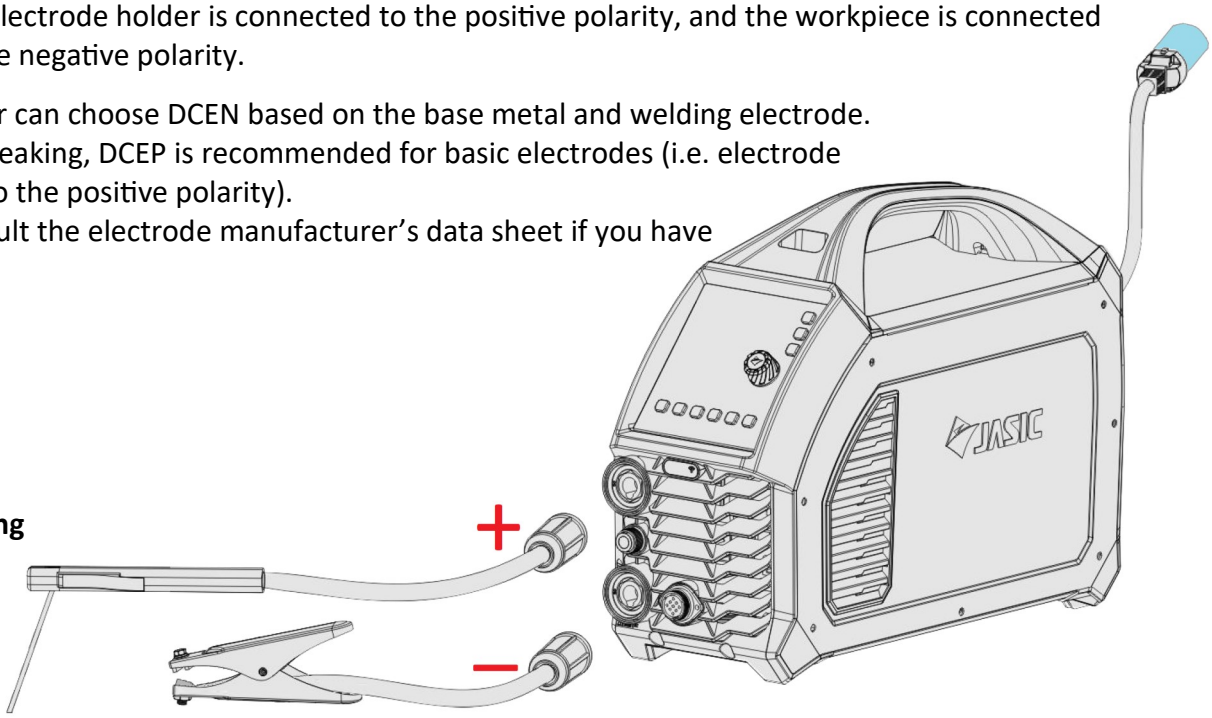
Electrode polarity is generally determined by the type of welding rod being used although in general when using manual arc welding electrodes the electrode holder is connected to the positive terminal and the work return to the negative terminal.

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

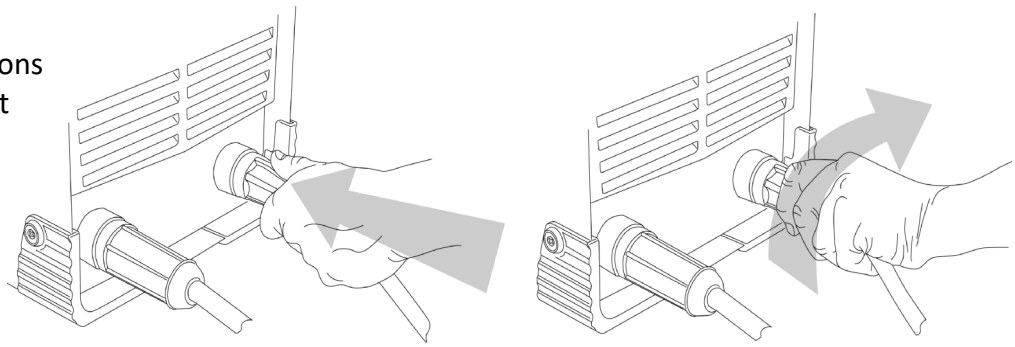


1. When connecting welding cables, ensure that the machines ON/OFF mains switch is turned off and never connect the machine to the mains supply with the panels removed.
2. Insert the cable plug with electrode holder into the "+" socket on the front panel of the welding machine and tighten it clockwise.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

* Always check the specifications of the welding rod being used to ensure correct polarity is used.

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



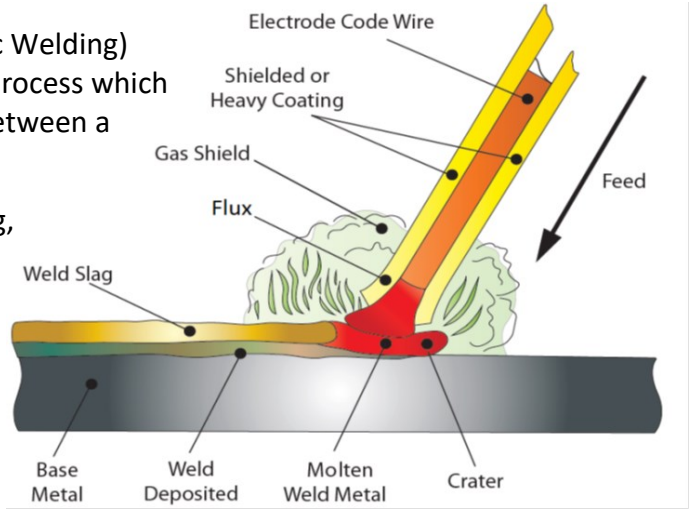
Generic library picture

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.

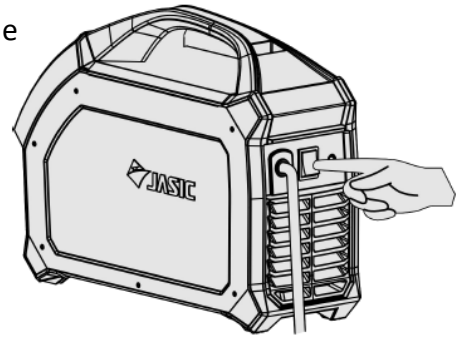


Shielding is obtained from the electrode outer coating, often called flux. Filler metal is primarily obtained from the electrode core.

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.

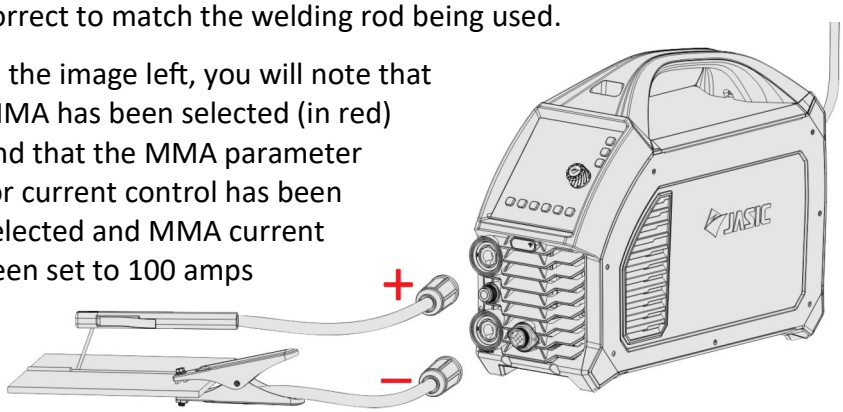


Caution, there is voltage output at both output terminals.



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 (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.
You will note in the above image that the remote control option is turned off, so current control is via the control panel dial.

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 to.

MMA welding

Select MMA welding mode by pressing the green arrow button until the MMA symbol is illuminate as shown in the image right



When in MMA mode you can select and adjust welding current, hot start current and arc force parameters respectively as described below.



MMA current adjustment can now be carried out via the panel control adjustment dial and this can be achieved by pressing the button (as shown left) until the current setting icon is highlighted and illuminated. Rotating the control dial clockwise or anticlockwise will increase or decrease the welding amperage.

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



To select MMA ignition current (start current), press the button (as shown left) until the ignition current icon illuminates, you can now rotate the adjustment control knob until the desired ignition amps is shown on the display above. Rotating the control dial clockwise or anticlockwise will increase or decrease the start current.



To select MMA arc force (start current), press the button (as shown left) until the arc force icon illuminates, you can now rotate the adjustment control knob until the desired ignition amps is shown on the display above. Rotating the control dial clockwise or anticlockwise will increase or decrease the required arc force current.

If the secondary cables (welding cable and earth cable) are long, select cable with larger cross-section to reduce the voltage drop.

VRD indicator



In MMA mode, the VRD LED will be lit to indicate that VRD is active and the machine output voltage is 11.5V.

The table right offers a guide to set up for various welding electrode diameters sizes 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
5.0	160 ~ 250

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.

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

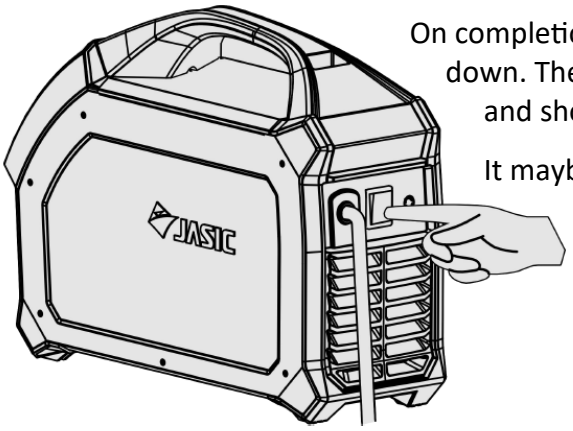
Arc force:
Arc force prevents the electrode sticking when welding. Arc force provides a temporary increase in current when the arc is too short and helps maintain consistent excellent arc performance on a wide range of electrodes. The Arc force value should be determined according to welding electrode 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.

Hot start current:
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.

During welding:
PLEASE NOTE: This unit has 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.

T**urn 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.

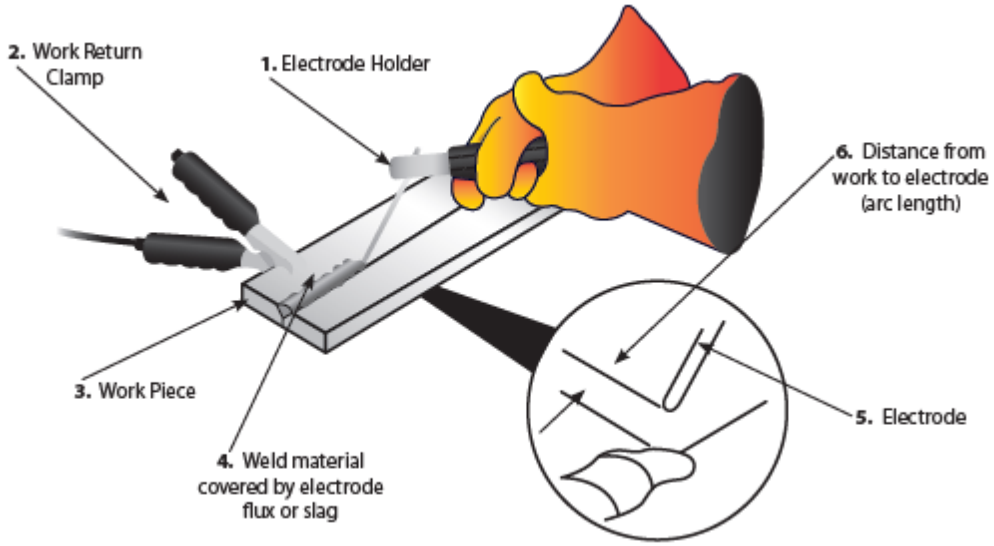
GUIDE TO MMA WELDING

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

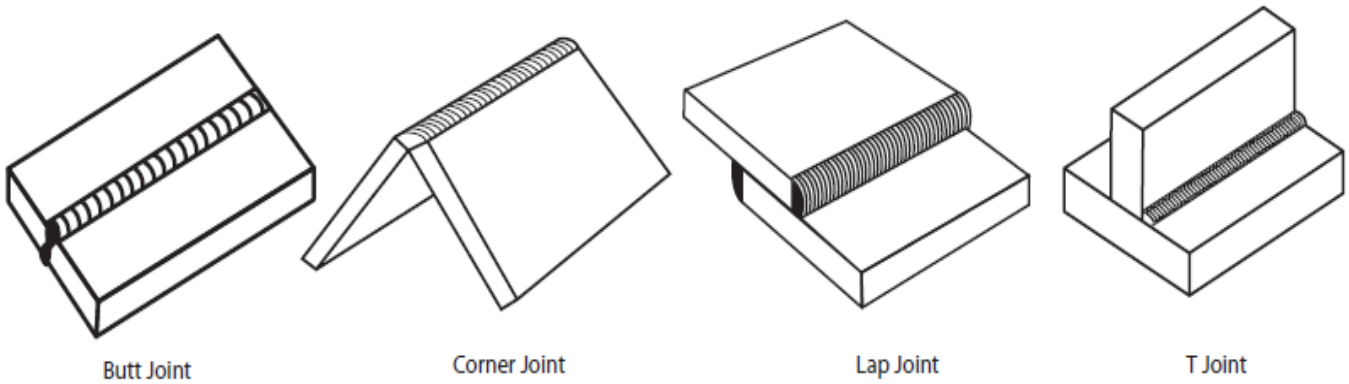
1. Electrode holder
2. Work return clamp
3. Work piece
4. Weld material covered by electrode flux or slag
5. Electrode
6. Distance from work to electrode (arc Length)



Welding current will flow in the circuit as soon as the electrode contacts the work piece. The welder should always ensure a good connection of the work clamp. The nearer the 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.

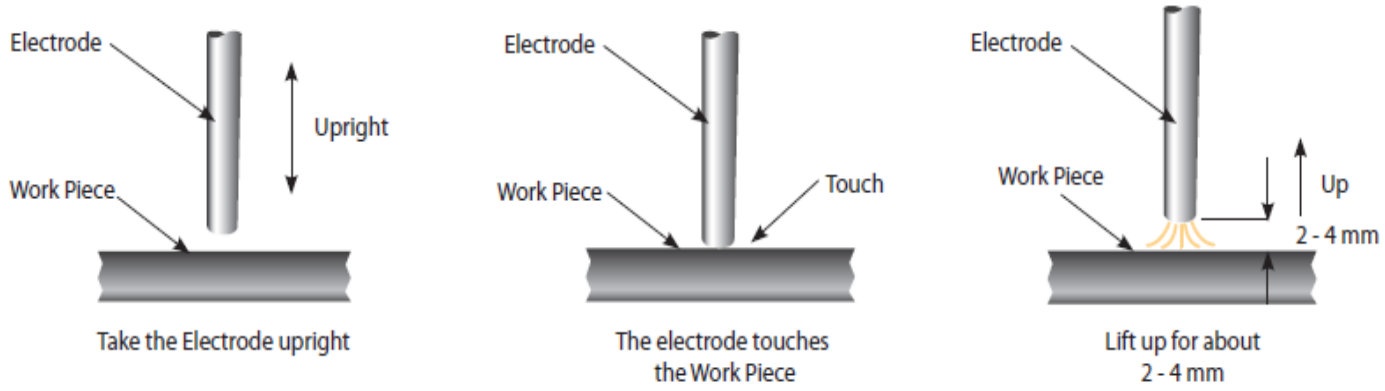


GUIDE TO MMA WELDING

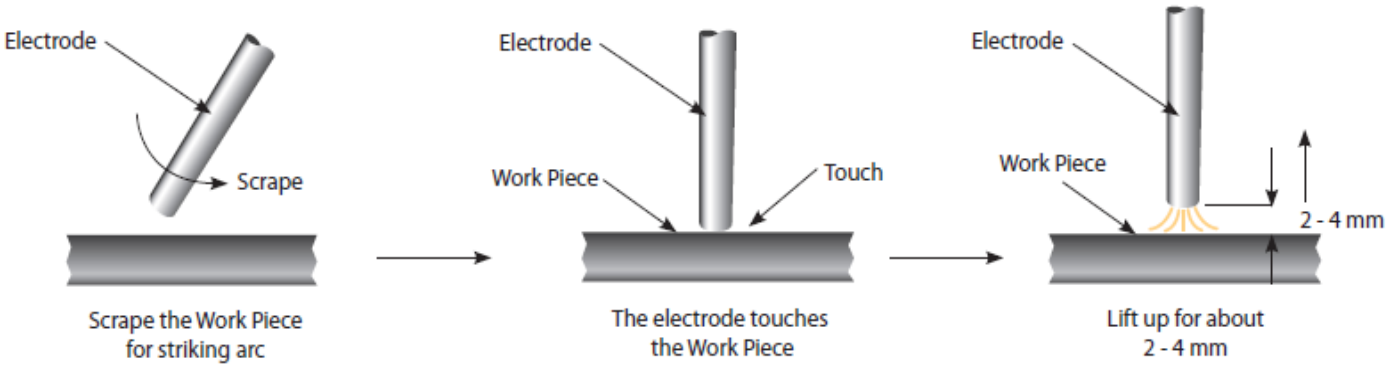
Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing.
Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

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.



