

## 2018 catalog

For CO<sub>2</sub> and fiber laser consumables Replacement parts suitable for Laser Lab®





## CO<sub>2</sub> and fiber laser nozzles

## Nozzle options

All Centricut nozzles are engineered and manufactured to the highest standards. Select the OEM quality nozzle best suited for your application needs

#### Copper

Most commonly used nozzle offering good durability and nozzle life. Primary nozzle type for fiber lasers.

#### **Chrome plated**

Shiny, mirror-like finish provides increased spatter resistance, improved durability and longer life than copper nozzles. Not recommended for use on fiber lasers.

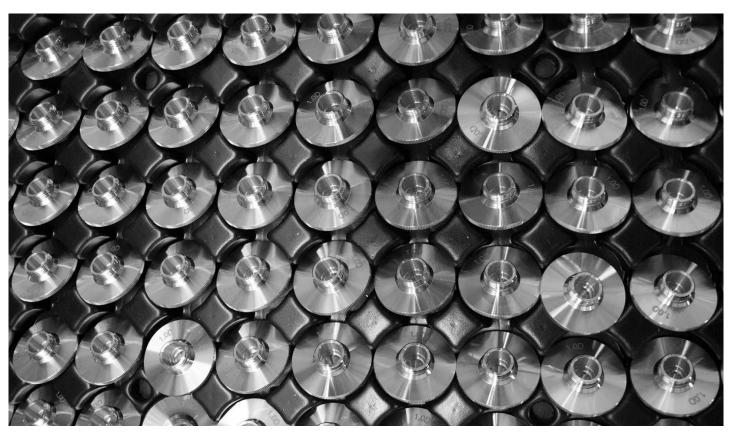
Look for CP in the part number to identify a chrome plated nozzle

#### Hard chrome plated

Premium nozzles offering the highest level of durability and longest nozzle life. These nozzles are not as shiny as chrome plated and have a dull appearance. Not recommended for use on fiber lasers.

Look for HCP in the part number to identify a hard chrome nozzle.

CP (chrome plated)	Nozzles plated with chrome for increased durability. These nozzles are easier to clean, resist damage due to 'tip-ups' and have better spatter resistance over non-plated nozzles. For use in all laser cutting applications.
Conical	Conical internal geometry for high pressure, non-ferrous cutting applications using nitrogen, air or argon.
Cylindrical	Cylindrical internal geometry for low pressure, mild steel cutting applications using oxygen.
Double	Insert pressed into a standard cylindrical nozzle for improved edge quality, laminar gas flow and spatter resistance. Primarily used in mild steel applications.
HCP (hard chrome plated)	Enhanced durability chrome plated nozzles. These nozzles are easier to clean, resist damage due to 'tip-ups' and have better spatter resistance over non-plated nozzles. For use in all laser cutting applications.
HP (high pressure) HD (high density)	Conical style nozzle for high pressure, non-ferrous cutting applications using nitrogen, air or argon.
Inner	Also referred to as a 'nozzle insert'. Works in conjunction with an outer nozzle to create a double nozzle. Primarily used in mild steel applications.
Low pressure	Cylindrical style nozzle for low pressure, mild steel cutting applications using oxygen.
Outer	Works in conjunction with an inner nozzle to create a double nozzle. Primarily used in mild steel applications.
Shower	Nozzles with a center orifice surrounded by smaller jets. The smaller jets focus the assist gas into the kerf, creating improved edge quality and the ability to cut thicker material. Primarily used in mild steel applications.



## CO<sub>2</sub> and fiber laser optics

#### Optics key

Lens	
MEN	Meniscus
PLX	Plano-convex
MTD	Mounted
Not MTD	Not mounted
P0	Plano
MP5 or ULA	Ultra low absorption
AR	Anti-reflection
ZNSE	Sinc-selinide
FS	Fused silica
DIA	Diameter
FL	Focal length
ET	Edge thickness
WD	Working distance

#### How to handle optics

Follow these easy steps, when cleaning or changing your optic, to help maximize the life and performance of your lens

- Avoid touching coated surfaces of the lens and hold the optic by its sides
- Wear powder-free finger cots or latex gloves when handling
- Do not use any tools or sharp objects when handling the optic or when removing it from its packaging
- Ensure the work surface is clean and free of oils, grease and dirt
- Do not place the optic on hard surfaces as they scratch easily
- Once the optic has been unpacked, carefully place it on the lens tissue in which it was originally wrapped

#### Optics disposal

It is important to dispose of used laser optics at a licensed industrial waste facility which is in compliance with all local, state, and federal regulations. If you don't have access to a licensed industrial waste facility, and purchased your laser optics through Centricut, you may return them to Centricut for proper disposal. This service is only available to Centricut customers.

