

### Basic structure

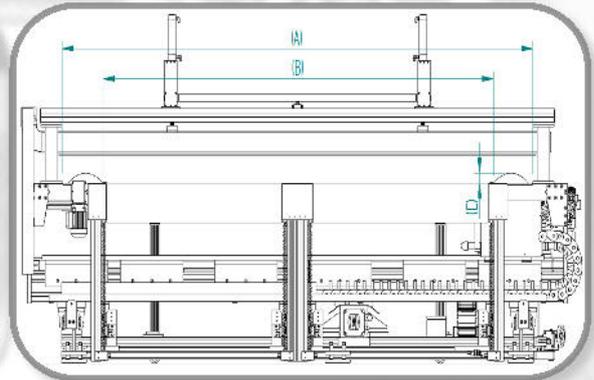
- Welded hollow steel profile lower frame.
- Perpendicular slide unit mainly consisting of aluminium to reduce the weight for high movement speeds.
- Contact surfaces with the product designed in stainless steel or plastic sliding materials.
- Stable supports for the extrusion material along the complete length of the machine.

### Mechanical structure

- Synchronous movement with the extrusion material via trapezoidal threaded spindle, servo motor, and special parallel running controls.
- The drive of the saw slide is aligned in the cutting direction above a dust-protected, closed ball screw and servo motor.
- Saw guard designed for high chip extraction below and extractor beam above the product track. Extractor hoses guided via corresponding energy chain.
- Top extractor beam simultaneously laid out as a clamping beam to fasten the product track.
- Removal of the cut plates via an extremely durable transport belt featuring automatic compensation of the analogous movement.
- Saw motor designed as a servo motor in various power levels.

### Electrical technology

- Control field functions:
  - Insertion of production cut lengths and return material.
  - Cut counter with differentiation between production cuts and return material cuts.
  - Settings for all machine-relevant and production-relevant parameters.
  - Hand control functions for checking the machine functions after repair and maintenance work.



### Technical data:

	QTS-1250	QTS-1600	QTS-2000	QTS-2500	QTS-3000
Cut width (B)	1420 mm	1720 mm	2120 mm	2620 mm	3120 mm
Throughput width (horiz/ vert) (A)	2050/155 mm	2350/155 mm	2750/155 mm	3250/155 mm	3750/155 mm
Max. saw blade extension height (C)	58 mm				
Max. extrusion speed	12 m/min				
Max. saw blade diameter	420 mm				

## Equipment / options / additional equipment:

### Angle adjustment

The lower structure of the machine consists of a lower frame and an upper frame. The upper frame may be rotated via a spindle unit on the lower frame. This enables the right angle of the cutting edge to the lateral edge of the cut plate to be corrected as required.

The adjustment is made manually using the hand wheel for the standard version.

**Optionally**, the adjustment may also be made via an actuating drive.

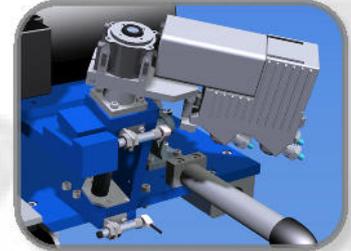


### Saw blade extension height setting

The standard setting for the saw blade extension height is adjusted manually or via an adjustable end stop for the pivoting motor base featuring the actual saw motor.

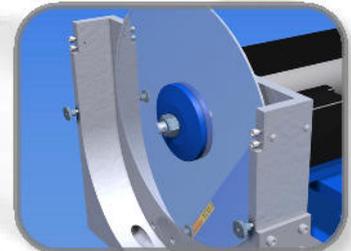
**Optionally**, the adjustment may also be made via an actuating drive. The extension height may be changed comfortably on the control panel without influencing the production process.

The actual movement for lifting and lowering the pivoting motor base is adjusted pneumatically for both versions.



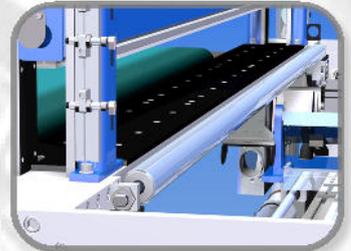
### Quick-change system for saw blade

In the standard version, the flanges for clamping the saw blade are fastened via a regular hexagonal nut on the motor shaft. **Optionally**, a special version of the saw motors with a quick-clamping system for the saw flanges may be used. With this variation, a saw blade may be changed quickly and with minimal force and tool involvement.



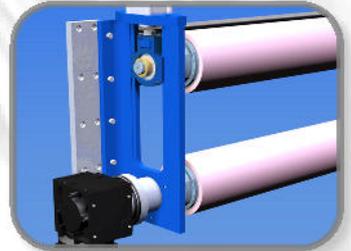
### Lifting roller for sensitive plate materials

The supporting surfaces of the machine feature polished stainless steel plates and plastics featuring outstanding gliding properties. In order to prevent contact between the supporting surfaces and the extrusion material, the extrudate may be raised via a pneumatically actuated roller integrated on the in-feed side. In particular, this can be helpful if a protective film is used on the underside of the extrudate.



### Auxiliary pull-off unit (optional)

During the production of very thin, non-rigid panels, the plate extrudate may be curved upwards, especially if the pull-off machine of the extrusion system is standing very far away from the traverse-cutting device. For the plate extrudate to be pulled into the machine safely, a motorised pull-off roller featuring a counter-pressure roller that moves analogously with the longitudinal slide may be built onto the in-feed side. This auxiliary pull-off may also **optionally** be designed with the function of the lifting roller.



### Traverse-cutting mill in place of traverse-cutting saw

The traverse-cutting unit is also available as a traverse-cutting mill. In this case the cut is completed by a special milling motor and an end mill instead of using a saw blade. This enables improved surface quality to be achieved and materials that may be problematic for regular saw blades (e.g.: fibreglass-enhanced plastic) to be cut with increased tool life.

The mechanical layout of the traverse-cutting mill is similar to the traverse-cutting saw.