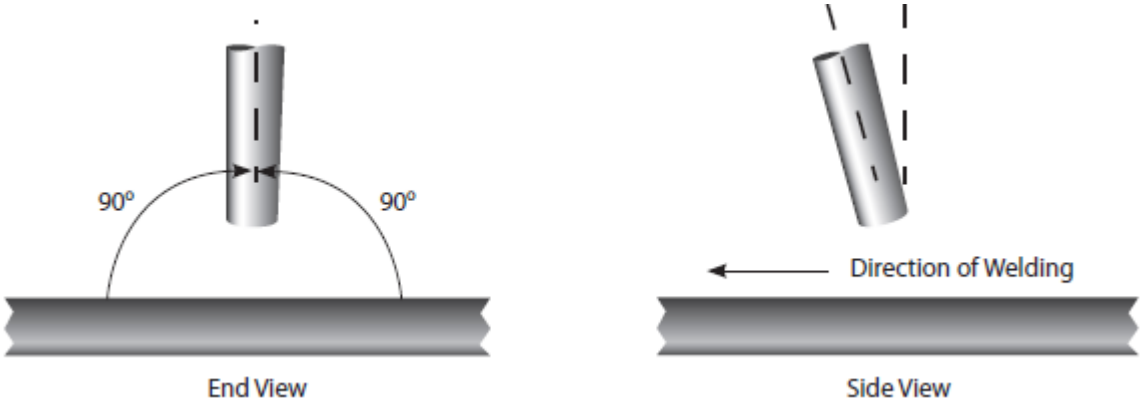
Scratch technique - Drag the electrode and scratch the work piece as if striking a match. Scratching the electrode may cause the arc to burn along the scratch path, so care should be taken to scratch in the weld zone. When the arc is struck adopt the correct welding position.



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.

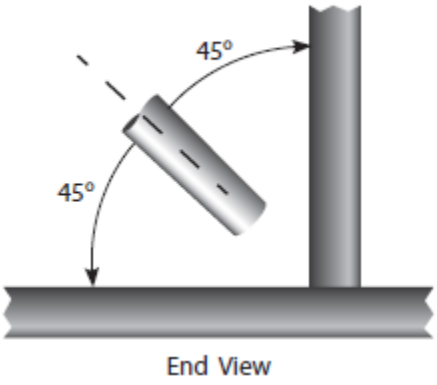


GUIDE TO MMA WELDING

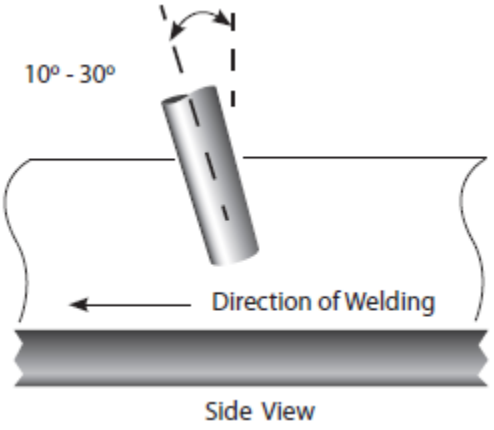
Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing.
Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

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

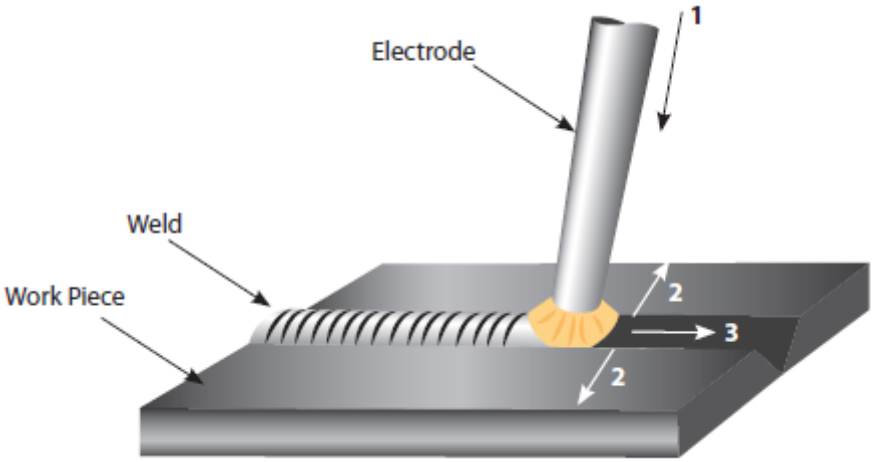


Side View

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. 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 process used in maintenance and 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 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

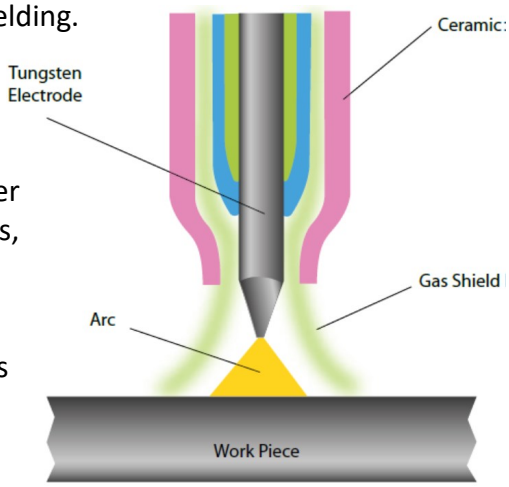
Defect	Possible cause	Action
Excessive spatter (beads of metal scattered around the weld area)	Amperage too high for the selected electrode	Reduce amperage or utilise larger diameter electrode
	Voltage too high or arc length too long	Reduce arc length or voltage
Uneven and erratic weld bead and direction	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

TIG SETUP

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.

TIG welding mode

Terms used: TIG – Tungsten Inert Gas, GTAW – Gas Tungsten Arc Welding.

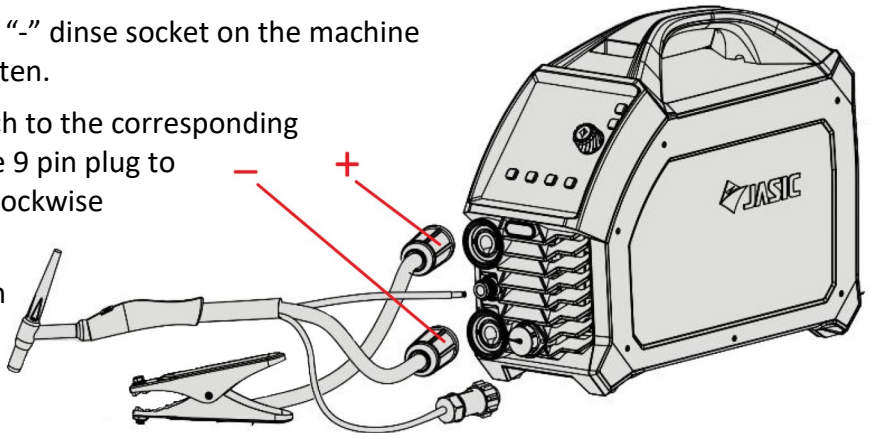


TIG welding is an arc welding process that uses a non-consumable tungsten electrode to produce the heat for welding.
The weld area is protected from atmospheric contamination by a shielding gas (usually an inert gas such as argon or helium) and a filler rod matching the base material is normally used, though some welds, known as autogenous welds, are carried out without the need for filler wire.

The TIG welding process can be either AC or DC, The ET-200PACDC is a AC/DC TIG machine, AC (Alternating Current) for welding aluminium and DC machines (Direct Current) for welding steel, stainless steel, copper etc.

Connect the TIG torch connector to the "-" dinse socket on the machine front panel and rotate clockwise to tighten.

Connect the switch plug on the TIG torch to the corresponding socket on the machine panel, locate the 9 pin plug to the socket and rotate the locking ring clockwise to secure in place.



Insert the dinse plug on the work return cable into the "+" socket on the front panel of the machine and rotate clockwise to tighten.
Attach the work clamp to the work piece.

Connect the gas hose of the TIG torch to the quick connector on the machine front.
Connect the supply gas hose to the gas inlet on the back panel of the machine. The other end of the supply hose connects to the gas regulator on the cylinder.

Press the torch trigger briefly, the solenoid valve will operate and gas will flow.

Adjust the welding current according to the thickness of the work piece to be welded (for a guide to welding parameters, please refer to the table below).

Hold the torch 2-4mm away from the work piece and then press the torch trigger.
After the arc is ignited, the HF discharge will cease, the current will maintain at the preset value and welding can be carried out.

After releasing the torch trigger, the welding arc stops but gas will continue flowing for the post flow time set, welding then ends.

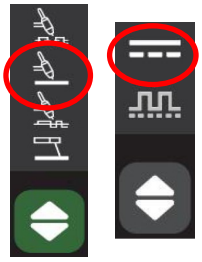
The amperage guide for TIG welding tungsten sizes can vary depending on material, work piece thickness, welding position and joint form.

Tungsten Size	DC – Electrode Negative
1.0mm	15 – 80A
1.6mm	70 – 150A
2.4mm	150 – 250A
3.2mm	250A – 400A
4.0mm	400A – 500A
6.0mm	750A – 1000A

OPERATION - TIG

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.

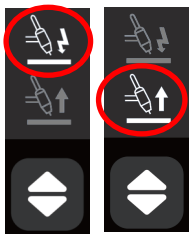
TIG DC operation steps



To select TIG mode by pressing the green welding mode selection button until the (2nd to top) TIG DC LED is illuminated as shown far left, then ensure you have also selected standard (pulse off) mode as also circled left.

Select the 2T torch trigger mode by pressing the torch mode button until the 2T LED is Illuminated as shown right (for alternative trigger modes details, please see pages 50/51).





Now, select your TIG starting method of either HF or Lift TIG. Start by pressing the HF/lift arc button until the desired TIG start LED is illuminated as shown left.

To select pre flow gas time setting, rotate the adjustment dial until the pre-gas LED is lit, then press the dial and the LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the pre flow time shown in the display window.
The pre flow adjustment range is 0 ~ 3 seconds.



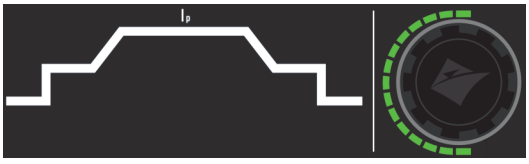
To select the initial start current setting, rotate the adjustment dial until the start amps LED is lit, then press the dial and the LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the start amps shown in the display window.
The start current adjustment range is 5 ~ 200 amps (230v mode).



To select upslope time, rotate the adjustment dial until the upslope time LED is lit, then press the dial and the LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the upslope time shown in the display window.
The upslope time adjustment range is 0 ~ 10 seconds.



To select the required welding current setting, rotate the adjustment dial until the peak amps LED is lit, then press the dial and the LED will then start to flash, then rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the welding current shown in the display window.
The welding current adjustment range is 10 ~ 200 amps (230v mode).

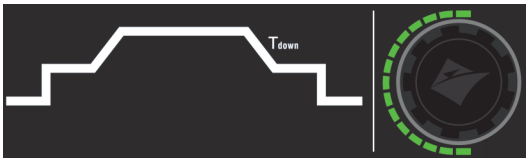


OPERATION - TIG

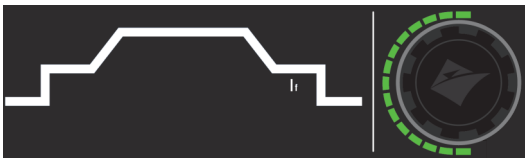
Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

TIG DC operation steps (continued)

To select downslope time, rotate the adjustment dial until the downslope time LED is lit, then press the dial and the LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the downslope time shown in the display window.
The downslope time adjustment range is 0 ~ 10 seconds.



To select final amps (crater current) setting, rotate the adjustment dial until the final amps LED is lit, then press the dial and the LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the final amps shown in the display window.
The final current adjustment range is 5 ~ 200 amps (230v mode).



To select post flow gas time setting, rotate the adjustment dial until the post gas LED is lit, then press the dial and the LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the post flow time shown in the display window.
The post flow adjustment range is 0 ~ 15 seconds.



Please Note: If you have Smart Gas set to ON, then you will not have the option to adjust post-gas time

To select spot welding time, first you have to ensure you have selected spot time mode (see pages 51/51 for further details). Rotate the adjustment dial until the spot time LED is lit, then press the dial and the LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the spot time shown in the display window.
The spot time adjustment range is 0.1 ~ 10 seconds.



TIG DC pulse operation steps



To select TIG pulse mode, first press the green welding mode selection button until the 2nd to top TIG DC LED is illuminated as shown left, then select TIG pulse option (as shown right), when the pulse indicator is illuminated this informs the operator that TIG pulse is active



Proceed with the setting up of pre gas, upslope, welding current, downslope time, final (crater) current and post flow gas time as per standard TIG DC (See page 39).

In pulse mode, the welding current setting now becomes the peak welding current of the pulse.

OPERATION - TIG

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.

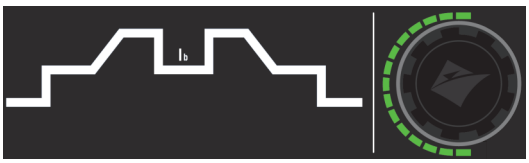
TIG DC pulse operation steps (continued)

To select welding current, rotate the dial until the peak amps LED is lit, then press the dial and the LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the welding current shown in the display window. Range is 5 ~ 200 amps.

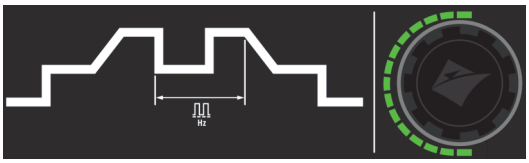


The next step will allow setting of the base current. This function is only allowed when the pulse mode is selected.

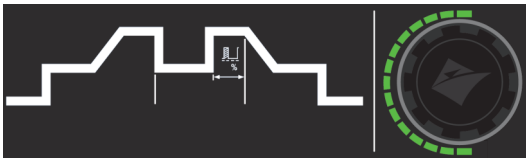
To select background current, rotate the dial until the base amps LED is lit, then press the dial and the LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the base current shown in the display window. Range is 5 ~ 200 amps.



To select and set TIG pulse frequency, rotate the dial until the pulse Hz LED is lit, then press the dial and the Hz LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the pulse frequency rate between 0.5Hz to 200Hz.



To select and set pulse ratio (width), rotate the dial until the pulse % LED is lit, then press the dial and the % LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the pulse ratio rate between 10% ~ 90% .



After the parameters are set appropriately, open the gas valve of the cylinder and adjust the gas regulator to the desired gas flow.

Keep the torch 2-4mm away from the work piece and then press the torch trigger.

Gas will start to flow followed by the HF and the arc is ignited.

Once the arc is ignited the HF will cease and the current rises up to the pre-set value and welding can be carried out.

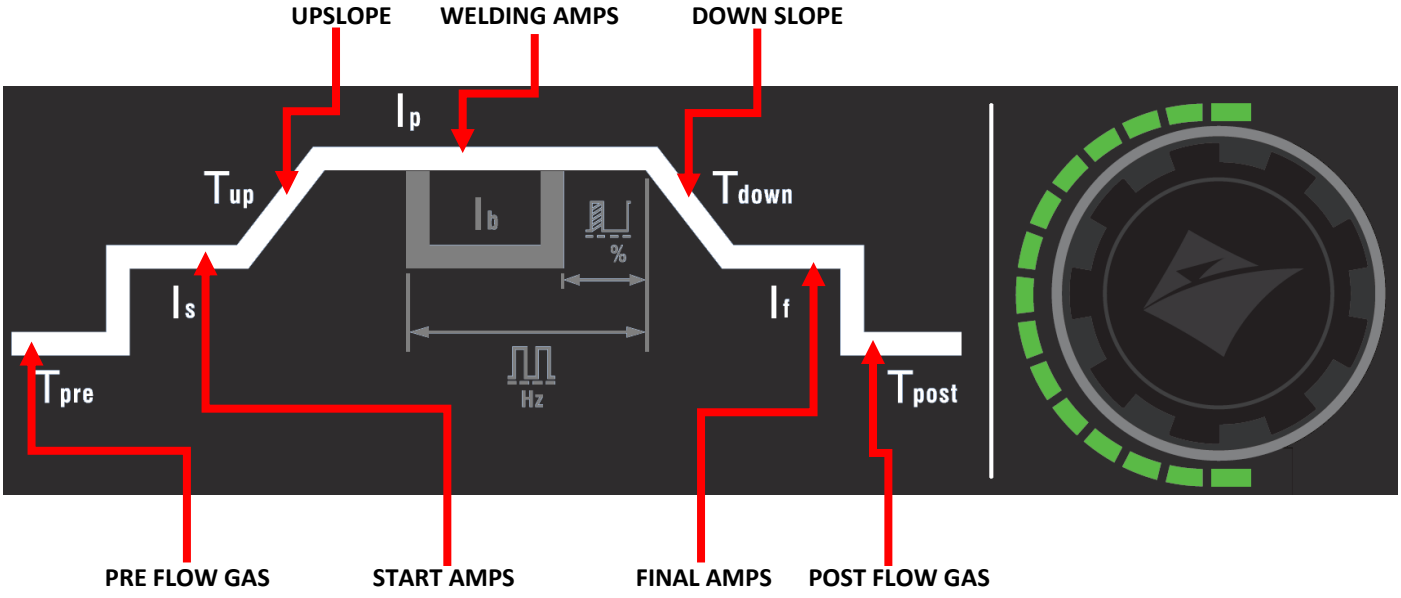
After releasing the torch trigger, the current begins to decrease automatically to the crater current value.
The welding arc stops with gas still flowing for the pre-set post flow time and welding ends.

EVO20 TIG200PACDC - TIG DC Quick Set-Up Guide

For DC TIG welding, set up as below, ensure you place the machine in DC TIG, HF ON, 2T trigger mode with pulse turned OFF.



Please Note:
If you have Smart Gas set to ON, then you will not have the option to adjust post-gas time.



