

# **OWNER'S MANUAL FOR EPILOG FiberMark Fusion - MODEL 13000**

**This manual can also be found in electronic format on the  
Epilog Dashboard Drivers and Documentation  
disk that came with your laser system.**

**May 30, 2013**

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**[www.epiloglaser.com/downloads.htm](http://www.epiloglaser.com/downloads.htm)**

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# Fire Warning!



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Your laser system uses a high intensity beam of light that can generate extremely high temperatures when it comes into contact with the material being engraved, marked or cut. Some materials are extremely flammable and can easily ignite and burst into open flame setting the machine afire. This open flame is very dangerous and has the potential to destroy not only the machine, but the building in which it is housed.

Experience shows that vector cutting with the laser has the most potential to create an open flame. Many materials are susceptible to igniting, but acrylic, in all its different forms, has been shown to be especially flammable when vector cutting with the laser.

Please read the following warnings and recommendations and follow them closely at all times!

- **NEVER** let the laser system operate if it will be unattended.
- **KEEP** the area around the machine clean and free of clutter, combustible materials, explosives, or volatile solvents such as acetone, alcohol, or gasoline.
- **ALWAYS** keep a properly maintained and inspected fire extinguisher on hand. Epilog recommends a Halotron fire extinguisher or a multi-purpose dry chemical fire extinguisher. The Halotron extinguishers are more expensive than a dry chemical, but offer certain advantages should you ever need to use an extinguisher. The Halotron extinguisher discharges a clean, easily removable substance that is not harmful to the mechanics or wiring of the laser system. The dry chemical extinguisher discharges a sticky, corrosive powder that is very difficult to clean up.
- **ALWAYS** use air assist when vector cutting.
- **BE CAREFUL!** when vector cutting. Many materials have the potential to burst suddenly into flames – even materials that may be very familiar to the user. Always monitor the machine when it is operating.
- **KEEP YOUR LASER SYSTEM CLEAN** – A build up of cutting and engraving residue and debris is dangerous and can create a fire hazard in its own right. Keep your laser system clean and free of debris. Regularly remove the vector grid to clean any small pieces that have fallen through the grid.

# Fire Warning!

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# Introduction

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## *How to Use This Owner's Manual*

Thank you for purchasing an Epilog Fusion Laser System. Your Epilog system has been designed to be easy to operate, but you will utilize it to its fullest potential by taking some time to read this owner's manual prior to use. You will be ready to use the Epilog laser system as soon as you read the first six sections. Then you can refer to topics in the remaining sections, as you work.

## *Structure of the Manual*

### **Part I: Setup**

Sections 1 through 6 explain how to uncrate and set up your Epilog system, important safety information you need to know before you use it, the Do's and Don'ts of operating the laser, configuring your computer to run the Epilog Dashboard print driver, configuring CorelDraw, and a brief user's guide to running your first job.

### **Part II: Basic Operations**

Sections 7 through 14 explain Using the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver, basic Epilog laser operations and maintenance, machine features, speed and power recommendations, material engraving techniques, and material suppliers.

### **Part III: Troubleshooting, Service and Specifications**

Sections 15 through 17 assist with problem troubleshooting, service information; system specifications and firmware upgrade instructions.

**APPENDIX A:** Epilog Warranty Information.

**APPENDIX B:** Additional Dashboard Print Driver Instructions.

**INDEX**

# Introduction

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## *Icons Used in this Manual*

Look for these symbols to help you find valuable information throughout the text:



Sometimes the right perspective on a procedure is essential to success. This icon flags a Quick Note regarding the task at hand.



This Icon signifies places to look for additional information to assist with the topic currently being discussed.



This Icon highlights current contact information for receiving help.



This Icon signifies advice you can try out with your machine right away.



This Icon signifies advice you can try that will save you significant time.



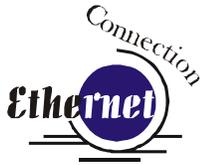
Running into trouble can be detrimental to your success so we've marked Warnings and Cautions with this Icon.



Indicates pages including information regarding connecting your laser system to your computer using an USB connection.

# Introduction

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Indicates pages including information regarding connecting your laser system to your computer using an Ethernet connection.



Indicates the potential for fire danger when operating the laser.

# Introduction

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Manual

# Epilog Laser Setup

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# Section 1: Safety

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## *In This Section*

- Laser Safety
  - Electrical Safety
  - Fire Safety
  - Safety Features And Regulatory Compliance
- 

## *Laser Safety*

The Epilog Model 13000 Laser System is a Class 2 laser product, as defined in International Standard IEC 60825-1.

The Epilog Model 13000 complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11, the Federal Performance Standards for Light-Emitting Products, except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No. 50, dated July 16, 2001. The Center for Devices and Radiological Health, of the US FDA, issued Laser Notice No. 50 to permit manufacturers to classify and manufacture their products in accordance with the International Standard.

The output of the embedded laser is fully contained. The laser cabinet has safety interlocks that turn the laser off if any access door is opened during operation, and no special precautions are necessary to operate the laser safely. Access doors are interlocked and can be opened without the use of a tool. Any interlocked door that is opened while the machine is operating will immediately stop the laser from firing.

Access panels are not interlocked and require a tool for opening or removal. Access panels should always be installed when the laser is operating. Never operate the laser system with an access panel removed.

The visible output beam of the Laser Diode Pointer (Red Dot Pointer) is accessible to the operator. While this device employs the same technology as the familiar laser pen-pointers, like them it is potentially hazardous if its beam is directed into the eye.

# Section 1: Safety

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We have made every effort to make the Laser Diode Pointer (Red Dot Pointer) as safe as possible. Its beam path is located well inside the cabinet, and under normal conditions, no hazardous levels of laser radiation can escape.

The operator of the Epilog Model 13000 should observe the following general precautions:



- **DO NOT** disassemble the machine or remove any of its protective covers while the unit is plugged in.
- **DO NOT** attempt to defeat the door interlocks.
- **DO NOT** view directly into the beam of the Laser Diode Pointer (Red Dot Pointer).
- **DO NOT** operate the Laser Diode Pointer (Red Dot Pointer) without the machine's focus lens in place. If the unfocused beam strikes a reflective surface, it could be directed out of the cabinet.

**Caution** – Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

\* \* \*

The standard reference for laser safety is the American Standard for the Safe Use of Lasers, Z136.1-2000, developed by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). This reference is the basis for many of the federal regulations for laser and laser system manufacturers, and for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) laser safety guidelines. It contains detailed information concerning proper installation and use of laser systems.

While the ANSI standard itself does not have the force of law, its recommendations, including warning signage, training, and the designation of a laser safety officer, may be compulsory under local workplace regulations when operating laser systems above Class I. It is the operator's responsibility to ensure that the installation and operation of the Epilog Model 13000 Laser System is performed in accordance with all applicable laws.

Copies of ANSI Standard Z136.1-2000 are available from Epilog Corporation or from:



Laser Institute of America  
12424 Research Parkway, Suite 125  
Orlando, FL 32826  
(407) 380-1553

# Section 1: Safety

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## *Electrical Safety*

The AC input power to the Epilog Model 13000 Laser System is potentially lethal and is fully contained within the cabinet.



- **DO NOT** open any of the machine's access panels while the unit is plugged in. Opening a panel may expose the operator to the unit's AC input power.
- **DO NOT** make or break any electrical connections to the system while the unit is turned on.

# Section 1: Safety

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## *Fire Safety*



Laser cutting and engraving systems represent a significant fire hazard. Most engraving materials are inherently combustible, and while the objective of most cutting and engraving operations is to vaporize material without burning, it is easy to ignite a flame. Usually this is a simple “flare” of burning gases, issuing from the focused spot on the work piece, which follows the moving spot and which extinguishes itself as soon as the laser beam is modulated off. But should the work piece actually be set on fire, the fire must be extinguished by the operator at once, or the machine will be seriously damaged or destroyed!

Experience shows that vector cutting with the laser has the most potential to create an open flame. Many materials are susceptible to igniting, but acrylic, in all its different forms, has been shown to be especially flammable when vector cutting with the laser.

Please read the following warnings and recommendations and follow them closely at all times!

- **NEVER** let the laser system operate if it will be unattended.
- **KEEP** the area around the machine clean and free of unnecessary clutter, combustible materials, explosives, or volatile solvents such as acetone, alcohol, or gasoline.
- **ALWAYS** keep a properly maintained and inspected fire extinguisher on hand. Epilog recommends a Halotron fire extinguisher or a multi-purpose dry chemical fire extinguisher. The Halotron extinguishers are more expensive than a dry chemical, but offer certain advantages should you ever need to use an extinguisher. The Halotron extinguisher discharges a clean, easily removable substance that is not harmful to the mechanics or wiring of the laser system. The dry chemical extinguisher discharges a sticky, corrosive powder that is very difficult to clean up.
- **ALWAYS** use air assist when vector cutting.
- **BE CAREFUL!** When vector cutting. Many materials have the potential to burst suddenly into flames – even materials that may be very familiar to the user. Always monitor the machine when it is operating.
- **KEEP YOUR LASER SYSTEM CLEAN** – A build up of cutting and engraving residue and debris is dangerous and can create a fire hazard in its own right. Keep your laser system clean and free of debris. Regularly remove the vector grid to clean any small pieces that have fallen through the grid.

# Section 1: Safety

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## *Safety Features and Regulatory Compliance*

Epilog has incorporated specific safety features into the Model 13000 Laser System in order to meet the requirements of 21 CFR 1040 and the International Standard IEC 60825-1. These safety features include:

- A safety enclosure (cabinet), which fully encloses the engraving laser and its beam path.
- Dual redundant interlock systems that turn off the engraving laser when the window is opened.
- A visible emission indication when the Laser Diode Pointer (Red Dot Pointer) is operating. There is an LED indicator on the machine's front panel.

21 CFR 1040 and IEC 60825-1 require that certification, identification, and warning labels be placed on laser products. Reproductions of labels on the Epilog Model 13000 Laser System follow, with their locations specified:

1. Certification/Identification Label. This engraved plate is located on the rear of the machine's cabinet.

Epilog Corporation  
16371 Table Mountain Pkwy.  
Golden, CO 80403 USA

Model Number: 13000/75 Laser System

Serial Number: **13075-1300103220**

Date of Manufacture: April 2013

**Class 2 Laser Product**

This product complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No. 50, dated July 26, 2001.

This product complies with IEC 60825-1: 2001.



**RoHS**  
COMPLIANT

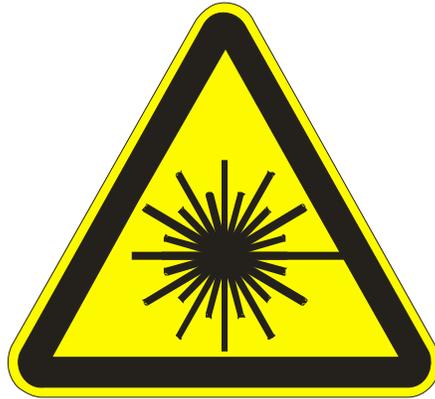
Patents  
Pending

Made in  
U.S.A.

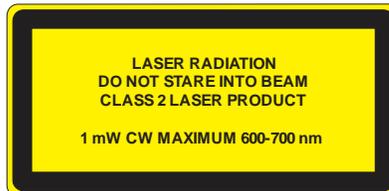
# Section 1: Safety

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- Warning Label. This label is located on the rear of the machine's cabinet, below the Certification/Identification Label above.

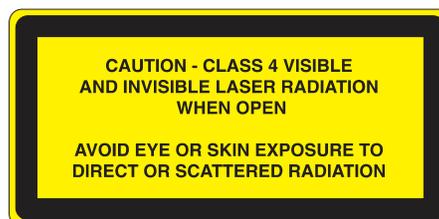


- Explanatory Label. This label identifies the classification of the Model 13000 in accordance with IEC 60825-1. It is located on the rear of the machine's cabinet, beside the Warning Label above.



- Non-interlocked Protective Housing Safety Labels (4).

Two of these labels are located on the rear of the machine; beside the edges of each of the cabinet's end covers. The other two labels are located on the cabinet walls under the covers, so that they are visible when the covers have been removed.



# Section 1: Safety

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5. Defeatably-interlocked Protective Housing Safety Label. This label is located on the machine's cabinet door, in the upper left-hand corner.



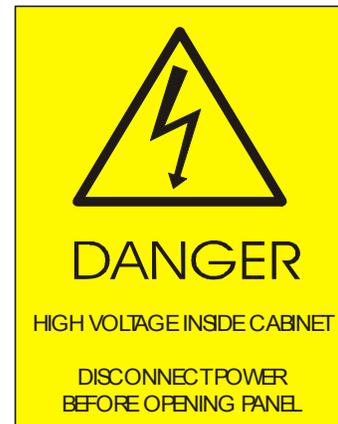
6. Aperture Safety Label.

This label is located on the steering-mirror cover inside the machine's cabinet, beside the aperture where the laser beams enter the cabinet.

AVOID EXPOSURE - Visible and invisible laser radiation is emitted from this aperture

7. Electrical Safety Label.

This label is located on the access panel on the rear of the machine's cabinet.



8. Fire Safety Label.

This label is located on the machine's cabinet door, in the upper right-hand corner.



# Section 1: Safety

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## 9. Emergency Stop



## 10. Power Labels

POWER  
100-240V AC  
47-63Hz 8A

POWER  
100-240V AC  
47-63Hz 15A

POWER  
208-240V AC  
47-63Hz 15A

## 11. Main Breaker Labels

AC MAIN  
CIRCUIT  
BREAKERS

REPLACE FUSES WITH  
SAME TYPE AND RATING  
5 x 20 mm TIME-DELAY  
250V, 8A

## 12. Air Assist Label

AIR ASSIST  
30 PSI MAX  
200 kPa MAX

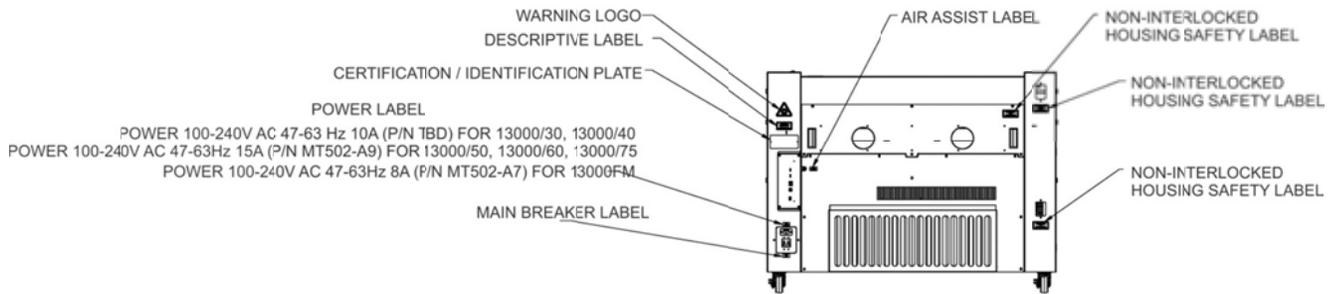
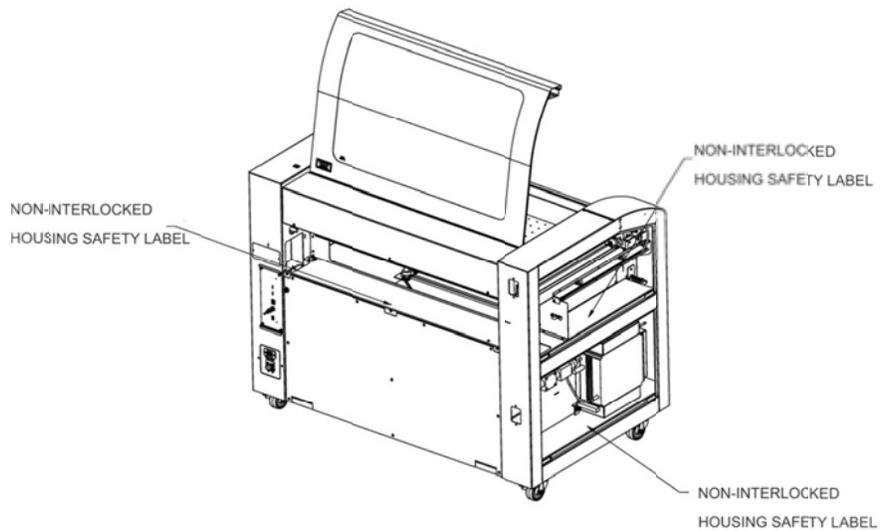
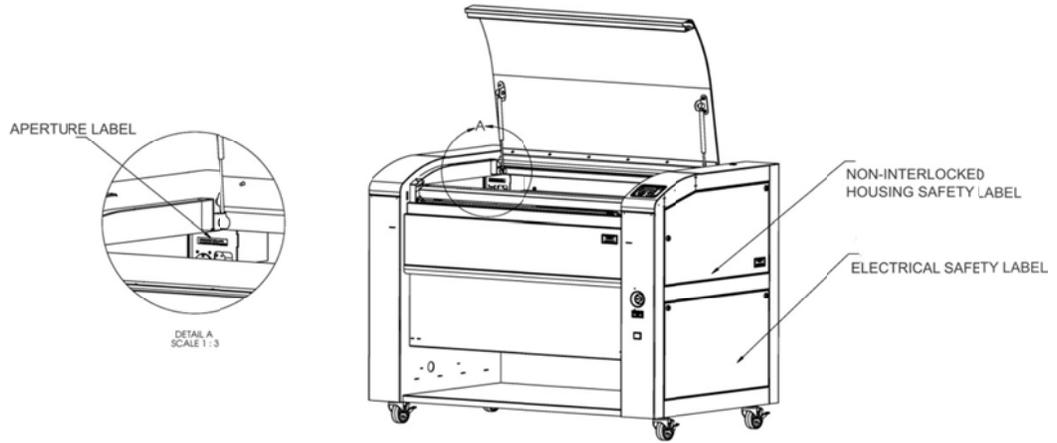
## 13. Fire Warning Label

This fire hazard label is located on the left and right sides of the top access door of your laser system:



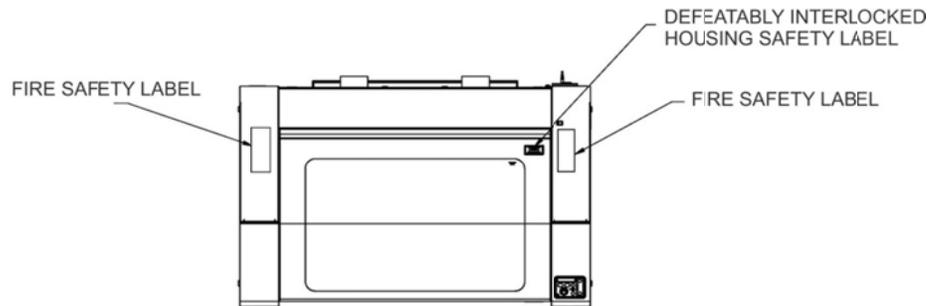
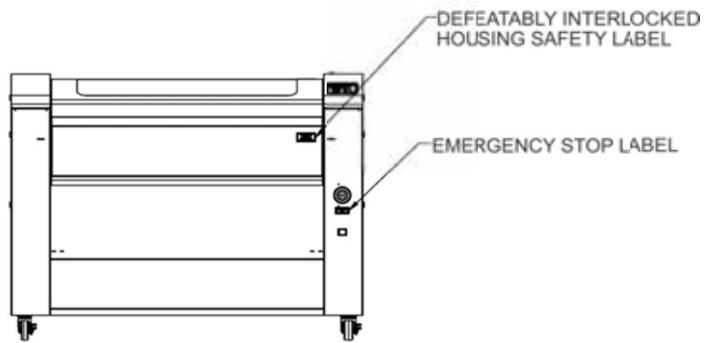
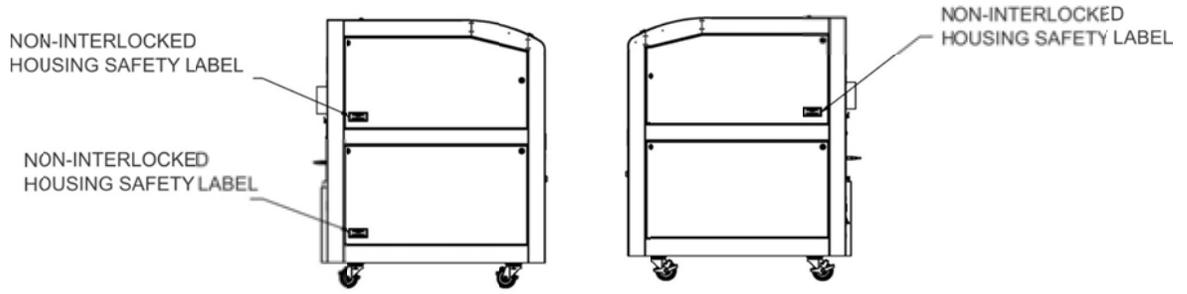
# Section 1: Safety

The following diagrams show the location of each specific label described above.



# Section 1: Safety

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# Section 2: Dos and Don'ts

---

## *In This Section*

- Operating Dos and Don'ts
- 

## ***DON'T!***



**NEVER** operate the machine without a properly operating vent to the outside! Most material will only produce an irritating smoke when engraved. Some materials, including but not limited to paint, varnish, composition board and plastics, produce compounds that can be harmful if concentrated. A properly installed vent is the only way to ensure that problems do not occur.

**NEVER** engrave or cut any material containing PVC or vinyl. When engraved, a corrosive agent is produced that will destroy your machine. ***Your warranty will be void if your machine is damaged by corrosion from engraving or cutting PVC or Vinyl.***

**NEVER** operate your machine unattended. There is a significant risk of fire if the machine is set improperly, or if the machine should experience a mechanical or electrical failure while operating.

**NEVER** vector cut any material while the machine is unattended. Because vector cutting moves relatively slowly compared to raster engraving, a tremendous amount of heat is applied to the material being cut. This buildup of heat can cause significant fire risk and the machine should always be monitored. Additionally, the air assist should always be turned on when vector cutting to reduce the risk of fire.

**NEVER** operate with any of the covers or enclosures removed, and never modify the enclosure. The laser beam is invisible!

## Section 2: Dos and Don'ts

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### ***DO***



Please allow a few minutes a week for cleaning your machine. Just a small amount of effort at the end of the week will pay off with years of trouble free operation of your machine.



See the *Engraving Machine Cleaning* section of this manual for specifics.

# Section 3: Getting Started

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## *In This Section*

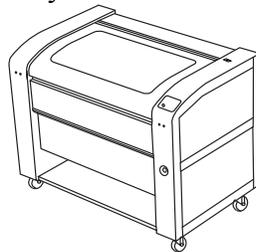
- Setting Up Your Laser System
  - Connecting The Exhaust
  - Connecting The Electrical Power
  - Laser Cooling Requirements And Operating Temperatures
  - Installing the ECC (Epilog Control Center)
  - Installing the Dashboard Print Driver
- 

## *Setting Up Your Laser System*

Setting up your Epilog Laser System is easy to do! If you've ever installed a paper printer, this is only slightly more difficult. The following information will help you understand the entire system and how it works.

Your Fusion laser system consists of the following components:

1. Fusion laser system



2. Computer and a graphics software package.



# Section 3: Getting Started

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## 3. Epilog software and connection options:

Epilog provides two pieces of software for the Fusion:

- a) The ECC (Epilog Control Center).
- b) The Dashboard print driver.



Please refer to *Section 4: Installing the ECC* and *Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver* sections of this manual for additional information.

Epilog also provides two different methods of connection the Fusion to your computer:

- a) USB
- b) Ethernet

The software and the connection methods are associated because the connection method affects which software can be used. The following shows how software and connection methods work:

<i>Connection Method</i>	<i>Software Compatibility</i>
USB	Dashboard Driver & ECC
Ethernet	Dashboard Driver Only

As you can see, the USB provides the most versatility.

The most popular choice is to use the USB for both printing and accessing the ECC. This choice is the simplest and the most versatile.

One advantage of having two connection options that is not immediately obvious is that you can use both connections, or just one of them. If you choose, you can print using the Ethernet connection while using the USB connection for the ECC. Both the USB and the Ethernet cable can be plugged into the Fusion at the same time. This method is a little more complicated, but is just as versatile as the USB only connection.

# Section 3: Getting Started

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The last choice is to use only the Ethernet connection. Most users will not choose this method because the ECC is not available through the Ethernet connection.

## 4. ECC (Epilog Control Center)

The ECC is the software program that provides job management capabilities to keep track of print jobs, laser settings and other job management tasks after the job has been sent to the laser from the Dashboard driver.

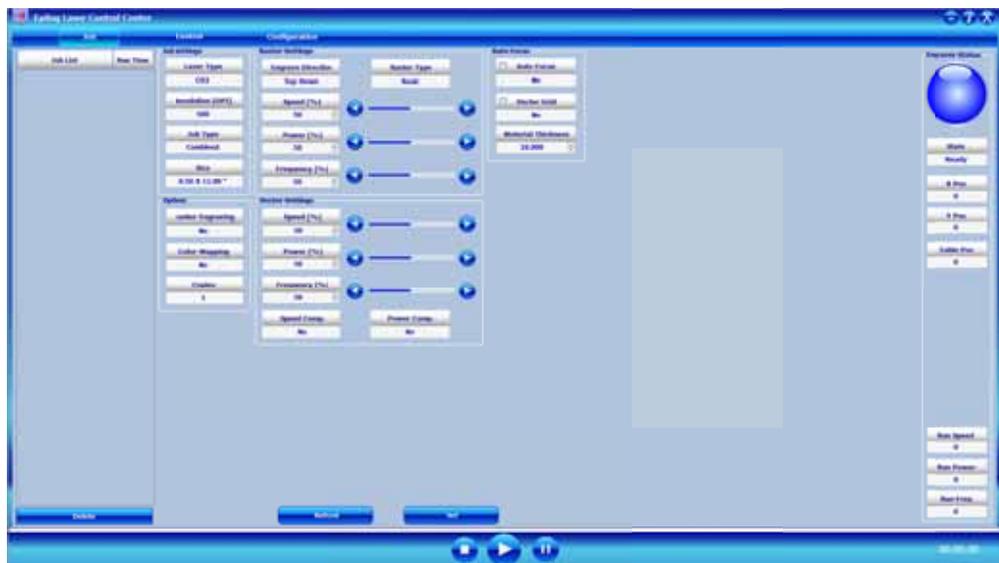
The ECC is not required in order to operate your Fusion laser, but is a very useful job management tool that users find quite valuable.



It is useful to install the ECC prior to installing the print driver. Please refer to **Section 4: Installing the ECC** section of this manual for additional information.



The ECC **ONLY** works through the USB connection. The ECC cannot be accessed through the Ethernet connection.



## Section 3: Getting Started

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5. The Fusion Dashboard print driver.



The print driver is the primary interface between the computer and the laser and sends all jobs and laser parameters to the laser. Your Fusion laser system cannot run without the Dashboard driver. Please refer to **Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver** section of this manual for additional information.



The print driver can be used with either the USB or Ethernet connection.

Most users will want to install the print driver on the USB port because they will also want to use the ECC. The ECC **ONLY** works through the USB connection.

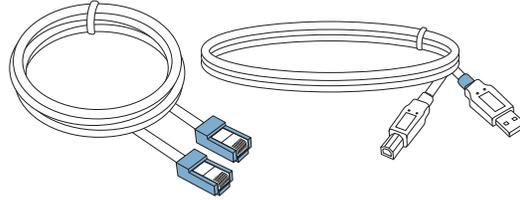
The simplest setup is to install the print driver using the USB connection. This method allows you to also use the same USB connection for the ECC.



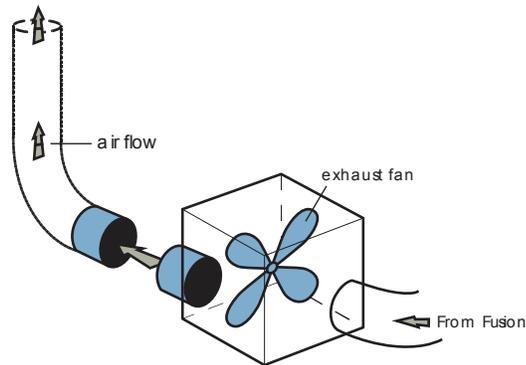
## Section 3: Getting Started

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6. Connection cables that allow your computer and laser to talk to each other. The Fusion has both Ethernet and USB connections.



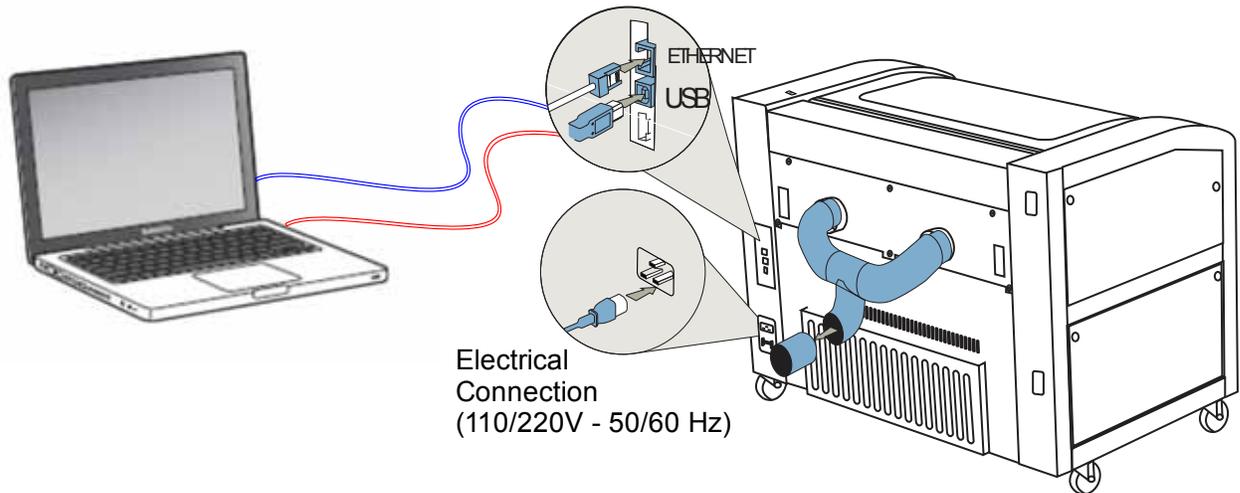
7. Exhaust fan. The exhaust fan is mandatory and is used to remove smoke and debris from the Fusion work area. The exhaust air can be ported to the outside or into a filter box.



# Section 3: Getting Started

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The following drawing represents a typical setup:



Follow these steps to set up your Fusion laser system:

1. Remove it from the crate
2. Connect the exhaust system to your laser
3. Connect electrical power
4. Install the ECC (Epilog Control Center)
5. Install the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver –
6. Connect both the USB and Ethernet cables from your computer to your laser system.

## Section 3: Getting Started

---

### *Connecting the Exhaust*



In this manual, the term “exhaust” refers to either an exhaust fan or a filter unit and the term “exhaust” is used for simplicity. The important point is that it is mandatory that an exhaust unit or filter system is incorporated as part of your laser system. Never operate your laser system without a properly functioning exhaust/filter. The exhaust/filter removes the dust, debris and smell from the engraving cavity and exhausts it to the outside of the building or to the filter unit. Prior to the installation of the laser system, a contractor should install the exhaust system. The blower should be mounted outside your building for noise considerations. Ideally, the blower should not be more than twenty feet (6 meters) from the laser. You should provide a metal duct (flexible aluminum or galvanized sheet metal) from the blower to the laser. All Epilog model 13000 laser systems require an exhaust fan that is rated at a minimum of 650 CFM.



**Note:** Remember to put the blower switch for the laser system in an obvious and accessible place so it can be routinely switched on prior to using the engraver. Please connect the exhaust blower to the laser as shown below and on the following pages.

You may need a contractor to install the exhaust. This must be done ***PRIOR*** to installation of the laser system.

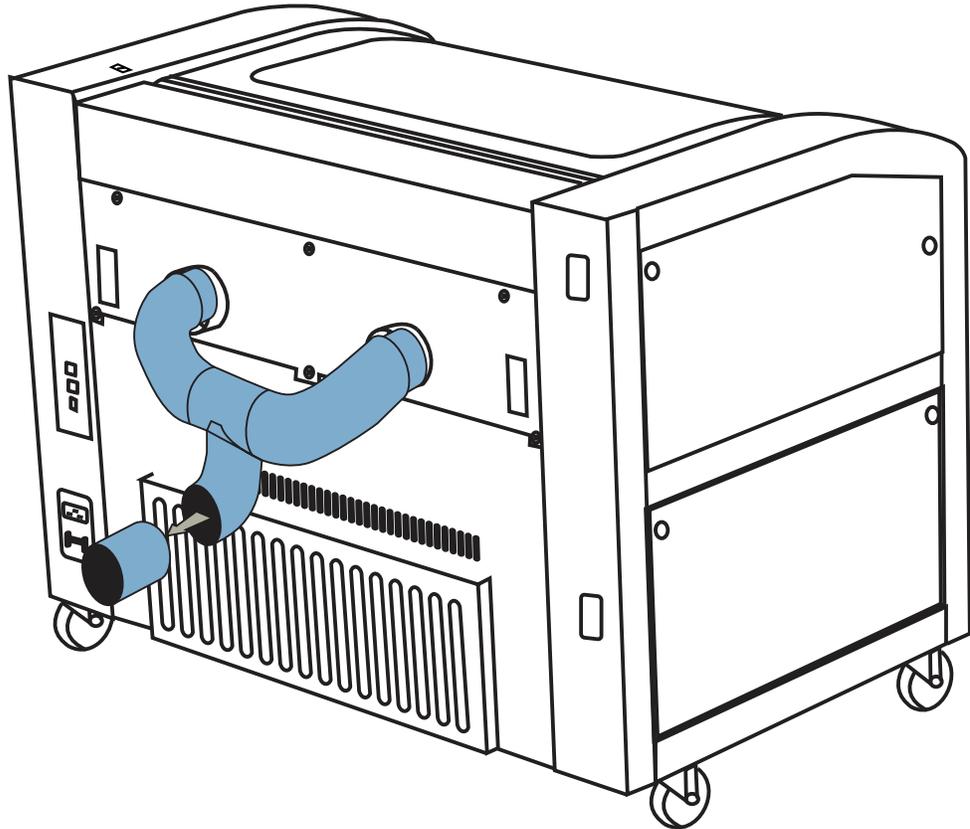


**Warning:** It’s important that either rigid or flexible ***metal*** ducting be used for all connections leading to and from the laser system and the exhaust fan. Vinyl, plastic, or any type of “soft” ducting is potentially flammable and should NEVER be used.

## Section 3: Getting Started

---

### *Epilog Exhaust/Filter Connections*



There are two 4" (100 mm) ports attached to the back of the laser system. Attach your ducting to the machine as shown above.

Check your exhaust system for leaks. Most small leaks can be remedied with duct tape.

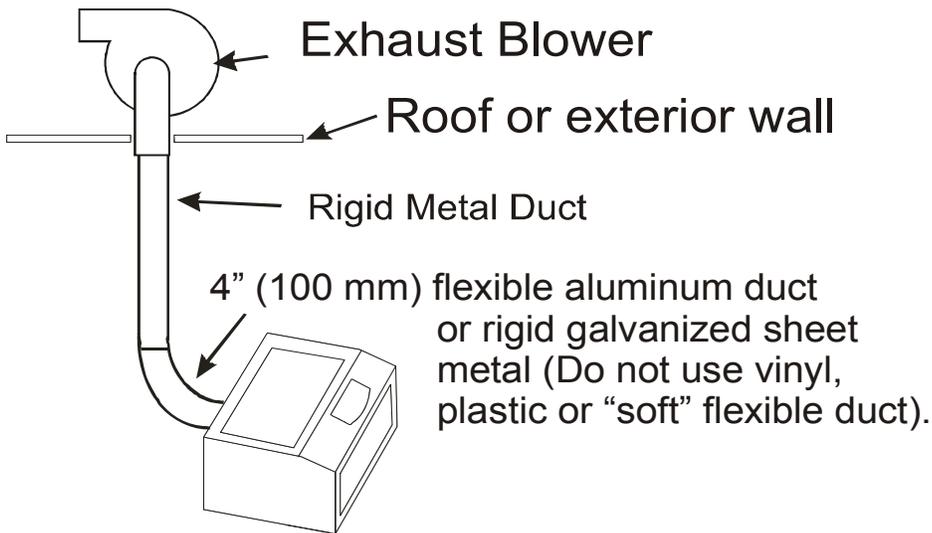
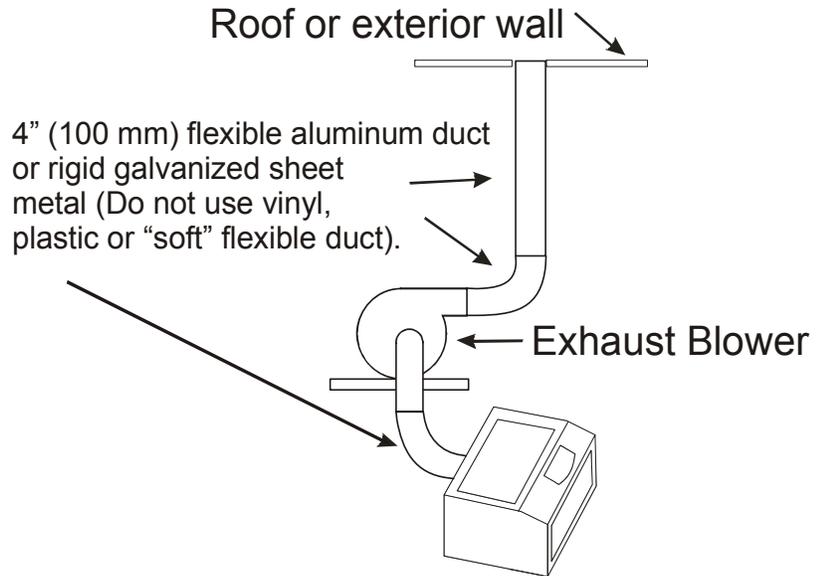
***DO NOT OPERATE*** your laser with inadequate or leaking exhaust.