All optics returned to Centricut must:

- Include return authorization and invoice numbers
- Be sealed in a plastic bag to minimize any hazards
- Remove excess ZnSe powder prior to sealing

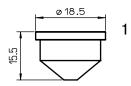
\*Acceptance of goods will be refused if not packaged correctly or if the return authorization number isn't included

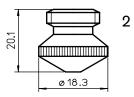




### Replacement parts suitable for:

## Laser Lab®





#### Consumables

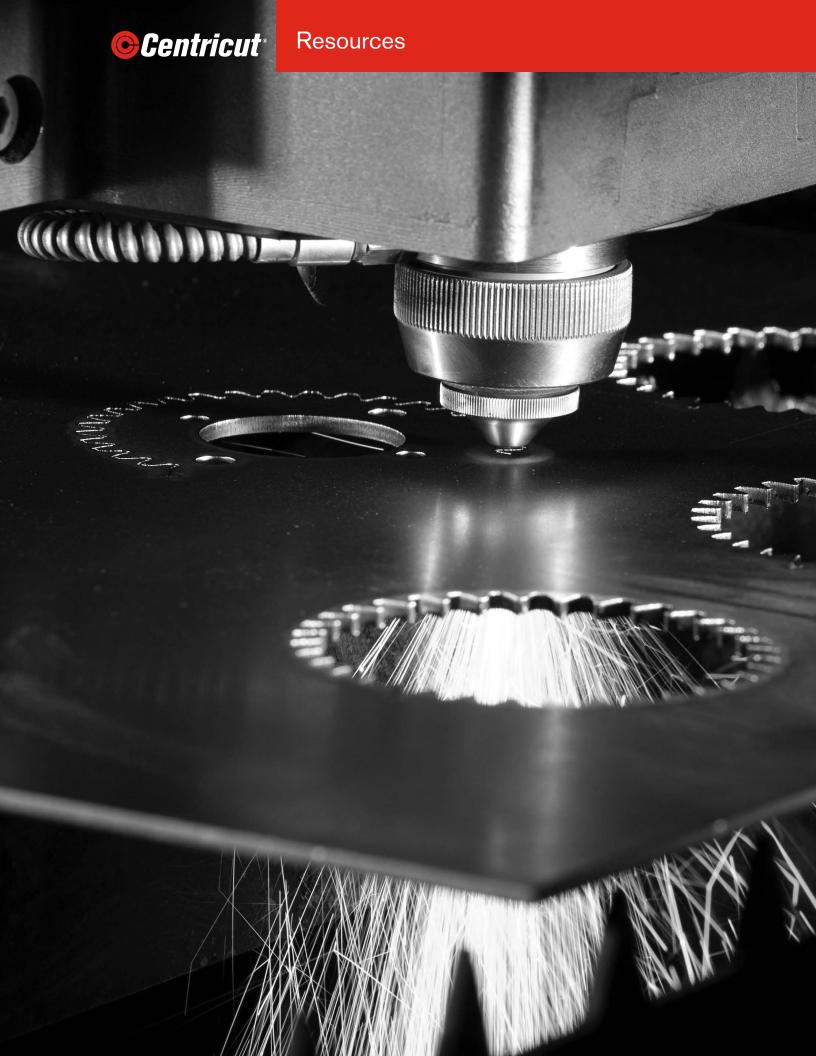
		Esse A part number	Reference number	Description	Pkg qty
	LL340-210T	L510	03-210T	LL-Nozzle, 1.0 mm	1
1	LL340-220T	L514	03-220T	LL-Nozzle, 2.0 mm	1
	LL340-230T	L516	03-230T	LL-Nozzle, 3.0 mm	1
0	LL341-2293-0.5	L518	01-2293	LL-Nozzle, 0.5 mm	1
2	LL341-2293-1.2	L520	00-2293	LL-Nozzle, 1.2 mm	1

#### **Optics**

Centricut part number	Reference number	Туре	Diameter	Focal length	Edge thickness
Lenses					
LL342-1819	166634, 61819	MEN	1.1"	5.0"	.236"
LL342-1014	61014, 406294, 658108	MEN	1.5"	5.0"	.290"
LL342-1171	61171	MEN	1.5"	7.5"	.300"

#### Optics care

Centricut part number	Reference number	Description	Pkg qty
TR300-6452		Lens cleaning Tiffen paper (50 pcs)	1
TR300-1115		Lens cleaning pre-cut cotton (100 pcs)	1
TR300-1010	AL1010	Dropper, lens cleaning fluid	1
TR300-1112		Optical cleaning fluid	1
TR300-0699	70675699 REVA	Lens cleaning swabs (25 pcs)	1
TR300-7991	27991	Polyester wipes 4" x 4" (100 pcs)	1
TR301-0282		Injector	1
TR300-LSA		Lens stress analyzer	1
TR300-255	AL255	Magnifying loop	1
TR300-271	AL271	Base, mirror maintenance	1
TR300-7388	787388	Mirror polish .1UM 250ML	1