Set parameters as follows using control panel image above as reference

Parameter	Units	Adjustable Range	Guide Setting	User Setting
Job/Material	---	---	---	
PRE-GAS TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 3	0.5	
START-CURRENT	Amps	5 ~ 200	15	
UP-SLOPE TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 10	0	
*PEAK WELDING AMPS	Amps	5 ~ 200	User defined *	
DOWN-SLOPE TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 10	1	
FINAL CURRENT	Amps	5 ~ 200	10	
POST-GAS TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 10	2	

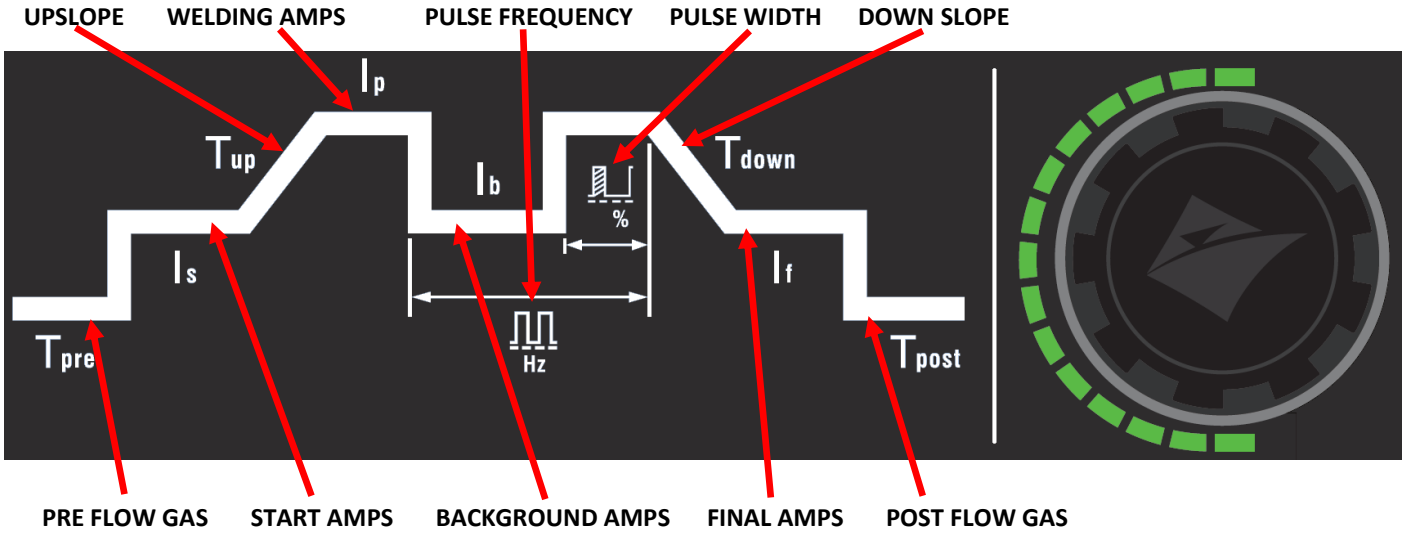
* Depends on material thickness (30A per mm) eg. 3mm = 90A

EVO20 TIG200PACDC - TIG DC Pulse Quick Set-Up Guide

For DC TIG Pulse welding, set up as below and ensure you place the machine in TIG DC mode, HF ON, 2T trigger mode and Pulse turned ON.



Please Note:
If you have Smart Gas set to ON, then you will not have the option to adjust post-gas time.



Set parameters as follows using images above as reference:

Parameter	Units	Adjustable Range	Guide Setting	User Setting
Job/Material	---	---	---	
PRE-GAS TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 3	0.5	
START-CURRENT	Amps	5 ~ 200	15	
UP-SLOPE TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 10	0	
PEAK WELDING AMPS *	Amps	5 ~ 200	User defined *	
BASE CURRENT **	Amps	5 ~ 200	50% **	
PULSE FREQUENCY	Hz	0.5 ~ 200	1	
PULSE WIDTH	%	10 ~ 90	50	
DOWN-SLOPE TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 10	1	
FINAL CURRENT	Amps	5 ~ 200	10	
POST-GAS TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 10	2	

* Depends on material thickness (30A per mm) eg. 3mm = 90A
** Set base current to 50% of your peak welding current

OPERATION - TIG

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.

TIG AC operation steps



To select TIG mode by pressing the green welding mode selection button until the (top) TIG AC LED is illuminated as shown far left, then ensure you have also selected standard (pulse off) mode as also circled left.



Select the 2T torch trigger mode by pressing the torch mode button until the 2T LED is Illuminated as shown right (for alternative trigger modes details, please see pages 50/51).



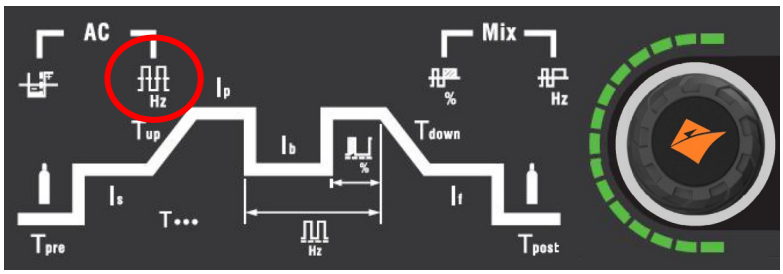
Now, select your TIG starting method with HF or Lift TIG being your options. Press the HF/lift arc button until the TIG HF start LED is illuminated as shown left.



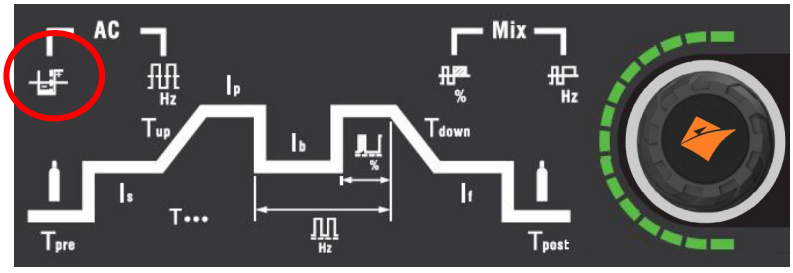
Select the AC square wave mode by pressing the selection button until the TIG AC square wave LED is illuminated as shown right. See page 46 for further information on alternative AC waveforms

Selecting pre gas, upslope, welding current, downslope time, crater current and post flow gas time is as standard TIG DC (See from page 39).

To select and set TIG AC frequency, rotate the dial until the pulse AC Hz LED is lit, then press the dial and the Hz LED will then start to flash, then rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the AC frequency to your required setting. The AC frequency adjustment range is 20 ~ 250Hz.



To select and set AC wave balance pulse, rotate the dial until the AC balance LED is lit, then press the dial and the AC balance LED will then start to flash, then rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the AC wave balance to the required setting.
The AC balance adjustment range is 20 ~ 60% with the balanced zero point being 40.

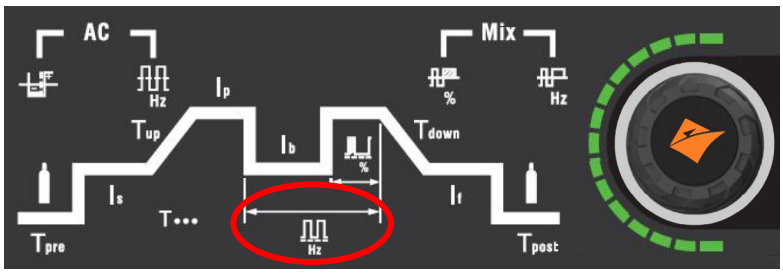


OPERATION - TIG

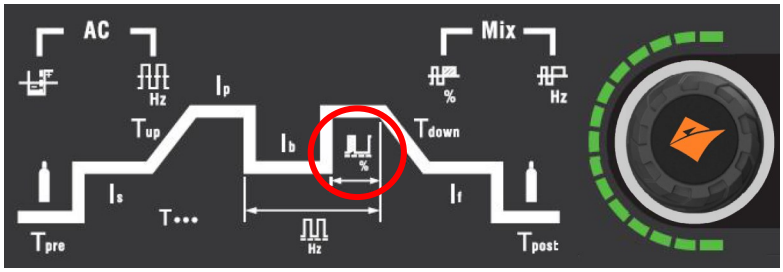
Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

TIG AC pulse operation steps

To select and set TIG pulse frequency, rotate the dial until the pulse Hz LED is lit, then press the dial and the Hz LED will then start to flash, then rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the pulse frequency rate between 0.5Hz to 25Hz in AC mode.



To select and set pulse ratio (width), rotate the dial until the pulse %z LED is lit, then press the dial and the % LED will then start to flash, then rotating the adjustment control dial will adjust the pulse ratio rate between 5% ~ 95% in AC mode.



Please Note:
The parameter lit LED will always default back to the peak amps setting when no other control have been touched after approximately 2 seconds.

After the parameters are set appropriately, open the gas valve of the cylinder and adjust the gas regulator to the desired gas flow.

Keep the torch 2-4mm away from the work piece and then press the torch trigger.

Gas will flow followed by the HF and the arc is ignited.

Once the arc is ignited the HF will cease and the current rises up to the pre-set value and welding can be carried out.

After releasing the torch trigger, the current begins to decrease automatically to the crater current value, the arc will then stop with gas still flowing for the post flow time and the welding process ends.

OPERATION - TIG

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.

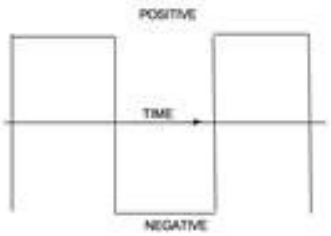
TIG AC operation steps



AC wave forms
Pressing the AC wave button will allow you to scroll through 3 wave types used in AC welding, the waveform selections are:
1. Square wave
2. Triangle wave
3. Sine wave
Depending on your selection the corresponding LED indicator will illuminate.

Waveforms summary:
The waveform selection should be made to meet a specific requirement or operator preference and the waveforms available with the ET-200PACDC are as follows:

AC square wave:
This provides fast transitions which provide a responsive and dynamic arc. The fast transitions eliminate the need for continuous HF. The focused arc provides good directional control.
Square wave offers improved cleaning of the oxide film on aluminium, more power and penetration, giving fast puddle freezing along with deep penetration and fast travel speeds.



Triangular wave:
The triangular wave provides the required peak amperage but the waveform shape has the effect of reducing the heat input. This reduction in heat input makes it particularly suited to thin material welding.
Triangle wave is ideally suited to thinner materials as it reduces the heat input especially in vertical or overhead joints and require to have the puddle freeze quickly! It also allows for faster travel speeds.



AC sine wave:
The sine wave gives the operator a softer feel arc similar to that of the older conventional power source. The arc tends to be much wider than the square wave arc.
The sine wave AC waveform is like the older transformer type TIG welding machines which mimic's the AC TIG welding performance of 'transformer' type machines for that similar traditional arc performance.



OPERATION - TIG

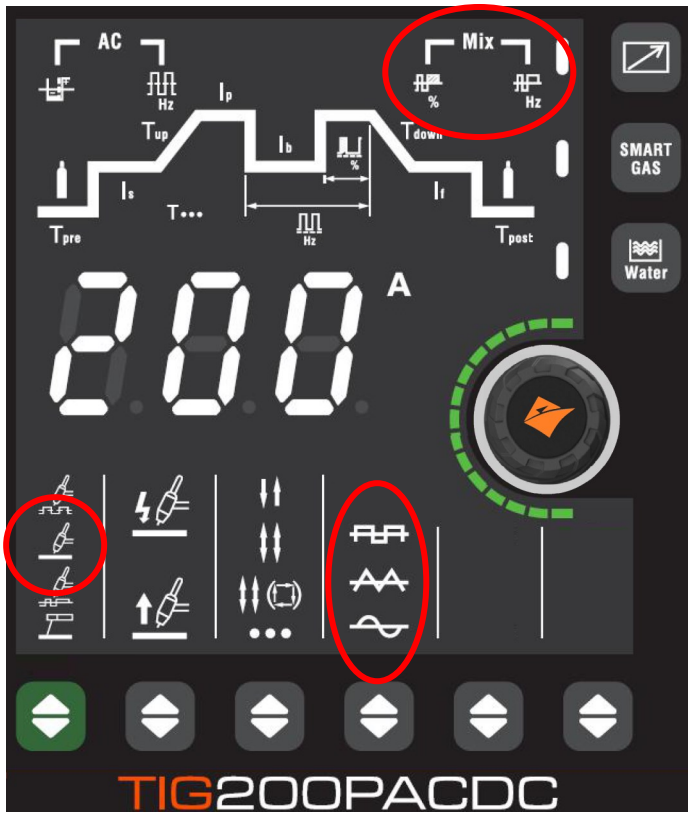
Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

TIG AC operation steps



Mix (Hybrid) mode:
The 'hybrid' mix AC TIG mode allows for the selected AC waveform to be mixed with a positive element which increases the cleaning action of aluminium oxides along with increasing welding speeds.
When the mixed indicator is ON, this indicates that the machine is in Mix AC DC mode and the additional Mix controls will be active.
Mixed AC-DC output is suitable for welding thicker aluminium, magnesium and their alloys.

Please Note:
When mix mode is active, pulse control is deactivated and will not show as an option.



AC Waveform selection:



When in MIX AC TIG mode, pressing the AC button will allow you to scroll through the 3 wave types used in AC welding, Square wave , Triangle wave and Sine wave.
These 3 waveforms are easily changed by pressing the wave waveform button (shown left) and depending on your selection the corresponding LED indicator will illuminate.

Mixed duty-cycle control and indicator.



To select and set the ratio of DC time, rotate the dial until the ratio % LED is lit, then press the dial and the % LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment the control dial you will be able to adjust the mix duty cycle % between the range of 10% ~ 90% .

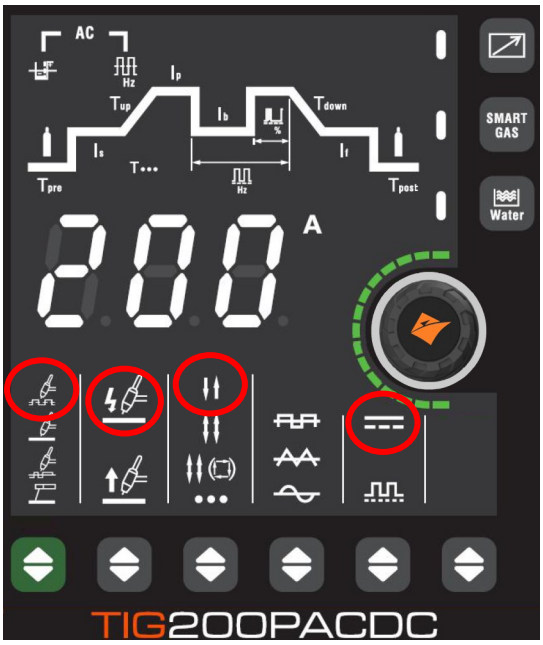
Mixed frequency control and indicator.



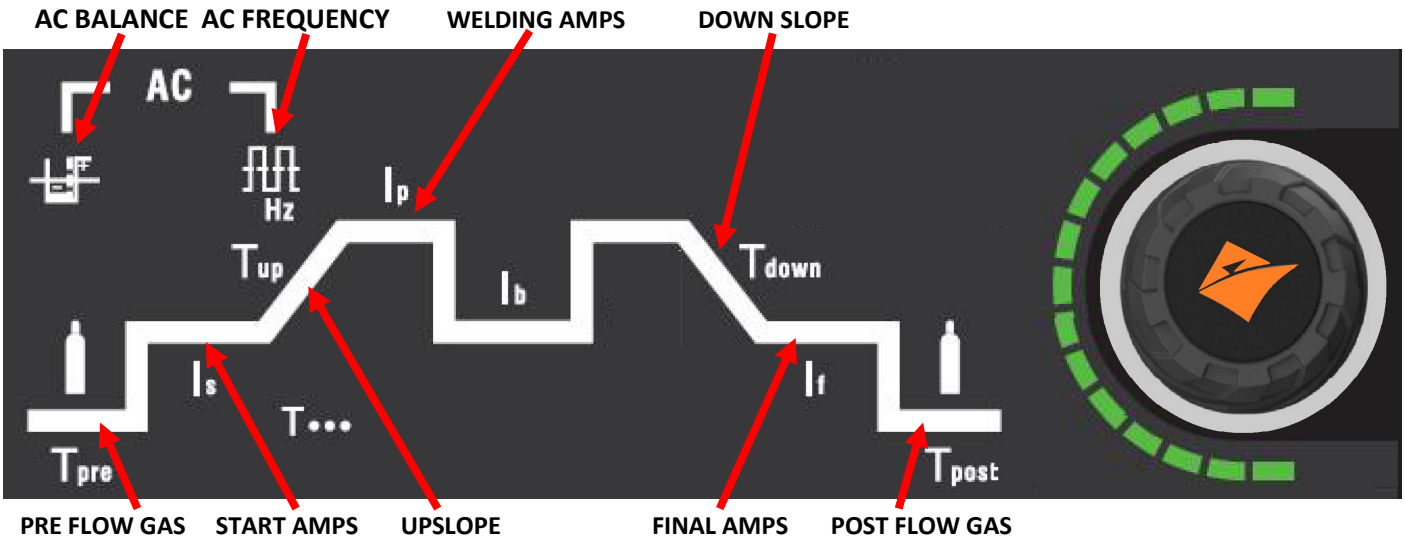
To select and set the mix frequency, rotate the dial until the mix frequency Hz LED is lit, then press the dial and the Hz LED will then start to flash, by rotating the adjustment the control dial you will be able to adjust the mix frequency rate between the range of 10% ~ 90% .

EVO20 TIG200ACDC - TIG AC Quick Set-Up Guide

For AC TIG welding, set up as below and ensure you place the machine in AC TIG mode, Pulse OFF, HF ON and in 2T trigger mode.