The drawings below show the typical exhaust setup. The top drawing shows the exhaust on the roof and the bottom drawing shows the exhaust fan near the machine. Where the exhaust fan is placed is a choice of personal preference. Some users like the exhaust fan outside because of noise considerations.



# Section 3: Getting Started

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## Section 3: Getting Started

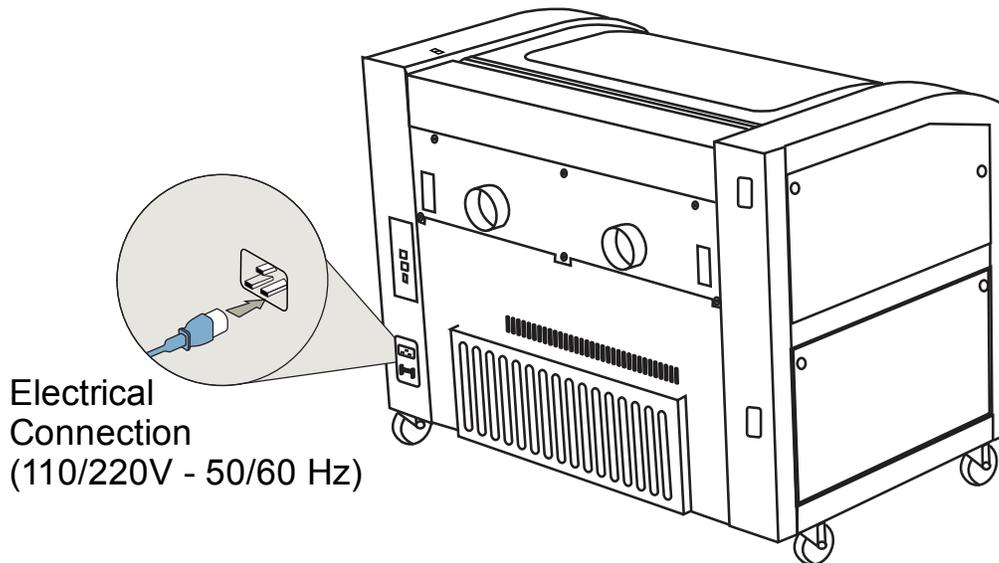
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### *Connecting Electrical Power*

All Epilog laser systems have an auto-switching power supply that detects the incoming voltage and automatically switches itself to operate properly at any single-phase voltage between 100 and 240 VAC. The power supply will also automatically compensate for either 50 or 60 Hz. Epilog supplies the appropriate power cord for all of our equipment. The electrical cord is found in the accessory package with your machine. It is recommended that a dedicated 15 amp circuit be used if available, but it is not required.

The 60 watt and 75 watt machines draw more current than the lower wattage lasers. These two systems can operate on 110 volts, but most users find that a 200 V connection is more efficient.

The electrical connection is found at the lower back of the machine.



## Section 3: Getting Started

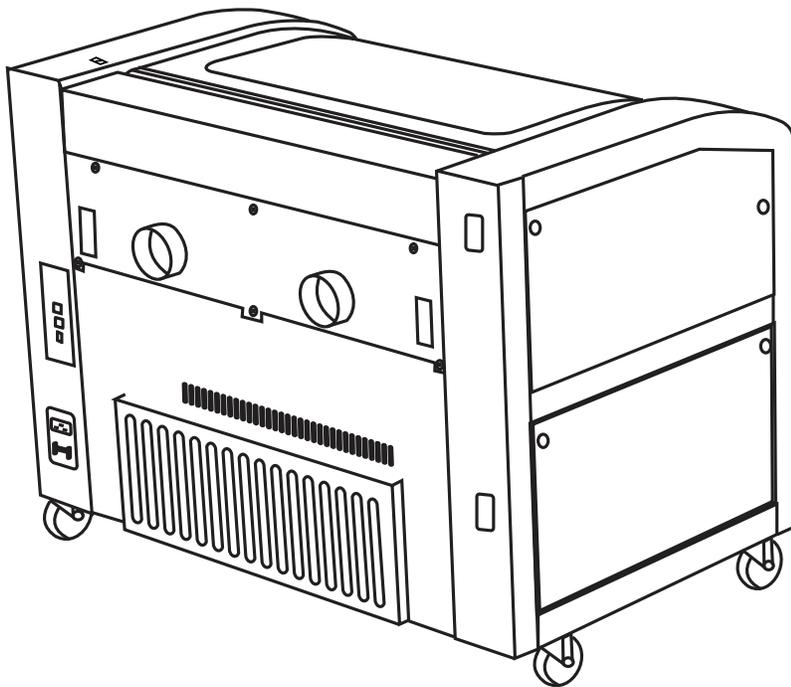
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### *Laser Cooling Requirements and Operating Temperatures*

All Epilog laser systems use air-cooled laser tubes. Laser technology is such that the laser tubes generate a lot of excess heat and the tubes must be cooled for proper operation. There are cooling fans located at the back of the laser. The fans and vents should always be clear of restrictions and should never be covered.



**Warning:** The cooling fans and vents are located at the back of the Fusion and should never be covered or blocked in any way. Lasers that overheat will not operate properly and may begin to produce erratic laser output or possibly complete failure.



Ambient air temperature where the laser system is operating should not exceed 90 degrees F (32 C). Operating in an environment where the ambient air temperature is above 90 degrees F (32 C) will void the Epilog warranty.

## Section 3: Getting Started

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# Section 4: Installing the ECC (Epilog Control Center)

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## *In This Section*

- Installing the ECC
- 

The ECC (Epilog Control Center) provides Job Management features as well as laser control and laser machine configuration options. The ECC is not required to operate the laser, but it provides many user features that make operating your Fusion easy.

The ECC only functions through the USB connection.



To install the ECC, insert the Epilog install disk into your computer's disk drive. It should Auto-Start and the following window should appear:

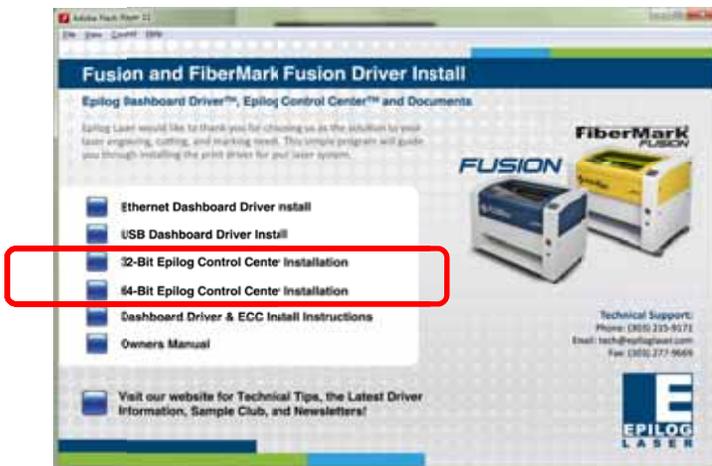
## Section 4: Installing the ECC

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If the following screen appears, click on **Run fusion\_driver.exe** and then the install screen will appear.



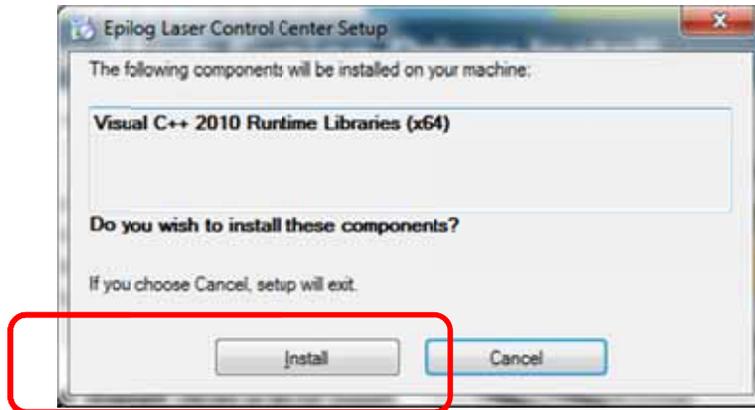
Click on **Epilog Control Center Installation**. You will need to choose between the 32-bit and 64-bit driver based on your computer's operating system.



## Section 4: Installing the ECC

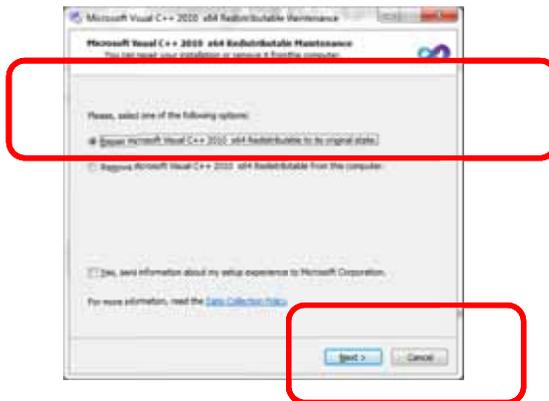
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Click on *Install*.



The next screen will prompt you to allow Windows to install the software. Click *Yes*.

Select *Repair* and then *Next*



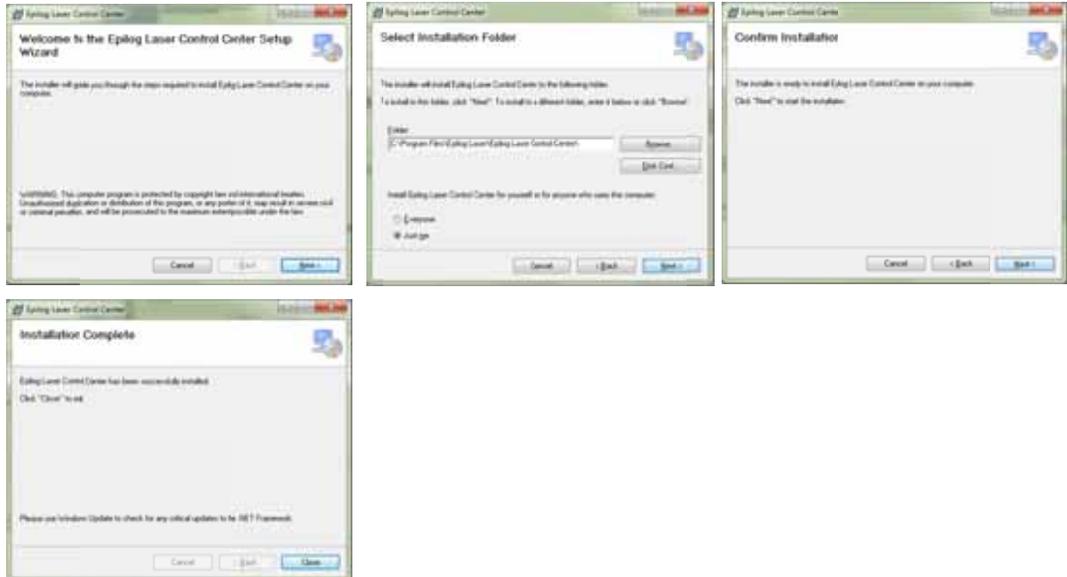
Click on *Finish*



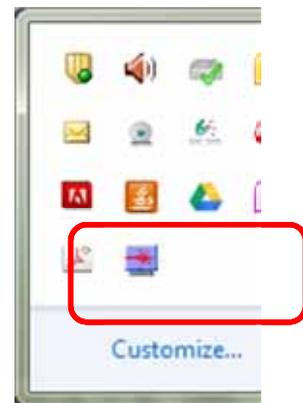
## Section 4: Installing the ECC

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Click on *Next* in the following three windows and then click on *Close* in the last window.



The ECC has been installed and you will find the ECC icon on your desktop. Once you open the ECC the icon will be in your System tray (lower right corner of your computer screen).



After installing the ECC you are now ready to connect your computer to the laser and install the Dashboard print driver. You can print through either a USB connection or an Ethernet connection. The following combinations can be used.

# Section 4: Installing the ECC

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USB only connection – You can use the USB port for both the print driver and the ECC. Most users will use the USB port for all print and ECC operations and will not use the Ethernet connection at all.

Ethernet only connection – The Print driver can be used with the Ethernet connection. The ECC does not work through the Ethernet connection.

Combination Ethernet and USB – If you choose, you can connect both the USB and Ethernet connections. This allows you to print through the Ethernet connection and use the ECC through the USB connection.

Multiple Fusion laser systems connected to a single computer require special considerations:

1. The Ethernet connection is most useful for running multiple machines from a single computer. However, the ECC cannot track jobs for more than one Fusion laser system. Therefore, if you have multiple Fusion laser systems connected to the same computer your ECC will not be as effective as it will be by operating one machine from a single computer.
2. Multiple Fusion laser systems cannot be operated from a single computer through the USB connection. If you are using the USB connection, you will need one computer for each Fusion laser system.

## **USB Port**

A USB cable is included in the accessory kit. The USB port is located at the rear of the machine. USB cables have different connectors on each end. Turn the laser *Off*, then connect this end to the laser and connect the other end into any available USB port at the back of your computer. After connecting the USB cable, turn the laser back on.



## **Ethernet Port**

The Ethernet Port is a standard 10BaseT connection. A crossover cable (included in the accessories kit) is used. The Ethernet port is located at the back of the machine. Your Epilog laser has all of the versatility of a Network capable peripheral. As such, there are many different ways that the laser can be connected to a computer or a network. A direct connection using a crossover cable is the

# Section 4: Installing the ECC

only method that will be described in this manual. Plug the cable into the Ethernet port on the laser and then plug the other end into the Ethernet port on the back of your computer.

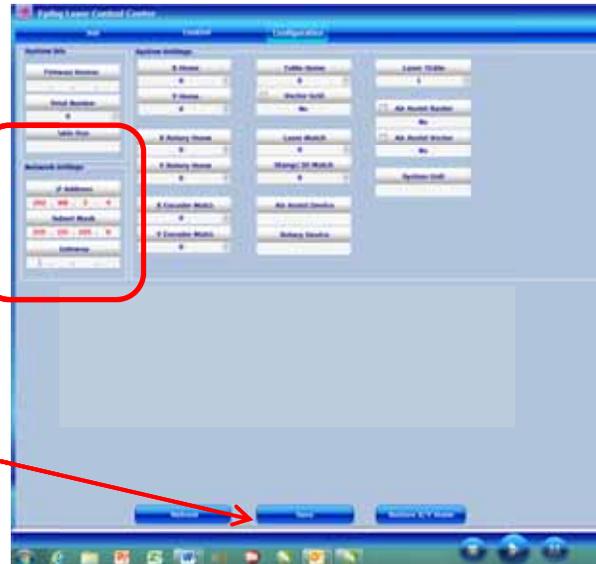
If you are going to print to the Fusion through the Ethernet connection you will need to set the IP Address and Subnet Mask in the Fusion. These setting can be set from either the Configuration tab in the ECC or from the Fusion keyboard.



To set the IP Address from the Fusion keyboard, follow the instructions in **Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel** of this manual.

To set the IP Address and Subnet Mask from the ECC, go to the Configuration tab and type in the IP Address you want to use along with the Subnet Mask. The Gateway can remain blank.

Click **Save** to change the setting in the Fusion.



With the IP Address setting established you are ready to print to the Fusion from the Dashboard print driver.



# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

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## *In This Section*

- Installing the Dashboard Print Driver Using an USB Connection
  - Installing the Dashboard Print Driver Using an Ethernet Connection
- 



The Epilog Dashboard is the print driver that allows your computer to talk to your Epilog laser system when either the USB or Ethernet Crossover cables are connected. The driver is included in the accessories kit on a CD-ROM or on our web site - [www.epiloglaser.com](http://www.epiloglaser.com). Install the Dashboard by following the procedures on the following pages.

While most users print using the Ethernet connection, there are two ways of installing the Epilog Dashboard print driver and it is a matter of personal preference which one you use.

1. Ethernet connection
2. USB connection
  - a) The process for Windows XP or Vista is easy and straightforward.
  - b) The process for Windows 7 or 8 takes additional steps.

The Fusion offers both 32-bit and 64-bit drivers. Windows XP, Vista, Windows 7 and Windows 8 can be used.



## Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

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### *Installing the Dashboard Driver Using the USB Connection using XP or Vista*



To install the Dashboard print driver using the USB connections with Windows XP or Vista, follow these instructions:

1. Connect your laser system to your computer using the USB cable that came with your machine.
2. Power up your Fusion system.
3. Insert the Epilog driver disk into your computer's hard drive.
4. Your computer will prompt you to install the driver.
5. Follow the prompts.

### *Installing the Dashboard Driver Using the USB Connection using Windows 7*



The process of installing a USB printer when using Windows 7 is more complicated than when using XP or Vista. Windows 7 will not automatically walk you through the installation process so it is important to follow the instructions below.



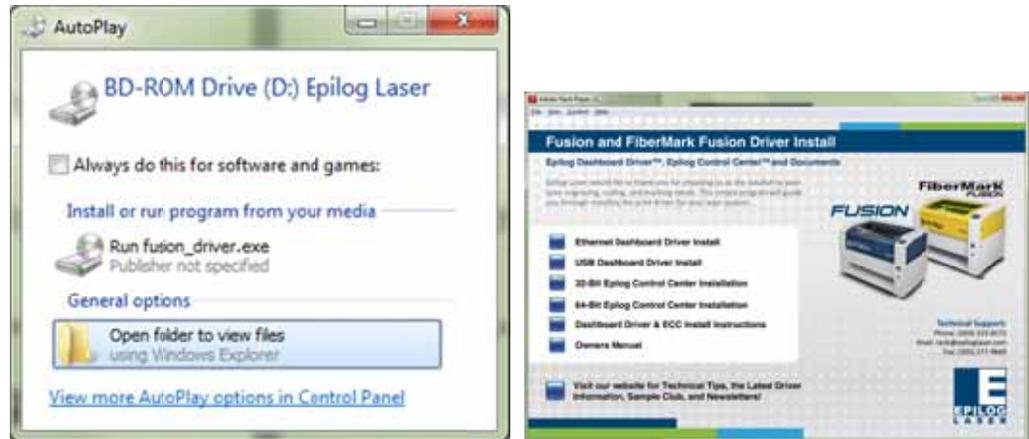
Please follow these instructions closely! Using a different process to install the Dashboard driver is likely to fail if you are using Windows 7.



Windows 8 instructions are included in *Appendix C: Additional Dashboard Print Driver Instructions* of this manual.

# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

1. Insert the Epilog driver install disk into your computer. One of the following screens will appear. For the USB installation, you will want to close them. We do not want the computer to automatically try to install the driver. Manually installing the driver is a much more robust and successful process.



2. Connect the USB cable to your computer and your Fusion.
3. After closing the Window above and connecting the USB cable, power on your Fusion laser system. It will take about a minute for the Fusion to initialize. After it initializes it will start the process of installing the driver. You will see activity on the USB icon in your system tray (lower right corner of your computer screen).

The activity will show a small window in the lower right corner that indicates installation was successful. This is only partially true.



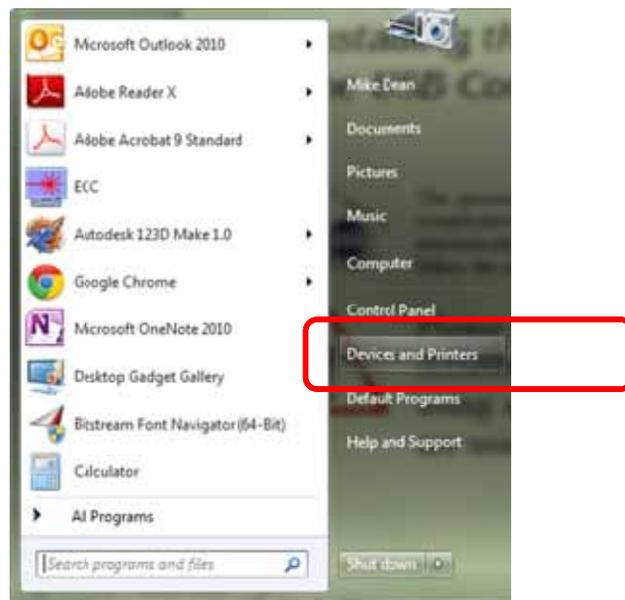
After a short wait you will see another small window that indicates the installation was not successful. This is what we hope to see and will lead us to the next step in the process.



# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

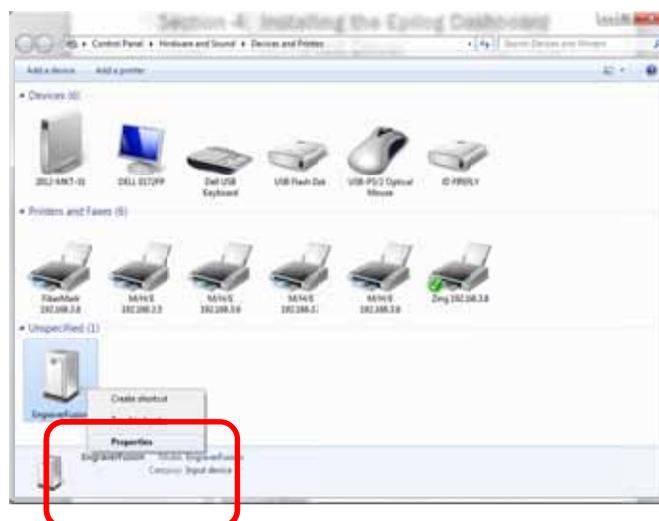
If your computer is connected to the Internet, it will take a few minutes for your computer to display these windows. Please be patient during this process and let the computer finish trying to install the drivers. Interrupting the computer at this point will require us to restart the process.

4. After the failure notification, go to the Windows start button (lower left corner of your computer screen). Click on ***Devices and Printers***.



i)

5. First, right click on the ***Fusion*** icon. Then click on ***Properties***.



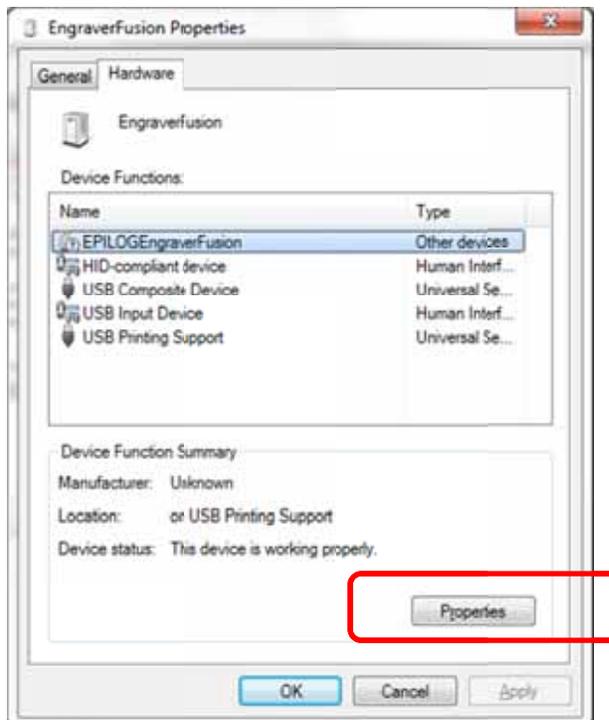
# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

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6. Select the Hardware tab.



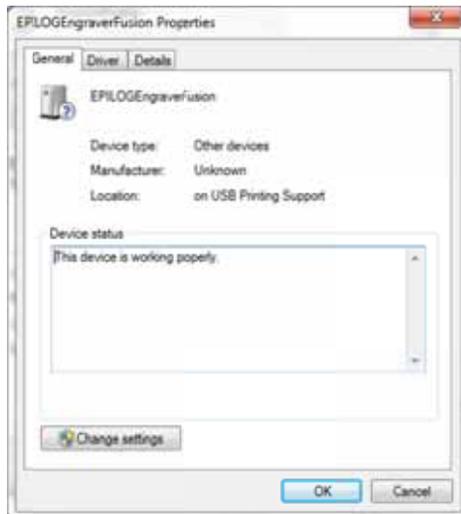
7. Select the device *EpilogEngraverFusion*. Then click on *Properties*.



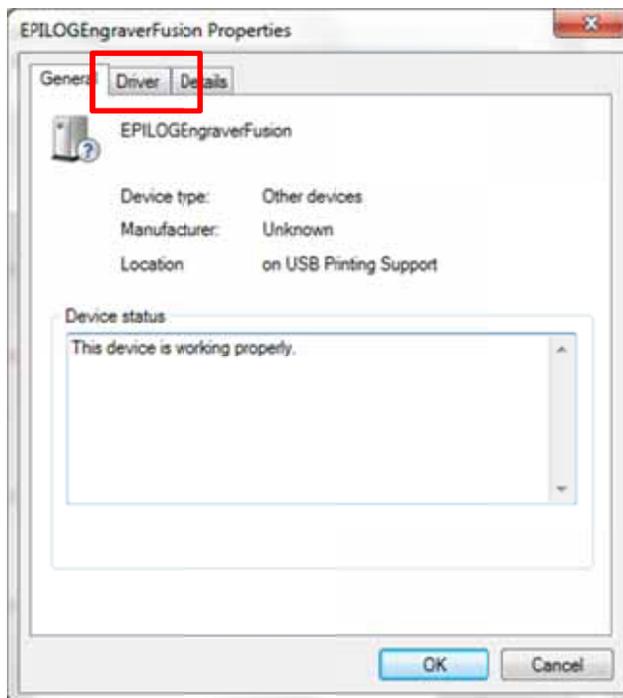
# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

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8. Click on *Change Settings*.

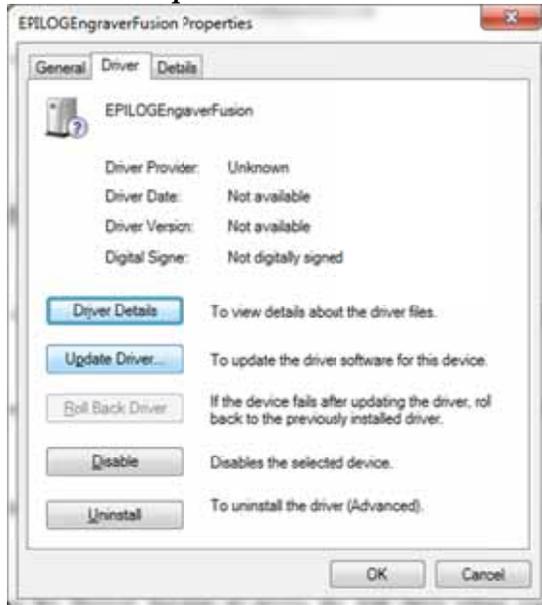


9. Click on the *Driver* tab.

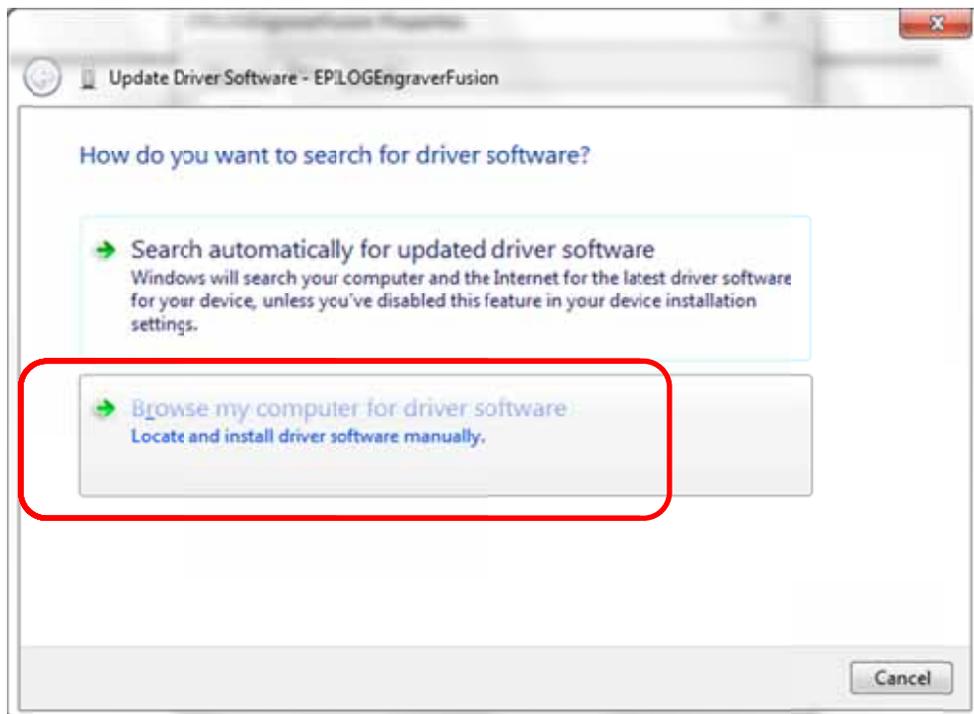


# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

10. Click on *Update Driver*



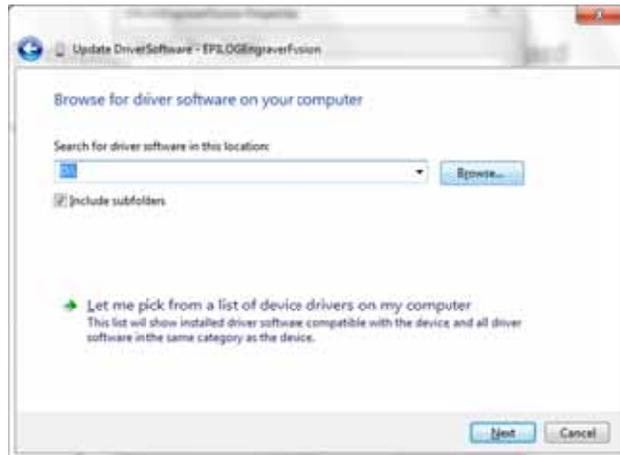
11. Click on *Browse my Computer for driver software*



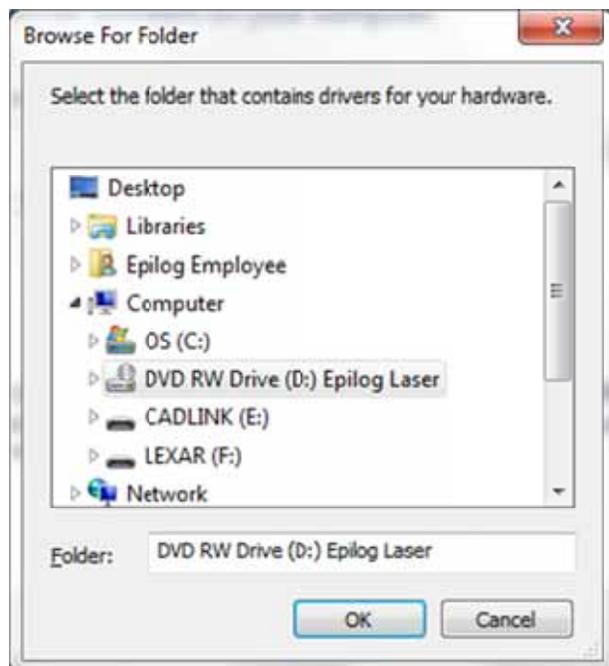
# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

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12. Use the Browse button to direct your computer to your disk drive that contains the Epilog driver disk that you inserted earlier in this process.



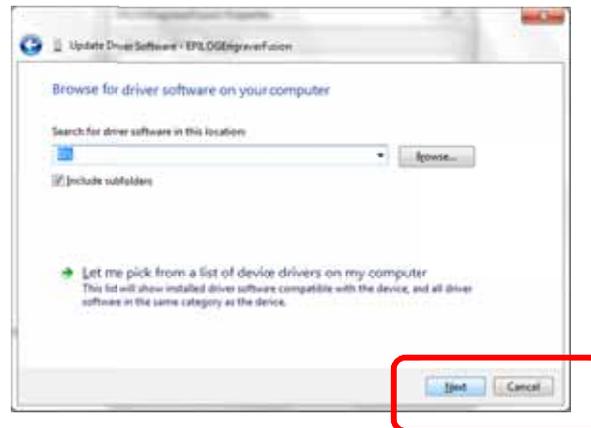
For this document we show the DVD RW drive as the drive where the disk is located.



# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

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Once you have the proper disk drive showing click on the *Next* button.



The progress window will appear.

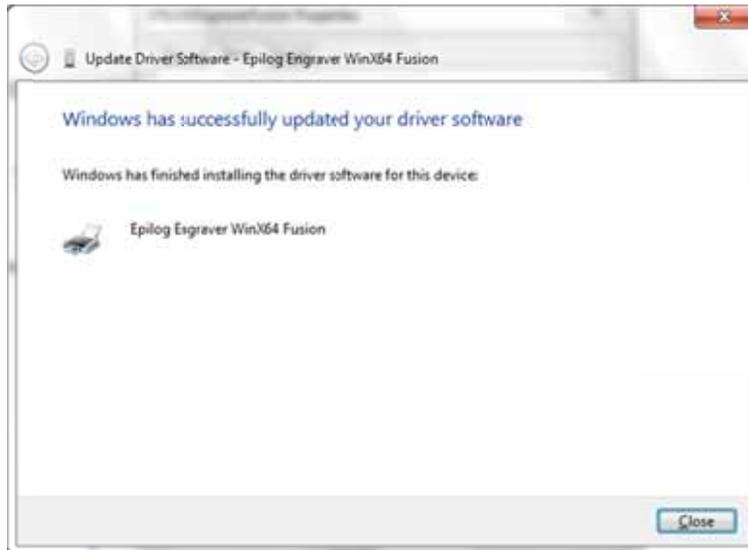


13. You will then be asked if you want to install this driver: Click on ***Install this Driver Anyway***



## Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

14. Your Epilog Fusion Dashboard print driver has been successfully installed on the USB port.



15. Click on *Close* in the next window and then *Close* again.

You will then see your Fusion driver in the Devices and Printers page. Click on the red X in the upper right corner of this page.



That's it! You are ready to print to your Fusion.

# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

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## *Installing the Dashboard Driver Using an Ethernet Connection and a Crossover Cable - Windows 7*

If you using an Ethernet connection to print to the Fusion the first steps will show how to set up your computer to talk to the Fusion before the driver is installed. The process includes the following steps:

1. Setting the Ethernet IP Address on the laser,
2. Setting up the computer's TCP/IP Address, and
3. Dashboard Driver Installation.



**Note:** The following instructions work only for a direct connection from the computer to the Epilog laser using a Crossover cable. This procedure does not work with a hub or a server. For Ethernet connections that require a hub, server, or multiple machines/computers, please consult with your network administrator.



Windows 8 instructions are included in ***Appendix C: Additional Dashboard Print Driver Instructions*** of this manual.

### ***Hardware Requirements***

- A 10Base-T or 10/100Base T Ethernet network card installed in your computer. All brand name computers that have been built in the last couple of years should have come standard with an Ethernet card installed.
- A crossover cable connecting your computer to the laser (included in your accessories kit).

# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver



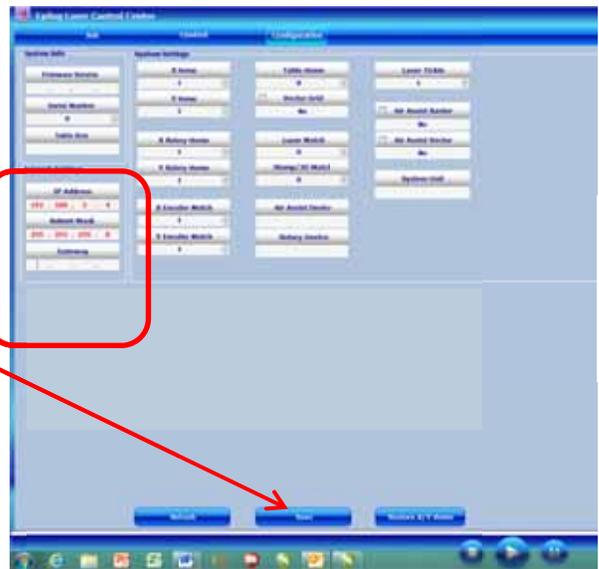
## ***Step 1 Setting the Ethernet IP Address on the Laser***

The easiest way to set the IP Address on the Fusion is to first install the ECC and make the change from the Configuration tab.

You can set the IP Address from the Fusion keyboard on the front of the machine, however it is more convenient to use the ECC. See the section on “Using the Front Control Panel” for keyboard instructions.

