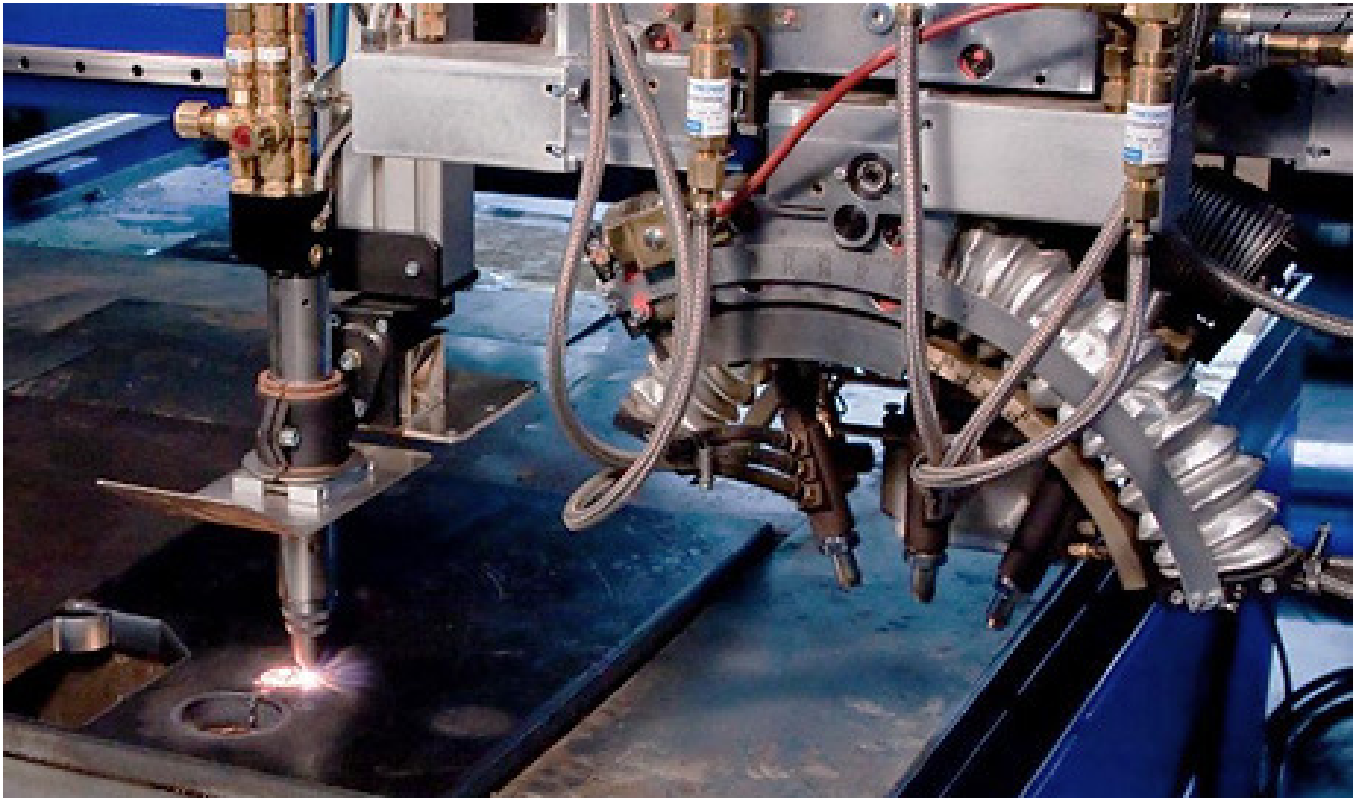


## Oxyfuel Cutting

# TRIED AND TESTED



Oxyfuel flame cutting is the most economical process for the Most economical process cutting of mild and low alloy steels, even with weld preparations. It is one of the most important production processes in the metal industry.

Oxyfuel cutting is a combustion process using oxygen/fuel gas flame. The heating flame brings the material up to its ignition temperature. Then a jet of Oxygen at least 99,5 % pure is blown onto the heated spot. The Oxygen jet oxidizes the metal. The torch is moved and a narrow cutting kerf is created, removing the slag from the kerf. The quality of the cut depends on the surface condition of the material, cut-velocity and thickness.

## Oxyfuel Cutting

All low alloy steel with a material thickness up to several decimeters can be cut with this process. Despite the increasing significance of the other cutting processes such as plasma and laser cutting, oxyfuel flame cutting is still a very economical process. For heavy material thicknesses up to 900mm there is no alternative to flame cutting.

Machine flame cutting ensures reliable hole-piercing, good cutting quality and allows the production of components to their finished sizes without the need for further processing. For weld seam preparations V, Y and K cuts can be produced.

### Characteristics:

- Plate thickness: 3 mm up to 2800 mm
- Typical: 10 mm up to 300 mm

### Key Features:

- Good cut quality
- Smooth, vertical cutting surface
- Metallurgical perfect surfaces (oxidized) gas cutting)
- Low heat input Hardening within the area of the heat-affected-zone (HAZ) with hardening