Please Note:
If you have Smart Gas set to ON, then you will not have the option to adjust post-gas time.



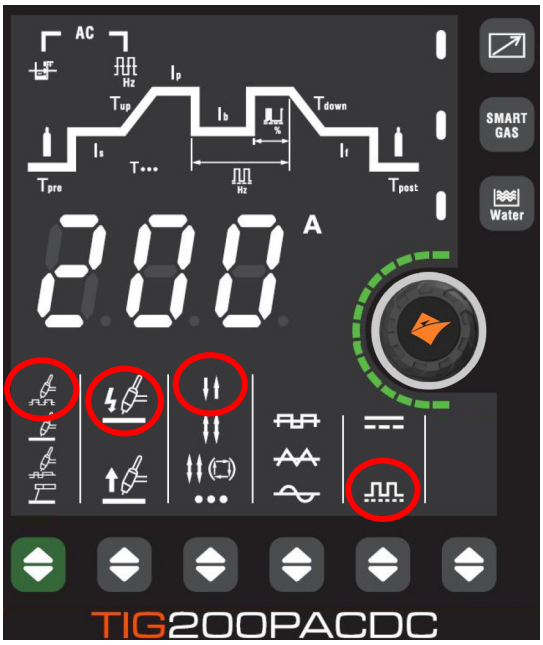
Set parameters as follows using control panel image above as reference

Parameter	Units	Adjustable Range	Guide Setting	User Setting
Job/Material	---	---	---	
PRE-GAS TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 3	0.5	
START-CURRENT	Amps	5 ~ 200	20	
UP-SLOPE TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 10	0	
PEAK WELDING AMPS *	Amps	5 ~ 200	User defined *	
AC FREQUENCY	Hz	20 ~ 200	70	
AC BALANCE	%	20 ~ 60	40	
DOWN-SLOPE TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 10	1	
FINAL CURRENT	Amps	5 ~ 200	10	
POST-GAS TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 15	3	

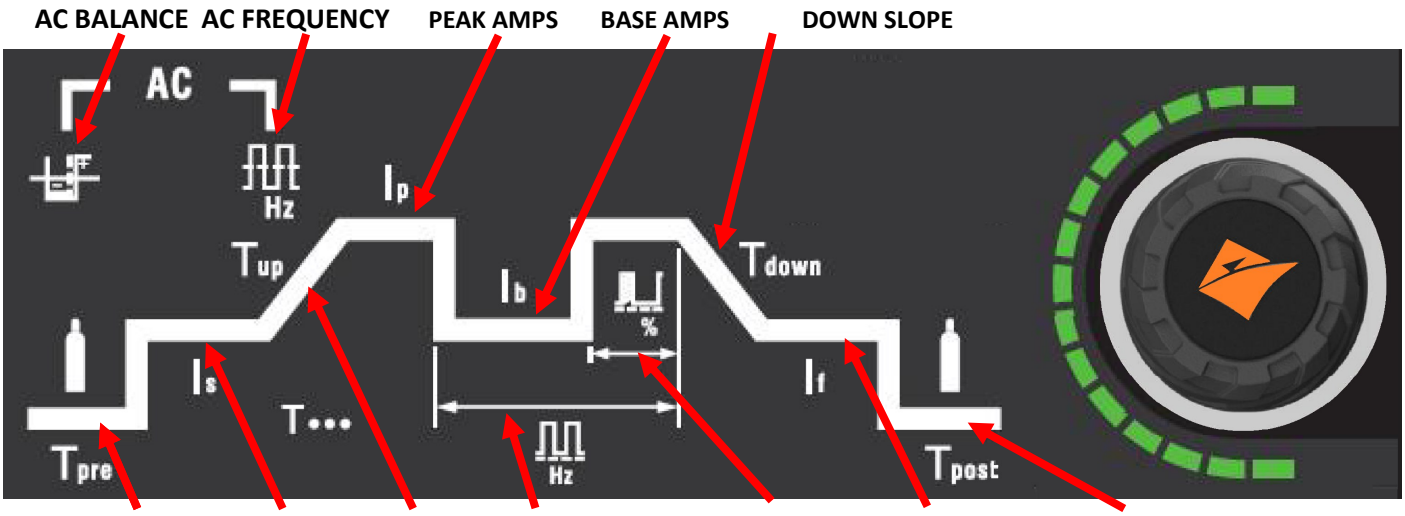
* Depends on material thickness (30A per mm) eg. 3mm = 90A

EVO20 TIG200ACDC - TIG AC Pulse Quick Set-Up Guide

For AC TIG welding, set up as below and ensure you place the machine in AC TIG mode, Pulse ON, HF ON and in 2T trigger mode.



Please Note:
If you have Smart Gas set to ON, then you will not have the option to adjust post-gas time.



Set parameters as follows using control panel image above as reference

Parameter	Units	Adjustable Range	Guide Setting	User Setting
Job/Material	---	---	---	
PRE-GAS TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 3	0.5	
START-CURRENT	Amps	5 ~ 200	20	
UP-SLOPE TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 10	0	
PEAK WELDING AMPS*	Amps	5 ~ 200	User defined *	
BASE AMPS**	Amos	5 ~ 200	50% **	
AC FREQUENCY	Hz	20 ~ 200	70	
AC BALANCE	%	20 ~ 60	40	
PULSE FREQUENCY	Hz	0.2 ~ 200	1	
PULSE WIDTH	%	10 ~ 90	50	
DOWN-SLOPE TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 10	1	
FINAL CURRENT	Amps	5 ~ 200	10	
POST-GAS TIME	Seconds	0 ~ 15	3	

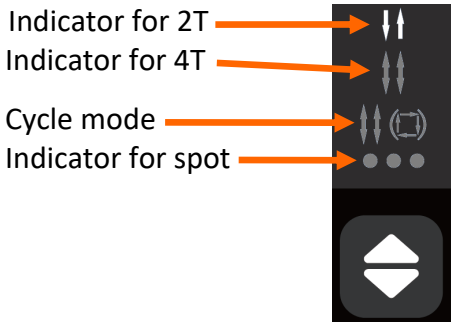
* Depends on material thickness (30A per mm) eg. 3mm = 90A

** Set base current to 50% of your peak welding current

OPERATION - TIG

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.

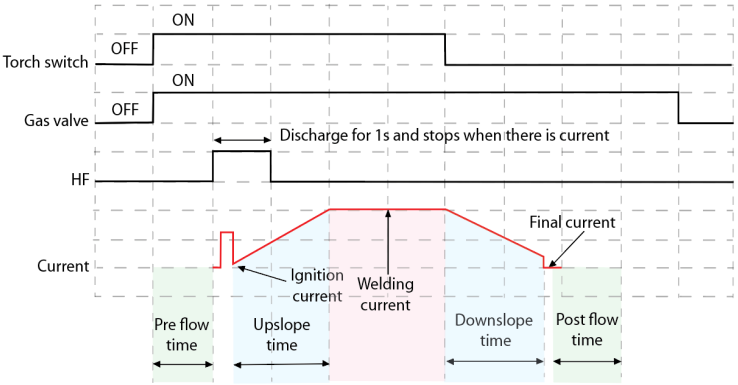
TIG torch trigger operation steps



2T mode (normal trigger control)

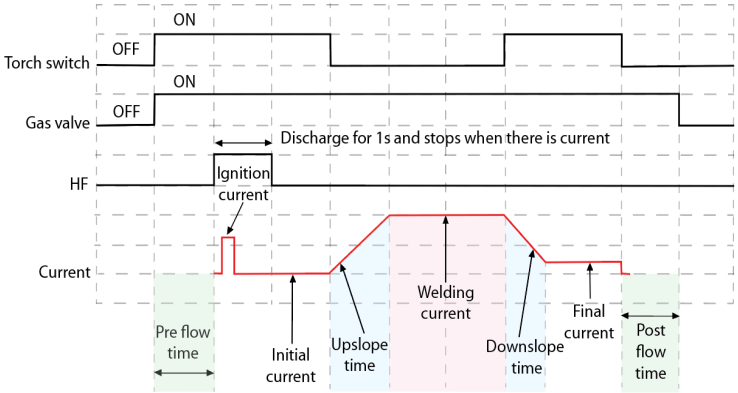
The 2T (↑↓) LED light will illuminate when the power source is in 2T welding mode. In this mode, the torch trigger must remain pressed (closed) for the welding output to be active. See example below:

Press and hold the torch trigger to activate the power source, the gas valve and gas will flow.
After the gas pre flow time ends, HF discharge begins and then the welding arc will ignite and then the current rises up (slope up time) to the welding current value gradually until you achieve the preset welding current.
When the torch switch is released, the current begins to drop gradually (slope down time) and when it drops to the minimum current value, the welding output is cut off and the gas valve will close, once the post flow time ends, this is the end of the welding process.



4T (latch trigger control)

The 4T ↕↕ LED will illuminate when the power source is in 4T welding mode, this trigger mode is mainly used for long welding runs to assist in reducing operator finger fatigue. In this mode the user can press and release the torch trigger and the output will remain active until the trigger switch is depressed again and released.
In 4T mode, the gas valve opens when the torch switch is pressed down, after the pre flow time ends, HF discharge occurs which ignites the welding arc. Once the welding arc has successfully ignited the initial current value is active and the torch switch can now be released, the welding current rises up to the preset welding current value gradually and you will continue to weld your material. To finish welding, simply press the torch switch down again and the current will begin to gradually drop (slope out time) to the final current value. When the torch switch is released the current output is cut off and the gas will continue to flow until your preset post flow time has elapsed.



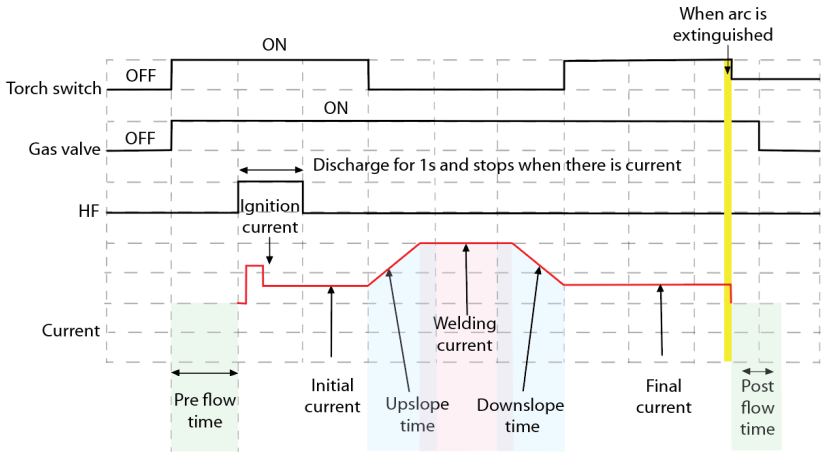
OPERATION - TIG

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.

TIG torch trigger operation steps

Cycle mode

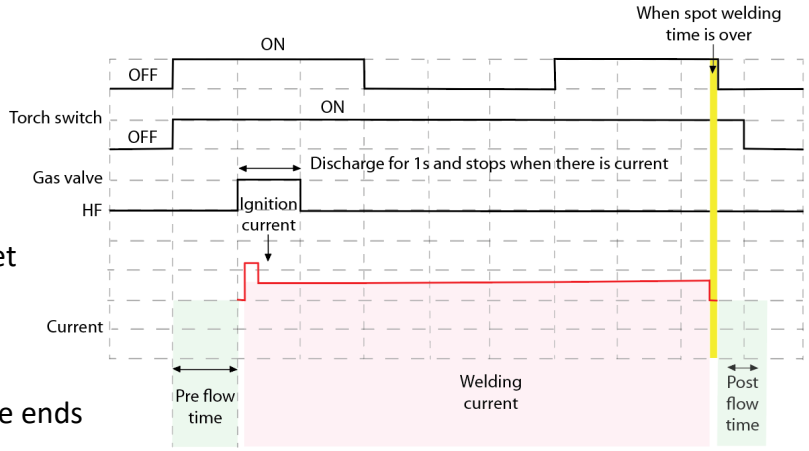
The cycle ↕↕ (□) LED light will illuminate when the power source is in repeating mode, upon pressing the torch trigger switch the gas valve opens and after the pre flow time ends, HF discharge will engage the welding arc. Once the welding arc is ignited successfully, the initial current is present then after the operator releases the torch switch the welding current rises up to the preset welding current value gradually (depending on preset upslope time). When the torch switch is pressed down again, the current begins to drop gradually to the final current arc value. When the torch switch is released again, the current will rise gradually up to the welding current value again.
'Cycle' means the welding current varies between the final arc current value and the welding current value.



To extinguish the welding arc, press and release the torch trigger briefly (within 1/5 of a second) and the arc will be extinguished immediately and the current output will be shut off. The gas valve will then close when the post flow time ends and the welding process ends.

Spot welding mode

The spot ●●● LED will illuminate when the power source is in spot welding mode.
To set the spot welding time setting, refer to page 22 for selecting and setting the spot time.
On pressing the torch trigger, gas will flow and at the end of the gas pre-flow time HF will initiate the welding arc.
Once the welding arc is ignited the welding current is present and no matter if the torch switch is on or off the machine will still offer welding current until the preset spot welding time the user set has timed out and then the welding arc will be extinguished.
The gas will continue until the post flow time ends when the welding process ends.



Please note:
The spot welding option can only be carried out in HF TIG mode only.

FUNCTION TABLE

When the machine is either welding or not, you are able to access the below welding parameters by rotate the control dial to select the optional parameters as required and adjustment can be carried out without affecting welding.

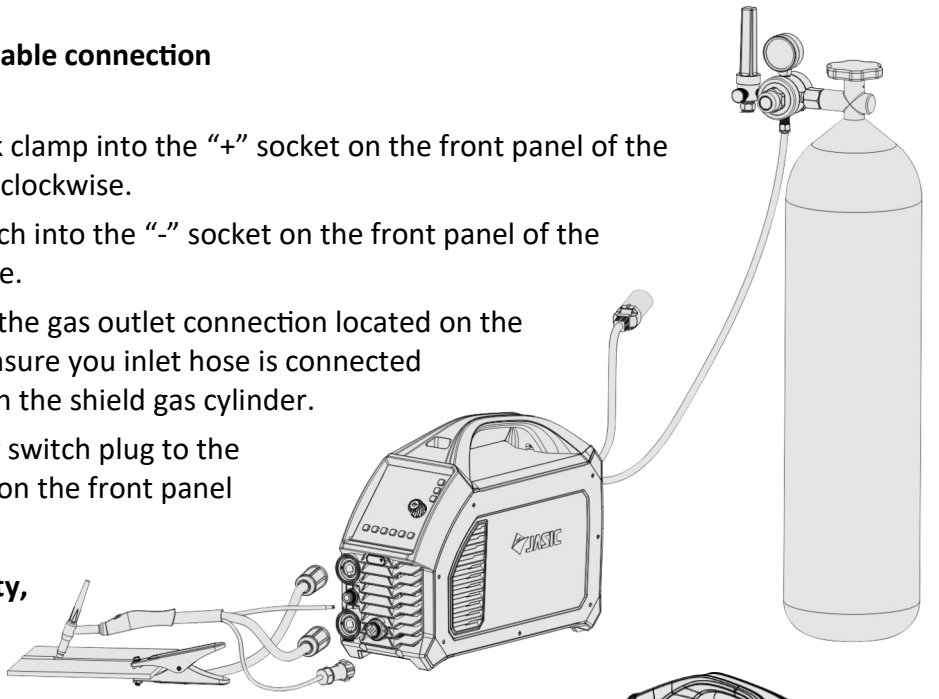
"✓" indicates that the parameter is optional, and "✖" indicates that it is not optional.

Welding Mode	Trigger Mode	Pre-flow time	Initial Current	Upslope Time	Peak Current	Base Current	Downslope Time	Final Current	Post-flow time	Spot Time	AC Frequency	AC Balance	Pulse Frequency	Pulse Duty Factor
DC TIG	2T	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✖	✖	✖
	4T	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✖	✖	✖
	Repeat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✖	✖	✖
	Spot Welding	✓	✖	✖	✓	✖	✖	✖	✓	✓	✖	✖	✖	✖
DC PULSE TIG	2T	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✖	✖	✓	✓
	4T	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✖	✖	✓	✓
	Repeat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✖	✖	✓	✓
AC TIG	2T	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✖	✖
	4T	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✖	✖
	Repeat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✖	✖
	Spot Welding	✓	✖	✖	✓	✖	✖	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✖
AC PULSE TIG	2T	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4T	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Repeat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓
MIX TIG	2T	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4T	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Cycle	✓	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✖	✓	✓	✓	✓

TIG SETUP LIFT TIG

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.

LIFT TIG welding torch and earth cable connection



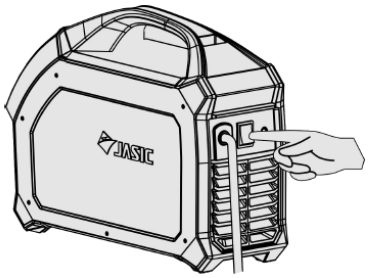
Insert the cable plug with the work clamp into the “+” socket on the front panel of the Jasic welding machine and tighten clockwise.

Insert the cable plug of the TIG torch into the “-” socket on the front panel of the Jasic machine and tighten clockwise.

Connect the TIG torch gas hose to the gas outlet connection located on the front panel of the machine, also ensure you inlet hose is connected to the regulator which is located on the shield gas cylinder.

Connect the 9 pin TIG torch trigger switch plug to the matching control socket mounted on the front panel of the machine

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



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 now ready to use as shown below.



Select DC TIG by pressing the green welding mode selection button until the TIG DC LED lights up as shown left.

