

#### Basic structure

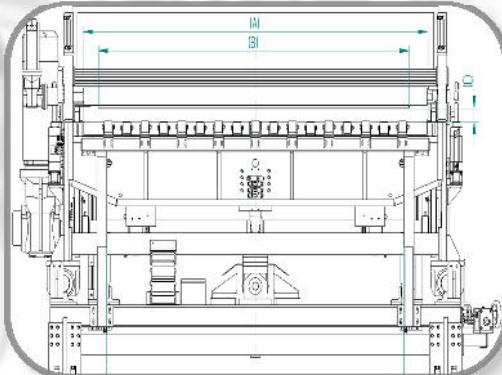
- Welded hollow steel profile lower frame.
- Plate shears type STEIN (SSS-16, 20, 25) in diverse cutting widths. Additional cutting width designs possible.
- Contact surfaces with the product designed in stainless steel or plastic sliding materials.
- Stable supports for the extrusion material along 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.
- Plate shear design as swing-beam plate shears.
- Cut gap setting possible in 4 stages (0.02 to 0.3 mm).
- Upper and lower blades featuring same design. The knives can be rotated once and installed again before they need to be reground.
- Cut movement drive via asynchronous servo motor. In case of extremely high cutting forces, two synchronously operating motors are installed.
- Material clamping via clamping beams that move synchronously with the upper blade beams. The clamping force is regulated pneumatically.
- Removal of the cut plates via an extremely durable transport belt featuring automatic compensation of the analogous movement.

#### 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.
  - The cutting speed may be set without stages.



#### Technical data:

	QSS-1600	QSS-2000	QSS-2500	QTS-3000
Cutting width	1600	2000	2500	3000
Shears type (STEIN)	SSS-16	SSS-20	SSS-25	SSS-30
Throughput width (horiz/ vert)	1690/70	2090/70	2590/70	3090/70
Max. cutting thickness	Up to 12 mm (depending on material properties of the cut material)			
Max. extrusion speed	12 m/min			



# QSS transverse separating cutter

## 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.

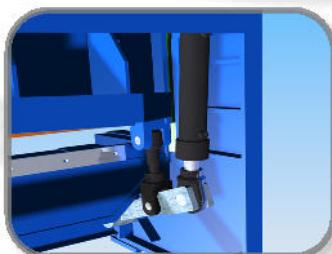
The adjustment is made manually using the hand wheel for the standard version.

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



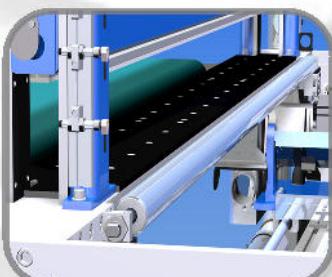
### Hydraulically operated plate shears

The actual plate shears may also be designed with a hydraulically operated cutting drive as required. In this case, note that space for a hydraulic unit must be planned beside the machine (or possibly below the subsequent machine). The remaining structure of the machine remains the same.



### Lifting roller for sensitive plate materials

The supporting surfaces of the machine feature polished stainless steel plates. In order to prevent contact between the supporting surfaces and the extrusion material, the extrudant 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 extrudant. The support roller also helps to avoid that the extrudant comes into contact with the lower cutting blade during throughput.



### Auxiliary pull-off unit (optional)

During the production of very thin, non-rigid panels, the plate extrudant 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 extrudant 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.