Type the IP Address you want to use – we have used 192.168.3.4. Type in the Subnet Mask of 255.255.255.0. The Gateway can remain blank.

Clicking **Save** will enable these setting in the Fusion electronics.



## ***Step 2: Setting up the Computer's TCP/IP Address in Windows 7***

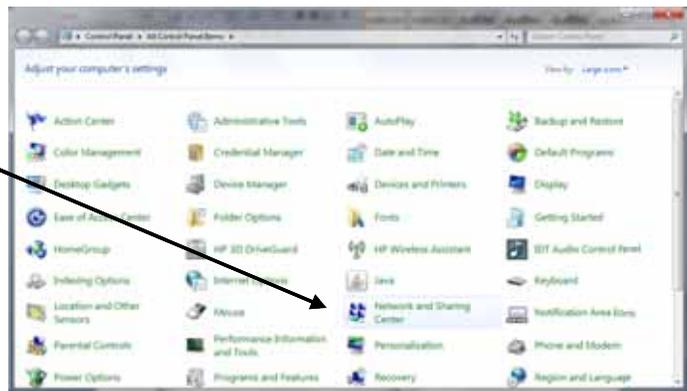
Once you have set the IP Address at the laser, you will need to set the TCP/IP address on your PC.

# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

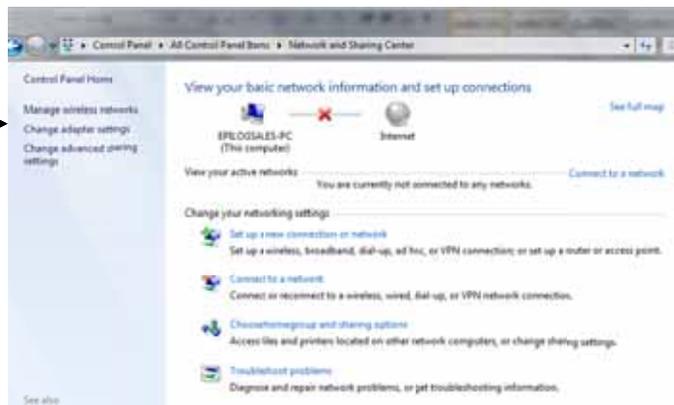


From the Start menu at the bottom left corner of your PC monitor, select **Control Panel**

Click on Network and Sharing Center

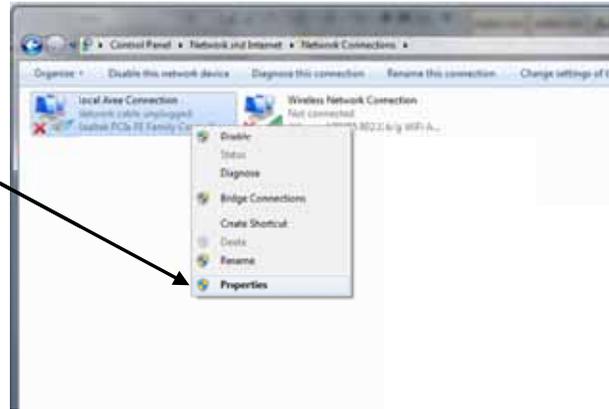


Click on Change adapter settings



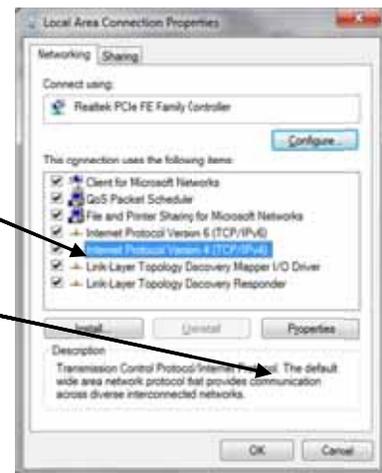
# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

Select the **Local Area Connection** option and then right click on **Properties**



Highlight **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IP)** (Make sure to select Version 4. Do not select Version 6)

Then click on **Properties**



# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

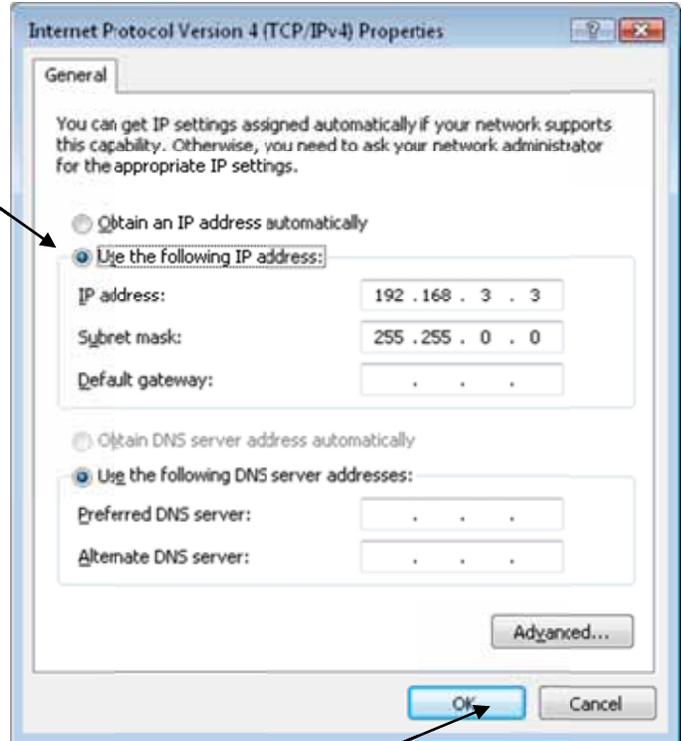
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Select *Use the following IP address*:

Type in the following IP Address and Subnet mask:

192.168.3.3  
255.255.255.0  
Default gateway:  
Leave blank

This number is not an error; the last digit of the IP address in this window must be different than the IP address you set in your laser system.



Click the **OK** button in this window and then click on the *Close* button in the next window.

That's it! The IP Address in your computer is set. Your computer will be able to talk to your laser after you install the print driver (which is the next step).

# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver



## *Step 3: Installing the Dashboard Driver for an Ethernet Connection: - Windows 7*



Windows 8 instructions are included in *Appendix C: Additional Dashboard Print Driver Instructions* of this manual.

1. Insert the Epilog Laser CD into your computer's disk device. It should Auto-Start and the following window should appear:



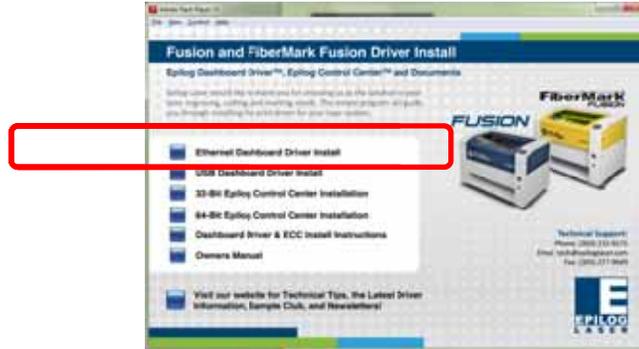
If the following screen appears, click on *Run fusion\_driver.exe* and then the install screen will appear.



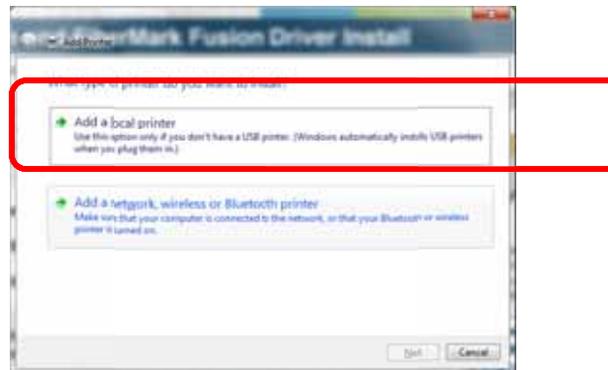
# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

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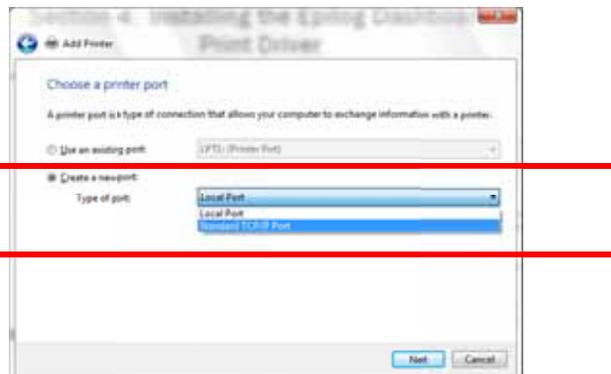
2. Click on *Ethernet Dashboard Driver Install*.



3. Click on *Add Local Printer*:



4. Click on *Create New Port* and then click on the dropdown menu and select *Standard TCP/IP Port*

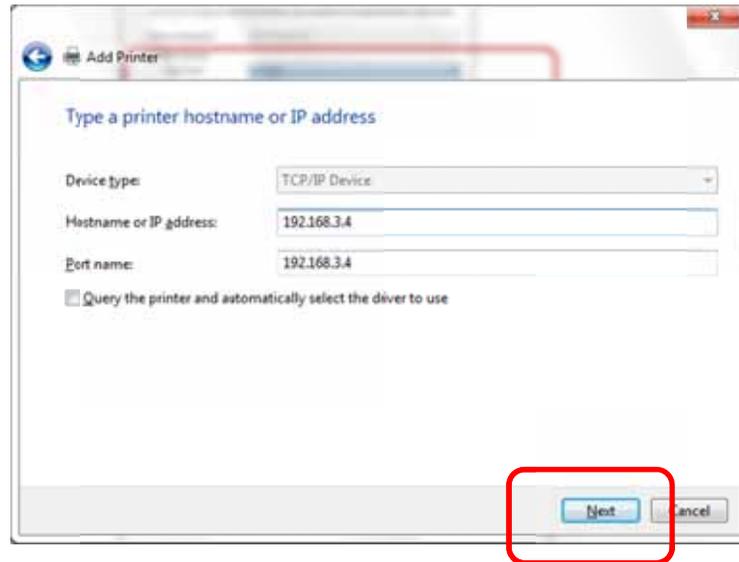


5. Enter the IP Address you want to use. Most Epilog users will use the IP Address of 192.168.3.4, which is what we use in this document. Whatever

# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

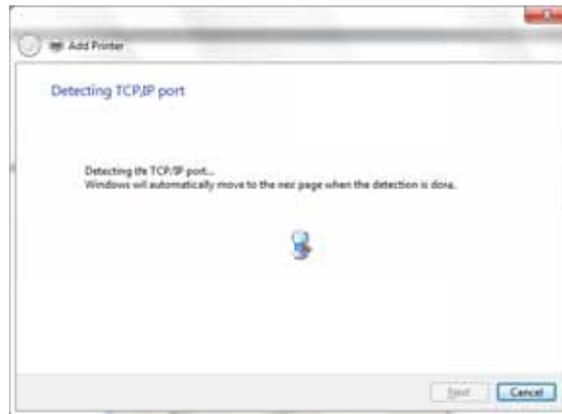
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number you use, it must be the same number that you set as the IP Address using the Fusion laser keypad or the ECC.



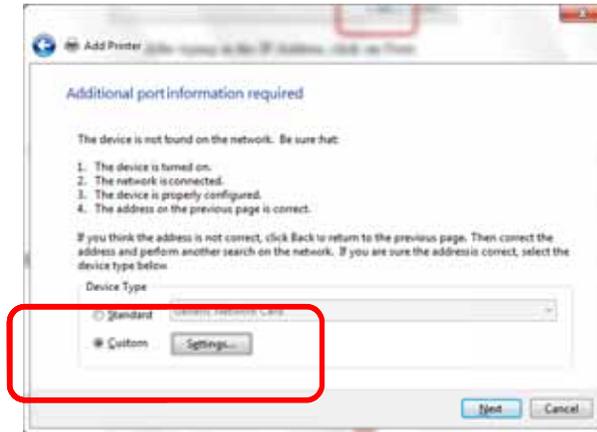
6. After typing in the IP Address, click on *Next*.

Wait while the computer identifies the port.

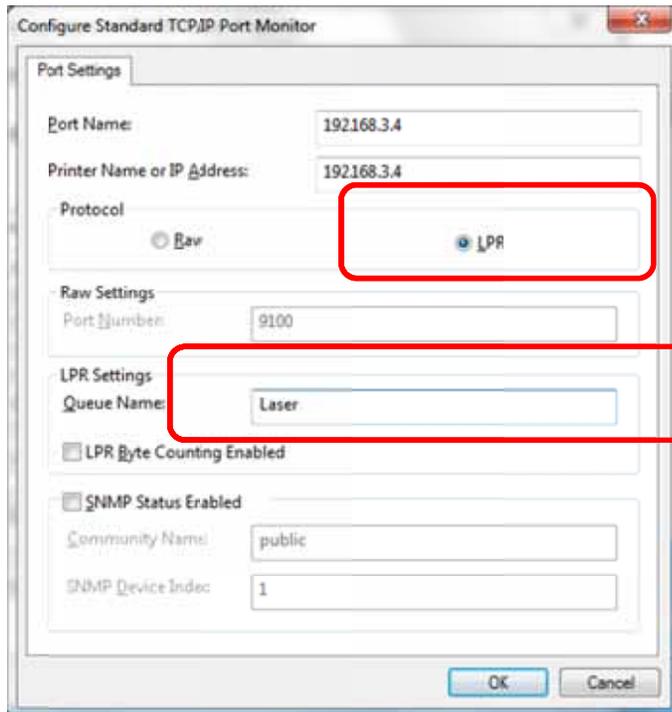


# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

7. Select *Custom* and then *Settings*, then click on *Next*



8. Set Protocol to *LPR*. This is a very important step. Your download time will be greatly increased if LPR is not selected.



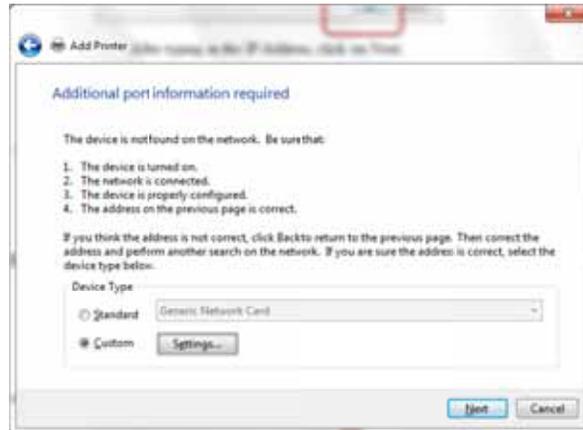
Type "*Laser*" into the Queue Name

Click *OK*

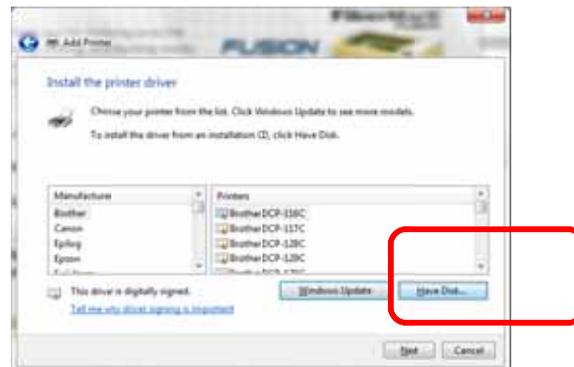
# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

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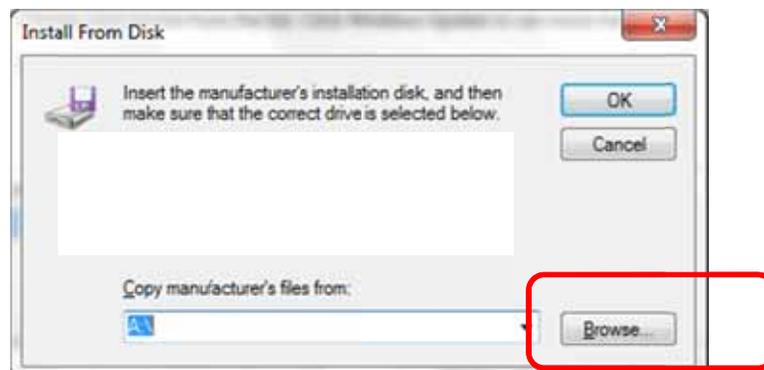
9. Click on *Next*



10. Click on *Have Disk*



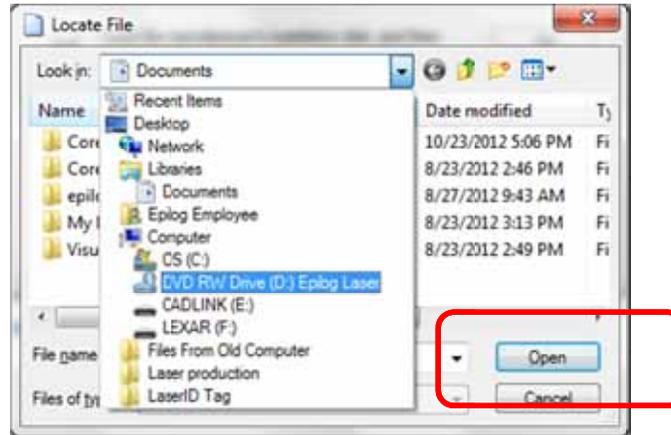
11. Click on *Browse*



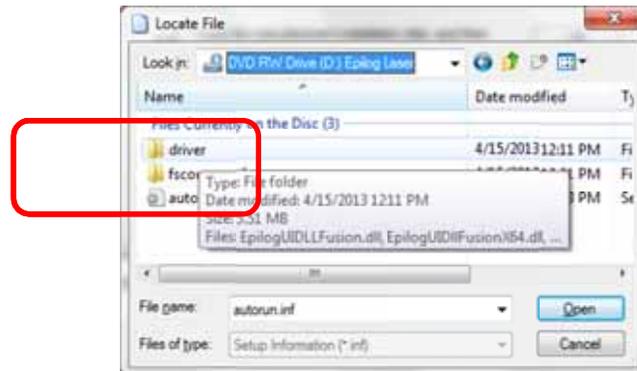
# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

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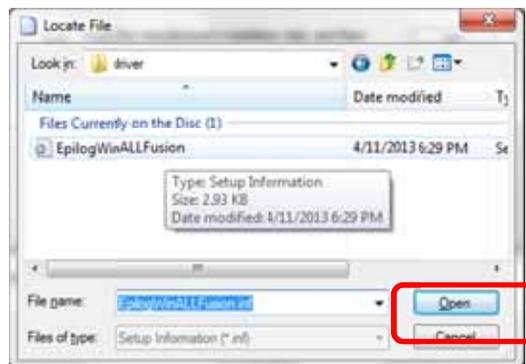
12. Find the disk drive with the Epilog install disk and click on *Open*



13. Select the driver folder and then click on *Open*

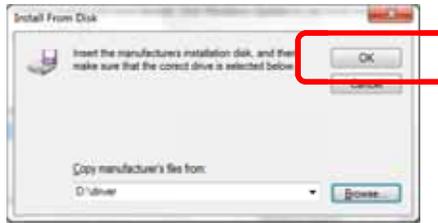


14. Click on the *EpilogWinALLFusion* file and then click on *Open*



# Section 5: Installing the Epilog Dashboard Print Driver

15. Click on **OK**

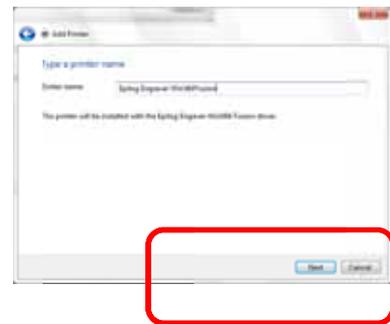


16. Click on **Next**

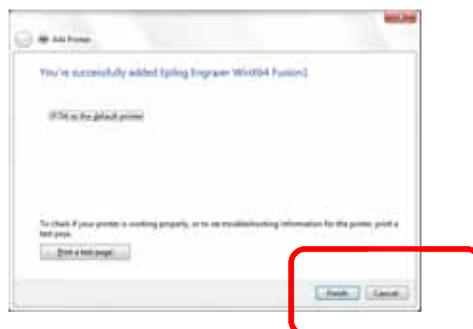


You can rename your printer here. We have not changed it for this document, but many users like to associate the driver name with the IP Address they are using. Especially if there is more than one laser connected to a single computer.

17. Click on **Next**. For example, we might rename the driver “Fusion 192.168.3.4”.



18. Click on **Finish** and the driver has been installed! You are ready to print.



# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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## *In This Section*

- General Tab
  - Advanced Tab
  - Color Mapping Tab
  - Additional Dashboard Features
  - Changing Dashboard Defaults
- 

The Epilog Dashboard is the print driver that sends your artwork and laser parameters from the computer to the laser.

The Dashboard is shown below and can be installed from the driver CD that came in your accessories kit. It can also be downloaded from the Epilog web site – [www.epiloglaser.com](http://www.epiloglaser.com). If you are just getting started and are in a hurry to engrave a job, you can do so by setting just a couple of parameters in the Dashboard without having a detailed understanding of what different choices are available to you.

To get started with a simple engraving job, type your name in CorelDraw, press the **Ctrl** and **P** keys to print, select the Dashboard as the Destination to your printer and go into **Properties**. Set the laser parameters as shown and then click OK:



# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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Now that you have printed a simple job, you are ready to gain a better understanding of the different printing options available from the Dashboard. Most engraving and cutting jobs can be accomplished by using only the General tab. Advanced features for more complex jobs can be found under the Advanced and Color Mapping tabs.



**Note!** – When using the slider bars, there are several different ways to get the desired setting. These different methods all follow standard Windows protocol, so they will work in other Windows software applications too.

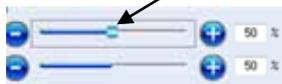
Increment in single units by using the + and – icons.



Change the slider in increments of ten by clicking close to, but not on, the slider. Holding down the Alt key on your computer keyboard while clicking close to the slider will bring up the dotted box outlining the slider and will allow a little better control of moving in increments of ten. Clicking directly on the slider control (the little box in the center) will also bring up the dashed outline.



You can move the little slider box by clicking down, holding and then moving to the desired number before releasing your mouse.



You can type the setting into the number box.



The following sections provide detailed explanations of the different features in the Print Driver. Most engraving and cutting jobs can be accomplished by using only the **General** tab of the Print Driver. Advanced features for more complex jobs can be found under the **Advanced** tab.

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard



**Note!** – The Fusion driver is used for both CO2 laser and the Fiber laser sources. There are a few functions in the driver that only apply to one laser type or the other. Most functions apply to both, but if a function does not apply to the laser type installed in your machine that function will be “*grayed out*”. For instance, in the image below we have selected Laser Type as CO2. Notice that the **Freq** function under Raster Setting is **Grayed out**. This setting is only used with the Fiber laser so it is not necessary (or possible) to set it with CO2 laser selected.



# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

## General Tab

### Job Type

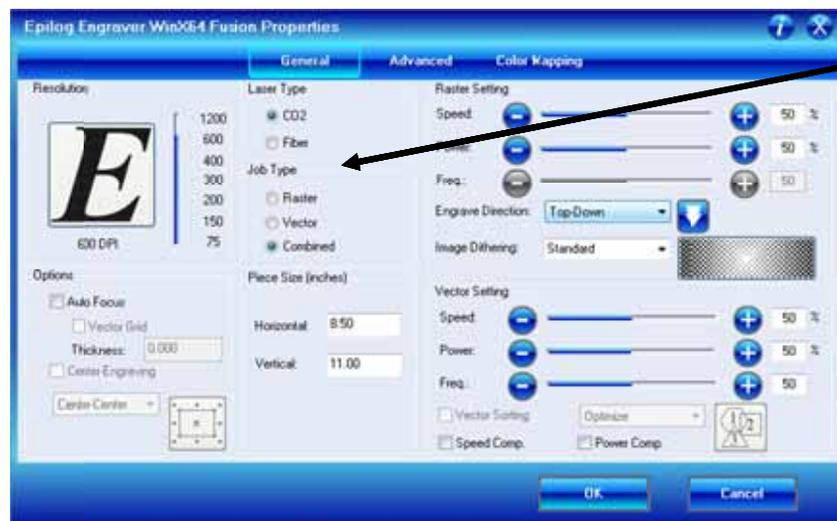


One of the first things new users want to know is how the laser system knows when to engrave and when to cut. The decision is based on several variables:

1. Line weight (or Stroke) as defined in your graphic image from Corel, Illustrator, etc. The line weight of your object will determine if it will engrave or cut.
2. The Resolution as set in the DashBoard driver will also have an effect on which lines will engrave and which will cut.
3. The Job Type as set in the DashBoard driver - Raster, Vector or Combined.

To make things easy on themselves, most users set their lines for vector processing as a Hairline (0.003") and make the lines red. This provides a very clear indicator that there is a vector line in the artwork.

- **Raster Mode** – This mode will only engrave. Vector lines will not be processed from this mode.
- **Vector Mode** – This mode will only vector. Raster images will not be processed from this mode.
- **Combined Mode** – By properly setting up your artwork you can both engrave and cut from this mode.



Select the Job Type here.

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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## **Raster**

Raster mode is used for marking or engraving materials. Typical uses would be reproducing clipart, scanned images, photos, text and graphic images. The Raster Speed and Raster Power boxes will be enabled when you have selected **Raster** under **Job Type**. Set the Speed and Power boxes to the appropriate settings for the material that you are engraving. For speed and power guidelines, see the **Speed and Power Recommendations** section of this manual.



**Note** – Very thin lines will not raster engrave, and the definition of “thin” varies depending on the Resolution being used. Most users use a Hairline or 0.003” line to designate vector lines.

**Example:** The rectangle below has a line weight of 0.003 inch. It will not raster engrave at any resolution. If you send just this box to the laser in **Raster** mode and try to run the job, the laser will beep once and be finished because the line is too small to be recognized as an engraving line.



← Line weight = 0.003 inch.

## **Vector**

Vector mode is used for thin line marking as well as cutting applications. The Vector Speed, Power and Frequency bars will be enabled when you have selected **Vector** or **Combined** under **Job Type**.



**Note** - Artwork, such as scanned images, photos, JPEGs, etc. will not vector cut because they do not contain thin lines of any kind.

When you are cutting in Vector or Combined mode be aware that your best results are typically produced at slower speeds. The highest speeds are specifically designed for draft mode or less demanding applications where speed is much more important than quality.

Very thin lines are used to define Vector cutting and the definition of “thin” varies depending on the Resolution being used. As a general rule, most users set their vector line weights to Hairline or 0.003 inch.

**Example:** The rectangle below has a line weight of 0.003 inch. It will vector at any resolution.

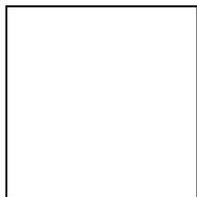


← Line weight = 0.003 inch.

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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When using vector mode, it is necessary to design your job to give the intended result. Objects and text should be unfilled and drawn with the thinnest possible outline (other than zero), as shown below. A .001 inch (.025 mm) is recommended.



VECTOR

CORRECT Vector setup



VECTOR

INCORRECT Vector setup

### **Combined**

**Combined** mode is used when you want to incorporate both Raster and Vector functions in the same job setup. When you are in **Combined** mode, all Raster operations will be performed first, with the Vector operations second.



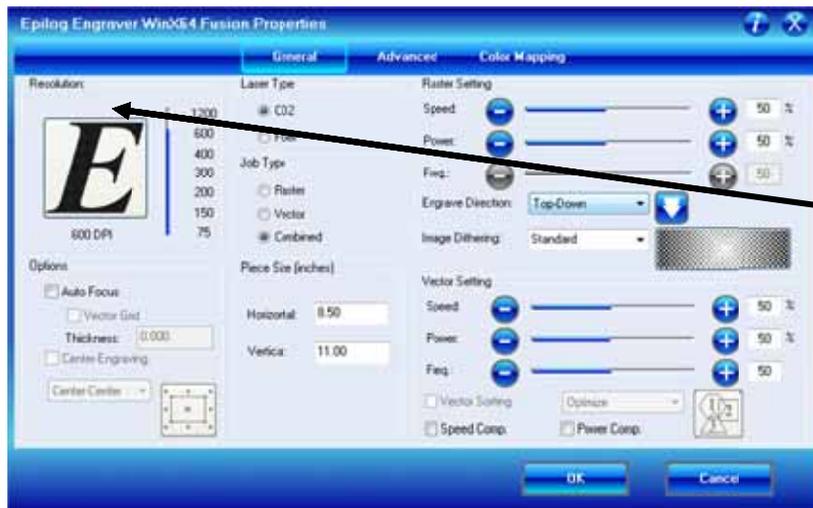
**Note on Vectors:** If you are in **Vector** or **Combined** mode, all thin lines will be vector cut! This can be disconcerting because even if the lines are not visible in your artwork they will still cut. Usually, this happens when incorporating a clipart image that has hidden lines that are not readily apparent. Please refer to the **Quick Start & Easy Setup** section of this manual for an illustrated explanation of how this can affect your work.

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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## *Resolution*

Print quality is commonly referred to as **Resolution**, and is one of the variables that determine image quality. Resolution is expressed in dots-per-inch (DPI) and is determined by the number of lines or dots that are engraved for every inch of movement. Each horizontal line is referred to as a raster line. The higher the resolution setting, the finer the detail that can be achieved. Keep in mind that engraving resolution is only one factor in determining image quality. The quality of the artwork being sent to the laser can have a bigger influence on the look of the final product than the resolution. If low quality artwork is being used, even the highest resolution will not improve it. Also keep in mind that image quality is subjective. 300 DPI may be just fine for some images and some customers, while 600 DPI is the absolute minimum for others.



Resolution (Print Quality) is set in the Dashboard prior to sending the job to the laser.

Higher resolution produces better image quality.

Speed and Power settings are dependent on resolution setting. For example, there is greater overlap of each raster line at 600 DPI than there is at 300 DPI. The additional overlap at 600 DPI has the effect of lasering over more of each line twice. This means that on material like wood, you will notice a greater depth of engraving at 600 DPI than you will at 300 DPI if you use the same Speed and Power settings.

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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## *Resolution Settings*

Uses for different resolution settings:

### **75 – 150 DPI**

These resolution values are typically used for non-production purposes where you want to experiment with image location, or if you want to quickly produce a rough draft.

### **200 DPI**

Some users like 200 DPI for engraving photographs that have been processed through PhotoGrav or other photo editing software designed for the laser. Other users prefer 300 DPI for this style of photographs.

### **300 DPI**

This resolution can be good for production work where image quality needs to be good, but not great. Many users will use 300 DPI on plastic and other materials that don't require a lot of power in combination with large block lettering. Attempting to produce really fine detail with 300 DPI is not recommended.

### **400 DPI**

This resolution value is ideal for many applications. It combines very good image quality with fast engraving times. Many users like 400 DPI for all of their work.

### **600 DPI**

When really fine detail or overall excellent results are required, most users choose 600 DPI.

### **1200 DPI**

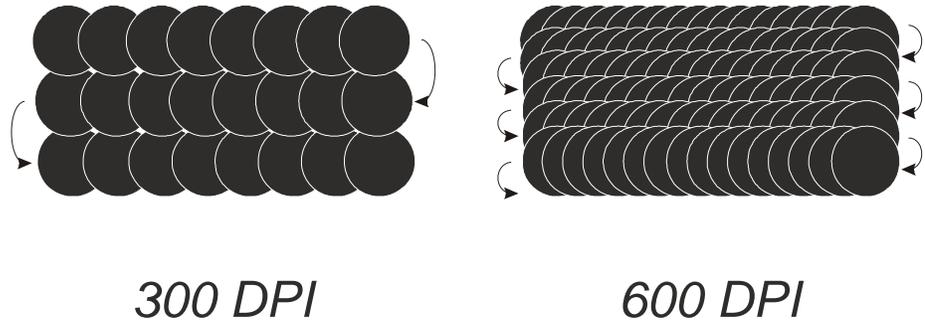
This resolution is used for projects that require the best engraving quality possible, although it's seldom used because under normal circumstances most people cannot visually discern the difference between 1200 and 600 DPI. There are however some users that appreciate this high level of quality and are willing to take twice as long to produce an image at 1200 DPI as it would take them at 600 DPI.



## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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The diagram below shows the concept of raster lines and dots-per-inch (DPI). The arrows show the change in direction of the carriage between raster lines. The difference in dot density between 300 DPI and 600 DPI resolution is shown.



### **Helpful Hints**

3. There are four times as many dots engraved at 600 DPI than there are at 300 DPI - twice as many horizontally and twice as many vertically.
1. The gap between the dots is very small at 600 DPI. At 300 DPI the lesser overlap is responsible for the jagged edges that are visible when engraving at lower resolutions. It's important to remember that while resolution plays a part in producing good image quality, the artwork that is sent to be engraved is just as important. If the artwork that is sent to the laser is poor quality, trying to engrave it at 600 DPI will not improve it. It's always best to start with high resolution images. Poor artwork will probably always look poor at any resolution, while good artwork will look good at any resolution.
2. Twice as many dots and twice as many lines at 600 DPI produces a much deeper burn into materials like wood than you would see engraving the same thing at 300 DPI. This is important to understand because depth of burn is closely associated with engraving resolution – the higher the resolution, the greater the depth of burn for a given speed. The relationship between resolution, depth of engraving and Speed and Power setting is something that most people figure out with just a little experience. The ***Speed and Power Recommendations*** section of this manual helps to make this easy to understand by providing different Speed and Power settings for 300, 400, and 600 DPI engraving for each different material listed.

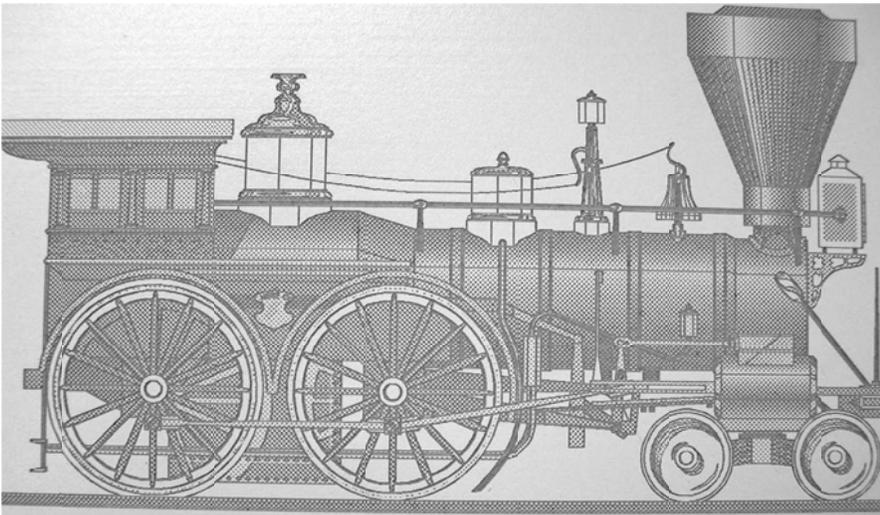


The photos below show a CorelDraw clipart image engraved at 300 DPI (top) and at 600 DPI (bottom). This clipart image is full of different shades of gray and you can see that the dot spacing is spread out more on the 300 DPI than it is on the 600 DPI. Just changing the resolution to 600 DPI produces so much dot overlap that the fill patterns tend to blend together. It's a matter of personal preference as to which resolution looks better, but these photos show the dramatic difference resolution can make, especially when engraving with grayscale images.

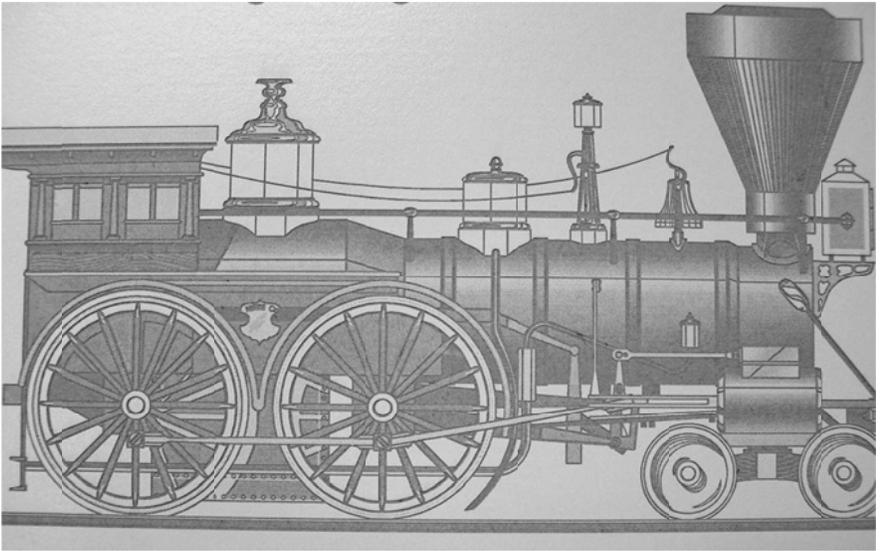
# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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300 DPI



600 DPI



# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

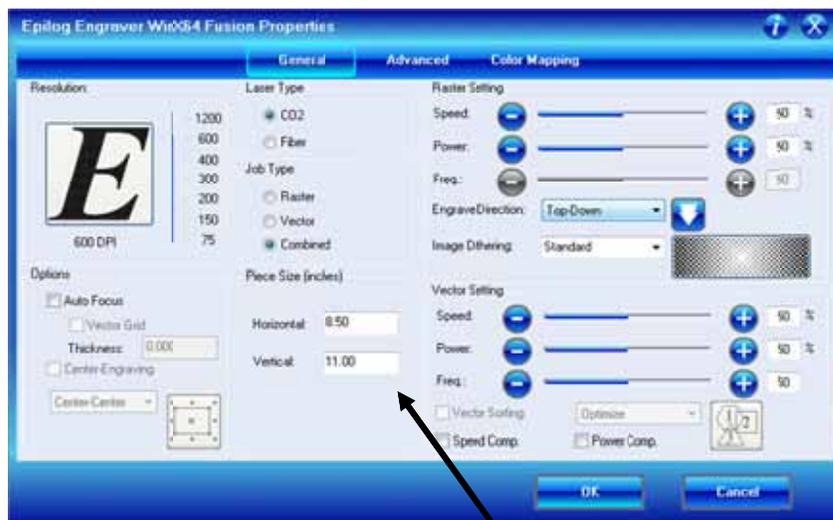
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## *Piece Size*

Many users like to create their artwork on a page size in CorelDraw or other software program that matches the size of the piece that is to be lasered. Compensating for beveled edges or placing an image in an exact location is easy when there is a one-for-one relationship between the material and the page size of the artwork. If this method works for you, set the Piece Size dimensions to match the page size you have set in your graphics software.