Select the lift TIG option by using the arc starting method mode button until the lift TIG symbol is illuminated as shown right.



Set the welding parameters

TIG welding parameters can now be adjusted and set according to your welding requirements, see pages 39 to page 41 for further information.

LIFT TIG process

Press the TIG torch switch, then touch the tungsten electrode to the work piece for less than 2 seconds and then lift away to 2-4mm from the work piece and the welding arc is then established.

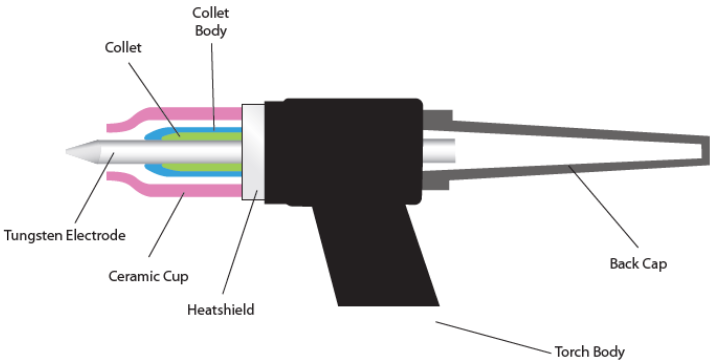
Once welding is complete release the torch trigger to disengage the welding arc, ensure to leave the torch in place to shield the weld with gas until the shield gas has automatically turned off.

GUIDE TO TIG 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.

TIG torch body and components

The torch body holds the various welding consumables in place as shown and is covered by a either a rigid phenolic or rubberised covering.



Collet body



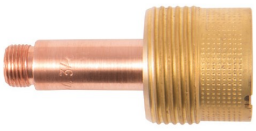
The collet body screws into the torch body. It is replaceable and is changed to accommodate the different sizes tungsten's and their respective collets.

Collets



The welding electrode (tungsten) is held in the torch by the collet. The collet is usually made of copper or a copper alloy. The collet's grip on the electrode is secured when the torch back cap is tightened in place. Good electrical contact between the collet and tungsten electrode is essential for good welding current transfer.

Gas lens body



A gas lens is a device that can be used in place of the normal collet body. It screws into the torch body and is used to reduce turbulence in the flow of shield gas and produce a stiff column of undisturbed flow of shielding gas. A gas lens will allow the welder to move the nozzle further away from the joint allowing increased visibility of the arc. A much larger diameter nozzle can be used which will produce a large blanket of shielding gas. This can be very useful in welding material like titanium. The gas lens will also enable the welder to reach joints with limited access such as inside corners.

Ceramic cups



Gas cups are made of various types of heat resistant materials in different shapes, diameters and lengths. The cups are either screwed onto the collet body or gas lens body or in some cases pushed in place. Cups can be made of ceramic, metal, metal-jacketed ceramic, glass or other materials. The ceramic type is quite easily broken so take care when putting the torch down.

Gas cups must be large enough to provide adequate shielding gas coverage to the weld pool and surrounding area. A cup of a given size will allow only a given amount of gas to flow before the gas flow becomes disturbed due to the speed of flow. Should this condition exist the size of cup should be increased to allow the flow speed to reduce and once again establish an effective regular shield.

Back cap

The back cap screws into the rear on the torch head and applies pressure to the back end of the collet which in turn forces up against the collet body, the resulting pressure holds the tungsten in place to ensure it does not move during the welding process.
Back caps are made from a rigid phenolic material and generally come in 3 sizes, short, medium and long.

GUIDE TO TIG 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.

TIG welding electrodes



TIG welding electrodes are a 'non consumable' as it is not melted into the weld pool and great care should be taken not to let the electrode contact the welding pool to avoid weld contamination. This would be referred to as tungsten inclusion and may result in weld failure.
Electrodes will often contain small quantities of metallic oxides which can offer the following benefits:

- Assist in arc starting
- Improve current carrying capacity of the electrode
- Reduce the risk of weld contamination
- Increase electrode life
- Increase arc stability

Oxides used are primarily zirconium, thorium, lanthanum or cerium. These are added usually 1% - 4%.

Tungsten Electrode Colour Chart - DC

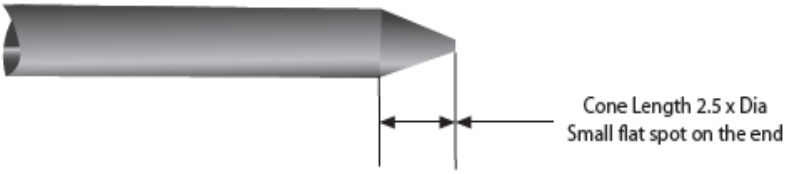
Welding Mode	Tungsten Type	Colour
DC or AC/DC	Ceriated 2%	Grey
DC or AC/DC	Lanthanated 1%	Black
DC or AC/DC	Lanthanated 1.5%	Gold
DC or AC/DC	Lanthanated 2%	Blue
DC	Thoriated 1%	Yellow
DC	Thoriated 2%	Red

Tungsten Electrode Current Ranges

Tungsten Electrode Size	DC Current Amp
1.0mm	30 - 60
1.6mm	60 - 115
2.4mm	100 - 165
3.2mm	135 - 200
4.0mm	190 - 280
4.8mm	250 - 340

Tungsten electrode preparation - DC

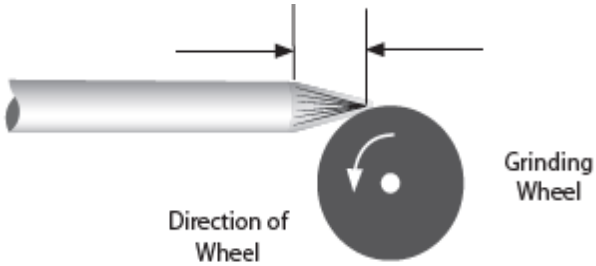
When welding at low current the electrode can be ground to a point.
At higher current a small flat on the end of the electrode is preferable as this helps with arc stability.



On inverter controlled AC & DC machines use tungsten electrode with cone length around 2.5 times the tungsten diameter

Electrode grinding

It is important when grinding the electrode to take all necessary precautions such as wearing eye protection and ensuring adequate protection against breathing in any grinding dust.



Tungsten electrodes should always be ground lengthwise (as shown) and not in a radial operation.
Electrodes ground in a radial operation tend to contribute to arc wander due to the arc transfer from the grinding pattern. Always use a grinder solely for grinding electrodes to avoid contamination.

GUIDE TO TIG 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.

TIG welding consumables

The consumables of the TIG welding process are filler wires and shield gas.

Filler wires

Filler wires come in many different material types and usually as cut lengths, unless some automated feeding is required where it will be in reel form.
Filler wire is generally fed in by hand.
Always consult the manufacturer's data and welding requirements.

Filler Wire Diameter	DC Current Range (Amps)
1.0mm	20-90
2.4mm	65-115
3.2mm	100-165
4.8mm	200-350

Filler Wire Selection Guide

Gases

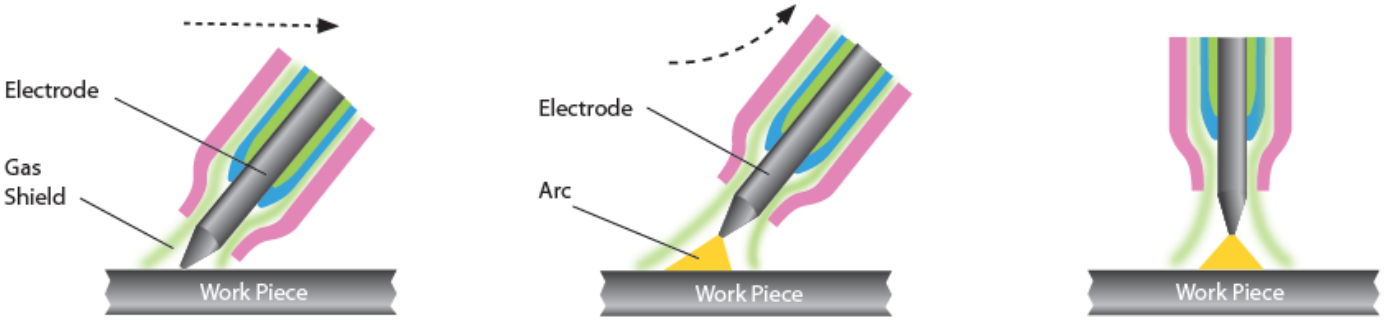
Shielding gas is required when welding to keep the weld pool free of oxygen. Whether you are welding mild steel or stainless steel the most commonly used shielding gas used in TIG welding is argon, for more specialised applications an argon helium mix or pure helium may be used.

TIG welding - arc starting

The TIG process can use both non contact and contact methods to provide arc starting. Depending on the Jasic model, the options are indicated on a selector switch on the front control panel of the power source. The most common method of arc starting is 'HF' start. This term is often used for a variety of starting methods and covers many different types of start.

Arc starting - scratch start

This system is where the electrode is scratched along the work piece like striking a match. This is a basic way of turning any DC stick welder into a TIG welder without much work.
It is not considered suitable for high integrity welding due to the fact that the tungsten can be melted on the work piece thereby contaminating the weld.



The main challenge with scratch start TIG welding is keeping your electrode clean. While a quick strike with the electrode on the metal is essential and then not lifting it more than 3mm away to create the arc will help, you also need to ensure your metal is completely clean.

GUIDE TO TIG WELDING

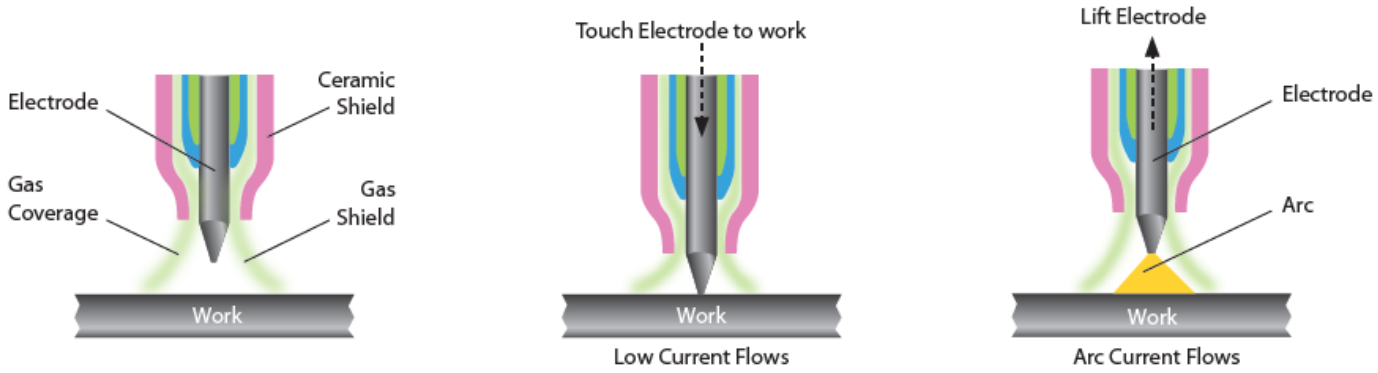
Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

Lift TIG (lift arc)

Not to be confused with scratch start, this arc starting method allows the tungsten to be in direct contact with the work piece first but with minimal current so as not to leave a tungsten deposit when the tungsten is lifted and an arc is established.

With lift TIG, the open circuit voltage (OCV) of the welder folds back to a very low voltage output when the unit senses it has made continuity with the work piece. Once the torch is lifted the unit increases output as the tungsten leaves the surface. This creates little contamination and preserves the point on the tungsten although this is still not a 100% clean process. The tungsten still can get contaminated but lift TIG is still a much better option than scratch starting, for mild and stainless steel although these methods of arc starting are not a good option when welding aluminium.

The Jasic TIG200PFC and TIG200P Lift TIG mode utilises the TIG torch switch operation mode which starts the process with the internal gas valve opening to start the gas flow first.



Set the TIG welding current and other TIG welding parameters by using the control dial. (see page 38 onwards for further details)

LIFT TIG process

Press the TIG torch switch, then touch the tungsten electrode to the work piece for less than 2 seconds and then lift away to 2-4mm from the work piece and the welding arc is then established.

Once welding is complete release the torch trigger to disengage the welding arc but ensure you leave the torch in place to shield the weld with gas for a few seconds and then turn off the gas at the valve on the torch head.

PLEASE NOTE:

- When starting the arc if the short-circuit time exceeds 2 seconds the welder turns off the output current, lift the welding torch tungsten away from the work piece and restart the process as above to start the arc again.
- During welding, if there is short circuit between tungsten electrode and the work piece, the welder will immediately reduce the output current; if the short circuit exceeds 1 second, the welder will turn off the output current. If this happens, the arc will need to be restarted as above and the welding torch needs to be lifted to start the arc again.

GUIDE TO TIG WELDING

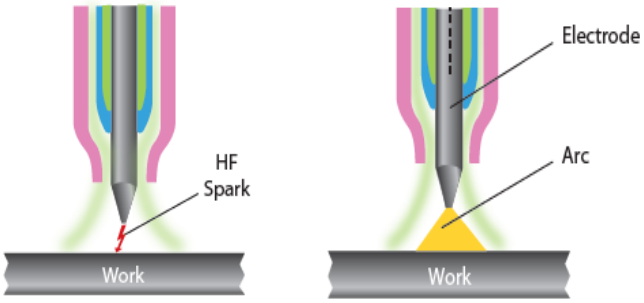
Before starting any welding activity ensure that you have suitable eye protection and protective clothing. Also take the necessary steps to protect any persons within the welding area.

Arc starting - HF start

Non contact High Frequency (HF) start method is a high voltage and low amperage generated using a spark gap assembly and is the most popular and generally considered best TIG arc starting method. The High Frequency (HF) start generates a high frequency arc that ionizes the gas bridging the gap between the tungsten point and the work piece. This touchless method creates almost no contamination unless the tungsten has been over sharpened or the start amperage is too high. It is an excellent choice for all material being welded especially aluminium although.

The HF frequency varies with the spark gap and can be around 16000 Hz to 100000 Hz depending on spark gap width so consideration should be given with this method as it can cause electrical interference to nearby electrical equipment such as computers, CNC controls and phone systems.

If the spark gap is widened, the HF can become erratic.

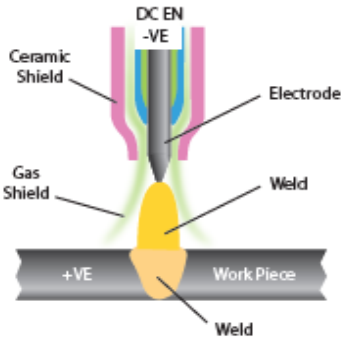


DC TIG welding

Direct current welding is when the current flows in one direction only. Compared with AC welding the current once flowing will not go to zero until welding has ended.

The TIG torch polarity should generally be set up for Direct Current - Electrode Negative (DCEN), this method of welding can be used for a wide range of materials. The TIG welding torch is connected to the negative output of the machine and the work return cable to the positive output.

When the arc is established the current flows in the circuit and the heat distribution in the arc is around 33% in the negative side of the arc (the welding torch) and 67% in the positive side of the arc (the work piece). This balance gives deep arc penetration of the arc into the work piece and reduces heat in the electrode. This reduced heat in the electrode allows more current to be carried by smaller electrodes compared to other polarity connections. This starting method is often referred to as straight polarity and is the most common connection used in DC welding.



TIG welding techniques

- Before welding you should ensure all material being welded are clean, as particulates can weaken the weld.
- The torch angle is best kept at 15 - 20° (from vertical) away from the direction of travel. This assists with visibility of the weld area and allows easier access for the filler material.
- The filler metal should be fed in at a low angle to help avoid touching the tungsten electrode.
- The TIG welding arc melts the base material and the molten puddle melts the filler rod, it's important you resist the urge to melt the filler material directly into the welding arc.
- For thinner sheet materials, a filler material may not be needed.
- Prepare the tungsten correctly, using a diamond grinding wheel will give you the best results for a sharp point (see page 55).
- For welding stainless steel, be careful of applying too much heat. If the colour is dark grey and looks dirty and heavily oxidized then too much heat has been applied, this could also cause the material to warp. Reducing the amperage and increase travel speed may correct this problem, you could also consider using a smaller diameter filler material, as that will require less energy to melt.

See the following page for a TIG DC welding amperage guide

GUIDE TO DC TIG 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.

