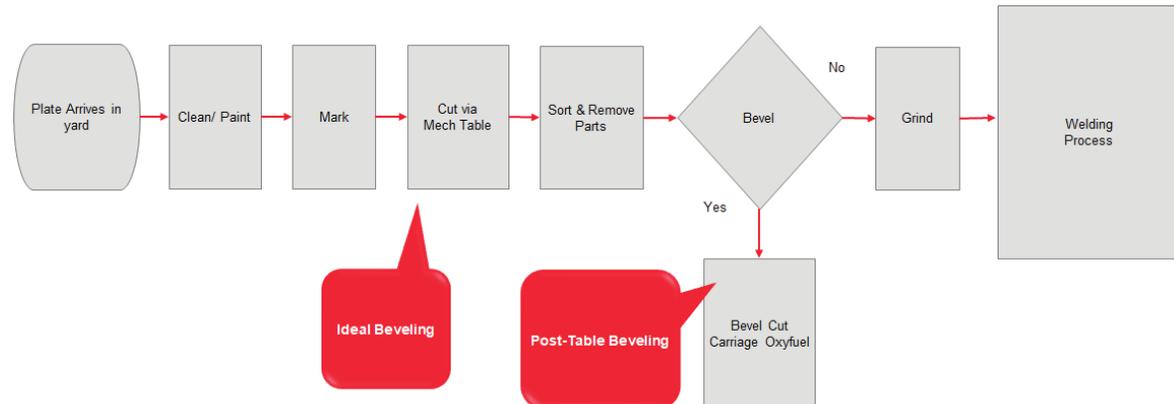


Mechanized table cutting is a bottleneck in the value stream for fabricators



Fabricators that need to make bevel cuts off of the CNC table often use oxyfuel cutting on tractors. They experience slow cutting speeds, excessive scrap from inaccurate bevels, additional material handling and significant secondary operations such as grinding.

This flowchart represents the steps in processing material as it is prepared to be welded. After the plate has arrived at the facility it is typically cleaned and often painted with a primer to reduce oxidation. It is then marked to identify its place and routing in the shop. After marking, it goes to a CNC cutting table to be cut into the various shapes needed for fabrication. As you can see, the ideal place for beveling is when the plate is on the CNC cutting table. This eliminates some material handling. However, not all fabricators have tables that can pivot and rotate the cutting torch to perform these bevels. Sometimes, even if they do have this capability, the potential problems of torch alignment and adjustment after a potential crash reduce the likelihood that they would cut the bevels there. So, once the parts are cut and sorted, some still require edge beveling. This presents the need for the DC-IV MAX. By providing clean, efficient bevels, the DC-IV MAX smooths the production stream.

Once beveling is complete, the parts are returned to the process stream for grinding and welding. We all know that many facilities now perform these bevels using oxy-fuel cutting.

We also know that oxy-fuel has limitations such as:

- The bottles and the issues of having those flammable gases on the shop floor
- The limited process speed of and the process knowledge of Oxy/fuel
- The use of floor space for post-table beveling
- The required additional material handling.

The DC-IV MAX with Hypertherm® Powermax® and MAXPRO® plasma systems deal with the above issues and will:

- Simplify the setup giving a more repeatable process
- Provide accurate bevel cuts
- Increase process speed thus reducing time to produce the weld
- Reduce metal scrap
- Reduce rework and secondary operations to cut edge prep time for welding