On the other hand, many users do not want to change the Piece Size dimensions every time they print something new. They prefer to use a standard page size in Corel that matches the table size (32" x 20" for example) and place their artwork into the upper left corner of the page prior to printing.

Both methods are effective and it is a matter of personal preference which method is used.



Set the Piece Size in the driver to match the page size from your Corel file.

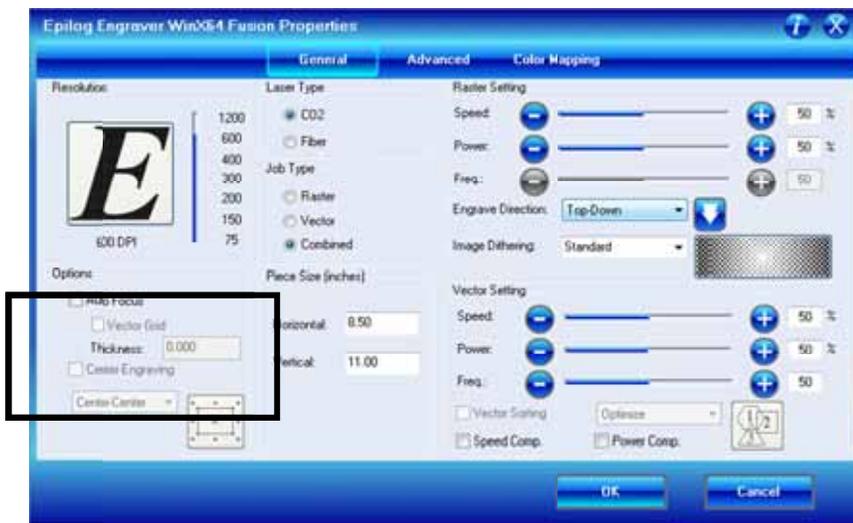
# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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## *Auto Focus*

Most users prefer to use the Auto Focus capability when focusing because it is so quick and easy to use.

To use auto focus first measure the thickness of the material you are using. Click on Auto Focus and the input the material thickness using decimal units into the Thickness box. The table will move up or down so that the top of your material is 2” below the bottom of the focus lens.



If the Auto Focus box is not selected, Auto focus will be disabled and the table will not move up or down when the job starts.

***\*NOTE! – Be aware that when using Color Mapping the settings for your color will over-ride the Auto Focus selection in the General tab. Color Mapping takes priority over the Speed, Power, Freq, and Auto Focus settings in the General tab. As such, if the table is programed to move in Color Mapping mode it is going to move regardless of whether you have auto focus selected or not. Seeing the table move when Auto Focus is not selected is surprising the first time it happens, but once you think about it, it makes sense that Color Mapping would need to do this. It’s just not intuitive the first time it happens.***

When the Vector Grid is installed and you want to use Auto Focus, click both the Auto Focus box and the Vector Grid box. This tells the laser system that the vector grid is installed and it will automatically calculate the appropriate focal distance based on this information. Please note – The material thickness is still

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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required when using the vector grid. If a thickness is not specified the system will auto focus to the top of the vector grid, not to the top of your material.

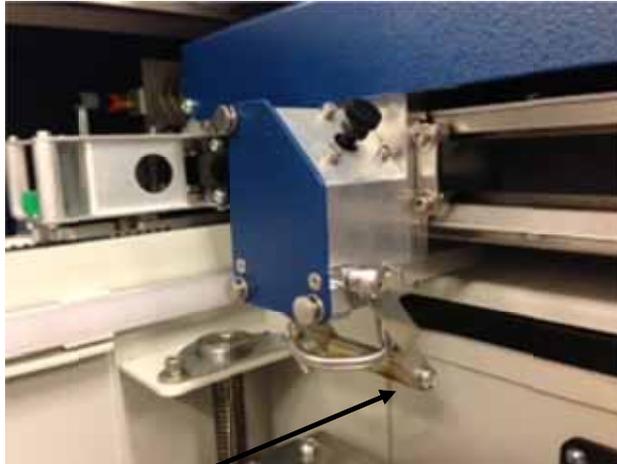
Use a pair of calipers for an accurate measurement of your material thickness and enter this value in the “Thickness” box in the driver.



**WARNING:** If you are using Auto Focus and you know there is not enough clearance between the lens carriage and your material, you will need to lower the table before you insert your material and start the job. To lower the table, use the **Arrow** keys on the keypad to illuminate the light next to the word “**Focus**”. Then use the **Joystick** to lower the table enough to accommodate your part.



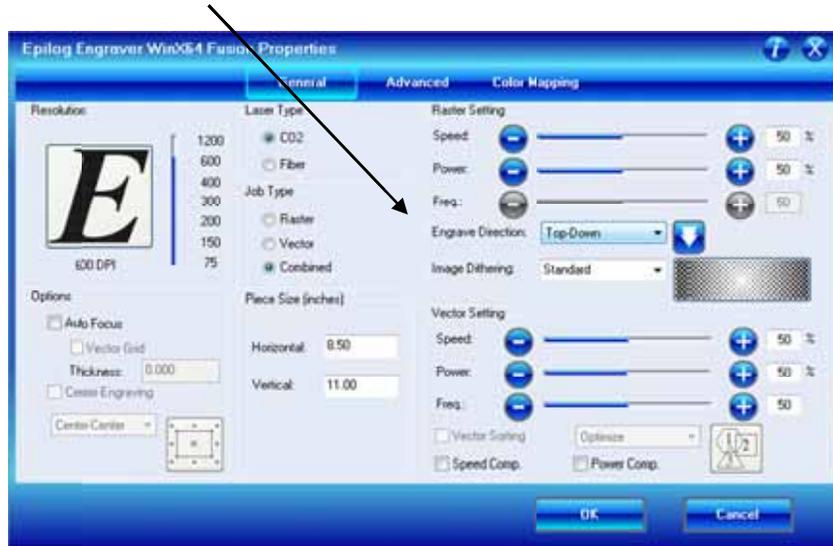
**Note:** *Please be careful when auto focusing on irregularly shaped items. The crash bar and air assist tube must clear all edges of the work piece in this situation also.*



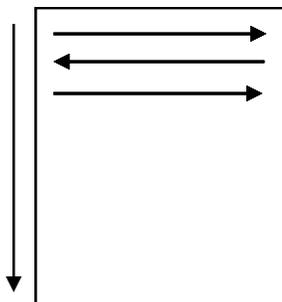
Crash Bar

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

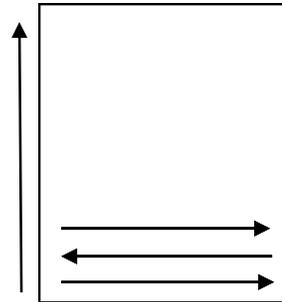
## *Engrave Direction*



This feature applies to Raster engraving only and allows you to engrave your project either from the top down, or the bottom up. This is very helpful for some materials like plastic or rubber stamps. In standard top-down engraving there can be a large amount of engraving debris generated. As the debris moves towards the exhaust plenum, some of it collects in the area that has just been engraved. Bottom-Up engraving prevents the debris from collecting in the freshly engraved spaces.



Top-down engraving starts from the top and works its way down.

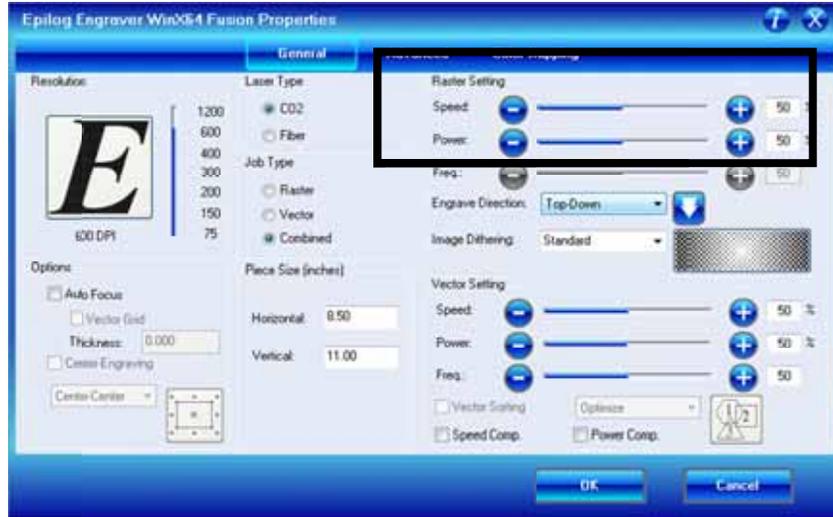


Bottom-Up engraving starts from the bottom and works its way up.

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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## *Raster Settings*



### **Speed**

The Speed setting determines the travel speed of the carriage in Raster mode and is adjustable in 1% increments from 0 to 100%. The slower the speed, the deeper the engraving. Speed settings are heavily dependent on the hardness and the thickness of the material being engraved, with harder materials requiring slower speeds for deeper engraving. Slower speed settings will produce greater depth of engraving. Please refer to the *Speed & Power Recommendations* section of this manual.



**An important note:** Speed and Power settings can sometimes be confusing because not all materials that *can* be marked at the highest speeds and powers *should* be marked at the highest speed or power. Many users feel that if a mark *can* be made at high speed, it's just a matter of adjusting the power to produce an acceptable mark. Usually, this is the case, but unfortunately, for some difficult materials it doesn't always work. For some materials, the length of time the laser reacts with the material is much more important to producing a good mark than the raw speed of the system or the amount of laser power that is output by the laser.

The interaction of the laser with different materials is a complex process, and this is especially true for some materials that are actually two different materials that have been bonded together. Since the laser interacts differently with each layer of material (and sometimes even the bonding agent), you may be better off slowing the machine down to give the laser time to properly interact with the different layers in the material.

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

If you have a multi-layered material that you can mark easily, but not well, at high speeds, try lowering the speed to see if that produces a better mark. If you're able to produce a better mark, but it's overpowered, lower the power also.



## **Power**

The Power setting determines the amount of laser energy that is delivered to the piece being cut and is adjustable in 1% increments from 1 to 100%. The higher the power, the deeper the engraving. Please refer to the *Speed & Power Recommendations* section of this manual.

## ***Dithering***

Dithering defines how the dot patterns will be engraved in raster images that contain grayscales, blends, or color. The Dashboard offers six different dithering patterns to enhance your engraving projects. The default mode is Standard. This mode can be used for all images including photographs. Dithering is used only for Raster engraving and has no effect on vector cut lines.



The dropdown list of dithering patterns is easier to think about if you separate the six options into two categories that we will refer to as Clipart and Photograph:

**Clipart Modes** – **Standard**, **Brighten** and **Low Res** modes are typically used for clipart images or anything that has been created using a software application like Corel. Standard mode is the default mode and is by far the most commonly used. It produces a very structured pattern to the dot patterns being engraved. Brighten and Low Res decrease the number of dots in the engraving pattern and can be

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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used effectively to remove the washed out appearance of some images (including photographs).

**Photograph Modes – Floyd Steinberg, Jarvis and Stucki** modes are designed to modify an image by replacing the very structured dot patterns with a more random dot pattern. Engraving in one of these modes can make a photograph engraved on marble or anodized aluminum look more appealing than using an unmodified image. These modes can also be used for special effects of clipart images.

Experiment with the different dithering patterns to determine which effect is most pleasing. It is not mandatory that you use the clipart modes with only clipart images or photograph modes with all photographs. Many users prefer one of the photograph modes for many clipart images, and one of the clipart modes for photographs. The choice is entirely up to you!

We have included some sample photographs on the Epilog driver disk for you to experiment with. Use these photographs to engrave on different materials using the different dithering options so you can get a feel for how each dithering pattern affects the image and the material.



*Laser engraved photographs on wood usually require a third party software package to produce a good image that is suitable for the laser. Epilog recommends PhotoLaser Plus for this application. Users find it an invaluable piece of software that is easy to use and will produce much better looking images when working with wood. Please contact your Epilog representative to learn more about this great software package.*

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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What is Dithering? - The best way to show dithering is with an example. In the example below, we engraved the exact same photo in Standard mode and Stucki mode. Both photos were engraved at 300 DPI. As you can see, the photos look dramatically different. As you can also see, the Standard mode shows a very structured pattern, while the Stucki pattern shows a much more random pattern that is much more pleasing to the eye.



300 DPI using Standard mode



300 DPI using Stucki



300 DPI using Standard mode



300 DPI using Stucki

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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## **Clipart Modes:**

**Standard** - This mode is the default mode and will be used for most engraving jobs that include text and clipart at 600 DPI.

**Brighten** – Many users find this mode good for engraving photographs onto wood or marble at 600 DPI.

**Low Res** - Adds an artistic half-tone type look to the engraving.

## **Photograph Modes:**

**Floyd-Steinberg** – Produces an almost wave-like pattern to an image. This works well for some photos containing a great deal of detail. Photos with more monotone swatches of color may not be as pleasing as Jarvis or Stucki modes.

**Jarvis** – Many users find this mode good for engraving photographs at 300 DPI. This mode produces a very nice looking pattern on almost all photos.

**Stucki** - This mode produces results that are only marginally different than the Jarvis dithering pattern. It is also very good for engraving photographs at 300 DPI. The differences between Jarvis and Stucki are very subtle.

Dithering is a great way to enhance your engraved products, but it can be frustrating sometimes because the look that is achieved will be different from one material to the next. A graphic image that looks good on wood may not look as good on plastic. Give yourself some time to experiment with the different dithering patterns. It's easy to do and once you have a feel for it, you will be able to use it with confidence!

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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## *Vector Settings*



### **Speed**



The Speed setting determines the travel speed of the carriage in Vector cutting mode and is adjustable in 1% increments from 1 to 100%. The slower the speed, the deeper the cut. Most cutting applications require relatively slow speed settings, and the speed is heavily dependent on the hardness and the thickness of the material being cut. Slower speed settings will also produce better edge quality. Please refer to the *Speed & Power Recommendations* section of this manual. High speeds are provided for draft mode only and are not intended for production applications.

### **Power**



The Power setting determines the amount of laser energy that is delivered to the piece being cut and is adjustable in 1% increments from 0 to 100%. The higher the power, the deeper the cut. The amount of power necessary to cut completely through a given material is also heavily dependent on the hardness and the thickness of the material. Please refer to the *Speed & Power Recommendations* section of this manual.

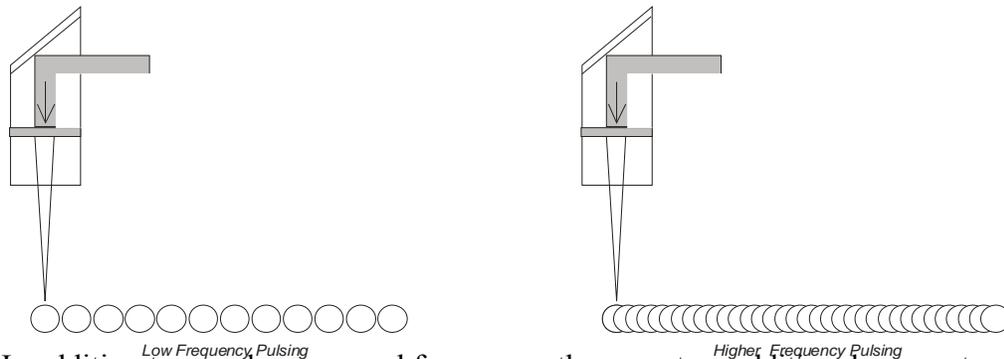
# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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## **Freq (Frequency)**

Frequency is the number of laser pulses that the laser fires per inch of travel and is set in the dashboard and can be adjusted from 1 to 100. A lower frequency number will have the effect of less heat because fewer pulses are being used to cut the material. Lower frequency rates are helpful for products like wood where charring is evident at higher frequencies. High frequencies are useful on material like acrylic where a large amount of heat is desirable to melt, or flame polish the edges.

Very low frequencies, (from about 1 to 5) will produce a perforation, as opposed to a continuous cut.



In addition to speed, power and frequency, there are two additional parameters for vector mode:

## **Slow Cutting:**

**Speed Comp** reduces all speed settings by  $\frac{1}{2}$ . For example, a speed setting of 10 without **Speed Comp** selected will move twice as fast as a setting of 10 with **Speed Comp** selected. In essence, **Speed Comp** provides an alternative set of speed parameters that are  $\frac{1}{2}$  the speed of the standard settings. **Speed Comp** mode will most often be used with speed settings below 10 when very slow cutting is desired. Most users will rarely use **Speed Comp** mode, but it adds additional functionality for unusual or demanding applications.

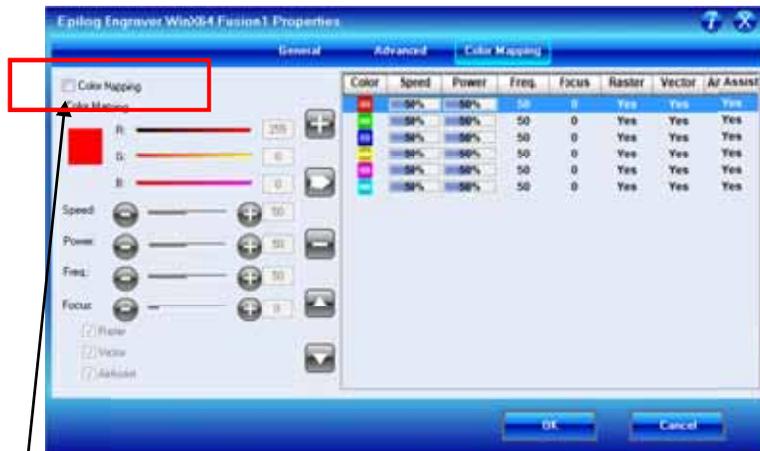
## **Power Comp:**

**Power Comp (Compensation)** adds another dimension to Vector Cutting settings. Selecting **Power Comp** is especially useful for vector cutting jobs that incorporate a large number of curves. **Power Comp** reduces the laser output when the lens carriage slows as it moves through a curve. This has the effect of producing unparalleled edge quality when cutting curves. Most users find that keeping **Power Comp** selected is the preferred setting.

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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### *Color Mapping Tab*



The Color Mapping feature is an advanced feature that must be checked to activate. Color Mapping is designed to be used in either Raster mode or Vector mode, but not in Combined mode. While Color mapping is a very powerful tool, most users use it for two main reasons:

1. Using color to define different levels of focus. Many objects need to be marked at different locations that are at different relative heights. Using color mapping to change the focus in a single job setup is a convenient way to make marking complex parts simple.
4. Using different colors allows users the ability to sequence the order that objects will be marked.

Color Mapping accomplishes these two tasks by assigning laser attributes to the different colors in your artwork. The functions that can be controlled by color are: Speed, Power, Frequency, Focus, Raster On/Off, Vector On/Off, Air Assist On/Off..

Color Mapping can be used in Raster, Vector or Combined mode. To understand Color Mapping, we will create a couple of examples that show the common uses for Color Mapping, but first a quick note about the use of colors.

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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***A Note About Colors!*** You ***MUST*** use an RGB color scheme in your artwork with the Color Mapping feature. CMYK values will not translate.

It's best to use one of the six basic colors (red, green, blue, cyan, yellow, magenta) when color mapping, because the values in Color Mapping **MUST** match exactly the colors that are used in your graphics package. The RGB color scheme uses numbers to define all colors and the six basic colors have the following numerical definitions:

<u>Color</u>	<u>Red Color Value</u>	<u>Green Color Value</u>	<u>Blue Color Value</u>
Red 	255	0	0
Green 	0	255	0
Blue 	0	0	255
Cyan 	0	255	255
Yellow 	255	255	0
Magenta 	255	0	255

The six basic colors are easiest to use because they only use combinations of 255 and 0 (255 is the highest number value and 0 is the lowest in the RGB color scheme). Because all graphics packages use the six basic colors, this is easy to do.



A CMYK palette will not work!

The Epilog Dashboard loads the six primary colors as presets for your convenience. Any color can be added or deleted to meet your needs.

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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Color Mapping allows you to control the following laser functions for each color in the Map List:

**Speed** – Applies a speed setting for all objects of the same color.

**Power** – Applies a power setting for all objects of the same color.

**Freq.** – Applies a Frequency setting for all objects of the same color.

**Focus** – Sets the Focus distance for a color. This setting uses increments of 10 and each increment of ten will change the table height by 0.001 inch (0.0254 mm). A minus sign in front of the number, -.250 for example, will move the table up closer to the X-beam by 0.250 inch (approx. 6 mm). This setting has a range of -500 to +3000. This range allows the user to change the focus up by ½ an inch (-500) and down by 3 inches (3000).

**Focus** – Sets the Focus distance for a color. This slider bar uses different settings than the other slider bars. For this slider bar only the following applies:

Change the slider in increments of One Hundred by clicking close to, but not on, the slider. Each click will increment the slider bar in units of 100. Each unit of 100 is equal to 0.100 inch (2.54 mm). The screen below shows a focus setting of 630. This setting will move the table .630 inches (16.00 mm) further way from the focus lens.



Change the slider in increments of Ten by clicking directly on the Plus or Minus icons. Each unit of 10 is equal to 0.010 inch (.254 mm). The screen below shows a focus setting of -500. This setting will move the table .500 inches (12.7 mm) closer to the focus lens.



Any time the focus setting is a positive number it means the table is being moved Away from the focus lens. In other words, a positive number indicates that the gap between the table and the focus lens is getting greater (increasing).

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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Any time the focus setting is a negative number it means the table is being moved Closer to the focus lens. In other words, a negative number indicates that the gap between the table and the focus lens is getting smaller (decreasing).

The Focus slider has a range of -500 to +3000. This range allows the user to move the table closer to the lens by as much as 0.500 inch (-500), or move the table away from the lens by as much as 3.000 inches (3000).

Changing the focus setting by typing a value is discouraged.

**Raster** – With this box checked, all raster objects will be processed at the color mapped settings. However, this function will not allow a thin vector line to raster.

**Vector** – With this box checked, all vector objects will be processed at the color mapped settings. However, this function will not allow a raster object to be processed as a vector.

**Air Assist** - With this box checked, all objects will be processed with Air Assist at the color mapped settings.

For most jobs Color Mapping is a powerful and easy tool to use and understand. Please keep in mind that because you can control seven different variables and 17 different colors doesn't mean that you should. With so many different settings available in a single setup it has the potential to get overly complicated. Sometimes it's easier to scale back on how complicated a job should be.

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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## *Using Color Mapping*

Setting colors to be mapped is a very easy process. The color mapping tab is separated into three functions:

Settings – Actions - Summary



1. Settings – Are located on the left side of the window. Use the slider bars to create any RGB color and set the laser parameters. Adjusting the settings does not actually change the values. You must use the Modify button in the Actions area to finalize the settings.
2. Actions – Add colors, adjust settings, delete colors and move colors up or down in the list.
3. Summary – Is located on the right side of the window. The summary area offers a visual display of all settings.

## *Using Color Mapping*

Please refer to the image above for the following instructions:

1. Check the Color Mapping box in the upper left corner of the window.
2. Select a color in the Summary area. We selected the color Red.
3. Adjust the laser settings in the Settings area.

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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- Once the laser values have been adjusted press the Modify button in the Actions area. The Action buttons are identified below:

Add a color

Modify a color

Delete a color

Move a color up in the list

Move a color down in the list



After pressing the Modify button, the selected color settings will be changed and displayed in the Summary area.

### *Vector Color Mapping*

A fairly typical use for vector color mapping is in the architectural industry and making models. Users want to mark one part of the work piece and cut out another part of the same piece.

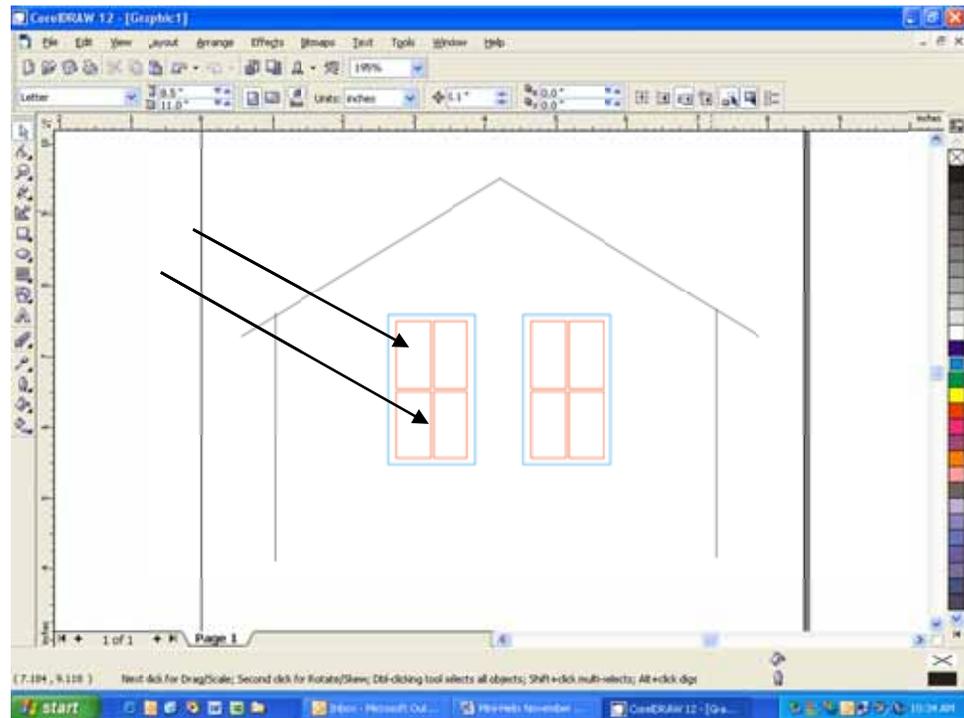
Usually, when using Color Mapping in Vector mode, users want to produce a different look on two separate areas of a single piece of material in a single job setup. To achieve a different look for each mark the marking processes require different speeds and powers so this is a perfect job for Color Mapping.

The following screen shows a simple architectural drawing. The drawing is set up so that when we use Color Mapping, we will assign one Speed and Power setting to first mark the window frames and a different Speed and Power setting to then cut out the individual window panes.

The outside frame of the house will not be Color Mapped; however, it, and any other lines that might be in the drawing will be processed at the Speed and Power settings that are set in the General Tab of the Dashboard.

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

Assign a green outline to the window frame and a red outline to the four window panes.



Once your vector outlines are set up in your artwork, Select **File/Print** and go to the Color Mapping tab in the **Epilog** Dashboard.

Make sure Color Mapping is checked so we can set up our color mapping scheme.

In our example we want to mark the green window frames first, so green must be the first color at the top of the list. Normally the color green is the second color down in the list. In order to move it we just select it and use the Up cursor to move it up one position.



**Note** – If you have set the Green values before moving the color up in the list, the values will move with the colors.

We now have green at the top and red is the second color down. This is the order that the colors will be processed.

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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We will set the green color at a higher speed and lower power than the red color. This will allow us to raster the green and vector the red. For illustration purposes we deleted the other colors so it will be easier to read the values we have set for the colors we are going to use.



**Color Mapping Sequence** - When color mapping is used, it *always* starts from the top color in the Map List and then descends through the remaining colors. In our example green will be processed first and then red.

Non-Mapped colors will be processed last and will be processed using the Speed and Power settings from the General tab. An example would be artwork that has black lines as well as the red and green we are mapping. The black lines will be processed last at the speeds and powers that are set in the General tab.

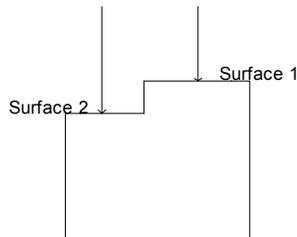


# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

## *Raster Color Mapping*

Raster Color Mapping usually has a different purpose than Vector Color Mapping although the process for setting up colors to be mapped is the same. In Raster Color Mapping mode most users want to use color mapping to change the focus point so that they can mark or engrave at more than one height. This is the most frequently used Color Mapping feature for raster engraving, especially for the Fiber laser because focus is so important to producing different looking marks on a single piece of material.

In the following example we show a standard setup where Raster Color Mapping is useful. We want to mark on both Surface 1 and Surface 2 on the following part where Surface 1 is 0.250" (3 mm) higher than Surface 2.



We will set up our artwork so that we engrave the Model Number on Surface 1 and the Serial Number on Surface 2:

In the print driver, go to the Color Mapping tab. For this job, the only difference will be the Focus distance. Everything else will be the same. A glance at the Summary section shows the Focus for the color red at 0 and the Focus for blue at 250. When you run the job, the red will engrave on Surface 1 first and then the table will move down and last.



# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard



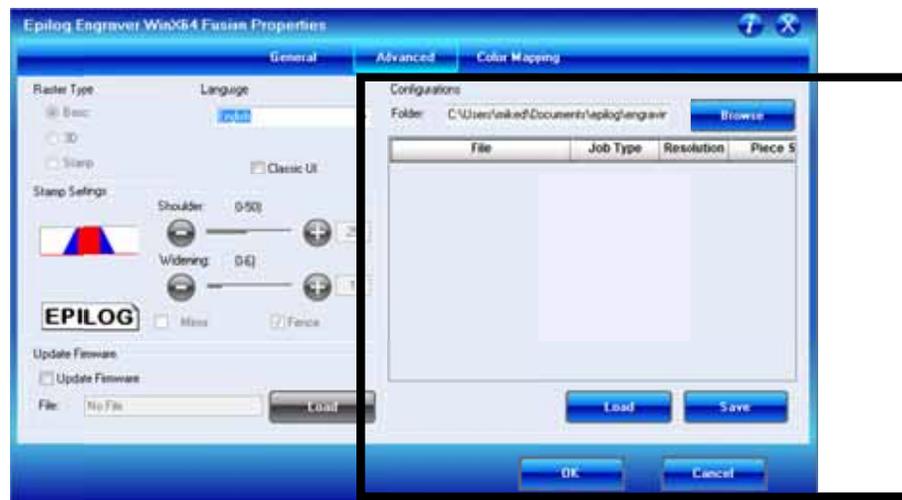
**Note:** There's one important distinction to recognize about how colors are raster engraved in standard engraving mode vs. Color Mapping mode:

- In standard engraving mode different colors are interpreted as different shades of gray that will produce different fill patterns when engraved.
- In Raster Color Mapping mode all of the different colors are engraved as if they have a black fill. There is no way for a color to produce both a fill pattern and be color mapped at the same time.

**Combined Mode** – Color Mapping in combined mode requires a little more planning than Raster only or Vector only modes. Below are the sequencing considerations you will need to account for when using combined mode:

1. Any object that is color mapped will be raster engraved first in the color order from the right side of the tab. Any other raster objects that are not color mapped will then be raster engraved using the Raster settings found in the General Tab of the Dashboard.
2. After all of the raster objects have all been engraved, the vector objects will be vectored in the color order from the right side of the tab. Any other vector objects that are not color mapped will then be vectored using the Vector Settings found in the General Tab of the Dashboard.

## Configurations



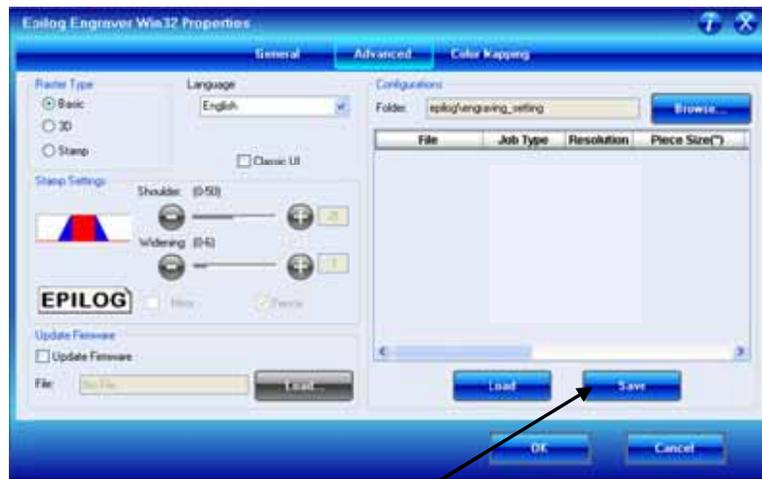
The “Configurations” feature is a comprehensive data management tool that is used to save all of your Dashboard settings for individual jobs. Saving the

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

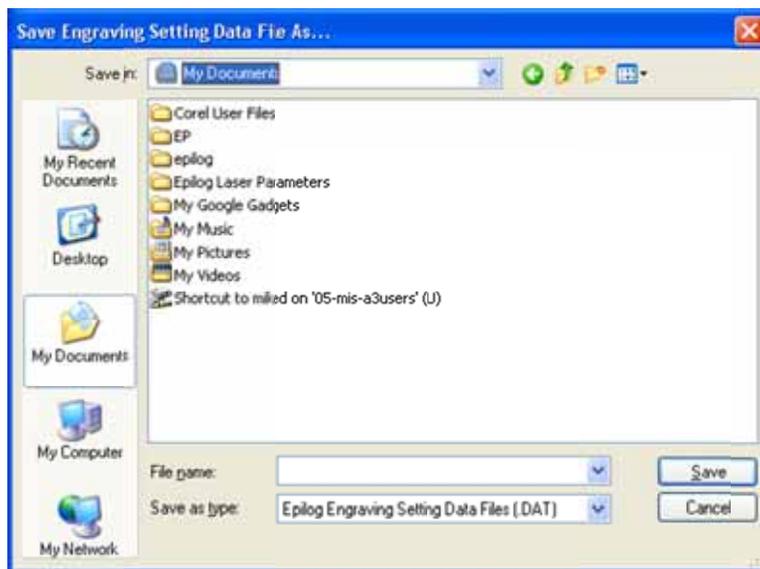
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Dashboard settings as a database file allows you to retrieve the job parameters at a later time. This saves you the trouble of trying to remember what speed and power and other settings you used on a job you did three months ago. All of your settings can all be stored as a permanent record.

First, set all of the desired settings (Speed, Power, Piece Size, Color Mapping values, etc. for a particular job.



To save the Dashboard settings and identify them with a name, go to the advanced tab and click on Save.

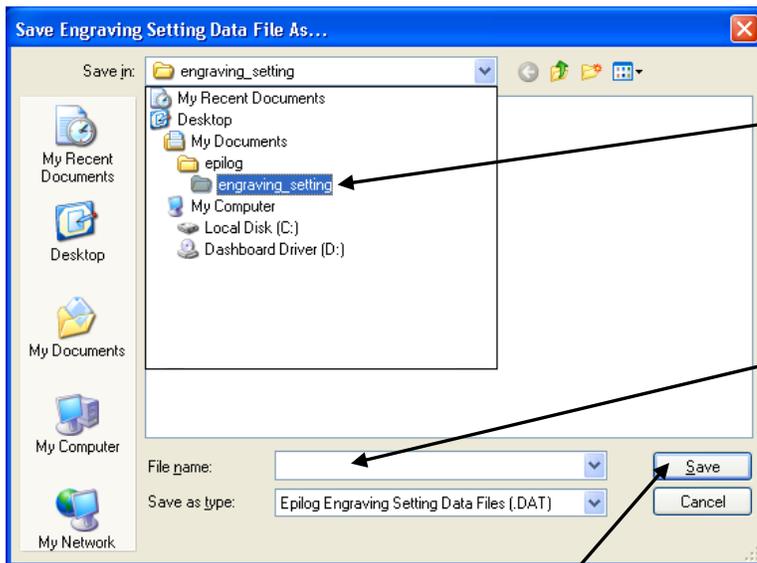


The Dashboard uses standard Windows file protocol to save the configuration files.

When you installed the Epilog Dashboard there was a dedicated configurations folder created where you will need to save the configurations.