Manual DC TIG Welding Amperage Guide- Mild Steel and Stainless Steel

Base Metal Thickness mm	Base Metal Thickness Inch	Tungsten Electrode Diameter	Output Polarity	Filler Wire Diameter (If Required)	Argon Gas Flow Rate (Litres/Min)	Joint Types	Amperage Range
1.6mm	1/16”	1.6mm	DC	1.6mm	5 - 8	Butt	50 - 80
1.6mm	1/16”	1.6mm	DC	1.6mm	5 - 8	Corner	50 - 80
1.6mm	1/16”	1.6mm	DC	1.6mm	5 - 8	Fillet	60 - 90
1.6mm	1/16”	1.6mm	DC	1.6mm	5 - 8	Lap	60 - 90
2.4mm	3/32”	1.6/2.4mm	DC	1.6/2.4mm	5 - 9	Butt	80 - 110
2.4mm	3/32”	1.6/2.4mm	DC	1.6/2.4mm	5 - 9	Corner	80 - 110
2.4mm	3/32”	1.6/2.4mm	DC	1.6/2.4mm	5 - 9	Fillet	90 - 120
2.4mm	3/32”	1.6/2.4mm	DC	1.6/2.4mm	5 - 9	Lap	90 - 120
3.2mm	1/8”	2.4mm	DC	2.4mm	5 - 10	Butt	80 - 120
3.2mm	1/8”	2.4mm	DC	2.4mm	5 - 10	Corner	90 - 120
3.2mm	1/8”	2.4mm	DC	2.4mm	5 - 10	Fillet	100 - 140
3.2mm	1/8”	2.4mm	DC	2.4mm	5 - 10	Lap	100 - 140
4.8mm	3/16”	2.4mm	DC	2.4mm	6 - 11	Butt	120 - 200
4.8mm	3/16”	2.4mm	DC	2.4mm	6 - 11	Corner	150 - 200
4.8mm	3/16”	2.4mm	DC	2.4mm	6 - 11	Fillet	170 - 220
4.8mm	3/16”	2.4mm	DC	2.4mm	6 - 11	Lap	150 - 200
6.4mm	1/4”	2.4mm	DC	3.2mm	7 - 12	Butt	225 - 300
6.4mm	1/4”	2.4mm	DC	3.2mm	7 - 12	Corner	250 - 300
6.4mm	1/4”	2.4mm	DC	3.2mm	7 - 12	Fillet	250 - 320
6.4mm	1/4”	2.4mm	DC	3.2mm	7 - 12	Lap	250 - 320
9.5mm	3/8”	3.2mm	DC	3.2mm	7 - 12	Butt	250 - 360
9.5mm	3/8”	3.2mm	DC	3.2mm	7 - 12	Corner	260 - 360
9.5mm	3/8”	3.2mm	DC	3.2mm	7 - 12	Fillet	270 - 380
9.5mm	3/8”	3.2mm	DC	3.2mm	7 - 12	Lap	230 - 380
12.7mm	1/2”	3.2/4mm	DC	3.2mm	8 - 13	Butt	300 - 400
12.7mm	1/2”	3.2/4mm	DC	3.2mm	8 - 13	Corner	320 - 420
12.7mm	1/2”	3.2/4mm	DC	3.2mm	8 - 13	Fillet	320 - 420
12.7mm	1/2”	3.2/4mm	DC	3.2mm	8 - 13	Lap	320 - 420

Please Note:

- **All above guide settings are approximate and will vary depending on application, prep, required passes and type of welding equipment used.**
- **The welds would need to be tested to ensure they comply to your welding specifications.**

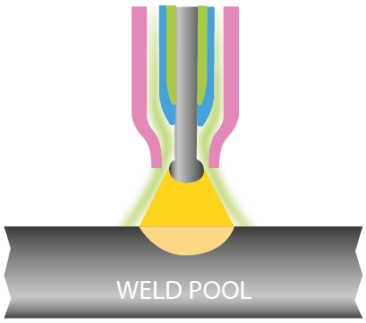
GUIDE TO TIG WELDING

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.

AC TIG welding

Alternating current, AC welding, is when the current once flowing will not go to zero until welding has ended, compared with DC welding when the current flows in one direction only.
The Jasic TIG series polarity should generally be set up like Direct Current - Electrode Negative (DCEN) as this method of welding can be used for a wide range of materials.

The TIG welding torch is connected to the negative output of the machine and the work return cable to the positive output.



When the arc is established the current supplied by the machine operates with either positive and negative elements of half cycles. This means current flows one way and then the other at different times so the term alternating current is used. The combination of one positive element and one negative element is termed one cycle.

The number of times a cycle is completed within one second is referred to as the frequency. In the UK the frequency of alternating current supplied by the mains network is 50 cycles per second and is denoted as 50 Hertz (Hz).

This would mean that the current changes 100 times each second. The number of cycles per second (frequency) in a standard machine is dictated by the mains frequency which in the UK is 50Hz.

It is worth noting that as frequency increases magnetic effects increase and items such as transformers become increasingly more efficient. Also increasing the frequency of the welding current stiffens the arc, improves arc stability and leads to a more controllable welding condition.
However, this is theoretical as when welding in the TIG mode there are other influences on the arc.
The AC sine wave can be affected by the oxide coating of some materials which acts as a rectifier restricting the electron flow. This is known as arc rectification and its effect causes the positive half cycle to be clipped off or distorted.
The effect for the weld zone is erratic arc conditions, lack of cleaning action and possible tungsten damage.

See following page for the TIG AC welding amperage guide

GUIDE TO TIG 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.

Manual AC TIG Welding Amperage Guide - Aluminium Material

Base Metal Thickness mm	Base Metal Thickness Inch	Tungsten Electrode Diameter	Output Polarity	Filler Wire Diameter (If Required)	Argon Gas Flow Rate (Litres/Min)	Joint Types	Amperage Range Guide
1.6mm	1/16”	1.6mm	AC	1.6mm	6 - 9	Butt	65—75
1.6mm	1/16”	1.6mm	AC	1.6mm	6 - 9	Corner	55—65
1.6mm	1/16”	1.6mm	AC	1.6mm	6 - 9	Fillet	55—75
1.6mm	1/16”	1.6mm	AC	1.6mm	6 - 9	Lap	60—70
2.4mm	3/32”	1.6/2.4mm	AC	1.6/2.4mm	8 - 10	Butt	80—110
2.4mm	3/32”	1.6/2.4mm	AC	1.6/2.4mm	8 - 10	Corner	80—110
2.4mm	3/32”	1.6/2.4mm	AC	1.6/2.4mm	8 - 10	Fillet	90—130
2.4mm	3/32”	1.6/2.4mm	AC	1.6/2.4mm	8 - 10	Lap	95—130
3.2mm	1/8”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	8 - 11	Butt	115—135
3.2mm	1/8”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	8 - 11	Corner	90—120
3.2mm	1/8”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	8 - 11	Fillet	100—140
3.2mm	1/8”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	8 - 11	Lap	105—130
4.8mm	3/16”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	9 - 12	Butt	125—150
4.8mm	3/16”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	9 - 12	Corner	130—160
4.8mm	3/16”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	9 - 12	Fillet	150—180
4.8mm	3/16”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	9 - 12	Lap	130—170
6.4mm	1/4”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	11 - 14	Butt	190—220
6.4mm	1/4”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	11 - 14	Corner	140—170
6.4mm	1/4”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	11 - 14	Fillet	170—190
6.4mm	1/4”	2.4mm	AC	2.4mm	11 - 14	Lap	160—180
9.5mm	3/8”	3.2mm	AC	3.2mm	12 - 15	Butt	110—260
9.5mm	3/8”	3.2mm	AC	3.2mm	12 - 15	Corner	130—260
9.5mm	3/8”	3.2mm	AC	3.2mm	12 - 15	Fillet	240—270
9.5mm	3/8”	3.2mm	AC	3.2mm	12 - 15	Lap	230—250
12.7mm	1/2”	3.2/4mm	AC	3.2mm	13 - 16	Butt	120—290
12.7mm	1/2”	3.2/4mm	AC	3.2mm	13 - 16	Corner	145—300
12.7mm	1/2”	3.2/4mm	AC	3.2mm	13 - 16	Fillet	320—350
12.7mm	1/2”	3.2/4mm	AC	3.2mm	13 - 16	Lap	280—320

Please Note:

- **All above guide settings are approximate and will vary depending on application, prep, passes and type of welding equipment used.**
- **The welds would need to be tested to ensure they comply to your welding specifications.**

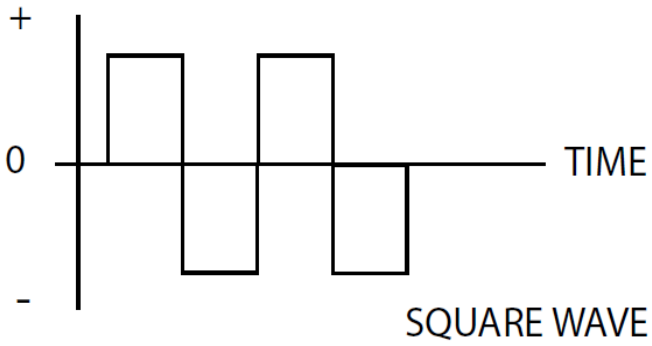
GUIDE TO TIG WELDING

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.

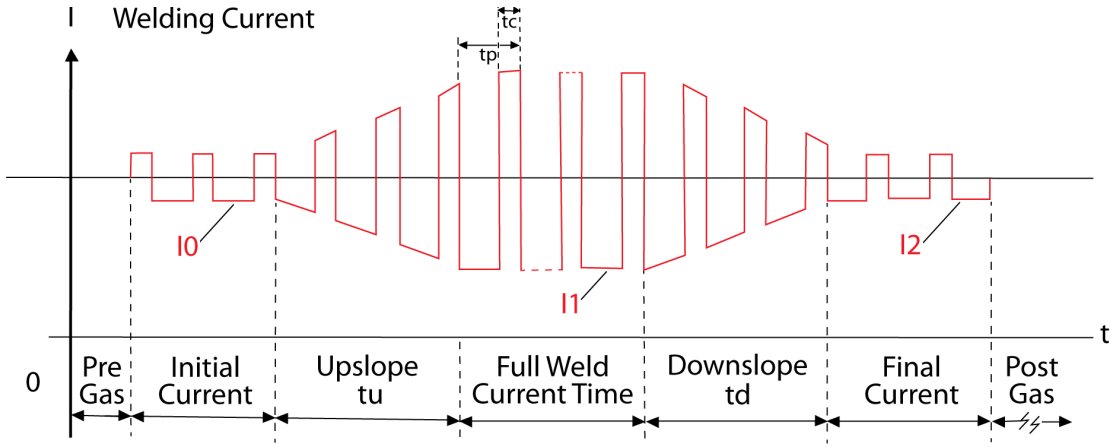
AC TIG welding square wave

With the electronic development of inverter power sources, the square wave machine was developed. Due to these electronic controls the cross over from positive to negative and vice versa can be made almost in an instant which leads to more effective current in each half cycle due to a longer period at maximum. The effective use of the magnetic field energy stored creates waveforms which are very near square.

The ET-200PACDC square wave machine allows us control of the positive (cleaning) and negative (penetration) half cycles.
The balance condition with equal positive and negative half cycles will give a stable weld condition.
The problems that can be encountered are that once cleaning has occurred in less than the positive half cycle time then some of the positive half cycle is not productive and can also increase potential damage to the electrode due to overheating.
However, this can be eliminated by the use of balance control which allows the time of the positive half cycle to be varied within the cycle time.



I0 - Initial current
I1 - Welding current
I2 - Final current
tu - Upslope time
td - Downslope time
tp - AC period
tc - Cleaning time



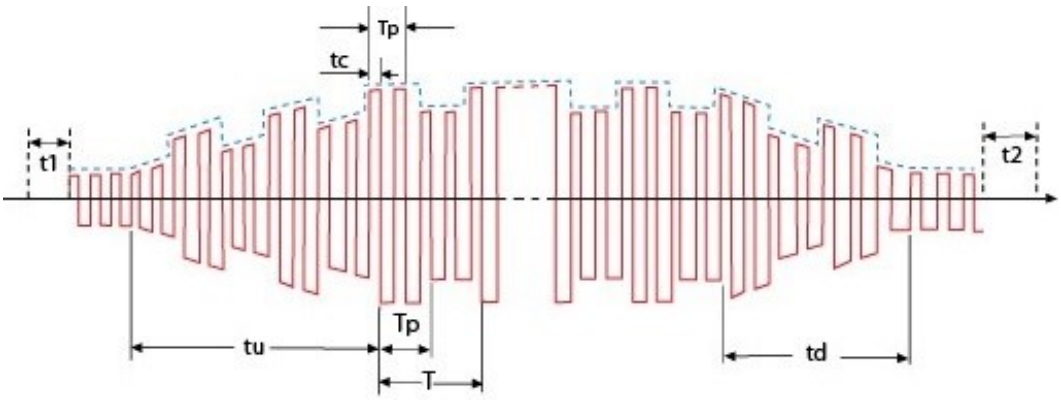
In AC square wave TIG welding, the pre flow time and post flow time are the same as in DC TIG welding.
Others parameters are described below:
Initial current (I0), welding current (I1) and pilot arc current (I2).
The preset value of the three parameters is approximately the absolute average of the practical welding current and can be adjusted according to users technical requirements.
Pulse frequency (1/tp): It can be adjusted according to users technical requirements.
Cleaning strength (100%*Tc/Tp): Generally, in AC welding when taking the electrode as the anode, the current is called the cathode current. Its main function is to break up the oxidized layer of the work piece and the cleaning strength is the percentage cathode current holding in the AC period.
This parameter is 10 ~ 40% commonly. When the value is smaller the arc is concentrated and the molten pool is narrow and deep although when the value is larger, the arc is spread, the molten pool is wide and shallow.

GUIDE TO TIG 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.

AC pulsed TIG welding

Tc - Cleaning time
Tp - AC period
Tp - Pulsed peak current time
T - Pulse period

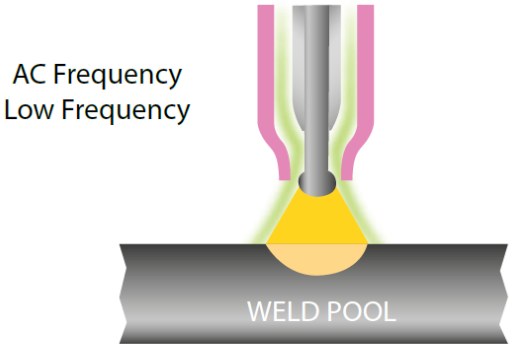


AC pulsed TIG welding is almost the same as AC square wave TIG welding and what makes them different is that in AC pulsed TIG welding the welding current varies with the pulse peak current and base current. For the AC square wave parameter selecting and setting, please refer to the corresponding contents in AC square wave TIG welding. For the pulse frequency and pulse duration ratio users may refer to the corresponding contents in DC pulsed TIG welding.
The pulse frequency (1/T) can be adjusted between 0.2Hz and 5Hz. The pulse duration ratio (Tp/T) can be adjusted between 10% and 90%.

AC frequency

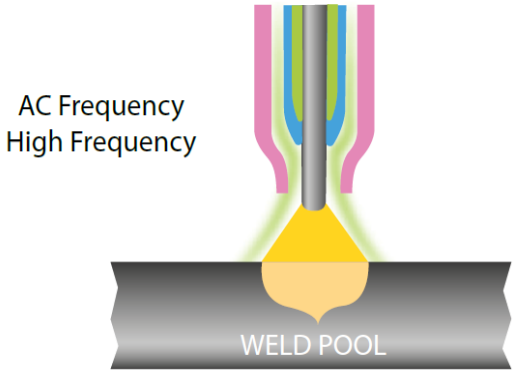
The normal mains frequency of equipment is 50Hz. However, this ET-200PACDC has an output adjustment range of between 20 ~ 250Hz.

With TIG welding power supplies that have an adjustable AC frequency, lowering the AC frequency would provide a softer, less forceful wide arc which offers a wider bead with shallow penetration.



Soft Arc with Shallow Penetration

Increasing the AC frequency has the effect of concentrating the arc making it easily directional with narrower bead with deeper penetration.

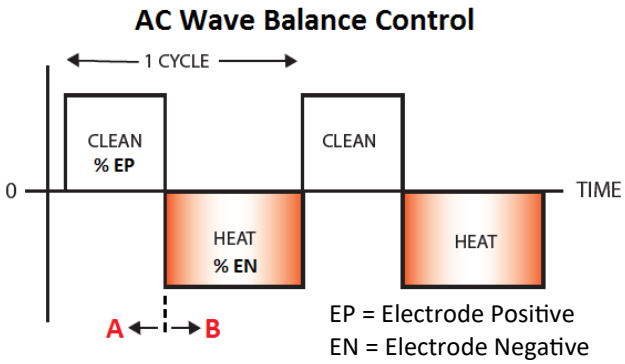


Tighter Arc with Deeper Penetration

GUIDE TO TIG WELDING

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AC Wave balance or cleaning control



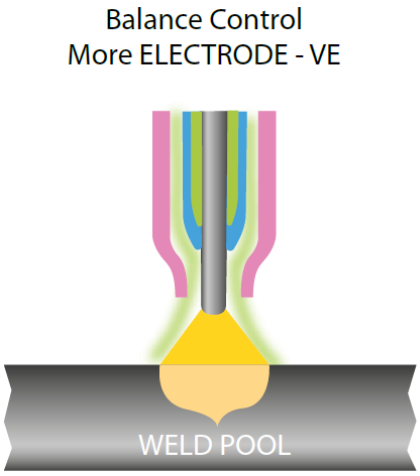
When welding materials with a refractory oxide surface such as aluminium this oxide needs to be removed to allow welding of the base material. In the AC mode the oxide is removed during the positive half of the AC wave. This control allows the user to set the amount of time between positive and negative which is represented by moving A or B in the image right.
The higher the setting the more aggressive the cleaning action but more time in the positive cycle drives more energy into the tungsten so care should be taken to avoid overheating the tungsten.
AC balance zero is normally 50% positive and 50% negative.

Please Note:
For the ET-200PACDC the factor set balanced 'zero' point is represented as 40 on the digital display and the range of balance varies between 20 ~ 60.
With the correct setting of the frequency and balance controls it is possible to use a smaller size tungsten.

Maximum penetration

This can be achieved by placing the control to a position which will enable more time to be spent in the negative half cycle with respect to the positive half cycle. This will allow for higher current to be used with smaller electrodes as more of the heat is in the positive (work).
The increase in heat also results in deeper penetration when welding at the same travel speed as the balanced condition, a reduced heat affected zone and less distortion due to the narrower arc.

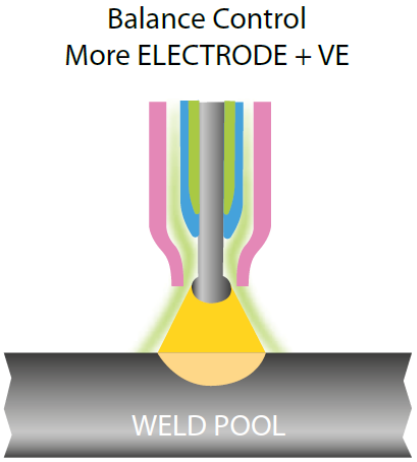
Please Note:
To obtain more penetration for the ET-200PACDC, the AC balance adjustment range is represented between 20 ~ 40.