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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The path for the Configurations folder is shown here:

My Documents/Epilog / engraving setting.

Give your file a name and then click on Save. You now have a custom Configuration file that can be used the next time you need to run this job or material.



**HINT!** Many users find it helpful to save the configurations with a name that associates the configurations with one of two things:

1. The customer. For example, Jones Pharmacy 04 Awards Banquet.dat
2. The material size and type. For example, 9 x 12 Wood.dat



### **Notes on Saving Configuration Settings:**

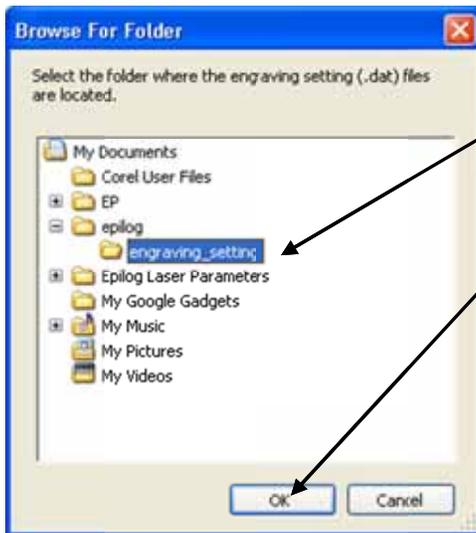
If you would like to expand your folder options it is best to make changes from Windows Explorer (sometimes referred to as My Computer). You can create as many folders under the “engraving\_setting” folder as you wish and structure your saved configuration files in a way that best suits your needs.

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

## **Loading Configuration Files:**



To load a configuration file, click on the Browse... button.



The Browse for Folder window will open.

Click OK.

After selecting your folder all of the configuration files will now show in the Dashboard.

**Note** – The individual files will not appear in the Browse for Folder window. They only appear in the Configurations window after the folder has been selected.

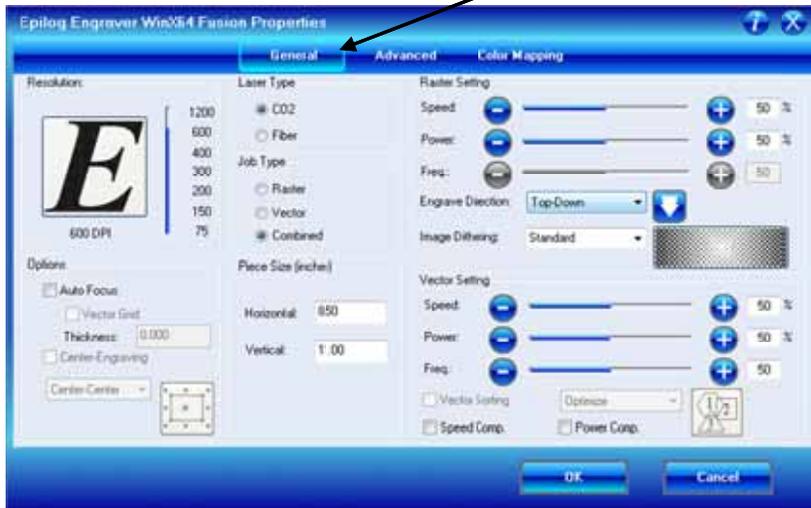


Highlight the configuration file that you want to use. You **must** click on the Load button. Double clicking on the selected file will not load the settings.

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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Click on the General tab to see the settings that the loaded file brings up.



## *Additional Dashboard Driver Features*

### *Multiple Passes*

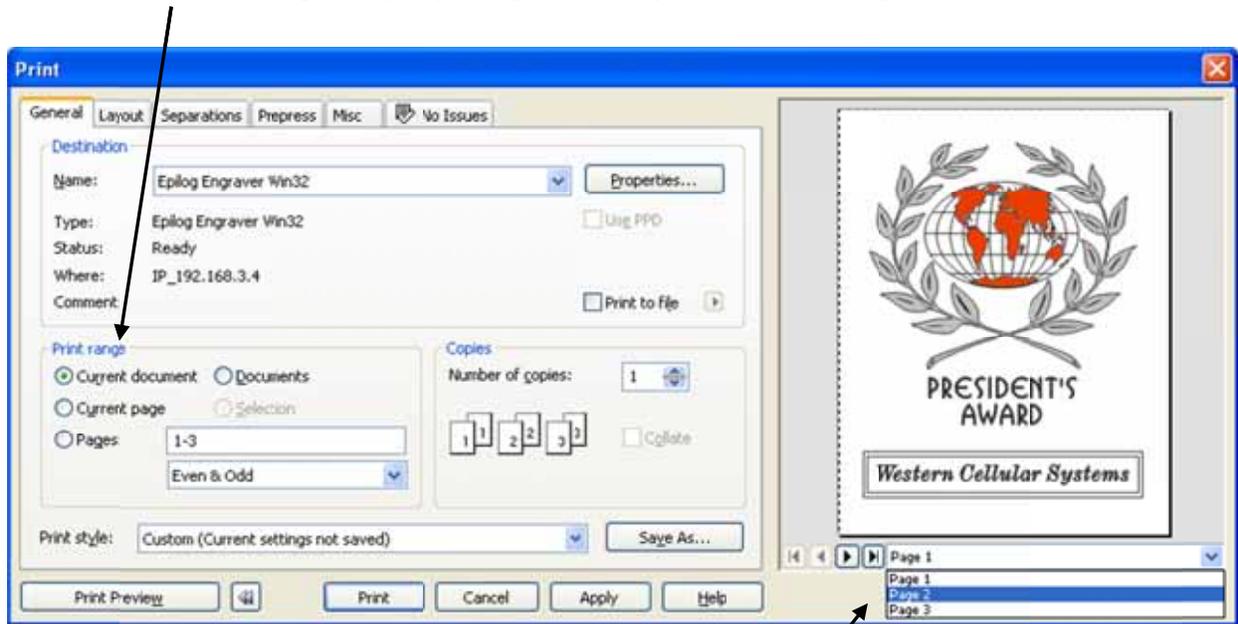


You can automatically engrave or cut a job multiple times by setting the Number of Copies to the number of passes that you want to make. When each pass is finished the laser will automatically start another pass until all passes are complete.

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

## *Multiple Pages*

CorelDraw allows you to set up and print multiple pages. The screen shot below shows the Corel print window that is set up to print all three pages of a three page document. You can print all of the pages, or you can specify which ones you want to print by adjusting the settings in the Print range box.



You can view the different pages in the Print Preview screen.

When a multiple page job is printed to the laser, the job will be displayed on the LCD as Job:3.Page 3. Note that the last page of the job (in this case there were three pages) is what is shown on the LCD – not the first page! For this print job you will see as you scroll through the jobs on the LCD that the second page is displayed as Job:2.Page 2, and that the first page is displayed as Job:1. File Name (where the file name is the name of the file as it was saved in Corel).

# Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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The list below shows the file names a little more clearly:

**Job:1. File Name**

**Job:2. Page 2**

**Job:3. Page 3** – This file shows on the LCD when the file is received at the laser.

If you already have jobs in the laser system, the naming structure will change. The Job number will pick up the first available number. For instance, if you have two jobs already in the laser system and then print a multi-page job of five pages, the file names for those five pages will be:

**Job:3. File Name**

**Job:4. Page 2**

**Job:5. Page 3**

**Job:6. Page 4**

**Job:7. Page 5** – This is the job that will show after the entire file has been received.

If you start engraving the jobs and become uncertain about which pages are which, you can refer back to your print preview screen and the Page number in the laser will correspond to the page number in the print preview (see the screen shot on previous page).

## *Changing Dashboard Driver Defaults*

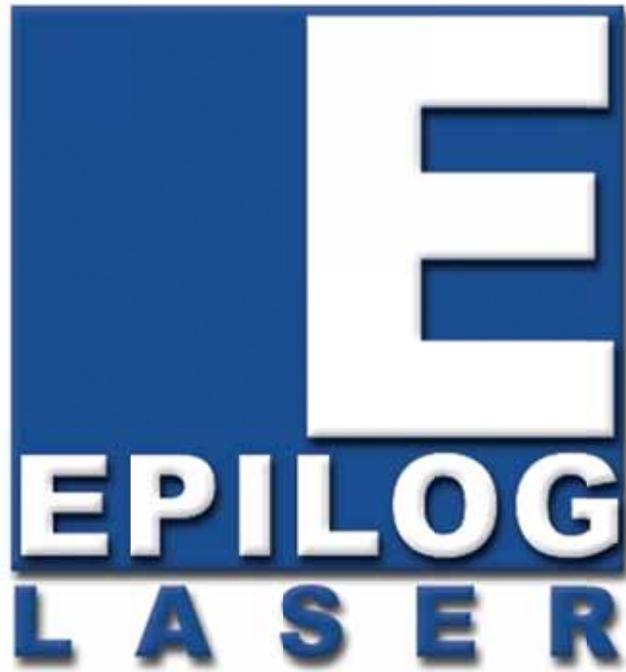
All of the Dashboard driver default settings can be modified to suit your engraving needs.

1. Go to Start | Control Panel | Printers
2. Right mouse click on the Epilog Engraver
3. Click on Properties
4. Click on Printing Preferences
5. Change any of the settings. These changes will become the default settings for each new print job.
6. Click Okay and close out all open windows.

## Section 6: Using the Epilog Dashboard

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**THIS PAGE WAS  
INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**



Manual

# Basic Operations

**THIS PAGE WAS  
INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK**

# Section 7: Quick Start & Easy Setup

## *In This Section*

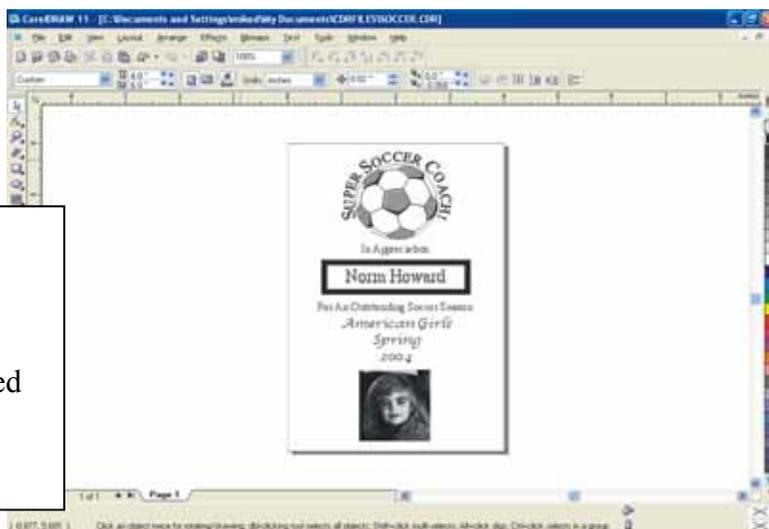
- Artwork Setup
- Job Setup

## *Artwork Setup*

Create your job in the graphics software of your choice, (for example – CorelDraw). There are three different modes of operation for the laser and the way you setup your artwork will determine if you raster engrave or vector cut.

**Raster engraving** can best be described as very high resolution dot matrix "printing" with a laser. Raster engraving is used to create highly detailed graphic images. The laser head scans back and forth, left to right, engraving a series of dots one line at a time. As the laser head moves down line by line, the dot pattern forms the image that was printed from your computer. You can raster engrave scanned images, text, clipart, photographs, or line drawings. Use your imagination and creativity.

This artwork is a good representation of a raster file. The soccer ball is a clipart image. Text has been added, and a scanned photograph is also incorporated.



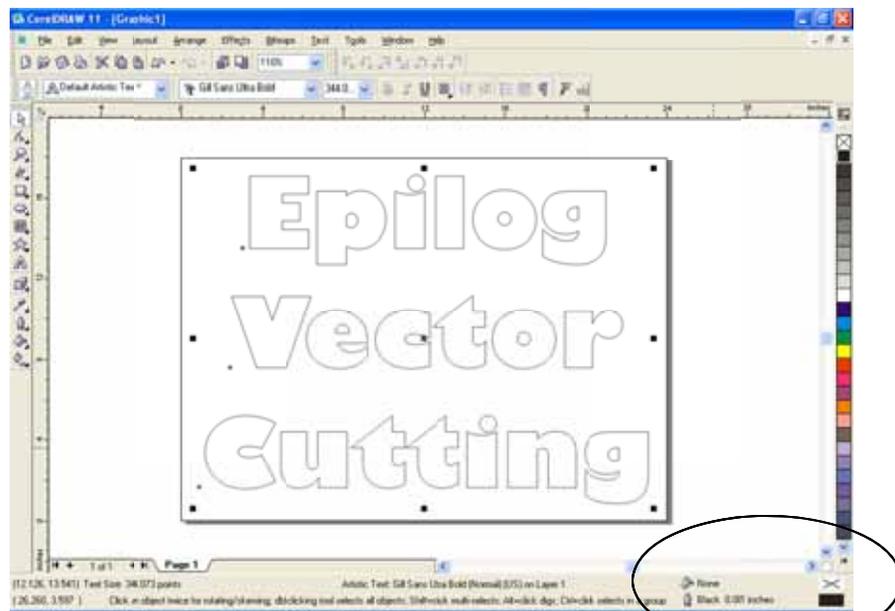
## Section 7: Quick Start & Easy Setup

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**Vector cutting** is a continuous path that follows the outline, or profile, of an image. Vector cutting is normally used to cut completely through materials such as wood, acrylic, paper, etc. It can also be used for quick marking of characters and geometric patterns. You can vector cut with the laser by setting objects and text to be unfilled and drawn with a 0.001-inch (0.025mm) outline. The thin outline will produce a vector cut. When vectoring, use the vector grid or a pin table to protect the back of your material as well as your table from laser marking.



The two samples above show the results of Vector Cutting in wood.



This image is a good representation of a vector file. There is no fill in the letters and the outline is .001 inch (0.025mm).

## Section 7: Quick Start & Easy Setup



**Note:** If your Raster artwork contains thin lines between .001 and .007 inches and you are using **Vector** or **Combined mode**, those thin lines will all vector cut. This can be disconcerting when it happens. The most common setup where this occurs is when you have a clipart image with hidden lines that you send to the laser using **Combined mode**. The artwork shown below is a good example of a piece of clipart as it appears on the screen (top) and the hidden lines (bottom) that will vector cut if you are in **Combined** or **Vector mode**. If you only want to Raster engrave, make sure you select **Raster mode** in the Epilog Dashboard.

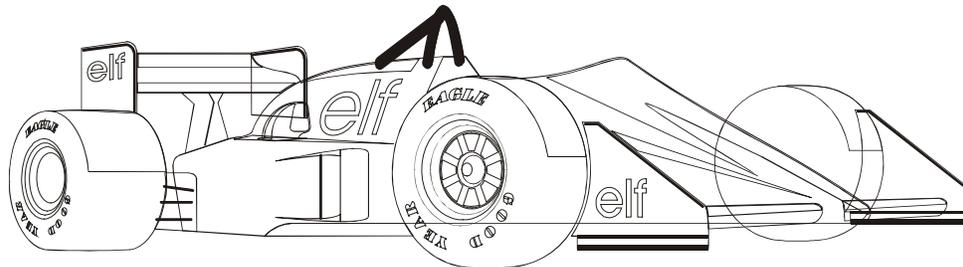


For more information on Vector cutting refer to the *Using the Epilog Dashboard Driver* section of this manual.

In CorelDraw you can view just the lines (bottom view) by clicking on the View button in the menu bar and selecting Simple Wire frame.



Figure 1: Clipart Image w/Hidden Lines



The upper image is a complex piece of clipart. The lower image shows all of the hidden lines that are in this piece of clipart. If this clipart image were run in **Combined mode** it would first raster most of the car then vector cut all but the thickest lines.

# Section 7: Quick Start & Easy Setup

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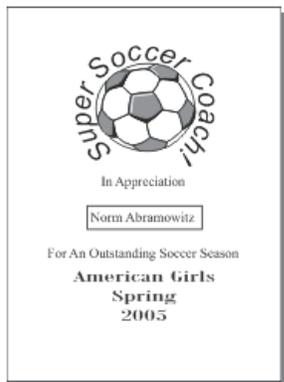
## *Job Setup*

Your Epilog laser system has a prime reference point that is in the upper-left corner of the laser table. This is the 0,0 (zero, zero), or “Home” position. All artwork and material placement is normally referenced from here. Keep this 0,0 point in mind when measuring and setting up your work.

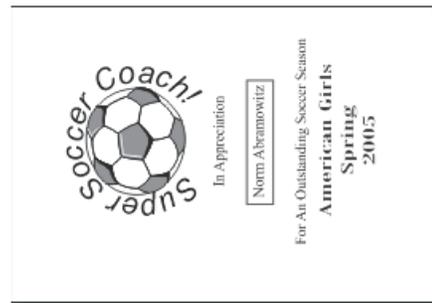
### *Artwork Orientation*

Landscape or Portrait – You can engrave using either landscape or portrait modes. Depending on the artwork, you can increase your efficiency and decrease the time it takes to engrave an image by changing the orientation of your file. Many users set up their artwork in portrait mode and then rotate the artwork 90 degrees if they are going to print from landscape mode.

The drawings below show the same job in portrait mode (left) and landscape mode (right). The portrait mode will engrave in less time because there is a large amount of horizontal white space between the lines of text that the laser will automatically skip through. Engraving the same job in landscape mode eliminates the lasers ability to skip through white space, resulting in a longer engraving time. Experiment with the artwork that you use. It will quickly become second nature which mode works best for different types of artwork.



Portrait Mode



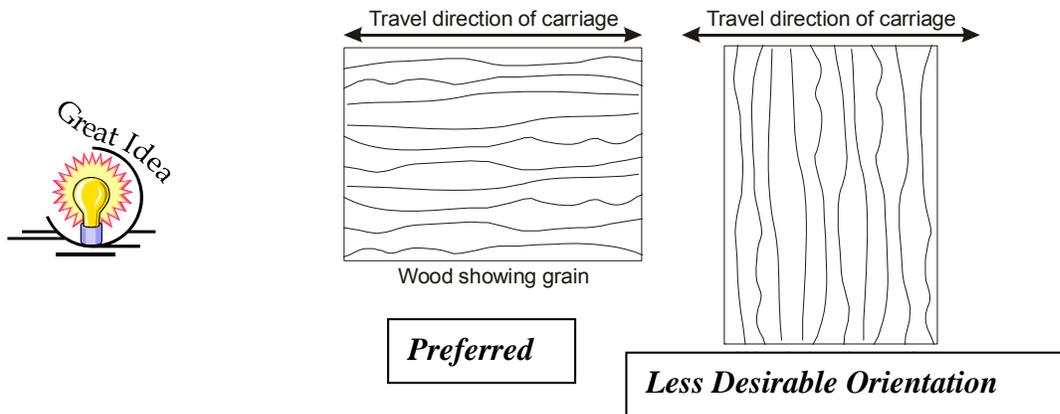
Landscape Mode

# Section 7: Quick Start & Easy Setup

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## *Material Orientation*

Some materials such as wood or plastics that have a grain (brushed look) will look nicer when engraved if the grain of the material runs parallel with the X-stroke of the carriage. The orientation of material without a grain pattern is usually not important.



## *Piece and Page Size*

Many users like to create their artwork on a page size in Corel that matches the size of the piece that is to be lasered. Compensating for beveled edges or placing an image in an exact location is easy when there is a one-for-one relationship between the material and the page size of the artwork. If this method works for you, remember that you must also set the Piece Size dimensions in the Dashboard to match the page size you have set in your graphics software.

On the other hand, many users do not want to change the Piece Size dimensions in the Dashboard every time they print something new. They prefer to use a page size that matches the table size (32 x 20 (812.8 x 508 mm) and place their artwork into the upper left corner of the page. Both methods are effective and it is a matter of personal preference which method is used.

Place the material to be engraved on the engraving table in the upper left hand corner, pressing the material firmly against the metal rulers along the top and left edges.

Most material does not need to be held or clamped in place. Simply setting it on the table and letting gravity hold it in place is enough. If you are using a material that is likely to move during operation or is very thin, you can hold it in place

## Section 7: Quick Start & Easy Setup

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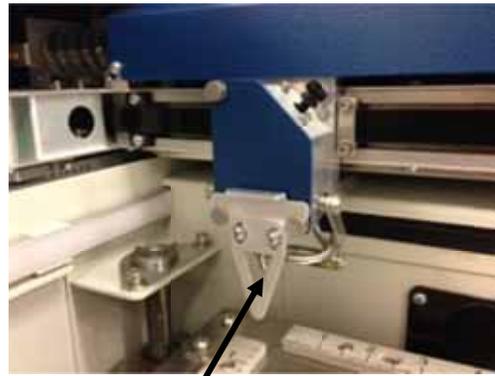
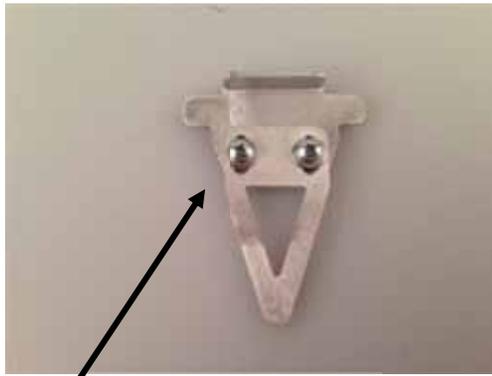
using the Epilog Integrated Vacuum Table. Simply place it on the table flush against the upper and left hand rulers. Then cover any remaining holes in the metal table with scrap material or a made jig. This will create a semi-suction and hold the piece of material in place. The material can also be held with a variety of materials such as masking tape, PlayDoh, magnets, etc. Creating jigs is also an excellent method of holding materials that are high volume, or high value. Engraving or cutting a jig to match an unusual shape is very easy to do.

### *Focus on your material*

In order to engrave or cut a crisp clean image, your material must be the correct distance from the bottom of the focus lens. Setting the distance from the bottom of the focus lens to the top of your material is the process of focusing, and is accomplished by placing your material on the table and moving the table up or down. There are two different methods of focusing – Manual or Auto Focus.

### *Manual Focus*

The photo below shows the “V” shaped manual focus gauge that is used to determine the correct distance from the focus lens to the top of your material. This gauge is included in your Accessories Kit that comes with your system.



Manual Focus Gauge

Place the manual focus gauge on the carriage and place the object to be cut or engraved in the upper-left corner of the machine. Use the arrow keys on the control panel to highlight the light next to the word **Focus**. You can now move the **Joystick** up or down to move the table appropriately until your material just touches the bottom of the gauge. The speed at which the table rises or lowers can be controlled by applying varying pressure upwards or downwards on the

## Section 7: Quick Start & Easy Setup

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joystick. Once the focus position has been established, remove the gauge. Press the **Reset** key.

If your material has a taper or curve, pick an intermediate point between the highest and lowest points being engraved and focus on that point. In general, the area of the material being engraved needs to be relatively flat. If the area being engraved differs in height by more than about an 1/8th of an inch (3 mm), the image will begin to look “fuzzy” or out of focus.



**Manually Focus Anywhere on the Table:** If you wish to focus at a point on the table other than in the upper left corner you can do so by activating the **Jog** feature of the machine. Press the **Arrow** keys on the keypad until the light next to **Jog** is illuminated. This now activates the **Joystick** to allow you to move the lens carriage of the laser to the desired position on the table. Again, varying the pressure applied to the joystick will vary the speed at which the lens carriage moves to the desired position on the table. Once the lens carriage is located over the desired portion of the table, use the procedure above for raising and lowering the table until the focus gauge touches the top of the material.

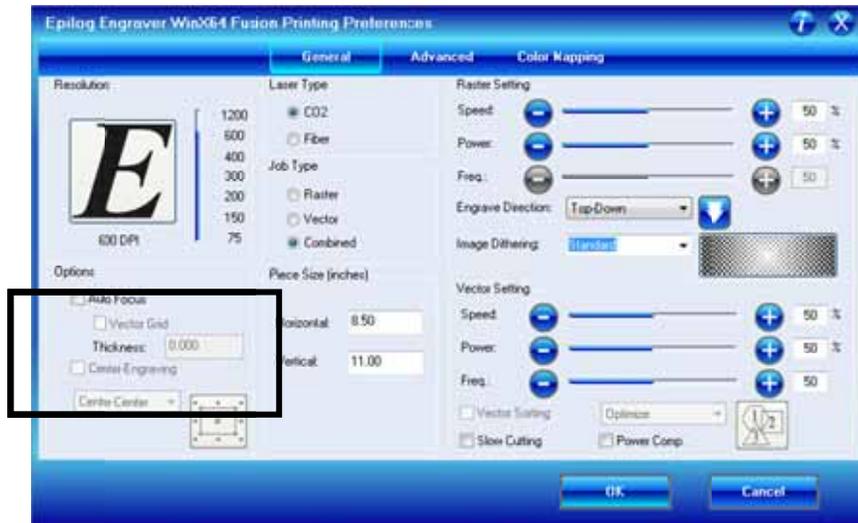
After you have focused, press the **Reset** key to send the carriage back to its Park position.

# Section 7: Quick Start & Easy Setup

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## *Auto Focus*

Most users prefer to use the Auto Focus capability for focusing. It's quick and easy to use.



### **Auto Focusing Through the Dashboard**

Activating the Auto Focus can be done on your computer by checking the “Auto Focus” box in the Dashboard. If there is not a Check in this box, Auto focus will be disabled and the table will not move up or down when the job starts.

When a job is started, and Auto Focus has been enabled, the table will automatically raise or lower to the appropriate height before the lens carriage moves to the first point of engraving/cutting.

You must also indicate if you are using a vector grid. When the Vector Grid is installed and you want to use Auto Focus, click the box next to “Vector Grid”. This tells the laser system that the vector grid is installed and it will automatically calculate the appropriate focal distance based off this information. Please note – The material thickness is still required when using the vector grid. If a thickness is not specified the system will auto focus to the top of the grid, not to the top of your material.

To enter the material thickness of the object you will be engraving/marking/cutting use a pair of calipers for an accurate measurement and enter this value in the “Thickness” box in the driver.

## Section 7: Quick Start & Easy Setup

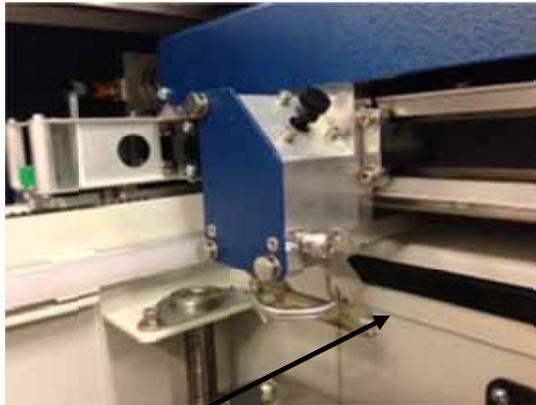
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**WARNING:** If you are using Auto Focus and you know there is not enough clearance between the lens carriage and your material, you will need to lower the table before you insert your material and start the job. To lower the table, use the **Arrow** keys on the keypad to illuminate the light next to the word “**Focus**”. Then use the **Joystick** to lower the table enough to accommodate your part.



**Note:** Please be careful when auto focusing on irregularly shaped items. The crash bar and air assist tube must clear all edges of the work piece in this situation also.



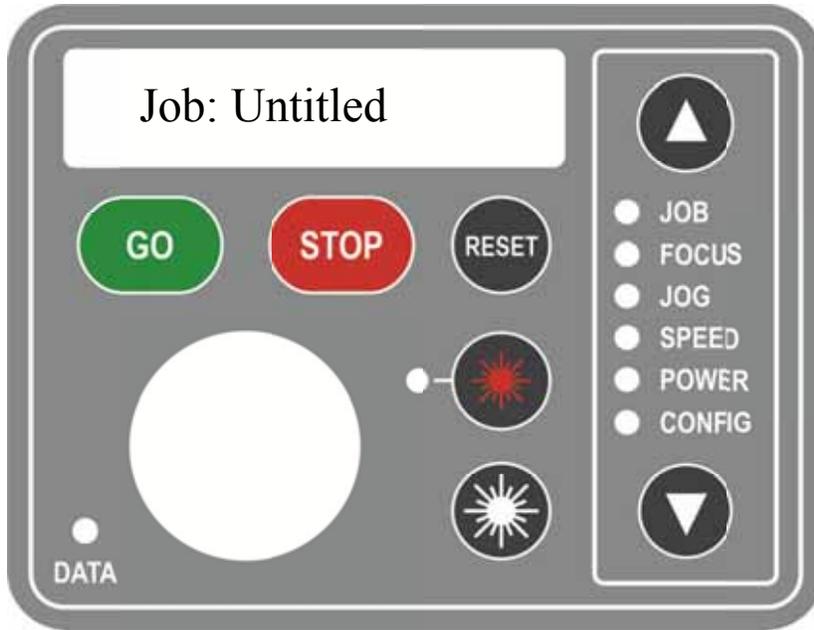
**Crash bar**

The Crash Bar is a safety feature that prevents the table from “crashing” into the lens carriage and X-beam.

# Section 7: Quick Start & Easy Setup

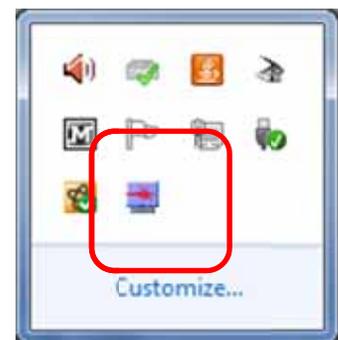
---

The Fusion keyboard will display the job:



Place your work piece in the upper left corner of the engraving table, close the door and then press the Go key to start the job.

To access the ECC after the job has printed go to your Icon tray in the lower right corner of your Windows screen and double click on the ECC icon. Once you have opened the ECC from your desktop you will only be able to access it through the lower right icon tray. If you close the ECC or it is not in the icon tray go back to your desktop to reopen it. The icon tray is in the lower right corner of the Desktop and the ECC icon is shown below. Your icon tray may look different than the one shown, but it should be in the lower right hand corner.



# Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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## *In This Section*

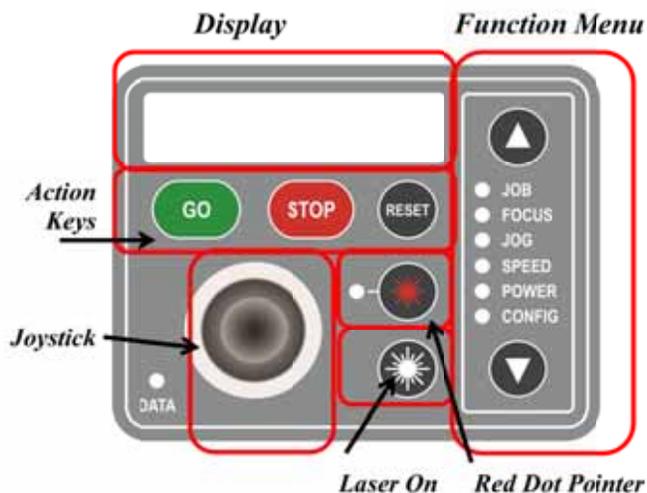
- Keyboard Commands
  - Loading Your Work
  - Operation
  - Job Storage
- 

## *Keyboard Commands*

### *Red Dot Pointer and Laser On Keys:*

The Keyboard Commands are useful tools for operating your laser system and is arranged into functional groups:

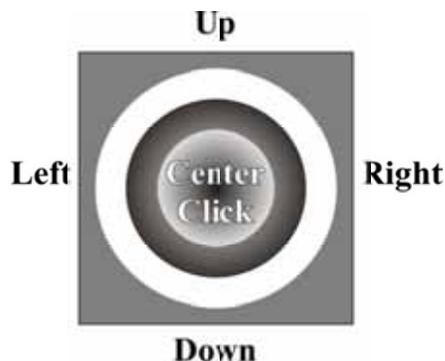
1. Display
2. Function Menu
3. Action Keys
4. Joystick
5. Red Dot Pointer
6. Laser On



## Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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### *Joystick*



The Joystick is used to control, move, or change all of the available features found in the Fusion keyboard.

After you highlight a Function Menu item you will use the Joystick to control, move or change that function by tilting or depressing the Joystick.

Changes made while using the Joystick will be shown on the two-line LCD display.

The Joystick is an extremely versatile tool that can be used in many different ways. There are three primary functions to the Joystick:

1. Tilting – many actions will be performed by tilting the Joystick from side-to-side or up and down. The Joystick provides 360 degrees of maneuverability. The joystick is progressive in that a slight tilt will produce a small or slow movement while a greater tilt will produce a faster or larger movement.
2. Center Clicking (◆) and Double Center Clicking (◆◆) – Some actions will require a straight down center click to initiate. This is accomplished by simply pressing straight down on the center of the Joystick.

A special ◆ character is used in the display to indicate functions where a Center Click action is used. For example, use the cursor keys on the keyboard to scroll to the Config function. The first Config setting will read ◆ Restore XY Home. The diamond that is in front of Restore XY Home indicates that a Center Click will restore your lens carriage to the upper left Home position.

Double Center Clicking - A double diamond ◆◆ in the lower right corner of the display indicates that a sub-menu is available when a double-center click is initiated. The Focus and Jog functions both provide a sub-menu.

3. Flick - A single, quick “Flick” will produce a single movement or very small adjustment.

The Joystick is progressive and touch sensitive and provides a continuously variable range of adjustments. It is sensitive to the degree of tilt that is being applied. The more you tilt the Joystick, the bigger your impact on the function you are using.

## Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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To see how the Joystick works, let's practice:

1. Use the cursor keys on the keypad to highlight the Jog function. Jog mode moves the lens carriage. Now, simply tilt the Joystick as far as you can to the right and down. The lens carriage will start moving, slowly at first, then after a second it will start picking up speed. To slow the carriage, simply reduce the amount of tilt you apply to the Joystick. Varying the amount of tilt changes how fast the carriage moves.
2. Now, let's "flick" the joystick. By flicking the Joystick, the carriage will move about .001" or .002". You will probably not be able to see the motion, but if you watch the display panel you will see that the digital readout changes.
3. Once you get a feel for it, you will be able to move the carriage at an absolute crawl or as fast as it will go just by adjusting the amount of tilt.

### *Display*



The display shows valuable information associated with the highlighted Functional Menu items. We will explain the different information that will be displayed as we go through the description of each menu item.

### *Action Keys*



#### **GO key -**

Press the **GO** key to start or resume a job.

## Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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### **STOP**

Pressing the **STOP** key will stop the lens carriage and the laser beam will be shut off. If the **STOP** key is pressed during raster engraving mode the lens carriage will stop on either the far left or far right of the engraving line that is in process. If the **STOP** key is pressed while in vector cutting mode, the lens carriage will stop at the end of a line segment or at the next line node location. Once the lens carriage has stopped, you can open the door to examine the engraving. By closing the door and pressing the **GO** key, the engraving / cutting job will commence where it left off. If the item being engraved is not moved the engraving / cutting registration will not be affected.



*Note:* Opening the door on the laser during engraving or cutting will stop the laser from firing; however the lens carriage will continue to move. It is important to **STOP** the job before you open the door to ensure the engraving / cutting is completed.

If you press the **STOP** key while in vector mode it may take some time for the system to actually stop. The system needs to get to the next node in a vector before it can stop.

### **RESET**

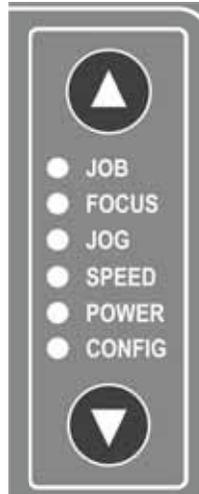
Pressing the **RESET** key will move the carriage back to its Home position. Press the **RESET** button after you have pressed the **STOP** button, or after you have moved the carriage when in the Jog position.

**RESET** does not erase the job from the laser systems memory; rather it will stop the engraving job in process and send the carriage back to the home position.

## Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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### *Function Menu*



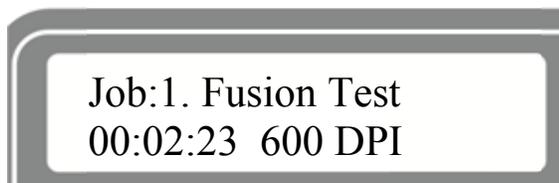
### **JOB**

When a job has been printed to the laser and the **JOB** menu is highlighted, you will see the job in the first line of the display. The estimated job time and the print resolution will show on the second line of the display. Pressing the **GO** button on the keyboard will start this job. After pressing the **GO** button the job timer will be active and the print resolution will be displayed on the second line of the display.

If multiple jobs have been printed to the laser, the last job printed will be displayed.

Use the Joystick to scroll through multiple jobs.

The Job name is the same name as the file used to print the job.



In the image above, the job time estimator indicates that the job will take 2 minutes and 23 seconds at 600 DPI.

The Job Time estimator is an extremely handy tool for pricing jobs!

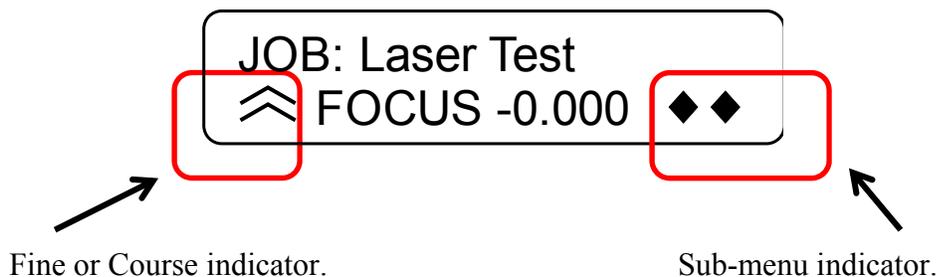
## Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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### **FOCUS**

With **FOCUS** highlighted, use the Joystick to move the table up or down. The display will show a digital readout of the table position. The image below shows the table at its zero, zero position (-0.000).

The image below also shows two visual indicators that provide additional functionality to the Focus function:

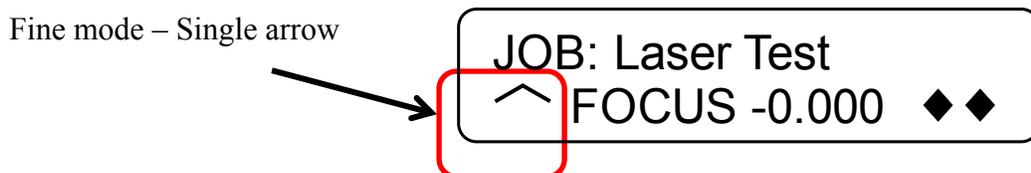


The two arrows on the left side of the second line in the display indicate whether you are in "Course" or "Fine" focus mode. In Course mode the table will move up or down in large increments. In Fine mode the table will move up or down in small increments.

*Tilt the joystick left or right to toggle between Fine and Course.*



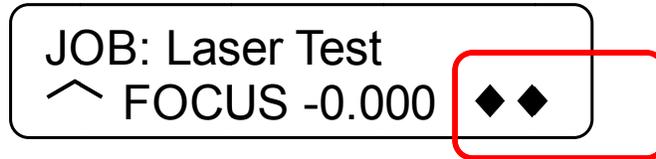
A single arrow indicates that you are in "Fine" adjustment mode and the table will move up or down in very small increments.



# Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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## *Focus Sub-Menu*



The two diamonds on the bottom right of the display indicate that by double center clicking the joystick you will bring up a sub-menu.



To set a new or temporary Table Home position, first move the table up or down using the joystick to focus on your material. Then, double center click to bring up the sub-menu. Tilt the joystick Up, Down, Left or Right to activate the associated menu item:

1. Up – GO 0 - Tilt the joystick up to move the table to its default zero, zero Home position.
2. Down – MOVEOUT - Tilt the joystick down to move the lens carriage out from its upper left corner position by about 2" (50 mm).
3. Left – SET 0 - tilt the joystick left to set a new or temporary Table Home position.

*The SET 0 function is only used to set or reset a new or temporary Home position for your table height when using the Color Mapping function in the Dashboard driver. Auto focus will not work properly once a new 0 (zero) table Home position has been established.*

*When you set a new 0 (Zero) position for your table, the auto focus function in the driver will no longer reference the default table height. It will reference the new Table Home position, rendering auto focus useless.*

*You must RESTORE Table Home to re-establish the default Table Home position if you want to start using auto focus again.*

4. Right – RESTORE - Tilt the joystick to the right to restore the table height to its default Home position. This is normally done when you are finished with

## Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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your new or temporary Table Home position and want the table to move back to its default Home position so you can start using auto focus again.



*Note* – an alternative method of setting a new Table Home position is to just center click once. There is no visual indicator on the display, but a single center click after you have focused your table eliminates double center clicking to access the sub-menu.

### **JOG**

With **Jog** highlighted, use the Joystick to move the lens carriage over the table. Turn on the red dot pointer for a visual indicator of where the carriage is moving. The carriage can be moved in X, Y or diagonally. The display will show a digital readout of the carriage position. The imagine below shows the lens carriage is at +0.500 in the X axis and +1.234 in the Y axis.

### **Set a New or Temporary Home:**

The Jog function is most useful for setting a new or temporary Home position when working on odd shaped items or if it's just more convenient to designate somewhere other than the upper left corner of the table as your starting point. To set a new Home position, use the following instructions:

1. Go to the Jog function on the keyboard
2. Use the Joystick to move the carriage to a new position. Use the red dot pointer as a visual indicator of the carriage location. The display will also show a digital readout of the X and Y position.
3. Double center click to access the sub-menu.
4. Tilt the joystick to the left (SET 0) to set a new Home position.



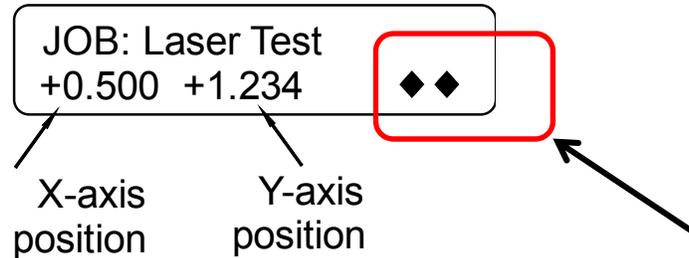
*Note* – an alternative method of setting a new Home position is to just center click once. There is no visual indicator on the display, but a single center click takes the place of steps 3 and 4 above.

5. Once your new Home position is set, use the cursor keys to go to the Job function. Press the Go key to run your job. Your job will use this new Home position as it's starting reference point.
6. When you are finished with the new Home position, go back to the Jog mode and double center click to bring up the sub-menu.
7. Tilt the joystick to the right (RESTORE) to restore the lens carriage to its default zero, zero Home position in the upper left corner.

## Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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The images below show the display in Jog mode as well as the sub-menu for the Jog function.



The image above also shows the double diamonds that are displayed when in Jog mode. The double diamonds indicate that by double center clicking the joystick a Jog sub-menu will be displayed.

The Sub-menu is shown below:

↑ GO 0                      EXIT ↓  
← SET 0              RESTORE →

Double center click to bring up the sub-menu then tilt the joystick Up, Down, Left or Right to activate the associated menu item:

- Up – GO 0 - Tilt the joystick up to move the carriage back to its zero, zero position. This function will move the lens carriage back to a new or temporary Home position.
- Down – EXIT - Tilt the joystick Down to exit the sub-menu. Center clicking does the same thing.
- Left – SET 0 - Tilt the joystick left to set a new or temporary XY Home position.
- Right – RESTORE – Tilt the joystick to the right to reset the lens carriage back to its upper left corner position after you are finished using a new or temporary Home position.

### **SPEED**

With SPEED highlighted, the speed setting will be displayed. The display will show RS for Raster Speed and VS for Vector Speed.

# Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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## **POWER**

With Power highlighted, the power setting will be displayed. The display will show RP for Raster Power and VP for Vector Power.

## **CONFIG**

With **CONFIG** highlighted, use the Joystick to scroll through the available menu items.

There are two different modes of operation in the Config menu:

1. Functions- Any menu item with a diamond (◆) in front of it is a function. Simply center click on the joystick to perform that function.
2. Adjustment (Calibrations) – These are menu items that can be changed. There is not a diamond in front of these items, but center clicking is used to allow access to the function. After center clicking to gain access, use the joystick to increment, decrement or toggle the value that is shown. Press the Go key to make your change permanent.

The items in the **CONFIG** menu are shown below along with a description of how they are used. Please keep in mind that changing most of these settings can also be accomplished from the ECC.

1. ◆ Restore XY Home – Center Click to restore the lens carriage to its standard home position when you are finished using a temporary home position. You can RESTORE XY Home from here or you can double center click in Jog mode to do the same thing.
2. ◆ Restore Table Home – Center click to send the table back to its default Home height. You can RESTORE Table Home from here or you can double center click in Focus mode to do the same thing.
3. X Home – This is a calibration function that insures your artwork is properly located on the table in the X-axis. It is set relative to the upper left corner of the table.

**Increasing** this number has the effect of moving your artwork to the right.  
**Decreasing** this number has the effect of moving your artwork to the left.  
The numeric readout shows increments of .001”.

Center click to gain access, tilt the joystick up or down to increment or decrement. Press the Go key to make your change permanent.

## Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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4. Y Home – This is a calibration function that insures your artwork is properly located on the table in the Y-axis. It is set relative to the upper left corner of the table.

**Increasing** this number has the effect of moving your artwork down.  
**Decreasing** this number has the effect of moving your artwork up.  
The numeric readout shows increments of .001”.

Center click to gain access, tilt the joystick up or down to increment or decrement. Press the Go key to make your change permanent.

5. Table Home – This is a calibration function that insures your auto focus distance is set properly. It establishes the correct spacing between the focus lens and the top of the table. It insures that the table always moves the top of your work piece to a point that is exactly two inches below the focus lens (or, three inches for the Fiber lens) when auto focus is used.

**Increasing** this number has the effect of increasing the distance between the table and the lens carriage.

**Decreasing** this number has the effect of decreasing the distance between the table and the lens carriage.

The numeric readout shows increments of .001”.

Center click to gain access, tilt the joystick up or down to increment or decrement. Press the Go key to make your change permanent.

6. Jog Laser PWR – This function sets the laser power that will be used when using the Laser On feature. Increasing this number increases the percentage of the laser power that will be used when Jogging the lens carriage and pressing the white Laser On button.

Center click to gain access, tilt the joystick up or down to increment or decrement. Press the Go key to make your change permanent.

7. ♦ Quick Table Home – A center click will move the table down to find the nearest table height sensor. This function is rarely used.

8. Serial # - This establishes a S/N for USB use. Center click to gain access, tilt the joystick up or down to increment or decrement. Press the Go key to make your change permanent. This function is rarely used.

9. IP Address – This sets the IP Address of the laser system. Center click to gain access, tilt the joystick up or down to increment or decrement. Tilt left or right to move to the different sets of three numbers. Press the Go key to make your

## Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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change permanent. Most users find it is easier to make this setting from the ECC.

10. Subnet Mask – This sets the Subnet mask for the laser system. Center click to gain access, tilt the joystick up or down to increment or decrement. Tilt left or right to move to the different sets of three numbers. Press the Go key to make your change permanent. Most users find it is easier to make this setting from the ECC.
11. Gateway – This sets the Gateway for the laser system. Center click to gain access, tilt the joystick up or down to increment or decrement. Tilt left or right to move to the different sets of three numbers. Press the Go key to make your change permanent. Most users find it is easier to make this setting from the ECC.
12. Laser Installed - This shows which type laser is installed in the machine - CO2 or Fiber – If your machine has blue panels it is a CO2. If your machine has yellow panels it is a fiber.

CO2 lasers are the most versatile and work with many different types of materials. Fiber lasers are used for metal marking only.

This is a factory setting that is not user accessible.

13. Vector Grid In – This indicates if the Vector Grid is installed. Center click to gain access, tilt the joystick up or down to toggle between Yes and No. Press the Go key to make your change permanent. Most users find it is easier to make this setting from the ECC.
14. AirA Raster – This tells the machine to activate Air assist during all Raster jobs. Center click to gain access, tilt the joystick up or down to toggle between Yes and No. Press the Go key to make your change permanent. Most users set this setting to No. Most users find it is easier to make this setting from the ECC.
15. AirA Vector - This tells the machine to activate Air assist during all Vector jobs. Center click to gain access, tilt the joystick up or down to toggle between Yes and No. Press the Go key to make your change permanent. Most users set this setting to Yes. Most users find it is easier to make this setting from the ECC.
16. Laser Match – This sets the left-right raster line alignment. This setting is normally a factory only setting and will not need to be adjusted by the user.

## Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

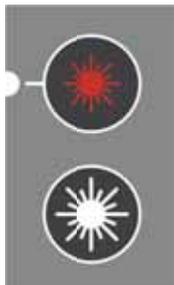
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17. Stamp Match – This sets the left-right raster line alignment in Stamp mode. This setting is normally a factory only setting and will not need to be adjusted by the user.
18. ♦ Set XY Home – This sets a new Home Position. Most users find it is easier to make this setting from the sub-menu in Jog mode.
19. ♦ Set Table Home – This sets a new Table Home Position. Most users find it is easier to make this setting from the sub-menu in Focus mode.
20. ♦ Go XY Home – This restores the carriage lens to its default Home position in the upper left corner of the machine. Most users find it is easier to make this setting from the sub-menu in Jog mode.
21. ♦ Go Table Home – This restores the table to its default Home position.
22. X Scale Adjust – This setting calibrates the accuracy in the X-axis. This setting is normally a factory only setting and will not need to be adjusted by the user.
23. Y Scale Adjust – This setting calibrates the accuracy in the Y-axis. This setting is normally a factory only setting and will not need to be adjusted by the user.
24. Laser TI – This sets the Tickle of the laser tube. This setting is normally a factory only setting and will not need to be adjusted by the user.
25. Bed Size – This indicates the bed size. This setting is normally a factory only setting and will not need to be adjusted by the user.
26. Sys Unit – Sets the units of the machine to inches or CM.
27. Fiber Laser PWR – Sets the correct parameters for the specific power output of your machine.
28. ♦ Full Table Home – This setting is normally a factory only setting.
29. Calibrate Joystick – This setting is normally a factory only setting. It reestablishes the feel of the Joystick.
30. System Version – This displays the Firmware version that is installed.

## Section 8: Using the Front Control Panel

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### *Red Dot Pointer and Laser On Keys:*



#### **Red Dot:**

The Pointer key is a toggle switch that turns the laser systems Red Dot Pointer on and off. When the red dot pointer is on, the indicator light directly to the left of the pointer key will be illuminated.

#### **Laser On:**

The laser on button allows you to move the carriage and fire the laser without having a job in the display. This is a very handy feature because it allows you to do simple tasks without printing a job to the laser system!

To use the Laser On feature you must be in Jog mode. When in Jog mode, press and hold the white **Laser On** button. Simultaneously use the Joystick to move the carriage. When the carriage moves, the laser will fire. As soon as the carriage stops moving the laser will stop firing.

You can adjust the default laser power being used in Laser On mode from the **CONFIG** menu. Highlight **CONFIG**, then scroll down to **Jog Laser PWR**: Center click the Joystick then tilt the Joystick Up or Down to change the value. Press the **GO** key to activate the change. Go back to Jog mode to use Laser On.

### **Job Storage - Temporary Memory**

The Fusion laser has the capability to store multiple jobs in temporary memory. The machine will store any and all jobs sent until there is no free temporary memory left. For all practical purposes, there is no limit to the number of jobs you can send to the laser.



*Note:* Temporary jobs stored in the laser systems will be erased when the laser system is turned off.

Jobs listed in the ECC will also be deleted when the laser system is turned off.

# Section 9: Using the ECC (Epilog Control Center)

## *In This Section – Standard Features*

- Job Tab
- Control Tab
- Configuration Tab

To access the ECC either double click on the ECC icon on your desktop or double click on it from your system tray in the lower right corner of your computer monitor. This is explained in more detail in an earlier section of this manual.

## *Job Tab*

The Job tab is used to manage the jobs that have been printed to the Fusion and shows all of the laser parameters that were used to print the job from the Dashboard driver.

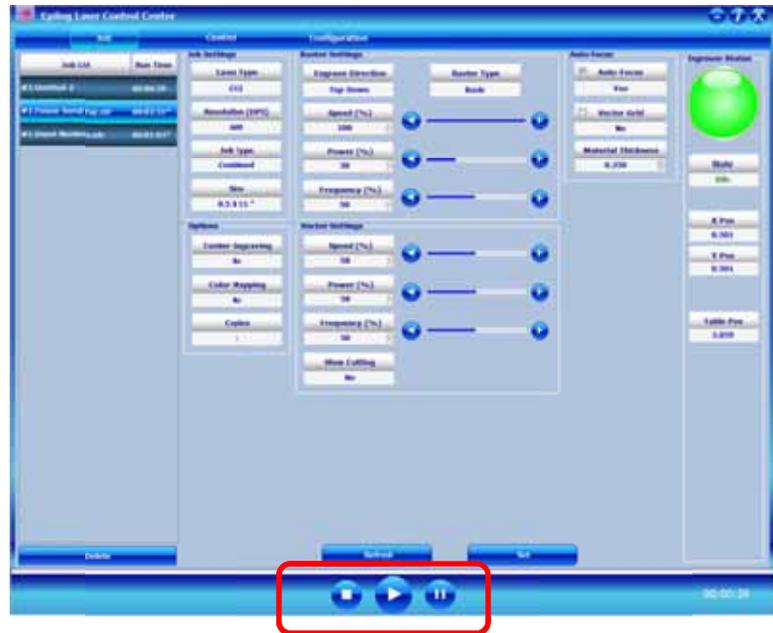
The image below shows the three jobs that have been printed to the laser. Job #3 is highlighted and you can see the laser parameters that were used for this job. The asterisk next to the time in the Run Time section means that the job has not been run yet. It is in the print queue ready to run, but has not run yet. Scrolling through the jobs will show the laser parameters that were used for each job.



# Section 9: Using the ECC (Epilog Control Center)

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The image below shows that Job #3 has now been completed because there is no asterisk in the Run Time section.



This image also shows that now Job #2 is selected and that it has entirely different laser parameters than Job #3.

The Job tab allows you to run the laser from this one page once a job has been printed to the laser.

Clicking on the **Play** button will start the job you have selected. If you have placed your material in the machine, pressing the **Play** button will start the job. Pressing the **Play** button eliminates the need to start the job using the **GO** key on the Fusion keyboard.

Please be careful when starting a job from the ECC. As you can imagine, if you have a job in queue without running it and leave the laser unattended briefly, someone else may come along and change your work piece. If you do not check to make sure it's still in place you would be better off starting the job from the laser keyboard.

You can only start a job if the status of the machine is idle. The job will run using the laser parameters that are shown. You can also **Stop** and **Pause** a job from the computer.

If you have printed a job to the laser and realize that you would like to modify some of the laser parameters you can change them from the Job tab, click on the **Play** button and your new settings will override the old ones.

# Section 9: Using the ECC (Epilog Control Center)

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If you change a laser parameter you can make that change permanent or you can use it as a temporary setting. If you change the Raster speed you will see the new setting changes to red. Pressing the Play button will run the job at this new setting, but when the job is finished, the setting will go back to what was originally sent from the Dashboard driver. To make the change permanent, first change the setting and then click on Set. The Set button will save the change and the new value will no longer be red.

The image below shows the Job tab while a job is running. Notice that the status ball has changed to red. Also notice that the job you are currently running is highlighted in red.



At the bottom of the ECC you can see a visual indicator in green that shows the progress of the job. As you can see, this job is about 2/3rds complete and has been running for 23 seconds.

All jobs will be automatically deleted when the Fusion is powered off. These jobs cannot be stored in computer memory, but the Configurations panel in the print driver allow for permanent storage of laser parameters.

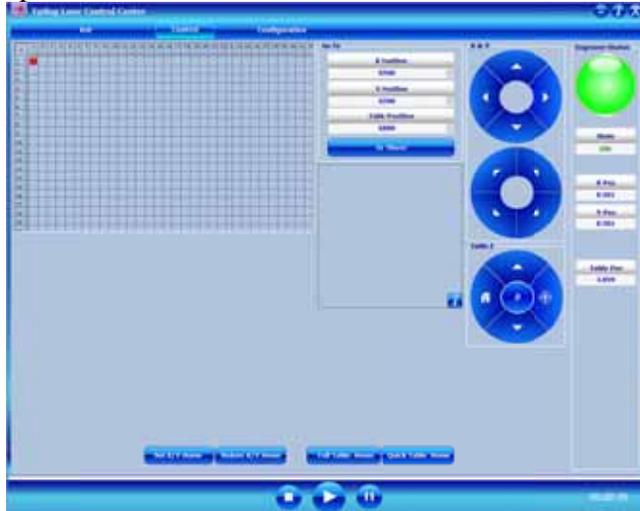
## *Control Tab*

The Control tab is used to move the lens carriage and the work table. Use the cursor icons to move the lens carriage and table. If you click on the cursor the lens carriage in the machine will start moving. These controls are real time controls!

# Section 9: Using the ECC (Epilog Control Center)

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You can also input numerical values if you want to move the carriage or table to a specific location.

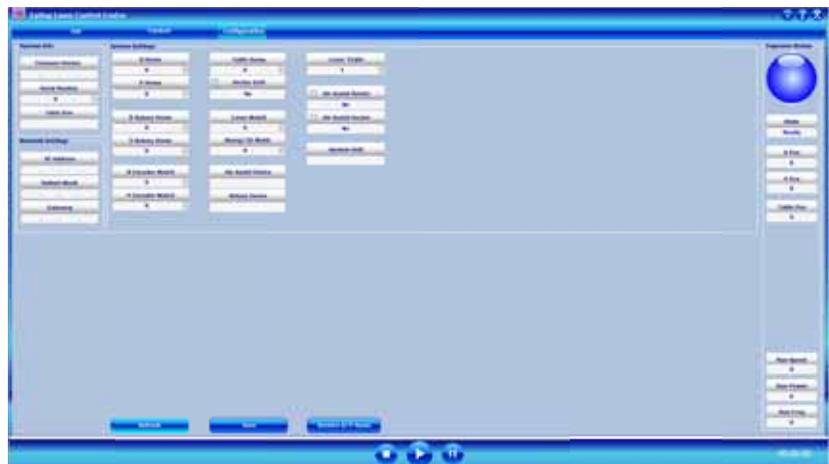


You can use the buttons at the bottom of the screen to set a temporary Home position or to send the carriage back to its standard rest position.

## *Configuration Tab*

The Configuration tab allows you to change the factory setting from the ECC. These settings are not something you would normally change on a regular basis, but making minor adjustments to your machine is easy from the configuration tab. The settings found in the Configuration tab are the same as those found under the Configuration menu on the keyboard.

Most users find that if they do need to make a change to the Configuration of the machine it is much easier to do from the ECC than the keyboard at the machine.



# Section 10: Standard & Optional Machine Features

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## *In This Section*

### *Standard Features*

- Front Access Door
- Task Plate
- Rulers
- Crash Bar
- Emergency Stop

***Optional Accessories-*** These optional accessories can be purchased with your original order or at any time after the purchase of your laser system.

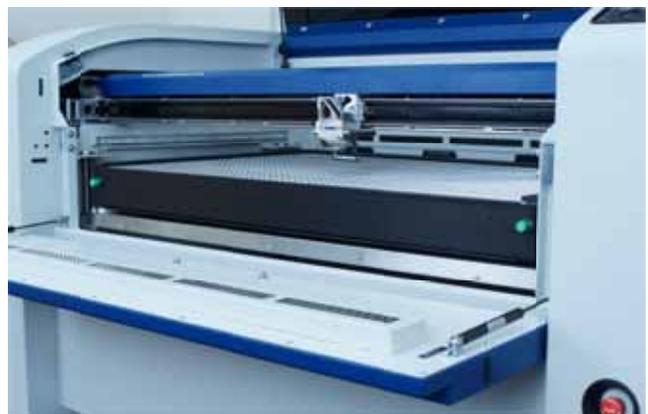
- Vector Grid / Vacuum Hold Down Table

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## *Front Access Door*

The front access door is usually used for easy loading and unloading of palletized materials. The door is interlocked and the laser will not fire if the door is open.

The front access door is supported by struts.



# Section 10: Standard & Optional Machine Features

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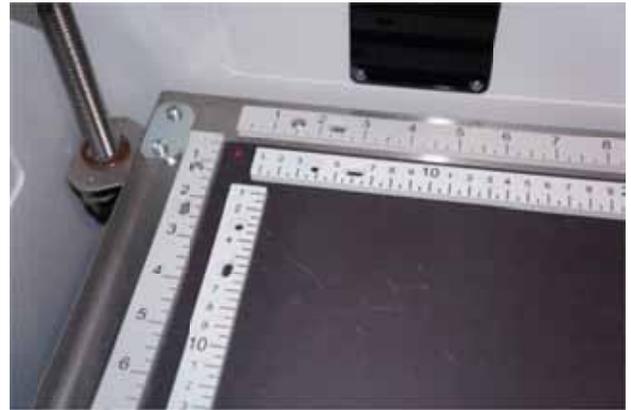
The struts can be disconnected if you wish to open the door more than its standard 90 degree opening. Remove the left and right thumb screws to allow the door to open the full 180 degrees.

## *Task Plate*

The task plate is the flat stainless steel table that is used as the standard engraving surface for jobs that don't include vector cutting. The task plate is magnetic and allows you to use magnets to hold oddly shaped items in place.

## *Rulers*

The rulers have both English and metric units printed on them. Simply unscrew the rulers and flip them over if you want to change which units are displayed.



## *Crash Bar*

The Crash Bar is mounted to the lens assembly and prevents the table from “crashing” into the X-beam when the table is moving to its focus position. If the table moves up into the crash bar the system will come to a complete stop.

If the crash bar is activated, press the Rest key on the front keyboard to recover.



The crash bar is removed as part of the lens assembly. When reinstalling the lens assembly, please make sure that the Crash Bar is sitting on top of the locating pins on the side of the carriage. Crash Bar and locating pins.

## Section 10: Standard & Optional Machine Features

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### *Emergency Stop*



The emergency stop can be used to completely shut down the Fusion system in case of an emergency. If the emergency stop is used you will need to turn off the machine using the regular power switch, and then pop the E-Stop back out and then restart the Fusion as normal.

E-Stop

Standard Power switch

### *Optional Vector Grid/Vacuum Hold-down Table*

The optional vector grid/vacuum hold-down table is primarily used for vector cutting jobs where the laser penetrates all the way through the material being cut. The vector grid lifts your work material off of the flat task plate and allows the laser beam to penetrate all the way through the material without reflecting back up onto the backside of your work. The photo below shows the vector grid installed in the Fusion.



# Section 10: Standard & Optional Machine Features

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## *Vacuum Hold-down*

The exhaust system is designed so that it evacuates from both the top and the bottom of the vector grid. The exhaust pulls air through the vector grid and forms enough of a vacuum that it will flatten slightly warped sheet stock, paper, wood, aluminum sheet stock and other materials. As long as the exhaust is operating, and the vector grid is no more than an inch (25.4 mm) below its highest point, the vacuum table will work. If you have a piece of sheet stock that does not flatten out because it is not covering enough of the grid holes, you can use any material (including paper) to cover the exposed grid. Simply blocking most of the grid holes will be enough to flatten most sheet stock as long as it is not too severely warped, bent or too rigid.

## *Installation of the Vector grid*

The rulers on the task plate have slots that align and hold the pins mounted to the bottom of the vector grid. The photo below shows the slots in the rulers between the 2" and 3" marks. There are four slots on the X-axis and 3 slots on the Y-axis. Simply align the pins in



the bottom of the vector grid to these slots and press the vector grid firmly into the slots. You should feel a tactile “click” when the vector grid is properly seated.



Whenever you are vector cutting there is the potential for small pieces to fall through the vector grid and collect in the bottom of the vector grid. These small pieces present a very dangerous fire hazard. Remove and dispose of the debris in the vector grid on a regular basis.

# Section 11: Engraving Machine Cleaning

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## *In This Section*

- Cleaning Important!
  - Laser Tube
- 

*This cleaning section may show photos of other Epilog machines. The cleaning process is the same so please use these photos as a reference guide.*

## *Cleaning - Important!*



## *Fire Warning!*



Through normal use your laser system can collect debris and soot that are potentially flammable. Keeping your laser system clean and the area around it clean are important parts of laser maintenance. Some materials are extremely flammable and can easily ignite and burst into open flame setting the machine afire. This open flame is very dangerous and has the potential to destroy not only the machine, but the building in which it is housed. Acrylic (Perspex) is one of the more highly flammable materials that are commonly processed with a laser.

Please read the following warnings and recommendations and follow them closely at all times!

- **NEVER** let the laser system operate if it will be unattended.
- **KEEP** the area around the machine clean and free of clutter, combustible materials, explosives, or volatile solvents such as acetone, alcohol, or gasoline.

# Section 11: Engraving Machine Cleaning

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- **ALWAYS** keep a properly maintained and inspected fire extinguisher on hand. Epilog recommends a Halotron fire extinguisher or a multi-purpose dry chemical fire extinguisher. The Halotron extinguishers are more expensive than a dry chemical, but offer certain advantages should you ever need to use an extinguisher. The Halotron extinguisher discharges a clean, easily removable substance that is not harmful to the mechanics or wiring of the laser system. The dry chemical extinguisher discharges a sticky, corrosive powder that is very difficult to clean up.
- **ALWAYS** use air assist when vector cutting.
- **BE CAREFUL!** when vector cutting. Many materials have the potential to burst suddenly into flames – even materials that may be very familiar to the user. Always monitor the machine when it is operating.
- **KEEP YOUR LASER SYSTEM CLEAN** – A buildup of cutting and engraving residue and debris is dangerous and can create a fire hazard in its own right. Keep your laser system clean and free of debris. Regularly remove the vector grid to clean any small pieces that have fallen through the grid.

The single most important thing that you can do to keep your laser working as if it were new is to keep it clean! Five minutes once a day will keep the residue and debris from building up and causing problems. There is almost no maintenance required for your laser if you **KEEP IT CLEAN!**

To keep your system clean use a soft cloth and a mild solvent like Isopropyl alcohol to remove the smoke and vapor from the table, X-beam and anywhere else that collects dirt and debris.

Cleaning the optics requires special care. Please see the instructions on the following pages.

## *Cleaning the Optics*

About once a week, or if you notice dust building up, you will need to clean the optics (mirrors and lenses) of your laser. If smoke, resin, or other contaminants are allowed to accumulate they will reduce the available laser power and may cause damage to the optics.

The two optical components most likely to require cleaning are the focus lens and the mirror directly above it. The lens and mirror are a single assembly, and can be removed from the machine for cleaning by unscrewing the three thumbscrews on the front lens cover.

# Section 11: Engraving Machine Cleaning

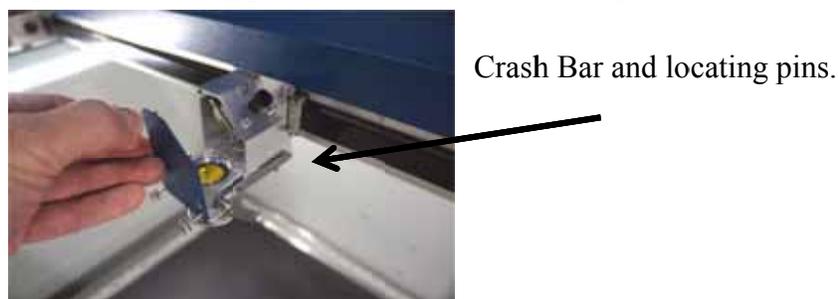
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To clean the optics use a high-quality cotton swab moistened with the optics cleaner supplied in the accessory kit. Please read the label on the bottle carefully. Rubbing alcohol should be used only to remove fingerprints. If you run out of the cleaner supplied by Epilog, acetone can be used as a temporary measure, but should not be used for regular cleaning as it contains impurities which can contaminate the optics. If you run out of optics cleaner, pure ethyl (grain) alcohol such as "Golden Grain" and "Everclear" are highly recommended because of their pure nature and because they are readily available.

Wet the swab thoroughly with the solvent, and then blot it against a piece of cotton so that it is no longer soaking-wet. Then daub the optic gently, rotating the swab after each daub to expose clean cotton to the surface until the optic is free of visible contamination. At that point, prepare a fresh swab and clean the surface with a gentle zigzag motion across it. Avoid any hard "scrubbing" of the surface, especially while there are visible particles on it, and try not to use repetitive circular motions. When you are done, be careful to remove any cotton threads that may have snagged on the mountings. Allow the optics to dry before you operate your engraver.

When reinstalling the lens assembly, please make sure that the Crash Bar is sitting on top of the locating pins on the side of the carriage.



# Section 11: Engraving Machine Cleaning

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In addition to the focus lens and the mirror directly above it, there is a mirror located on the left side of the X-beam. This mirror is very well protected and should not need regular cleaning. It can be accessed with a cotton swab if it does need cleaning.



The photos below shows how to clean the focus lens. Remove the lens carriage from the machine to clean both the top and bottom of this lens.



## *Cleaning and Lubricating the Bearing Rails*

The bearing system in the laser should be cleaned about once a week depending on use. Use a soft cloth or cotton swab with some alcohol or similar mild solvent to clean each of the bearing tracks which the optics (mirror and lens) run along. A cotton swab is perfect for cleaning out the inside of the grooved tracks of the x-axis rail. About once every three months, you should lubricate the bearings. Using the lubricant Syringe from your accessory kit, apply a thin bead of grease into the bearing grooves. Each rail has two grooves – one on the top and one on the bottom of the rail. The grease should go down inside the grooves on each side of the bearing.

# Section 11: Engraving Machine Cleaning

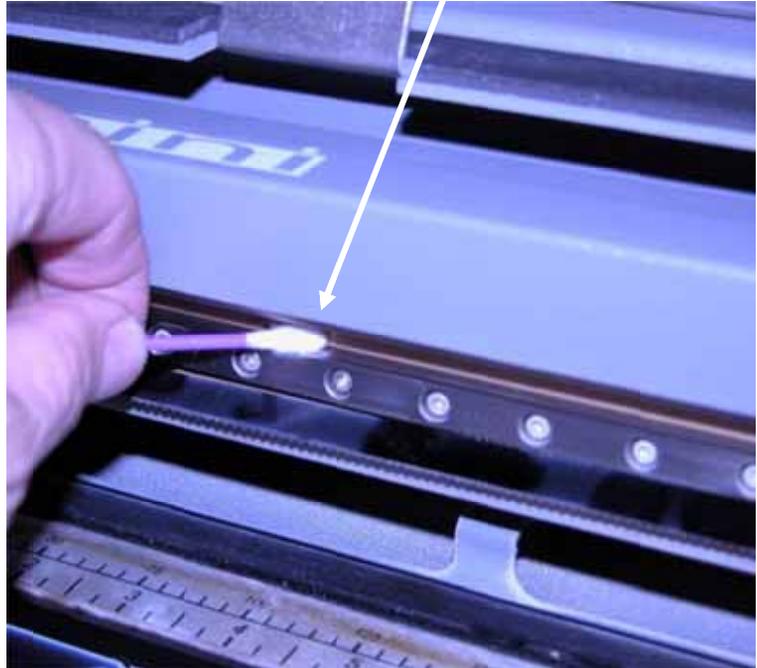
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The following photos show cleaning and lubing of the X-axis rail.

Use a soft cotton cloth or cotton swab to clean the entire length of the X-axis rail.

This photo shows a cotton swab cleaning out the top groove of the X-axis rail. There is another groove on the bottom side of the rail.

You will need to move the X-axis belt out of the way to access the rail. There is enough flex in the belt to move it out of the way, but do not pull on it so hard that it becomes stretched or stressed.



After cleaning the rail, place about an inch long bead of Epilog supplied grease into the top and bottom grooves of the X-axis rail. The following photo shows where to grease the bottom groove of the rail.



After applying the grease to both grooves, run the X-carriage over the grease to work it into the bearing block and rail.

Turn the machine off to easily move the X-carriage back and forth over the grease.

# Section 11: Engraving Machine Cleaning

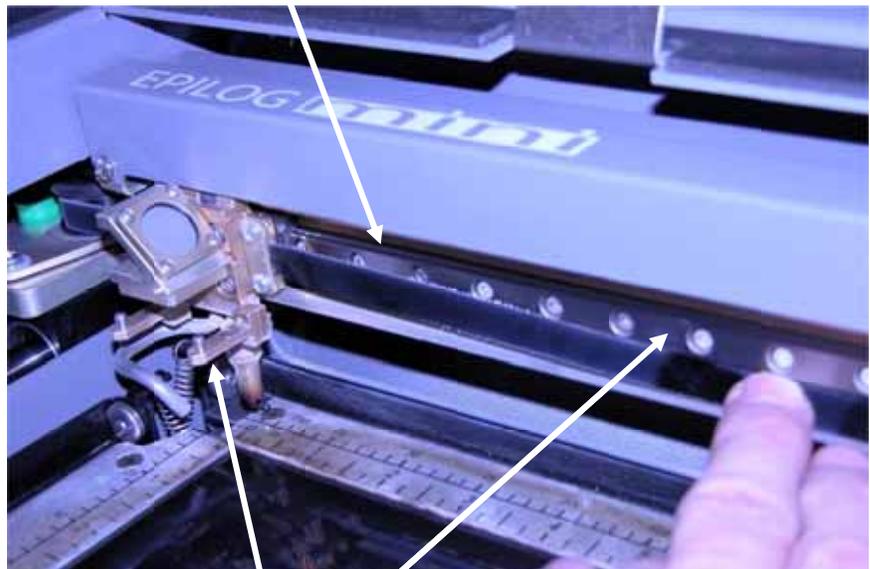
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Place a bead of grease along the bottom groove of the X-axis rail.



X-axis rail.

This photo shows the location of the X-axis carriage and the X-axis bearing (which is behind the X-axis belt).



X-axis carriage and belt.

## Section 11: Engraving Machine Cleaning

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Clean the length of the right side Y-axis rail using a soft cotton cloth. Lubrication is not required.



Clean the length of the left side Y-axis rail using a soft cotton cloth. Lubrication is not required.



After cleaning the rails and bearings, clean off the table and the rest of the inside of the machine. Spending just a few minutes a week will pay off in the long run with better quality and performance.