Maximum cleaning

This can be achieved by placing the control to a position which will enable more time to be spent in the positive half cycle with respect to the negative half cycle. This will allow for very active cleaning current to be used. It should be noted that there is an optimum cleaning time after which more cleaning will not occur and the potential of damage to the electrode is greater. The effect on the arc is to provide a wider clean weld pool with shallow penetration.

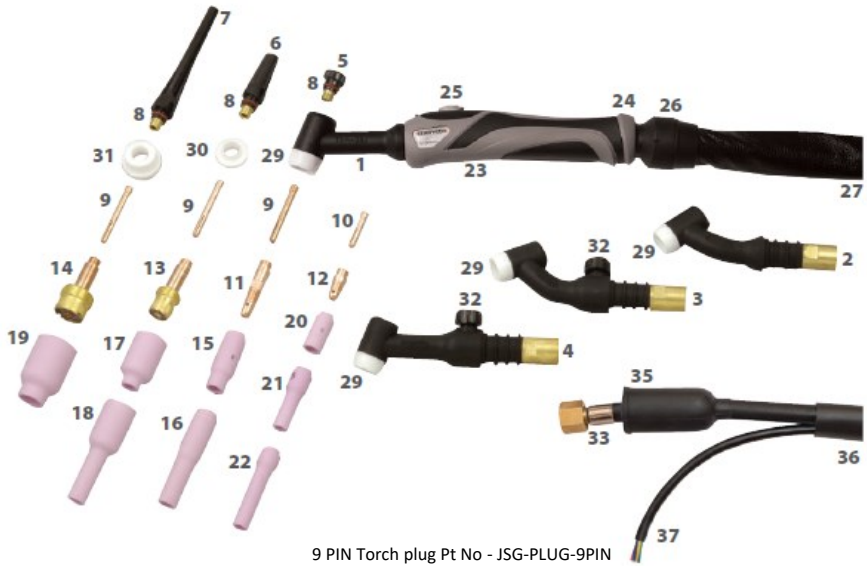
Please Note:
To obtain more cleaning for the ET-200PACDC, the AC balance adjustment range is represented between 40 ~ 60.



TIG TORCH SPARE PARTS LIST

TIG Welding Torch Air Cooled - Model JE29-ERGO (Type WP26)

Rating 200A DC, 150A AC @ 60% Duty Cycle EN60974-7 • 0.5mm to 4mm Electrodes



9 PIN Torch plug Pt No - JSG-PLUG-9PIN

Consumables

Model: T26

Main Consumables

	Code	Description	Pack Qty
1	WP26	Rigid Torch Body	1
2	WP26F	Flexible Torch Body	1
3	WP26FV	Flexible Torch Body c/w Argon Valve	1
4	WP26V	Torch Body c/w Argon Valve	1
5	57Y04	Short Back Cap	1
6	300M	Medium Back Cap	1
7	57Y02	Long Back Cap	1
8	98W18	Back Cap 'O' Ring	10

Collets

9	10N21	Standard .020" (0.5mm)	5
	10N22	Standard .040" (1.0mm)	5
	10N23	Standard 1/16" (1.6mm)	5
	10N26	Standard 5/64" (2.0mm)	5
	10N24	Standard 3/32" (2.4mm)	5
	10N25	Standard 1/8" (3.2mm)	5
	54N20	Standard 5/32" (4.0mm)	5
10	10N21S	Stubby .020" (0.5mm)	5
	10N22S	Stubby .040" (1.0mm)	5
	10N23S	Stubby 1/16" (1.6mm)	5
	10N24S	Stubby 3/32" (2.4mm)	5
	10N25S	Stubby 1/8" (3.2mm)	5

Collet Bodies

11	10N29	Standard .020" (0.5mm)	5
	10N30	Standard .040" (1.0mm)	5
	10N31	Standard 1/16" (1.6mm)	5
	10N31M	Standard 5/64" (2.0mm)	5
	10N32	Standard 3/32" (2.4mm)	5
	10N28	Standard 1/8" (3.2mm)	5
	406488	Standard 5/32" (4.0mm)	5
12	17CB20	Stubby .020"- 1/8" (0.5 - 3.2mm)	5

Gas Lens Bodies

13	45V29	Standard .020" (0.5mm)	1
	45V24	Standard .040" (1.0mm)	1
	45V25	Standard 1/16" (1.6mm)	1
	45V25M	Standard 5/64" (2.0mm)	1
	45V26	Standard 3/32" (2.4mm)	1
	45V27	Standard 1/8" (3.2mm)	1
	45V28	Standard 5/32" (4.0mm)	1
14	45V0204	Large Dia .020"-.040" (0.5 - 1.0mm)	1
	45V116	Large Dia 1/16" (1.6mm)	1
	45V64	Large Dia 3/32" (2.4mm)	1
	995795	Large Dia 1/8" (3.2mm)	1
	45V63	Large Dia 5/32" (4.0mm)	1

Ceramic Cups

15	10N50	Standard Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	10N49	Standard Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	10N48	Standard Cup 3/8" Bore	10
	10N47	Standard Cup 7/16" Bore	10
	10N46	Standard Cup 1/2" Bore	10
	10N45	Standard Cup 5/8" Bore	10
	10N44	Standard Cup 3/4" Bore	10

Ceramic Cups (continued)

	Code	Description	Pack Qty
16	10N50L	Long Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	10N49L	Long Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	10N48L	Long Cup 3/8" Bore	10
	10N47L	Long Cup 7/16" Bore	10

Gas Lens Cups

17	54N18	Standard Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	54N17	Standard Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	54N16	Standard Cup 3/8" Bore	10
	54N15	Standard Cup 7/16" Bore	10
	54N14	Standard Cup 1/2" Bore	10
	54N19	Standard Cup 11/16" Bore	10
18	54N17L	Long Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	54N16L	Long Cup 3/8" Bore	10
	54N15L	Long Cup 7/16" Bore	10
	54N14L	Long Cup 1/2" Bore	10
19	57N75	Large Dia Cup 3/8" Bore	5
	57N74	Large Dia Cup 1/2" Bore	5
	53N88	Large Dia Cup 5/8" Bore	5
	53N87	Large Dia Cup 3/4" Bore	5

Ceramic Cups for use with item 12

20	13N08	Standard Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	13N09	Standard Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	13N10	Standard Cup 3/8" Bore	10
	13N11	Standard Cup 7/16" Bore	10
	13N12	Standard Cup 1/2" Bore	10
	13N13	Standard Cup 5/8" Bore	10
21	796F70	Long Cup 3/16" Bore	10
	796F71	Long Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	796F72	Long Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	796F73	Long Cup 3/8" Bore	10
22	796F74	X - Long Cup 3/16" Bore	10
	796F75	X - Long Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	796F76	X - Long Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	796F77	X - Long Cup 3/8" Bore	10

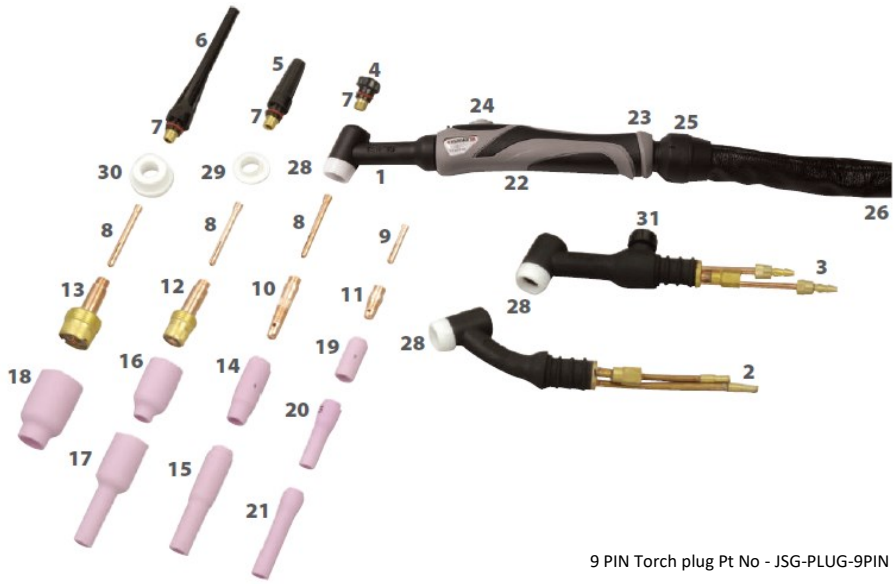
Secondary Consumables

23	TBC	LH & RH Handle Shell	1
24	SP9111	Handle Screw	1
25	SP9120	Single Button Switch	1
	SP9121	2 Button Switch	1
	SP9122	5K Potentiometer Switch	1
	SP9123	10K Potentiometer Switch	1
	SP9128	47K Potentiometer Switch	1
	SP9129	4 Button Switch	1
26	SP9114	Handle Ball Joint	1
27	SP9117	Leather Cover 800mm	1
28	SP9119	Cable Cover Joint (not Illustrated)	1
29	18CG	Standard Heat Shield	1
30	54N01	Gas Lens Heat Shield	1
31	54N63	Large Gas Lens Insulator	1
32	VS-1	Valve Stem WP26V & WP26FV	1
33	46V28	Mono Power Cable Assy 12.5ft - 3/8" Bsp	1
	46V30	Mono Power Cable Assy 25ft - 3/8" Bsp	1
34	46V28-2D	2 Piece Power Cable Assy 12.5ft - Dinse / 3/8" Bsp	1
	46V30-2D	2 Piece Power Cable Assy 25ft - Dinse / 3/8" Bsp	1
35	0315071	Insulation Boot	5
36	6091	Neoprene Protective Cover	1m
37	SP9126	4m Switch Cable c/w 5 Pin Receptacle	1
	SP9127	8m Switch Cable c/w 5 Pin Receptacle	1

TIG TORCH SPARE PARTS LIST

TIG Welding Torch Water Cooled - Model JE83-ERGO

Rating 350A DC, 260A AC @ 100% Duty Cycle EN60974-7 • 0.5mm to 4.0mm Electrodes



9 PIN Torch plug Pt No - JSG-PLUG-9PIN

Main Consumables

	Code	Description	Pack Qty
1	WP18	Rigid Torch Body	1
2	WP18F	Flexible Torch Body	1
3	WP18V	Torch Body c/w Argon Valve	1
4	57Y04	Short Back Cap	1
5	300M	Medium Back Cap	1
6	57Y02	Long Back Cap	1
7	98W18	Back Cap 'O' Ring	10

Collets

8	10N21	Standard .020" (0.5mm)	5
	10N22	Standard .040" (1.0mm)	5
	10N23	Standard 1/16" (1.6mm)	5
	10N26	Standard 5/64" (2.0mm)	5
	10N24	Standard 3/32" (2.4mm)	5
	10N25	Standard 1/8" (3.2mm)	5
	54N20	Standard 5/32" (4.0mm)	5
9	10N21S	Stubby .020" (0.5mm)	5
	10N22S	Stubby .040" (1.0mm)	5
	10N23S	Stubby 1/16" (1.6mm)	5
	10N24S	Stubby 3/32" (2.4mm)	5
	10N25S	Stubby 1/8" (3.2mm)	5

Collet Bodies

10	10N29	Standard .020" (0.5mm)	5
	10N30	Standard .040" (1.0mm)	5
	10N31	Standard 1/16" (1.6mm)	5
	10N31M	Standard 5/64" (2.0mm)	5
	10N32	Standard 3/32" (2.4mm)	5
	10N28	Standard 1/8" (3.2mm)	5
	406488	Standard 5/32" (4.0mm)	5
11	17CB20	Stubby .020"- 1/8" (0.5 - 3.2mm)	5

Gas Lens Bodies

12	45V29	Standard .020" (0.5mm)	1
	45V24	Standard .040" (1.0mm)	1
	45V25	Standard 1/16" (1.6mm)	1
	45V25M	Standard 5/64" (2.0mm)	1
	45V26	Standard 3/32" (2.4mm)	1
	45V27	Standard 1/8" (3.2mm)	1
	45V28	Standard 5/32" (4.0mm)	1
13	45V0204	Large Dia .020"-.040" (0.5 - 1.0mm)	1
	45V116	Large Dia 1/16" (1.6mm)	1
	45V64	Large Dia 3/32" (2.4mm)	1
	995795	Large Dia 1/8" (3.2mm)	1
	45V63	Large Dia 5/32" (4.0mm)	1

Ceramic Cups

14	10N50	Standard Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	10N49	Standard Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	10N48	Standard Cup 3/8" Bore	10
	10N47	Standard Cup 7/16" Bore	10
	10N46	Standard Cup 1/2" Bore	10
	10N45	Standard Cup 5/8" Bore	10
	10N44	Standard Cup 3/4" Bore	10
15	10N50L	Long Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	10N49L	Long Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	10N48L	Long Cup 3/8" Bore	10
	10N47L	Long Cup 7/16" Bore	10

Gas Lens Cups

	Code	Description	Pack Qty
16	54N18	Standard Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	54N17	Standard Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	54N16	Standard Cup 3/8" Bore	10
	54N15	Standard Cup 7/16" Bore	10
	54N14	Standard Cup 1/2" Bore	10
	54N19	Standard Cup 11/16" Bore	10
17	54N17L	Long Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	54N16L	Long Cup 3/8" Bore	10
	54N15L	Long Cup 7/16" Bore	10
	54N14L	Long Cup 1/2" Bore	10
18	57N75	Large Dia Cup 3/8" Bore	5
	57N74	Large Dia Cup 1/2" Bore	5
	53N88	Large Dia Cup 5/8" Bore	5
	53N87	Large Dia Cup 3/4" Bore	5

Ceramic Cups for use with item 11

19	13N08	Standard Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	13N09	Standard Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	13N10	Standard Cup 3/8" Bore	10
	13N11	Standard Cup 7/16" Bore	10
	13N12	Standard Cup 1/2" Bore	10
	13N13	Standard Cup 5/8" Bore	10
20	796F70	Long Cup 3/16" Bore	10
	796F71	Long Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	796F72	Long Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	796F73	Long Cup 3/8" Bore	10
21	796F74	X - Long Cup 3/16" Bore	10
	796F75	X - Long Cup 1/4" Bore	10
	796F76	X - Long Cup 5/16" Bore	10
	796F77	X - Long Cup 3/8" Bore	10

Secondary Consumables

22	TBC	LH & RH Handle Shell	1
23	SP9111	Handle Screw	1
24	SP9120	Single Button Switch	1
	SP9121	2 Button Switch	1
	SP9122	5K Potentiometer Switch	1
	SP9123	10K Potentiometer Switch	1
	SP9128	47K Potentiometer Switch	1
	SP9129	4 Button Switch	1
25	SP9114	Handle Ball Joint	1
26	SP9117	Leather Cover 800mm	1
27	SP9119	Cable Cover Joint (not illustrated)	1
28	18CG	Standard Heat Shield	1
29	54N01	Gas Lens Heat Shield	1
30	54N63	Large Gas Lens Insulator	1
31	VS-1	Valve Stem WP18V	1
32	40V64	Power Cable Assy 12.5ft - 3/8" Bsp	1
	41V29	Power Cable Assy 25ft - 3/8" Bsp	1
33	45V07	Argon Hose Assy 12.5ft - 3/8" Bsp	1
	45V08	Argon Hose Assy 25ft - 3/8" Bsp	1
34	40V74	Water Hose Assy 12.5ft - 3/8" Bsp	1
	41V32	Water Hose Assy 25ft - 3/8" Bsp	1
35	0315071	Insulation Boot	5
36	6091	Neoprene Protective Cover	1m
37	SP9126	4m Switch Cable c/w 5 Pin Receptacle	1
	SP9127	8m Switch Cable c/w 5 Pin Receptacle	1

TIG 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.

TIG welding defects and prevention methods

Defect	Possible cause	Action
Excessive tungsten use	Set up for DCEP	Change to DCEN
	Insufficient shield gas flow	Check for gas restriction and correct flow rates. Check for drafts in the weld area
	Electrode size too small	Select correct size
	Electrode contamination during cooling time	Extend post flow gas time
Porosity/weld contamination	Loose torch or hose fitting	Check and tighten all fitting
	Inadequate shield gas flow	Adjust flow rate - normally 8-12L/m
	Incorrect shield gas	Use correct shield gas
	Gas hose damaged	Check and repair any damaged hoses
	Base material contaminated	Clean material properly
	Incorrect filler material	Check correct filler wire for grade of use
No operation when torch switch is operated	Torch switch or cable faulty	Check the torch switch continuity and repair or replace as required
	ON/OFF switch turned off	Check position of ON/OFF switch
	Mains fuses blown	Check fuses and replace as required
	Fault inside the machine	Call for a repair technician
Low output current	Loose or defective work clamp	Tighten/replace clamp
	Loose cable plug	Check and tighten all plugs
	Power source faulty	Call a repair technician
High frequency will not strike the arc	Weld/power cable open circuit	Check all cables and connections for continuity, especially the torch cables
	No shield gas flowing	Check cylinder contents, regulator and valves, also check the power source
Unstable arc when welding in DC	Tungsten contaminated	Break off contaminated end and regrind the tungsten
	Arc length incorrect	Arc length should be between 3-6mm
	Material contaminated	Clean all base and filler material
	Electrode connected to the wrong polarity	Reconnect to correct polarity
Arc is difficult to start	Incorrect tungsten type	Check and fit correct tungsten
	Incorrect shield gas	Use argon shield gas

TIG 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.