# Section 11: Engraving Machine Cleaning

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## *Cleaning the Exhaust Plenum*

Make sure the exhaust blower you are using receives proper maintenance. Periodically clean the exhaust blower and duct system to remove built-up debris. If you detect odor while engraving, or if the smoke in the cabinet is visible in the area of the lens carriage, inspect the exhaust system. Check for loose or broken pipe/hose connections, or obstructions. The photos below show where to clean the duct work of your machine. You should also occasionally check your exhaust blower and the duct work that is connected to it.

Clean the vents from the inside of the machine. It is best to use a flexible plastic or wire brush that can access the inside of the vent.

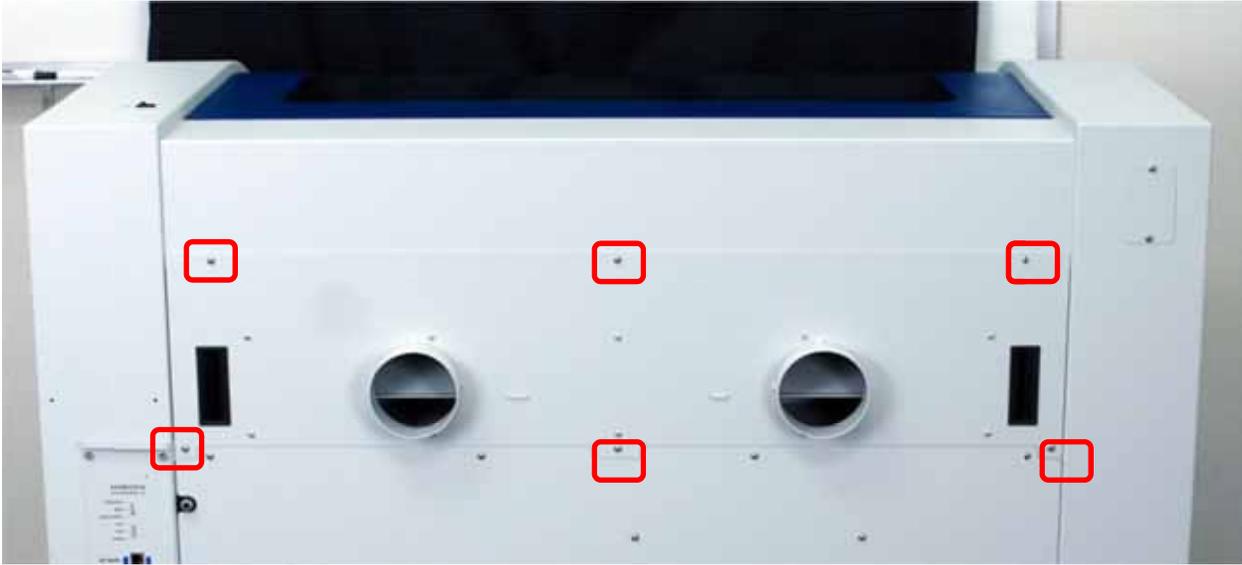


Clean the down draft ports too.

# Section 11: Engraving Machine Cleaning

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In addition to cleaning the inside of the machine you should occasionally clean the exhaust plenum. The exhaust plenum can be completely removed from the Fusion. Remove the six screws that hold the exhaust plenum in place.



The photos below the plenum partially removed and the back of the machine with the plenum fully removed.



# Section 11: Engraving Machine Cleaning

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## *Laser Tube*

The laser tube used in your system does have a maximum service life, and there is very little maintenance that is required. At some point in the life of the laser you will need to replace it for gas recharge, electrical repair or mechanical repair. Replacing laser tubes is common practice and Epilog has made the process of changing tubes extremely easy for users to perform with a minimum amount of effort. The laser tubes can be refurbished and are available on an exchange basis by contacting Epilog technical support.

Insure that all of the laser cooling fans are properly working at all times. The fans keep the laser tube cool and prevent it from overheating. An overheated laser tube will produce erratic output and may fail completely.

If the laser system is in a dirty or dusty environment, make sure that the cooling fins on the laser tube are kept free of dust buildup. Use compressed air to blow the dust and debris off of the laser tube fins. **Be sure that the system is unplugged before performing any maintenance on the machine!**

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

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## *In This Section*

- Speed
  - Power
  - Frequency
  - Focus
  - Recommended Settings
  - Multiple Passes
- 

Speed, Power, Frequency and Focus are used in combination to produce the desired mark on the material being used. Different materials require different combinations and these combinations are listed in the tables later in this section.

Speed and Power are very closely related and making a change to one of them can have the same effect as changing the other one. For instance, increasing the Power can be as effective as lowering the Speed in producing a darker mark.

Frequency is less dependent on Speed and Power and can often be determined independently of those two variables.

Focus can be used to affect the type of mark created. For example, when marking steel in Raster mode, changing the focus is the most important variable in creating an annealed mark.

## *Speed*

Speed settings determine the travel speed of the carriage as it moves back and forth in the X-axis (Raster Mode) and as it profile marks in Vector Mode and is adjustable in 1% increments. On most ferrous materials slower speeds will produce darker marks. Speed settings are heavily dependent on the type of material being marked and the

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

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type of mark that is desired. In Raster mode, optimization software allows the carriage to skip through horizontal white space, increasing laser on-time rates, which further enhances overall throughput.

## *Power*

The Power setting is the percentage of the maximum laser output and is adjustable in 1% increments. A 30 watt laser system running at a power setting of 50 will output 15 watts. At a given speed, higher power will usually produce a darker mark on most materials. , the power can be controlled either from your computer or, in Raster mode only, from the control panel on the engraver.

## *Frequency*

Frequency refers to the pulsing of the laser and is adjustable in 1% increments. The Fiber laser in your Fusion system is a pulsed laser and cannot be run as a CW (Continuous Wave) laser. Even if you are engraving a solid black line, the fiber laser source is actually outputting pulses. This is very advantageous for virtually all marking applications because frequency affects the amount of power that is output with each pulse of the laser. Low Frequency settings (~ 20 and below) will provide higher bursts of power with each pulse of the laser, while higher Frequency settings (above 50 or so) will produce lower bursts of power per pulse, but at greater frequency.

On most materials, lower frequency settings will produce darker marks. Most plastics use high frequency settings. The Frequency slider bar in the driver shows the relative frequency that is being output by the laser and is adjustable from 1 to 100.

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

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## *Recommendations*

The Epilog FiberMark guidelines for Speed, Power and Frequency are included on the following pages. Please remember that these are only guidelines. Brightness or darkness of a mark is a matter of personal preference and can be very dependent of the type of material being marked. As such, there is no “correct” setting. Working with the four different settings becomes fairly intuitive in a very short period of time for most users. If you have a material that is not listed, try to compare it to similar materials listed and use those settings as your starting point.

If you do not achieve the results you are looking for with the recommended settings, try resending the job and start by changing only one variable at a time. Changing only one variable at a time will help to determine the correct setting for your material.

Because there are many factors that influence the time it takes to mark a given image, the Speed settings were designed to be reference numbers only. The Speed setting scale of 1% to 100% is not linear – i.e. 100% speed will not be twice as fast as 50% speed. This non-linear scale is very useful in compensating for the different factors that affect engraving time.

The Power settings are linear – i.e. 50% power is half as much as 100% power.



***An important note:*** Laser settings can sometimes be confusing because many materials can be marked over such a broad range of settings. If you have difficulty in finding the correct setting you can send a sample to the Epilog Laser Applications lab. We will determine if the material can be marked and provide appropriate setting for your laser.

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

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## *General Metal Engraving / Base Settings*

In the world of metals the grade, type, hardness and chemical composition are endless. Metal alloys are engineered for specific applications and have their own strengths and weaknesses. With such an unlimited selection, we've yet to come across a metal which proved to be incompatible with the FiberMark.

Metals can be engraved at just about any settings. Of course, there are many variables to consider for metal engraving. The lasers wattage, hardness of metal, desired mark (etch, polish, anneal) and the required time/contrast/depth will have to be considered when deciding on the final settings.

Below are general guidelines for most common metals. Settings will have to be adjusted based on wattage. A general rule of thumb is to use less speed, and lower frequency settings for 10 and 20 watt fiber lasers, and less power, higher frequency for higher wattage Fibers (30 and 50 watt).

### *Etching of "Metals"*

- 8 - 30% Speed
- 100% Power
- 1 - 10% Frequency
- -.020" to +.020" Focus
- 400 – 600 DPI

Like our CO2 counterparts, the slower the speed setting, the deeper the etching. However, many metal applications can be processed at higher speed settings in the range of 50-100%. Again, consider the marking requirements. If the only stipulation is permanency, you'll find the FiberMark can engrave a broad range of metals at higher speeds, regardless of laser wattage. Don't be afraid to turn up the juice!

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

---

## *Polishing of Steel Alloys*

- 50 - 80% Speed
- 30 - 50% Power
- 70 - 100% Frequency
- 0 Focus
- 600 DPI

Some steel alloys are easier to polish than others. For best results, clean off the surface with alcohol prior to processing. Any leftover grease, oils or residue can affect how well the polished mark turns out. Polishing the metal where the final marks result in a bright white engraving requires finer tuning of settings, more so than the etched or annealed marks. Determine a base speed and frequency setting and adjust the power in small increments/decrements. If you are unable to get a white bright mark, increase the frequency setting and try again by adjusting only the power.

## *Annealing of Steel Alloys*

- 6 - 12% Speed
- 100% Power
- 1% Frequency
- 600 or 1200 DPI
- Focus – see comments in next paragraph

To achieve an annealed mark, the focal point should be significantly away from zero. The unfocused, broader beam provides the heat to change the surface color without actually penetrating the metal. The focal point can be either closer to or away from zero. Focusing away from the material should be in the range of  $-.060''$  to  $-.090''$ . Focusing closer to the material is generally in the range of  $+.070''$  to  $+.110''$ .

Both focusing methods will result in a dark black annealing of the metal. Focusing up typically results in a slight indentation of the metal.

Multiple passes can darken the mark even more (no data to confirm whether multiple passes offer more permanency).

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

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## *Aluminum Alloys*

- 15 - 40% Speed
- 100% Power
- 1-10% Frequency
- -.010" to +.010" Focus
- 400 - 600 DPI

Engraving aluminum will result in various shades of gray, not black. Fine tuning the settings can provide a bit more contrast but the range of applicable marks isn't as broad as steel.

If the application calls for a black etch, consider using an oxidizer if the aluminum has a protective coating (urethane, clear coat, clear anodized). Deep metal engraving on aluminum can be done in just a few passes, consider deep engraving and using a black epoxy/color fill.

Although the marks on aluminum are not black like they are on steel, we have no difficulty getting 2D, UID barcodes to scan and verify.

## *Titanium (Ti)*

Titanium and Ti alloys are highly amenable to marking at this wavelength. Similar to aluminum, a black mark from the etching process is difficult to achieve. Various shades of gray can be made, from very dark gray to light grey.

Annealed marks can also be made on titanium materials using the same processing parameter described for stainless steel. Depending on the Ti alloy, marks of various colors can be achieved by changing the frequency values for 1% up to 100%. It is common to see red, blue, green, orange, yellows and purple marks, depending on the frequency selected.

## *Plated Metals*

Metals are often plated to assist with conductivity, to provide a protective coating against rust and elements and for aesthetic purposes. Plating thickness will depend on application and purpose. Most of the plated metals processed thru the applications lab are electronic components (to enhance conductivity) and various fittings (protection

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

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against environment & rust). The typical plating thickness varies from .001” up to .005”.

Our recommended settings for general metal engraving works well for ablating thru the plating; exposing the base metal. Ablating the plating will also provide high contrast. Using an oxidizer will enhance the look.

Our recommended settings for polishing of metals are a good starting point where ablating thru the plating isn't an option. This is likely the most common plated metal application as exposing the raw metal underneath will break continuity and / or expose the bare metal to rust and other elements. Note that the contrast of polishing of plated metals won't be as consistent or contrasting as a direct ablation. Multiple passes will help and end results will vary based on the metal used for plating, thickness of plating & size of mark.

Our recommended settings for annealing will often work for plated metals where the plating has a thicker wall and material used has high levels of carbon or metal oxides.

- 600 or 1200 DPI works well.

## ***Powder Coated Metals***

- 20 - 40% Speed
- 80 - 100% Power
- 1 - 20% Frequency
- Up or down .030” to .050” focus
- 600 DPI

2-3 passes (one pass to ablate the powder coating, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> pass to polish up the metal underneath).

A little less power, higher frequency and less focus adjustment will be required for the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> pass, depending on the base metal. The idea is to ablate then polish.

An alternative to running two or more passes is to run one pass and then use a common cleaner such as Simple Green or a citric-based cleaner with short, stiff bristle brush to scrub out the residual material remaining in the mark area. If using this technique, it may be necessary to raise or lower the marking table from around 0.07” to 0.10”.

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

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## *Anodized Aluminum*

- 20 - 40% Speed
- 80 - 100% Power
- 1 - 15% Frequency
- Up or down .030" to .050" focus
- 600 DPI

The contrast / brightness of mark achievable on the FiberMark are excellent and are often times much brighter than those done on a CO2 laser. The key is to broaden the beam by changing the focal setting by 30-50mils. This prevents the beam from ablating the anodized coating and penetrating the metal (results in dull white/gray marks). Lower frequency and higher power settings help offset the change in focal point.

Different grades of anodized & core aluminum alloy will affect how the final marks look. Finding the right printing parameters is key in achieving a highly contrasting mark.

## *Precious Metals*

Any rare metal alloy is deemed precious. As mentioned earlier, we've yet come across a metal which could not be marked. This includes the rare "Grammium", metal alloy used in casting a Grammy award. Regardless of rarity or value, the FiberMark can mark it. Depending on the marking requirements, use one of the above settings to get started.

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

## *10 Watt FiberMark*

<b>Marking/Etching</b>				
	<b>SPEED</b>	<b>POWER</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>FOCUS</b>
<b>Anodized Aluminum</b>	10-25%	100%	30-70%	-0.03 to +0.03
<b>Stainless Steel</b>	5 -15%	100%	1-10%	-0.01 to +0.01
<b>Brass</b>	5-15%	100%	1-10%	0.00
<b>Laserable Plastic</b>	30-40%	40%-100%	50-100%	-0.02 to +0.02
<b>Bare Aluminum</b>	5-12%	100%	1-20%	-0.01 to +0.01
<b>Titanium</b>	5-15%	100%	1-10%	-0.02 to +0.02
<b>Annealing</b>				
	<b>SPEED</b>	<b>POWER</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>FOCUS</b>
<b>Stainless Steel</b>	3-5%	100%	1-5%	-0.08 to -0.1 +0.05 to +0.08
<b>Titanium</b>	3-5%	100%	1-100%	-0.08 to -0.1 +0.05 to +0.08



Notes on Annealing: Producing an annealed mark is very dependent on the material being out of focus. Run the laser at slow speed and full power then adjust the focus while the machine is running until you achieve the annealed mark you need.

Notes on settings: Don't be afraid to experiment with Speed, Power and Frequency settings. Many materials can be marked over the entire range of settings! Start with the recommended settings and change one variable at a time to produce a mark that best suits your needs. Most users start with the highest speed setting listed and work their way faster or slower.

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

## *20 Watt FiberMark*

<b>Marking/Etching</b>				
	<b>SPEED</b>	<b>POWER</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>FOCUS</b>
<b>Anodized Aluminum</b>	20-50%	70-100%	50-100%	-0.03 to +0.03
<b>Stainless Steel</b>	10-30%	100%	1-35%	-0.01 to +0.01
<b>Brass</b>	5-30%	100%	1-20%	0.00
<b>Laserable Plastic</b>	40-70%	50%-70%	50-100%	-0.02 to +0.02
<b>Bare Aluminum</b>	5-25%	100%	1-20%	-0.01 to +0.01
<b>Titanium</b>	10-20%	100%	1-10%	-0.02 to +0.02
<b>Annealing</b>				
	<b>SPEED</b>	<b>POWER</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>FOCUS</b>
<b>Stainless Steel</b>	5-10%	100%	1-5%	-0.08 to -0.1 +0.05 to +0.08
<b>Titanium</b>	5-10%	100%	1-100%	-0.08 to -0.1 +0.05 to +0.08



Notes on Annealing: Producing an annealed mark is very dependent on the material being out of focus. Run the laser at slow speed and full power then adjust the focus while the machine is running until you achieve the annealed mark you need.

Notes on settings: Don't be afraid to experiment with Speed, Power and Frequency settings. Many materials can be marked over the entire range of settings! Start with the recommended settings and change one variable at a time to produce a mark that best suits your needs. Most users start with the highest speed setting listed and work their way faster or slower.

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

## *30 Watt FiberMark*

<b>Marking/Etching</b>				
	<b>SPEED</b>	<b>POWER</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>FOCUS</b>
<b>Anodized Aluminum</b>	40-70%	50-100%	50-100%	-0.03 to +0.03
<b>Stainless Steel</b>	10-50%	100%	1-20%	-0.01 to +0.01
<b>Brass</b>	10-60%	100%	1-5%	0.00
<b>Laserable Plastic</b>	40-100%	50-100%	50-100%	-0.02 to +0.02
<b>Bare Aluminum</b>	5-35%	100%	1-20%	-0.01 to +0.01
<b>Titanium</b>	10-40%	100%	1-10%	-0.02 to +0.02
<b>Annealing</b>				
	<b>SPEED</b>	<b>POWER</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>FOCUS</b>
<b>Stainless Steel</b>	7-12%	100%	1-5%	-0.08 to -0.1 +0.05 to +0.08
<b>Titanium</b>	7-12%	100%	1 – 100%	-0.08 to -0.1 +0.05 to +0.08



Notes on Annealing: Producing an annealed mark is very dependent on the material being out of focus. Run the laser at slow speed and full power then adjust the focus while the machine is running until you achieve the annealed mark you need.

Notes on settings: Don't be afraid to experiment with Speed, Power and Frequency settings. Many materials can be marked over the entire range of settings! Start with the recommended settings and change one variable at a time to produce a mark that best suits your needs. Most users start with the highest speed setting listed and work their way faster or slower.

# Section 12: Speed and Power Recommendations

## *50 Watt FiberMark*

<b>Marking/Etching</b>				
	<b>SPEED</b>	<b>POWER</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>FOCUS</b>
<b>Anodized Aluminum</b>	40-80%	50-100%	50-100%	-0.03 to +0.03
<b>Stainless Steel</b>	15-60%	100%	1-20%	-0.01 to +0.01
<b>Brass</b>	15-60%	100%	1-10%	0.00
<b>Laserable Plastic</b>	50-100%	40 -80%	50-100%	-0.02 to +0.02
<b>Bare Aluminum</b>	5-50%	100%	1-20%	-0.01 to +0.01
<b>Titanium</b>	15-60%	100%	1-15%	-0.02 to +0.02
<b>Annealing</b>				
	<b>SPEED</b>	<b>POWER</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>FOCUS</b>
<b>Stainless Steel</b>	12-17%	100%	1-10%	-0.08 to -0.1 +0.05 to +0.08
<b>Titanium</b>	12-17%	100%	1-100%	-0.08 to -0.1 +0.05 to +0.08



Notes on Annealing: Producing an annealed mark is very dependent on the material being out of focus. Run the laser at slow speed and full power then adjust the focus while the machine is running until you achieve the annealed mark you need.

Notes on settings: Don't be afraid to experiment with Speed, Power and Frequency settings. Many materials can be marked over the entire range of settings! Start with the recommended settings and change one variable at a time to produce a mark that best suits your needs. Most users start with the highest speed setting listed and work their way faster or slower.



Manual

# Technical Support, Troubleshooting and Specifications

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# Section 13: In Case of Difficulty

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## *In This Section*

- Contacting Technical Support
- 

## *Contacting Technical Support*

The technical support department at Epilog is available to assist with solving problems you may encounter using your Epilog. Please review first the common problems and solutions as noted below, then if you are still in need of assistance you may contact Epilog's technical support department at the number or website listed below. Technical support is available in Golden, Colorado USA during the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Mountain Time.



Technical Support Direct Line: 1 (303) 215-9171

Email – [tech@epiloglaser.com](mailto:tech@epiloglaser.com)

Technical Support online: [www.epiloglaser.com/service.htm](http://www.epiloglaser.com/service.htm)

What to do prior to contacting Epilog Technical Support:

1. Have the machine serial number available
2. Have time to work on machine. Many issues will require troubleshooting
3. Clean your machine (especially the optics), this will solve many issues

The machine serial number can be found on the Certification/Identification Label. This engraved plate is located on the back of the machine's cabinet. The ID label shown on next page is for the Model 13000 75-watt product.



## Section 13: In Case of Difficulty

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# Section 14: Specifications

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## *In This Section*

- Epilog Fusion 32 x 20 Specifications
  - Compatibility
  - Recommended PC
  - Other Computer Hardware Recommendations
  - Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Notice
- 

## *Epilog Fusion 32 x 20 Specifications*

Maximum Engraving Area	32" x 20" (812.8 x 508 mm)
Maximum Material Thickness	14" (101.5 mm)
Laser Control Display Panel	Displays stored file names, speed, power, runtime and more.
Intelligent Memory Buffer	Temporarily store an unlimited number of files up to 64 MB. Rolling buffer allows files of any size (64 MB and larger) to be processed. Files can be deleted from temporary or permanent memory.
Operating Modes	Optimized raster engraving, vector cutting, or combined raster/vector mode.
Motion Control	High speed, continuous loop, Brushless DC servomotors
Laser Source	State-of-the-art, digitally controlled, air-cooled laser sources are fully modular, permanently aligned, and field replaceable/upgradeable.
Bearings	Ground and polished stainless steel NeverWear™ bearing system.
Belts	Advanced B-style Kevlar precision drive belts.
Resolution	User controlled choice of 75, 150, 200, 300, 400, 600, or 1200 dpi.
Speed/Power Control	Computer or machine controlled Speed and Power in 1% increments to 100%. Color mapping links Speed and Power setting to any RGB color.
Print Interface	10 Base T Ethernet or USB 1.0 connections. Compatible with Windows 32-bit or 64 bit OS.
Standard Features	Red Dot Pointer, Air Assist (pump optional), Auto Focus, 2" focus lens, relocatable home, flash upgrade electronics.
Size/Weight	27.5" wide x 23" deep x 12.5" high (699 x 584 x 318 mm) 400 lbs (180 kg)
Electrical Requirements	Auto-switching power supply accommodates 100 to 240 VAC, 50 or 60 Hz, single phase, 15 amp AC.
Ventilation	External exhaust to the outside required. There are two 4" (100 mm) exhaust ports at the back of the machine.
Safety	CDRH Class 2
Max Ambient Room Air	90 degrees F (32 C) Max Temperature

Specifications subject to change without notice.

# Section 14: Specifications

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## *Compatibility*

Your Epilog laser has been designed as an “open architecture” product that can be run from almost any Windows based software. Epilog provides both Windows 32-bit and 64-bit print drivers.

## *Recommended PC*

### **For Optimum Computer Performance**

Investing in a new computer is a great way to make sure you're getting the most out of your new laser equipment. Why? Because today's software (CorelDraw for instance) requires a lot of computer processing speed and memory to function properly. A good computer won't make a big difference in how your laser runs, but when compared to a slow computer it will save untold amounts of time and frustration setting up the artwork that you “print” to the laser. Many users do not purchase new computers for use with their new laser because their current computers are perfectly adequate. There's no magical cut-off that makes a computer too slow. If you're comfortable with the performance and speed of your current computer, there's probably no reason to purchase another one. The following recommendations are just advice to consider if a new computer is necessary.

A new computer doesn't have to be expensive to work great! Even many of today's lower cost computers work great for laser applications. As long as you don't buy the cheapest computer you can find you should be fine.

Read these recommendations and consider spending just a few dollars more for those components that will save you time and frustration.

### **Operating System**

Windows 32-bit or 64-bit XP, 2000, Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8 operating systems.

### **RAM - Random Access Memory**

4 GB is the minimum that is recommended. RAM is like short-term memory. It's fast and readily available for the computer to access and makes time consuming tasks go much quicker if you have lots of it. Having more than 2 GB of RAM is nice if you demand a lot from your computer.

# Section 14: Specifications

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## **Processor Speed**

A faster processor will allow you to do more tasks in less time. While it's not necessary to purchase the fastest processor available, you'll want adequate speed to operate your graphics program. Processor speeds are always improving, but processor speeds of about 2.0 GHz or faster are a good place to start.

## **10/100 Network Interface Card (NIC)**

All new computers have a 10/100 network connection as standard equipment. As well as allowing multiple computers to be linked together in a network, this technology also allows direct printing from the computer to the laser. Epilog supplies a network Crossover cable with each laser system that allows one computer to print to a single Epilog laser system.

## **Hard Drive**

This is the permanent memory in your computer. Many users feel that you can never have a large enough hard drive. Luckily, most computer manufacturers put high capacity drives in new computers these days. When in doubt, buy bigger than you think you might need. It's so in-expensive that it's worth the peace of mind to have it available.

## **Software**

Many users use Corel as their graphics software. Many other Windows software applications can also be used, although all software is different and may not be predictable, user friendly or functional. Additionally, the technical support staff at Epilog may be less familiar with software other than Corel and less able to help with questions. Consult with your Epilog distributor on software compatibility issues. Epilog does not guarantee compatibility with any software.

Photolaser Plus is a third party software for converting photos to laser compatible format. This is an indispensable option for engraving photos.

## Section 14: Specifications

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### *Other Computer Hardware Recommendations*

#### *Scanner*

A flatbed scanner is another indispensable tool for generating custom artwork. Almost any flatbed scanner today is adequate for scanning artwork. Hand held “mouse” scanners do not provide the necessary accuracy and should be avoided.

#### *Heavy Duty Surge Protector*

The need for a surge protector varies greatly throughout the world. If the laser is operated anywhere that the electrical power is subject to spikes, outages, lighting, fluctuations, etc. a surge protector should be used on both the laser and the computer. A surge protector is a very, very cheap insurance policy against catastrophic electrical damage. A surge protector is designed to be an inexpensive device that absorbs any electrical problems before they can damage the expensive equipment (computer and laser) they are protecting.

### *About The Laser*

Your Epilog CO2 laser system uses the latest in waveguide laser technology to provide a powerful tool that is simple and safe to setup and operate. The Epilog laser can mark, engrave, and cut a variety of non-metallic materials.

The CO2 laser beam itself is invisible. The beam is about half the diameter of a #2 pencil. Unfocused, it will just make an ugly burn, leaving lots of charred material behind. The focus lens gives the beam an hourglass shape. At the center point the energy density is concentrated, allowing the very precise and clean material removal that is characteristic of laser engraving. The center of the hourglass is the “focal point”.

The laser beam path is completely enclosed within the cabinet. Please do not disassemble or modify any of the covers or windows on the machine. If at any time you notice that the laser operates with a door or window open, please contact Epilog technical support immediately.

# Section 14: Specifications

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The laser has two basic operating methods. For cutting (vector), the laser is driven along a path and the laser is left on all the time. The path could be the outline of a letter or a geometric shape like a circle. The laser will cut entirely through the material, separating the part from the background. For marking (engraving), the laser is swept across the work from left to right, and the laser is turned on and off at the correct points to produce the first line of the image. Then the carriage advances one line and the process is repeated, eventually assembling a full image.

## ***Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Notice***



***Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules.*** These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy; and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his/her own expense.

## Section 14: Specifications

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# Section 15: Upgrading the Operational Firmware

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## *In This Section*

- Upgrading Your Firmware
  - Installing New Firmware Onto Your Computer
  - Transferring New Firmware From Your Computer To Your Laser System
  - Upgrading The Epilog Dashboard Print Driver
  - Converting Old .Dat Files To Be Compatible With A New Driver Version:
- 

## *Upgrading Your Firmware*

Your laser system is capable of having its operation firmware upgraded. The firmware is the command software in your laser system that controls how your laser system operates (think of firmware as the “brains” of your system). A firmware upgrade reprograms your laser system to take advantage of new capabilities or enhancements to the system.

To accomplish the reprogramming, you just “Print” a special file to your laser system. The process is explained below.

### *Upgrading your laser is a two-step process:*

1. Download the new firmware to your computer and extract (also known as Unzipping or decompressing) it.
2. Transfer the new firmware from your computer to your laser.

# Section 15: Upgrading the Operational Firmware

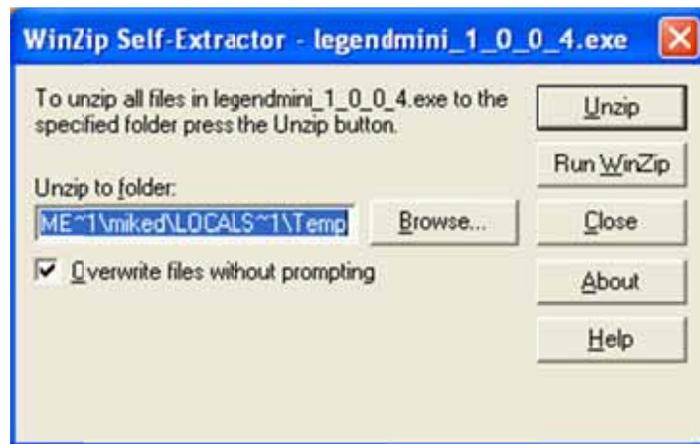
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## *Installing New Firmware onto Your Computer*

Firmware upgrades are available at any time by downloading the firmware file from the Epilog web site - [www.epiloglaser.com](http://www.epiloglaser.com) under the Technical Support, Driver/Firmware Downloads tab. Or, you can contact Epilog Technical Support and they can e-mail the appropriate file to you. (You can also join our Driver Notification mailing list to be automatically notified when new versions of firmware or the driver become available!). The firmware version that your system is currently running is displayed on the LCD panel when you first power up your laser system – it will read Version 1\_0\_X\_X.

**Downloading** – From the Epilog web site download the new firmware and save. Normally, the default Save location is onto your Download folder. Once downloaded, you can use a thumb drive, flash drive or other portable media to move the file from one computer to another if you need to.

When you download the firmware it comes as a compressed file in the following format: fibermark\_1\_0\_X\_X.exe. The X's designate the actual version of the firmware. Once this file is on the computer that is attached to your laser you will need to extract (Unzip or decompress) it. When you extract the file you will need to pay attention to the folder it is extracted to:



# Section 15: Upgrading the Operational Firmware

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After extraction, the following message appears:

Click the Okay button



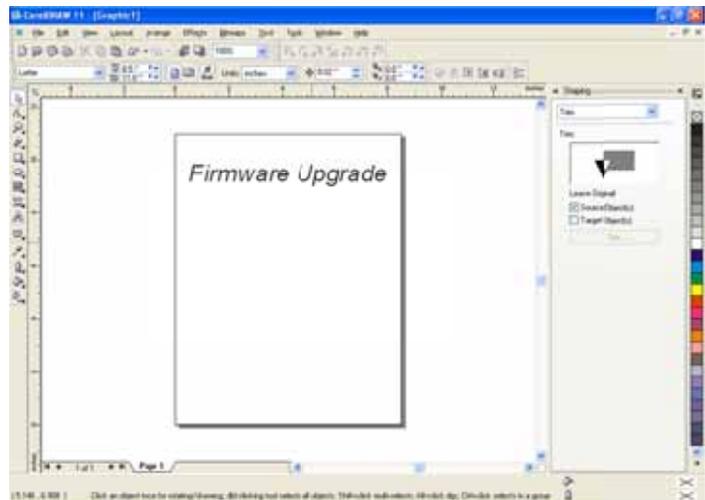
Once the file is extracted it changes from an .exe format to a .hex format that will be named fibermark1\_0\_X\_X.hex, (again, the actual number will change depending on revision level). It is the .hex format file that you will use to upgrade your laser.

**Keep track of the folder where you saved the extracted .hex file. You will need to access this file again in the next step.**

## *Transferring New Firmware from Your Computer to Your Laser*

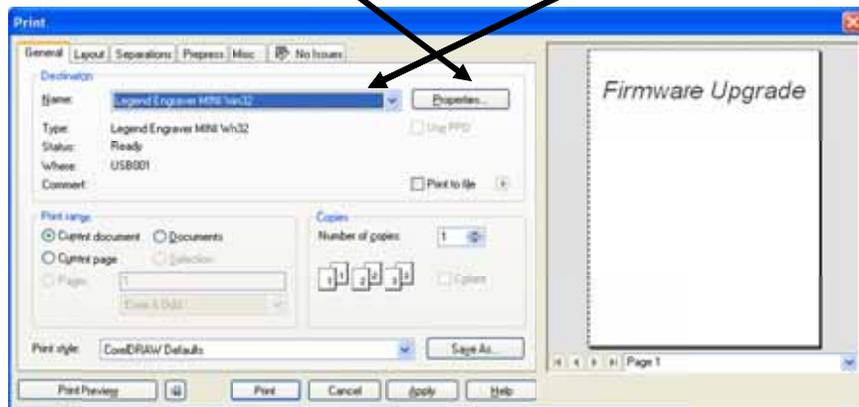
Use the following procedure to transfer the fibermark.hex file to the laser:

Create a simple drawing in your graphics package. For this example, we've typed in the text "Firmware Upgrade".

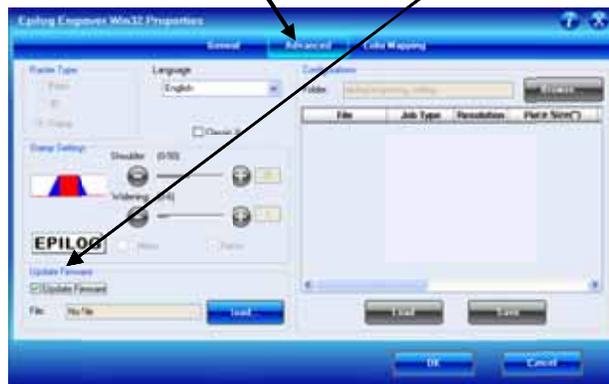


# Section 15: Upgrading the Operational Firmware

The next step is to Print, select the *Dashboard* driver, and click on *Properties*.



Go to the *Advanced* tab, check the *Update Firmware* box and then click on the *Load* button.

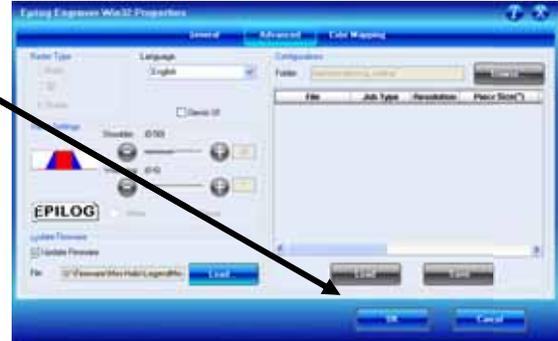


Go to the folder that contains the extracted file, select the *.hex* file and click on *Open*:

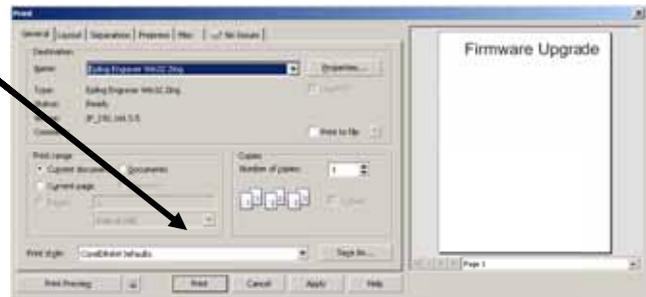


# Section 15: Upgrading the Operational Firmware

The *.hex* will show in the Update Firmware File box. Click *OK*



Then Click *Print*



At this point, the *.hex* file will begin transferring to your laser. The laser knows that it is being upgraded and the graphic that you created will not print, nor will it show up as a Job. Instead, the cursor keys will light up. When the upgrade is complete, the display will read Reboot!

The programing process takes a few minutes to complete.



**DO NOT DISTURB THE LASER DURING THE UPGRADE PROCESS!!!**

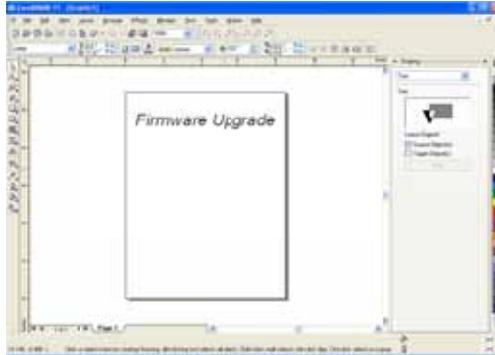
After you have rebooted your laser, the process is complete and you will see the new version number of firmware on your LCD as the laser powers up.

Depending on the type of upgrade you may be requested to reboot more than once.

# Section 15: Upgrading the Operational Firmware

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Close your Corel page and you are ready for you next job!



# APPENDIX A

## WARRANTY STATEMENT

Epilog Corporation warrants to the original purchaser of Epilog Model 13000 that this product will be free from defects in material or workmanship when purchased, and under proper, normal use within two (2) years from the original date of purchase, with the exception of the motors which are warranted for three (3) years from the original date of purchase.

Epilog will replace or, at its option, repair the defective part(s). Normally, Epilog will supply a replacement part for the customer to replace. Once the replacement has been performed, the replaced part must be returned to Epilog. In the case where repair is required, Epilog requires that the defective part, or machine, be returned to the Epilog factory or other Epilog designated facility. Epilog will be responsible solely for the cost of repairs, including parts and labor, which are made at an authorized Epilog facility. All other costs for replacement or repair, including, but not limited to, packaging and shipping both to and from Epilog, shall be paid by the owner. A "Core" charge may be required by Epilog to insure the return of replacement and repair parts. This warranty excludes any damage from abuse (including, without limitation, incorrect voltages, power surges, fires, improper or insufficient ventilation "acts of God" or other situations out of the control of Epilog), failure to operate in accordance with instructions provided in the Owner's Manuals for the Epilog models 13000, including specific safety and operational warnings contained therein, cosmetic damage sustained in use, and damage caused by unauthorized modifications of any equipment. All warranties to original purchasers are non-transferable. The registered owner must initiate warranty claims within the warranty period.

**THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING IS THE ONLY WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED; INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, THAT ARE MADE BY EPILOG ON MODEL 13000. ANY WARRANTIES IMPLIED BY LAW ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED.** No oral or written information or advice given by Epilog, its dealers, its distributors, agents, officers, or employees shall create a warranty or in any way increase the scope of this warranty. Neither Epilog nor anyone else who has been involved in the creation, production, or delivery of the Epilog Model 13000 shall be liable for any direct, indirect, consequential, or incidental damages, including but not limited to damages for loss of business profits, business interruption, loss of business information, adverse health impacts, fire, and the like, arising out of the use or inability to use these products.

Epilog Corporation provides no warranties whatsoever on any software used in connection with Epilog Model 13000.

APPENDIX A

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# APPENDIX B

## ADDITIONAL DASHBOARD PRINT DRIVER INSTRUCTIONS

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### *In This Section*

- Windows 8: Installing the 64-bit Epilog Dashboard Print Driver
  - Installing the Dashboard Driver for an Ethernet Connection: - Windows 8
  - Installing the Dashboard Driver Using the USB Connection using Windows 8
- 

### *Windows 8: Installing the 64-bit Epilog Dashboard Print Driver*

Before you can install the 64-bit Epilog Dashboard Driver in Windows 8 the Driver Signature Enforcement feature in Windows must be disabled. Once the Driver Signature Enforcement is disabled, you will be able to proceed using standard Windows driver installation protocol. Once the Dashboard Driver is installed for the first time you can install new versions without having to disable the Driver Signature Enforcement again. The procedure to disable Driver Certification Enforcement in Windows 8 is shown below:

1. Open the Charms Bar and select **Settings**. The Charms Bar is displayed by moving your mouse cursor into the lower right corner of your display.

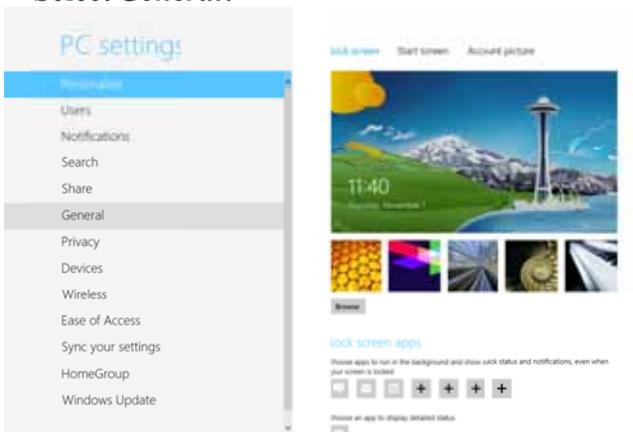


# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

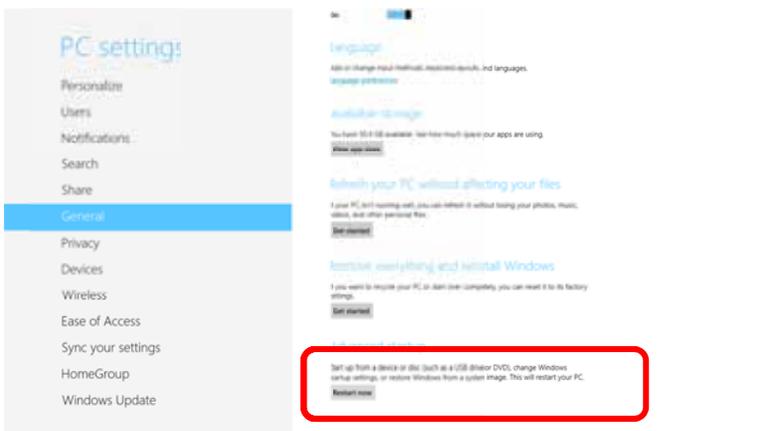
2. Select **Change PC Settings**.



3. Select **General**.



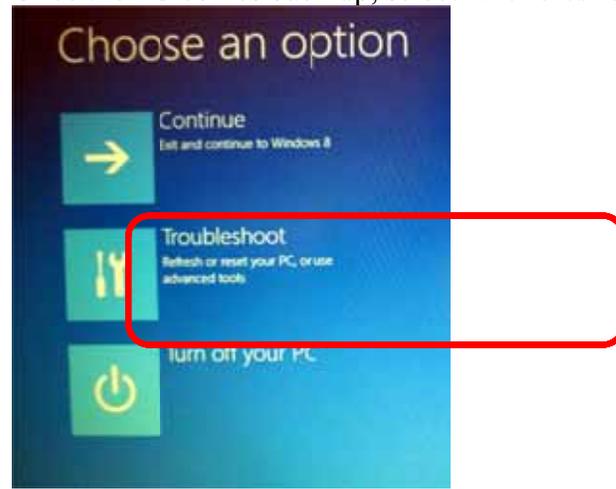
4. Scroll to the bottom of the General page. Under “Advanced Start-Up” select **Restart Now**.



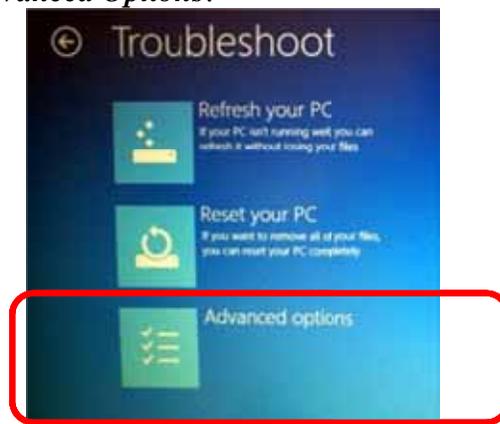
# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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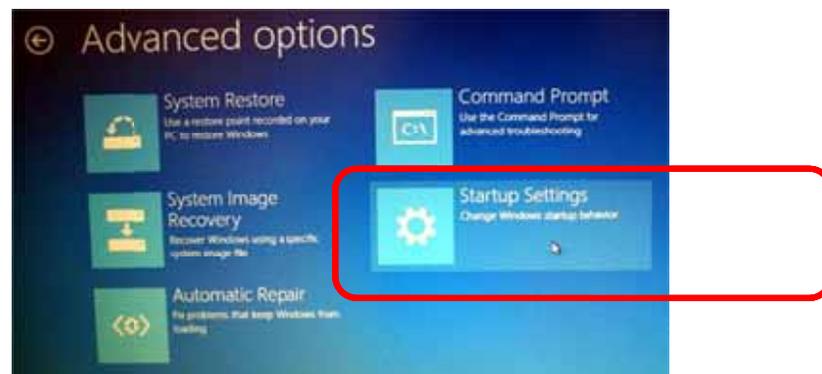
5. Once the PC comes back up, select **Troubleshoot**.



6. Select **Advanced Options**.



7. Select **Start-Up Settings**



# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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8. Select the **Restart** button.



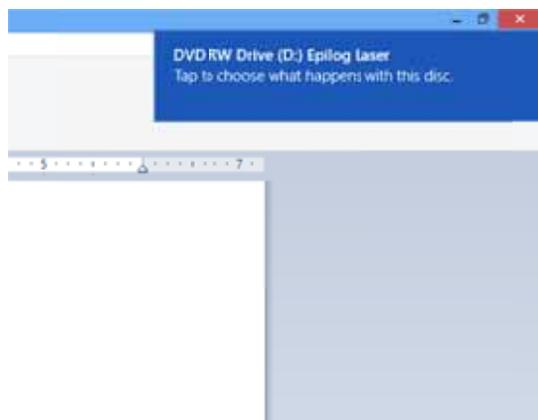
9. Press either the **F7** key or the **number 7** key from your computer keyboard. This selection disables the Driver Signature Enforcement which will then allow you to install a printer driver.

After pressing either key your computer will reboot. Now, Login as normal to install the driver.

## *Installing the Dashboard Driver for an Ethernet Connection: - Windows 8*



1. Insert the Epilog Laser CD into your computer's disk device.

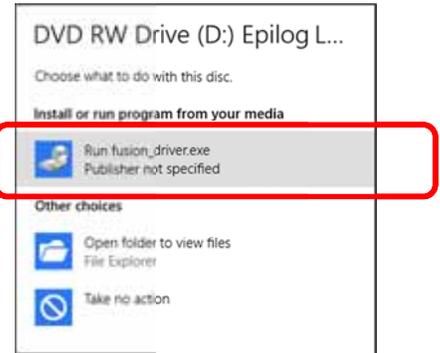


Tap the box in the upper right corner of your screen.

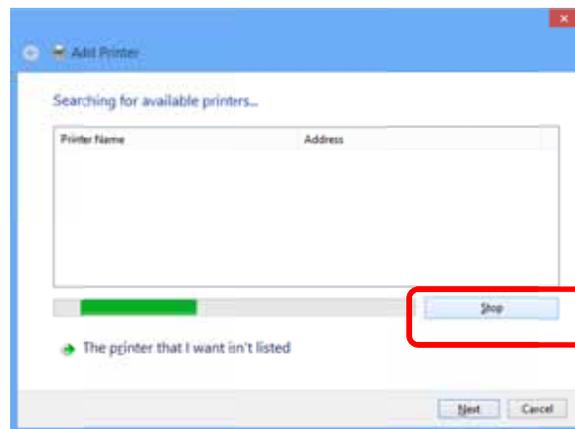
# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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2. Click on *Run Fusion\_driver.exe*



3. The following window should appear. Click on *Ethernet Dashboard Driver Install*.

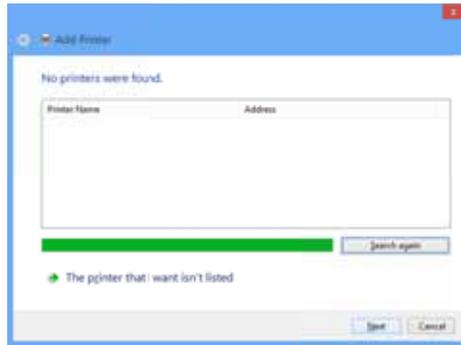


4. Click on *Stop*

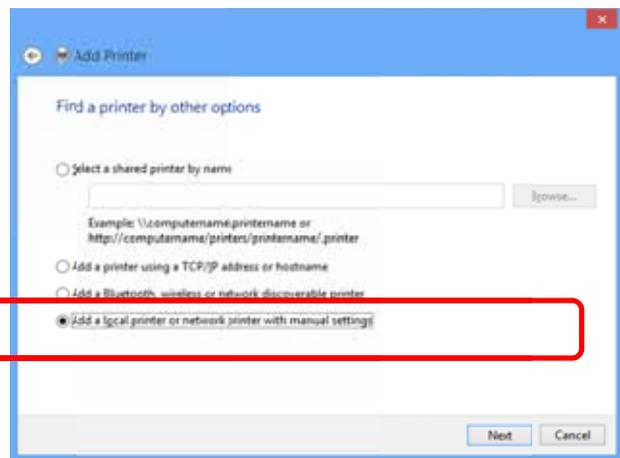
# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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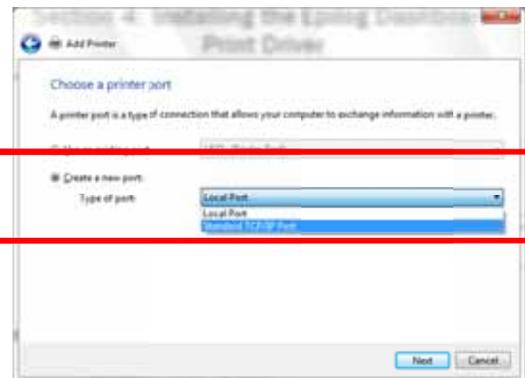
5. Click on Next



6. Select *Add a local printer or network printer with manual settings*. The click *Next*.



7. Click on *Create New Port*, then click on the dropdown menu.

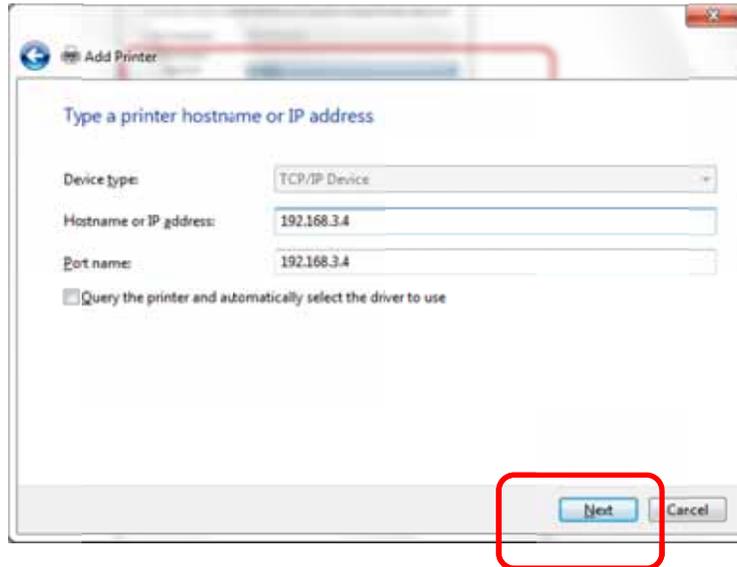


Select *Standard TCP/IP Port*

# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

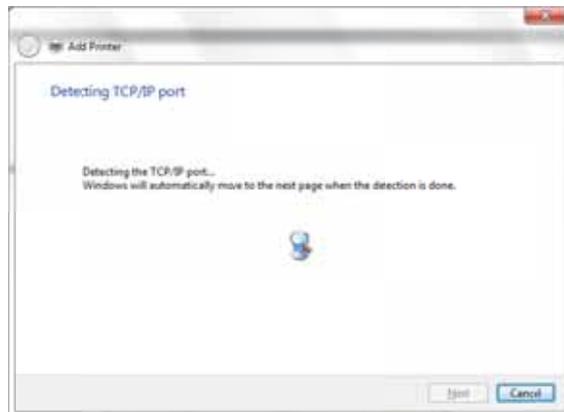
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8. Enter the IP Address you want to use. Most Epilog users will use the IP Address of 192.168.3.4, which is what we use in this document. Whatever number you use, it must be the same number that you set as the IP Address using the Fusion laser keypad or the ECC.



9. After typing in the IP Address, click on *Next*.

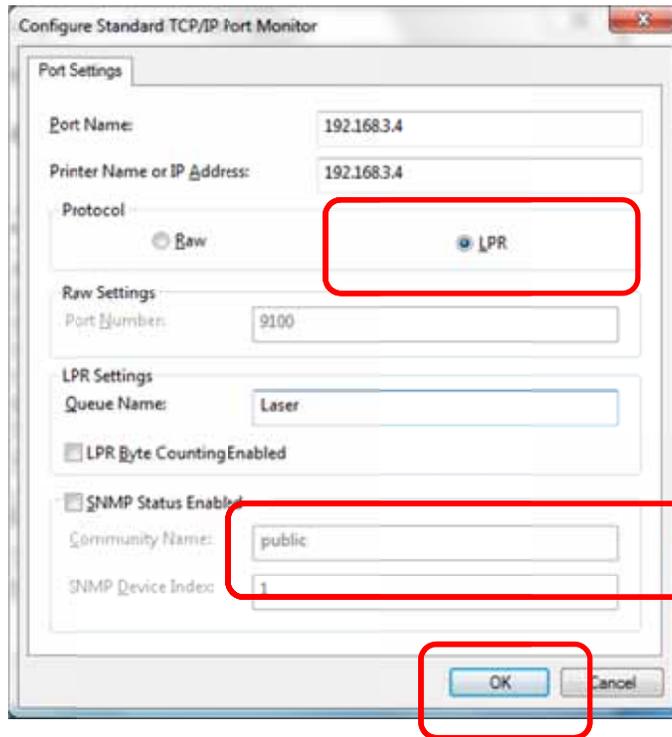
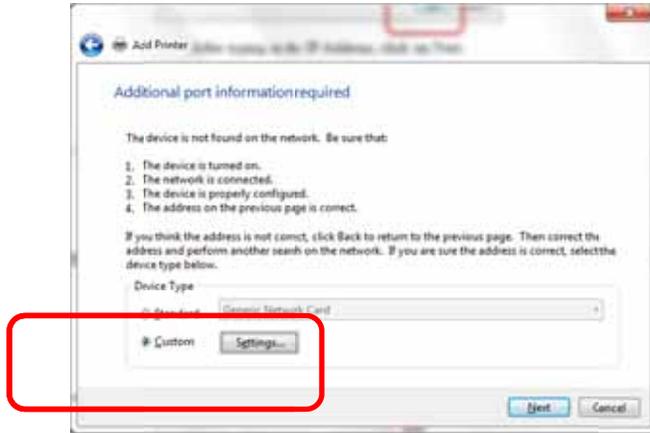
Wait while the computer identifies the port.



# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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10. Select *Custom and then Settings*, then click on *Next*



Set Protocol to *LPR*. This is a very important step. Your download time will be greatly increased if *LPR* is not selected.

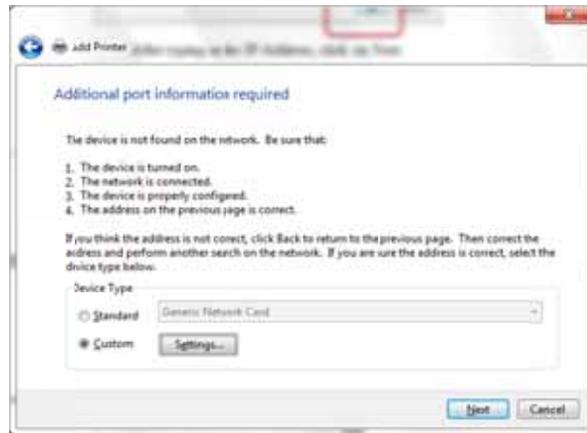
Type "*Laser*" into the Queue Name

11. Click *OK*

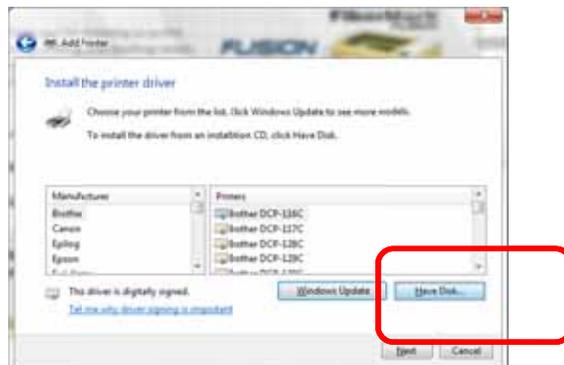
# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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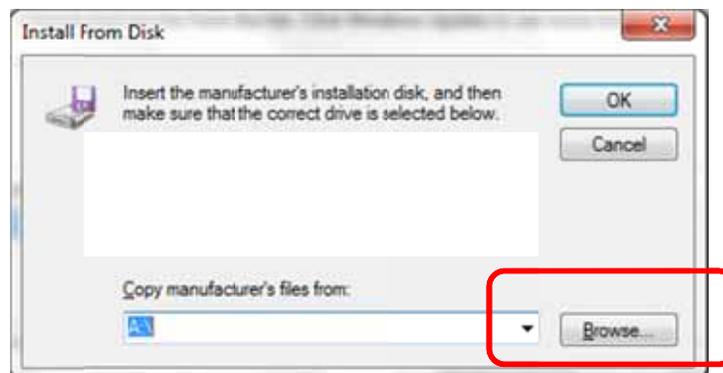
12. Click on *Next*



13. Click on *Have Disk*



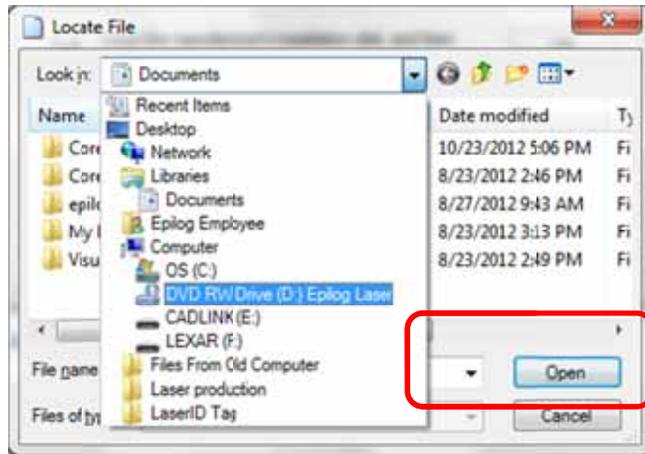
14. Click on *Browse*



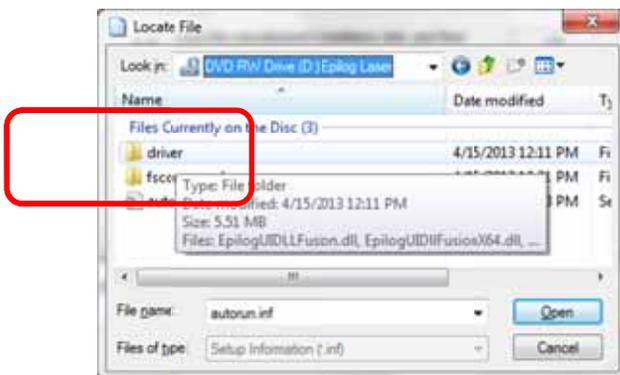
# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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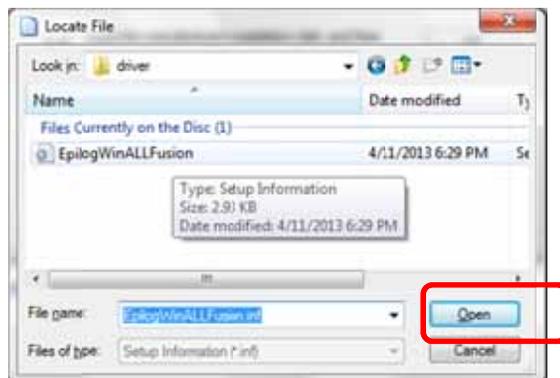
15. Find the disk drive with the Epilog install disk and click on *Open*



16. Select the driver folder and then click on *Open*



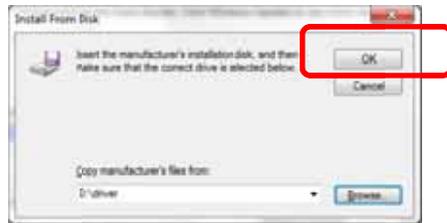
17. Click on the *EpilogWinALLFusion* file and then click on Open



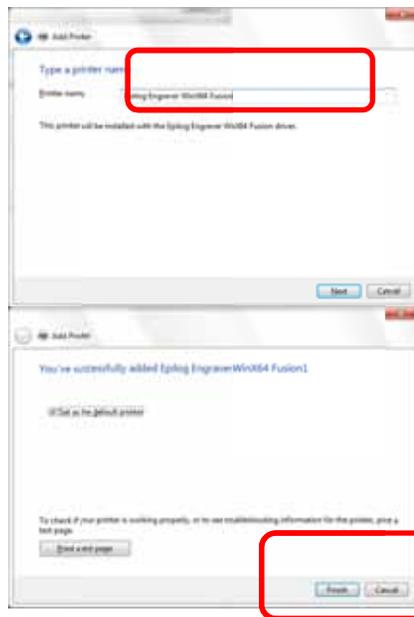
# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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18. Click on **OK**



19. Click on **Next**



You can rename your printer here. We have not changed it for this document, but many users like to associate the driver name with the IP Address they are using. Especially if there is more than one laser connected to a single computer. Click on **Next**. For example, we might rename the driver “Fusion 192.168.3.4”.

20. Click on **Finish**.

The driver is been installed and you are ready to print.

## Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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### *Installing the Dashboard Driver Using the USB Connection using Windows 8*



The process of installing a USB printer when using Windows 8 is more complicated than when using XP or Vista. Windows 8 will not automatically walk you through the installation process so it is important to follow the instructions below.



Please follow these instructions closely! Using a different process to install the Dashboard driver is likely to fail if you are using Windows 8.

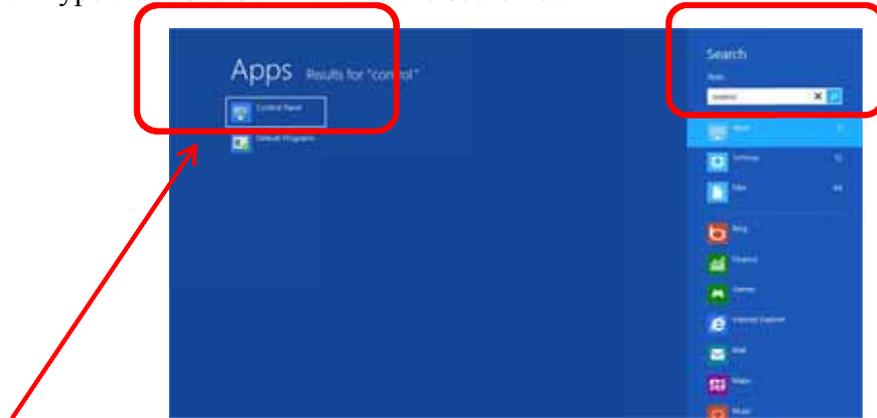
1. Power on your computer and then connect the USB cable to your computer and your Fusion.
2. Power on your Fusion laser system. It will take about a minute for the Fusion to initialize.
3. Once your Fusion has initialized, there will not be any real indication on your Windows 8 computer that it is ready to install the Epilog driver, but it is ready.
4. Open the Charms Bar and click on the *Search* charm. To access the Charms Bar move your mouse into the lower right corner of your display.



# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

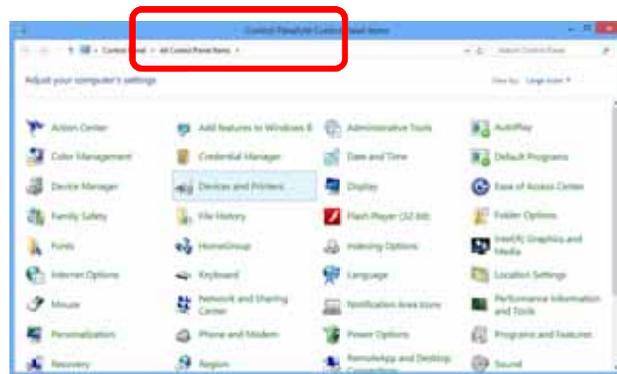
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5. Type the word **Control** into the search bar

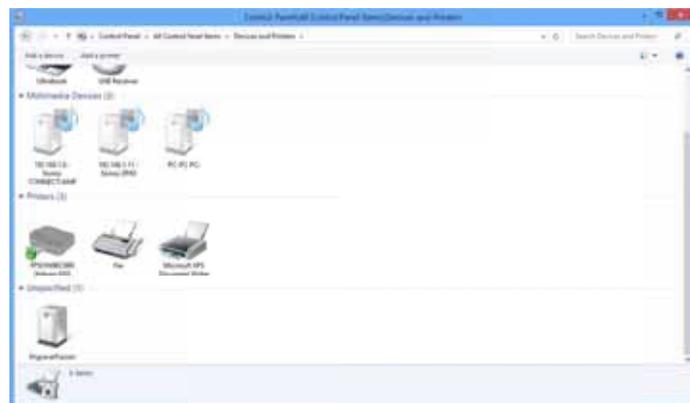


Click on the **Control Panel** box under Apps in the upper left of this window.

6. Click on **Devices and Printers**



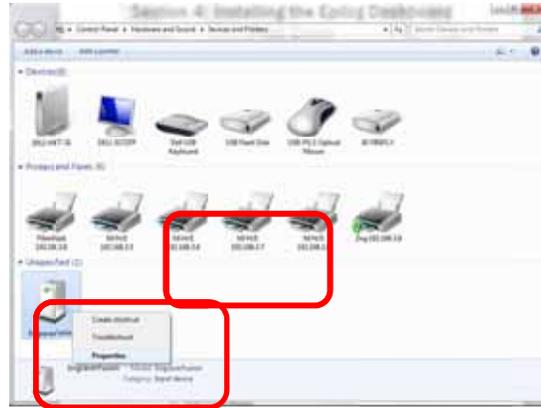
7. In the Unspecified section of Devices and Printers you will see the Engraver Fusion icon.



# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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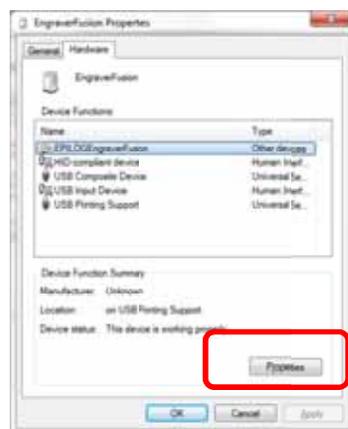
8. Right click on the Fusion icon. Then click on **Properties**.



9. Select the **Hardware** tab



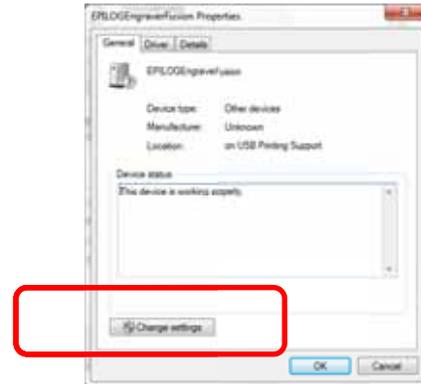
10. Select the device **EpilogEngraverFusion**. Then click on **Properties**.



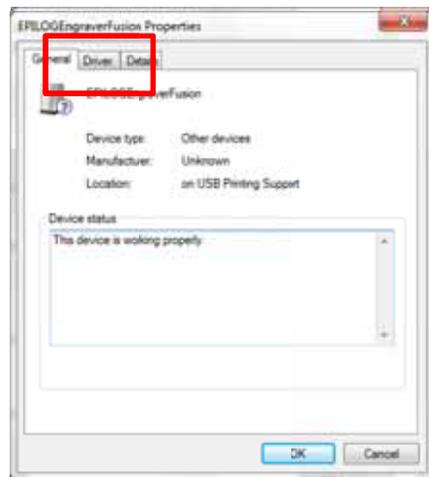
# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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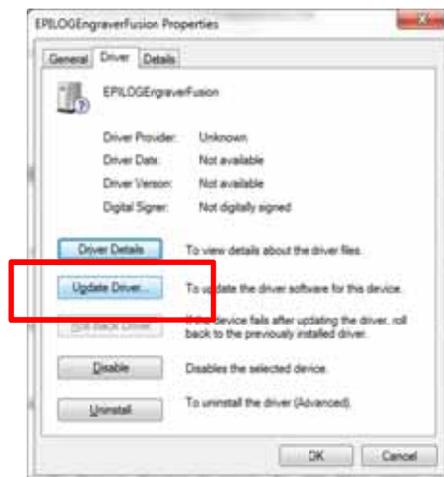
11. Click on *Change Settings*.



12. Click on the *Driver* tab.



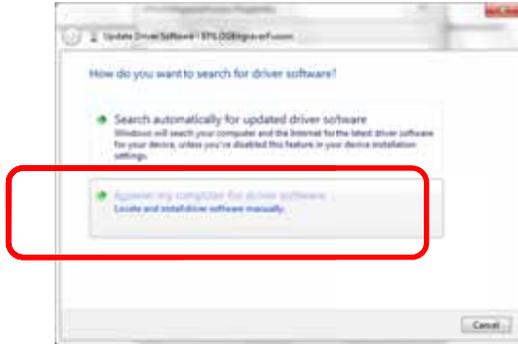
13. Click on *Update Driver*



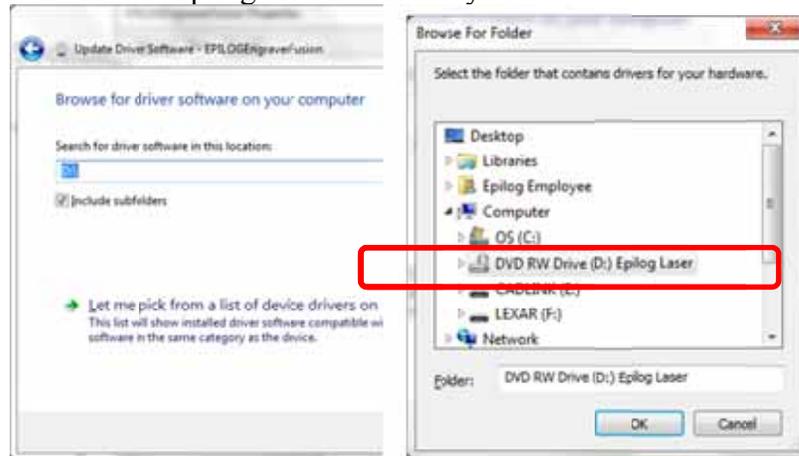
# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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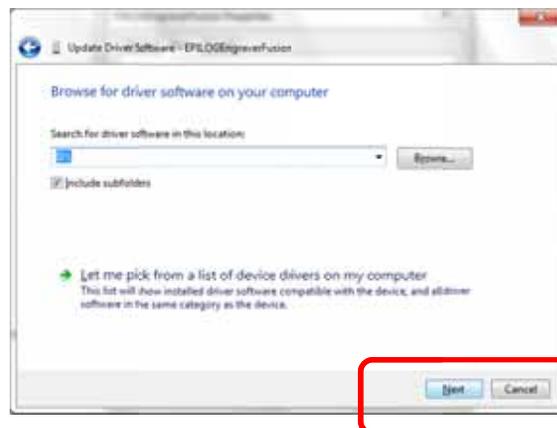
14. Click on *Browse my Computer for driver software*



15. Use the Browse button to direct your computer to your disk drive that contains the Epilog driver disk that you inserted earlier in this process.



16. Once you have the proper disk drive showing click on the *Next* button.



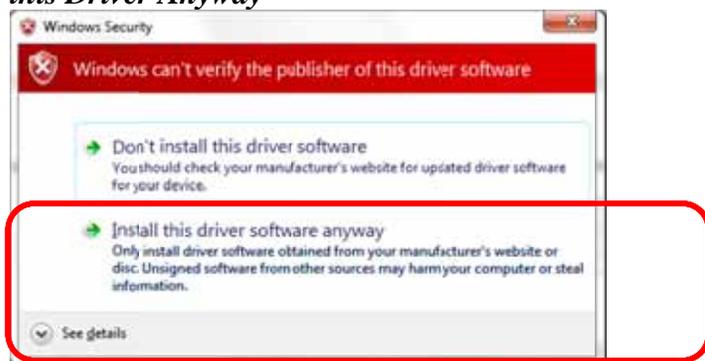
# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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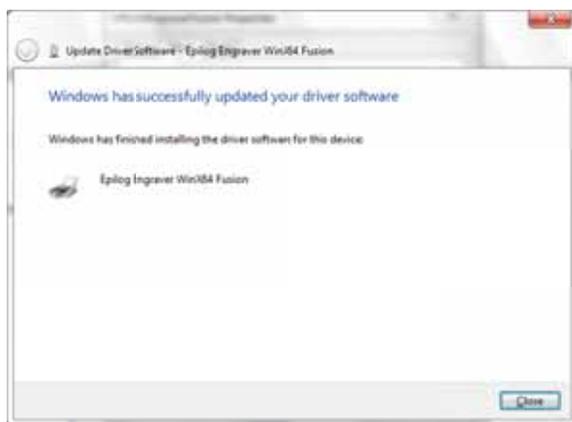
17. The progress window will appear.



18. You will then be asked if you want to install this driver: Click on ***Install this Driver Anyway***



19. Your Epilog Fusion Dashboard print driver has been successfully installed on the USB port.



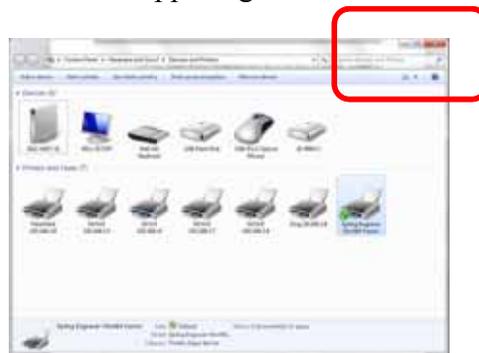
# Appendix B Additional Dashboard Instructions

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20. Click on *Close* in the next window and then *Close* again.



You will then see your Fusion driver in the Devices and Printers page. Click on the red X in the upper right corner of this window and you are ready to print!



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