TIG welding defects and prevention methods

Defect	Possible cause	Action
Excessive bead build up, poor penetration or poor fusion at the edges of the weld	Weld current too low	Increase the welding amperage Poor material prep
Weld bead flat and too wide or undercut at the weld edge or burning through	Weld current too high	Decrease the welding amperage
Weld bead too small or insufficient penetration	Welding travel speed too fast	Reduce your welding travel speed
Weld bead too wide or excessive bead build up	Welding travel speed too slow	Increase your welding travel speed
Uneven leg length in fillet joint	Wrong placement of filler rod	Re-position filler rod
Tungsten melts or oxidises when welding arc is made	TIG torch lead connected to + Little or no gas flow to weld pool Gas cylinder or hoses contain impurities The tungsten is too small for the weld current TIG/MMA selector set to MMA	Connect to - polarity Check gas apparatus as well as torch and hoses for breaks or restrictions Change gas cylinder and blow out torch and gas hoses Increase the size of the tungsten Ensure you have the power source set to TIG function

TIG TORCH TROUBLESHOOTING

TIG welding defects and prevention methods

The TIG torch used for lift TIG welding comprises of several items which ensure current flow and arc shielding from the atmosphere.
Regular maintenance of the welding torch is one of the most important measures to ensure its normal operation and extend lifespan.
In order to ensure normal maintenance, the wearing parts of the torch should have spares, including the electrode holder, nozzle, sealing ring, insulating washer, etc.
Common faults of the welding torch include overheating, gas leakage, water leakage, poor gas protection, electric leakage, nozzle burn out, and cracking. The causes of these faults and troubleshooting methods are as shown in the following table:

Symptom	Reasons	Troubleshooting
The welding torch is overheating	The welding torch capacity is too small	Replace with a welding torch with large capacity
	The collet fails to clamp the tungsten electrode	Replace the collet or back cap
Gas leakage	The sealing ring is worn	Replace the sealing ring
	The gas connection thread is loose	Tighten it
	The gas inlet pipe joint is damaged or not fastened	Cut off the damaged joint, reconnect and tighten the replaced gas inlet pipe or wrap up the damaged area
	The gas inlet pipe has been damaged by heat or aging	Replace the gas inlet pipe
Operator receiving a shock from the torch	The torch head is wet due to leakage or other reasons	Find the cause of water leakage, and fully dry the torch head
	The torch head is damaged or the live metal part is exposed	Replace the torch head or wrap the exposed electrified metal part with adhesive tape
Poor gas flow or porosity in the weld	The welding torch is leaking	Locate the leakage
	The nozzle diameter is too small	Replace with a nozzle of larger diameter
	The nozzle is damaged or cracked	Replace with a new nozzle
	The gas circuit in the welding torch is blocked	Blow the circuit with compressed air to clear the blockage
	The gas screen has been damaged or lost during disassembly and assembly	Replace with a new gas screen
	The argon gas is impure	Replace with standard argon gas
	The gas flow is too large or small	Adjust the gas flow properly
Arc started between the collet/collet holder or the tungsten electrode/torch head	The collet and tungsten electrode have poor contact, or arc is started when the tungsten electrode contacts the base metal	Replace the collet or repair
	The collet and welding torch have poor contact	Connect the collet and welding torch properly

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 LED 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 LED 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 ET-200PACDC welding machine.

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.
E31	Undervoltage protection	The input mains voltage is too low	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.
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.
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.
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.

Please Note:
If you have checked over the fault and the alarm condition still persists then 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.

UKCA Declaration of Conformity

WILKINSON STAR

UK DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

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

Electrical equipment (Safety) regulations 2016	2016 No 1101
Electromagnetic compatibility regulations 2016	2016 No 1091
The restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment	2012 No 3052
Requirements for welding equipment pursuant to the eco-design for energy related products and energy information regulations 2021	UK SI 2021/745

And inspected in compliance with the following harmonised standards

BS EN 60974-1:2018 + A1:2019

BS EN 60974-10:2014 + A1:2015

BS EN 62822-1:2018

BS EN 60974-3 2019

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

WILKINSON STAR MODEL	JASIC MODEL
ET 200	TIG 200 PFC W2S42
ET 200P	TIG 200 P PFC W2S62
ET 200P ACDC	TIG 200 P ACDC PFC E2S22

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

Company stamp

WILKINSON STAR LIMITED Company Registration No. 01768172

Manufacturer

Shenzhen Jasic Technology Co Ltd

No3 Qinglan, 1st Road

Pingshan District

Shenzhen, China

Signature

Shenzhen Jasic Technology Co Ltd

Position

Date

Company Stamp

UK CA

EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

WILKINSON STAR

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

The manufacturer 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	2011/65/EU
Annex 11 of RoHS2	2015/863
Eco design requirements for welding equipment pursuant 2009/125/EC	2019/1784

And inspected in compliance with the following harmonised standards

EN 60974-1:2018 + A1:2019

EN 60974-10:2014 + A1:2015

EN 62822-1:2018

EN 60974-3 2019

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

WILKINSON STAR MODEL	JASIC MODEL
ET 200	TIG 200 PFC W2S42
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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 23/8/20

WILKINSON STAR LIMITED Company registration No. 07768127

Company stamp

Manufacturer

Shenzhen Jasic Technology Co Ltd

No3 Qinglan, 1st Road

Pingshan District

Shenzhen, China

Signature

Shenzhen Jasic Technology Co Ltd

Position

Date

Company Stamp

CE

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.

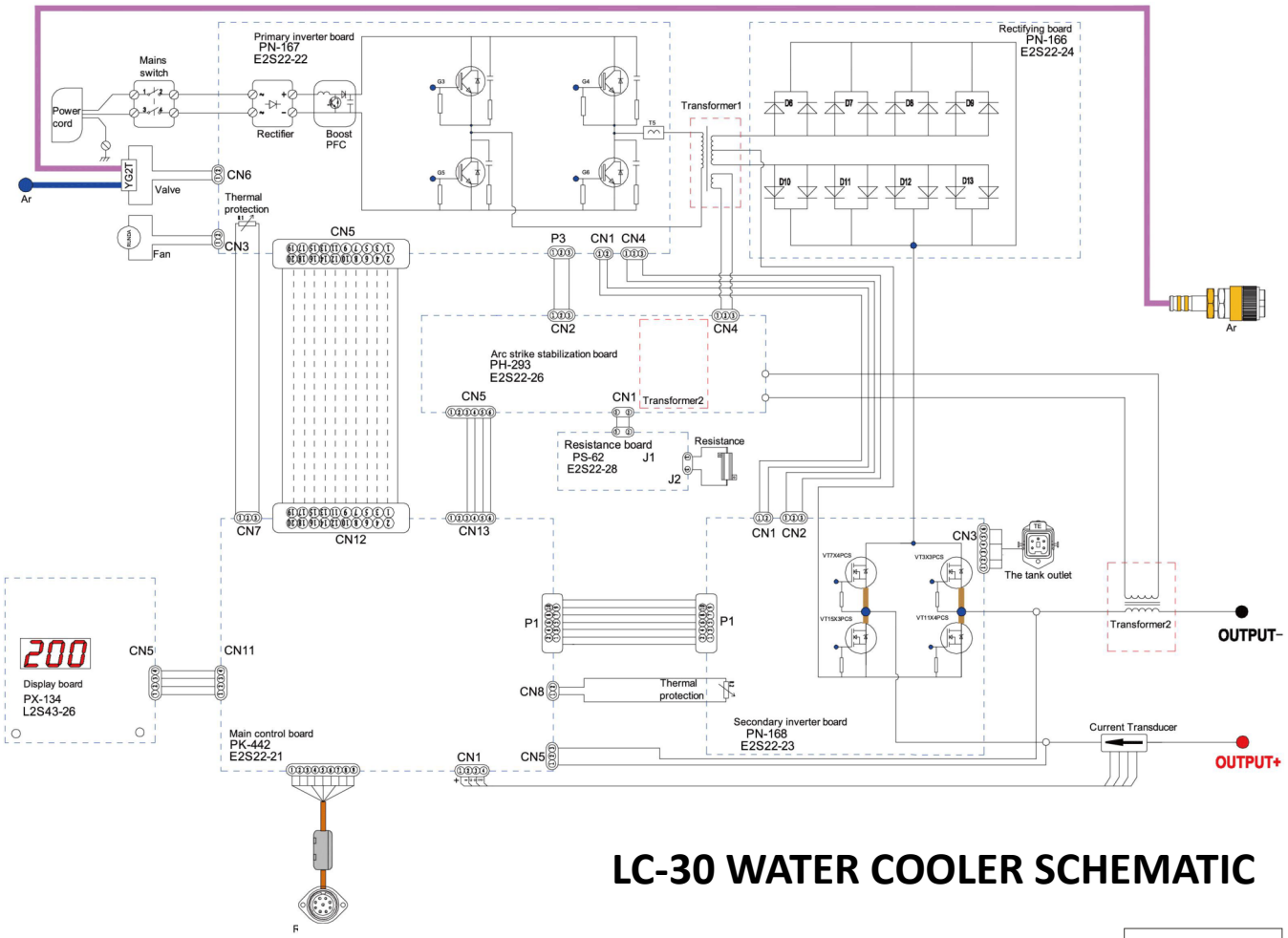
Warranty extends only to the machine, its accessories and parts contained inside. No other warranty is expressed or implied. No warranty is expressed or implied in regards to the fitness of the product for any particular application or use.

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).

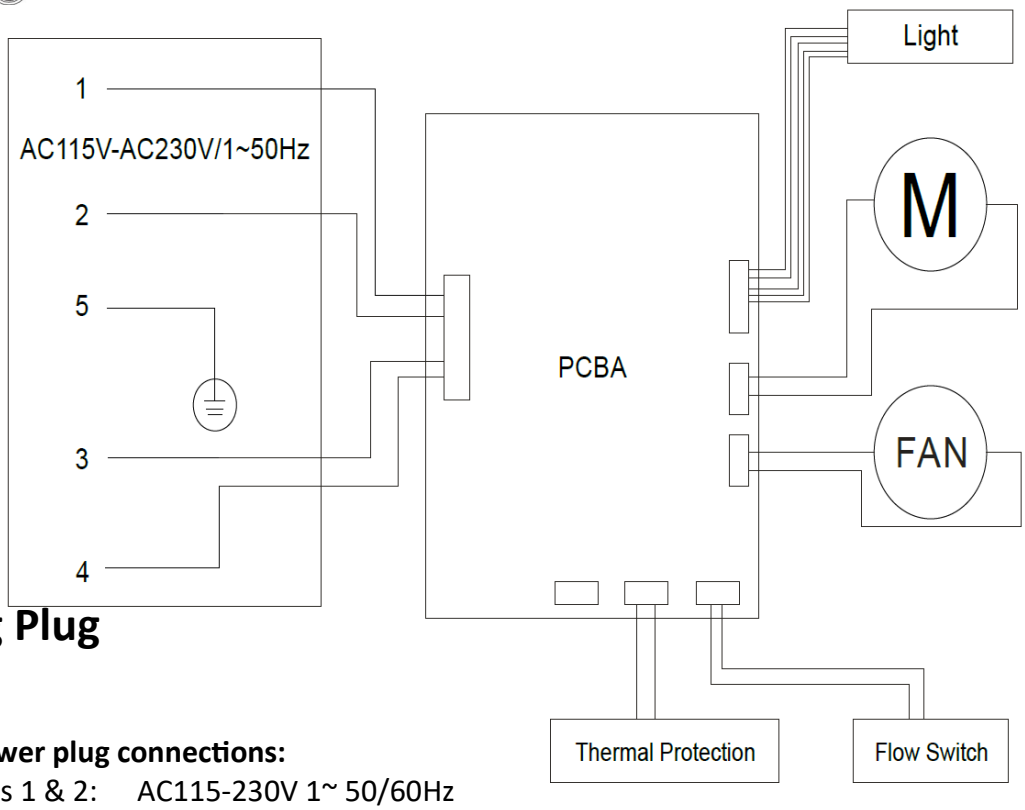
For further information on Jasic product warranty terms and product warranty registration please visit:

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

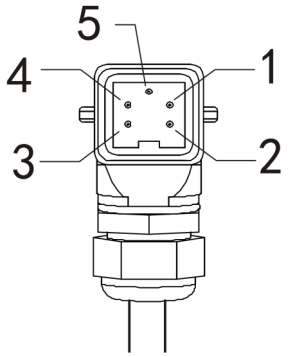
POWER SOURCE SCHEMATIC



LC-30 WATER COOLER SCHEMATIC



Cooler Connecting Plug



Power plug connections:

Pins 1 & 2: AC115-230V 1~ 50/60Hz
Pins 3 & 4: Fault signal
Pin 5: Ground wire

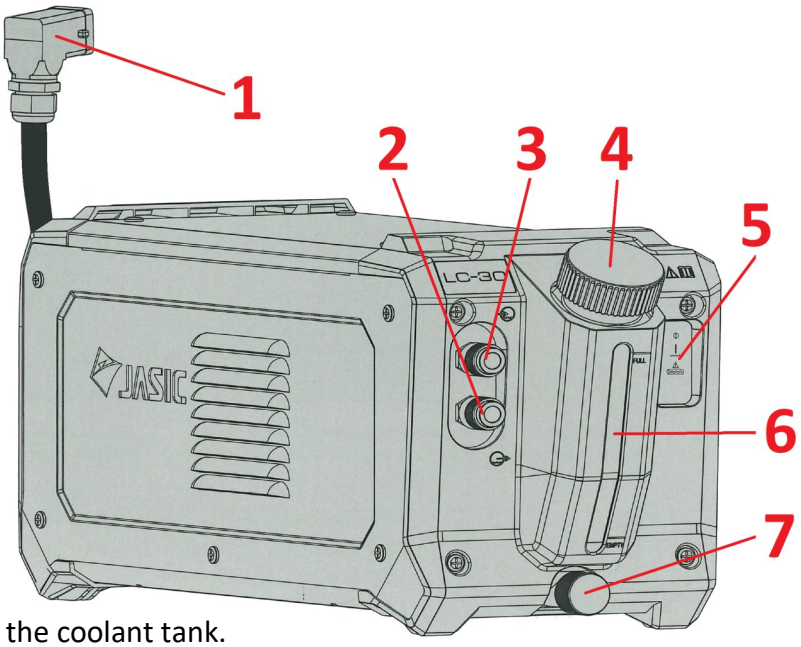
DESCRIPTION OF WATER COOLER LC-30 (Supplied with ET-200PACDC-WC)

Overall view and technical details



Parameter	Unit	LC-30 Water Cooler
Rated input voltage	V	Single-phase AC 115-230V 15% 50/60Hz
Rated input power	W	AC 115 V @ 92w AC 230 V @ 115W
Volume of water tank	L	3.5
Maximum pressure	MPa	0.48
Maximum flow rate	L/min	4
Rated cooling power	KW	0.52 (1L/min)
Protection class	-	IP23S
Executive standard	-	EN IEC 60974-2/BS EN IEC60974-2
Coolant	-	Pure water, anti-freezing solution, mixed liquid
Operating ambient temperature	°C	Mixed liquid, pure water: 5 ~ 60 Anti-freezing solution: -20 ~ 60

Jasic LC-30 water cooler



1. Power and control plug and cable
2. Water outlet (cold) connect the blue red TIG torch supply water hose to this connector
3. Water return (hot) connect the red TIG torch return water hose to this connector
4. Filler cap for coolant, remove to fill water/coolant tank
5. LC-30 Cooler indicators
   - Top - Power LED
   - Middle - Flow warning LED
   - Bottom - Overheat warning LED
6. Coolant min and max level indicator
7. Coolant drain plug cap, remove to drain the coolant tank.

Water (coolant) level:

The coolant level should always be maintained and should never drop below the minimum level line, over heating of the TIG torch will occur if the level is low and damage may be caused.
Do not over fill the water tank with coolant

Coolant drainage:

Coolant can be drained easily by un-screwing and removing the front drain plug (item No 7) in the above image.

- Please ensure to add coolant (cooling water) when the input cable is disconnected from the power supply.
- The two filter screen in the water filling cap (4 as above) cannot be removed. If unfiltered coolant is added, impurities may block the waterway system and consequently the machine or TIG torch may be damaged.

Please Note:

For further information regarding the LC-30 water cooler, please see the LC-30 operating manual.

OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES

Part Number	Description
JE79-ERGO	26 TIG Torch, 12.5ft, TIG Torch c/w Plug (air cooled)
JE83-ERGO	18 TIG Torch, 12.5ft, TIG Torch c/w Plug (water Cooled)
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
HRC-01	Wired hand held remote current control
HRC-02	Wireless hand held remote current control
FRC-01	Wired foot pedal remote current control
FRC-02	Wireless foot pedal remote current control
TS4	Wireless Transceiver
TFT-ET-200PACDC	Optional TFT user control panel
LC-30	Optional Cooler LC-30
TR-01	Optional Trolley 2 Wheel with Toolbox (for water cooled setup only)
TR-02	Optional Trolley 2 Wheel without Toolbox (for water cooled setup only)

OPTIONAL REMOTE CONTROL DEVICES

Control Type	Name	Model	Wireless Receiver	Welding Mode	Image
Wired	Analog TIG torch trigger	10K potentiometer TIG Torch	N/A	TIG	-
	Digital TIG torch trigger	Digital TIG Torch	N/A	TIG	-
	Wired foot pedal remote control	FRC-01	N/A	TIG	
	Wired handheld remote control	HRC-01	N/A	TIG/MMA	
Wireless	Wireless handheld remote control	HRC-02	Yes	TIG/MMA	
	Wireless Foot pedal remote control	FRC-02	Yes	TIG	
	Wireless Transceiver	TS4	Yes	TIG/MMA	N/A