### Sensor cones



### Centricut sensor cones provide substantial cost savings without sacrificing performance or quality

- Available for Amada, Mazak, Mitsubishi and Precitec
- Delivers the same OEM performance at a lower cost
- Unmatched performance and reliability
- Engineered and manufactured to Hypertherm's precise quality standards
- Backed by our one-year warranty and 100% satisfaction guarantee

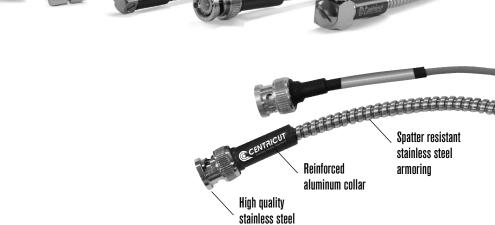
Centricut		Reference	
part number	OEM	number	Description
AM343-0091	Amada	71360091	AM-Sensor cone, HS95 mini
AM343-1621	Amada	71341621	AM-Sensor cone, HS95
AM343-9107	Amada	ECO cone	AM-Sensor cone, ECO
AM343-1690	Amada	71341690	AM-Sensor cone, HS98
AM343-L3015C	Amada	71374509	AM-Sensor cone, LC3015
PT347-3323	Mazak	HNP	PT-Sensor cone, HNP
MZ335-HNPS	Mazak	HNPS	MZ-Sensor cone, HNP short version
PT347-0007	Mazak	56743300500	PT-Sensor cone, HNZ (Mazak)
PT347-0011	Mitsubishi	P0354-110-00002	PT-Sensor cone, HNZ (Mitsubishi)
MB334-W429A	Mitsubishi	P0461-270-00001	MB-Sensor cone, W429A
PT347-0238	Precitec	BQ930D238G01	PT-Sensor cone, HNZ SMA
PT347-8001	Precitec	P0361-203-00001	PT-Sensor cone, 2.5/J
PT347-0522	Precitec	P0599-520-00002	PT-Sensor cone, LRC
PT347-1145	Precitec	P0380-140-0002, P0380-130-00001, 281145	PT-Sensor cone, DZ

<sup>\*</sup>Sensor cone repair service is available for most sensor cones in North America and select international regions. For more information contact Ctlaser@Hypertherm.com.

## Armored sensor cables

### Centricut armored sensor cables outlast standard OEM cables

- Available for all major brands
- Robust design with extreme temperature rating (900-1200°)
- Longer life reduces downtime and production loss
- Spatter resistant stainless steel armoring
- Reinforced collars and high-quality connector



connector

#### **Armored sensor cables**

Allioted School edules			
Centricut		Reference	
part number	OEM	number	Description
AM308-8965	Amada	71398965	AM-Sensor cable, 305 mm (12")
AM308-8965A	Amada	71398965	AM-Sensor cable, 305 mm (12") premium, armored
AM313-1901	Amada		AM-Sensor cable, 305 mm (12")
AM313-1901A	Amada	71341630	AM-Sensor cable HS-5, 305 mm (12") premium, armored
AM313-8292	Amada	71398292	AM-Sensor cable dual shield, 7 meters
AM313-9851A	Amada	71369851	AM-Sensor cable, 230 mm (8") premium
CN306-0654A	Cincinnati	909654, 922686	CN-Sensor cable, 114 mm (4.5") armored
CN306-0951A	Cincinnati	842951	CN-Sensor cable, 140 mm (5.5") armored
CN306-2951	Cincinnati	842951, PLTTW0015	CN-Sensor cable, 140 mm (5.5")
CN306-9654	Cincinnati	909654, 922686, PLTTW0002	CN-Sensor cable, 114 mm (4.5") armored
MZ335-0111A	Mazak	4674330111	MZ-Sensor cable, 280 mm (11") armored
MZ335-0181A	Mazak	46743300181	MZ-Sensor cable, 317.5 mm (12.5") armored
MZ335-1330A	Mazak	46683301330	MZ-Sensor cable, 305 mm (12") armored
MZ335-1980A	Mazak	46683301980	MZ-Sensor cable, 280 mm (11") armored
MZ335-5320	Mazak	6143355320	MZ-Sensor cable, 70 mm (2.8") armored
MZ335-630A	Mazak	OOBSBA63OMNC	MZ-Sensor cable, 630 mm (25") armored
MZ335-8290	Mazak	46143308290	MZ-Sensor cable, 75 mm (3")
NT426-1682	NTC	4R029911-001, J482D	NT-Sensor cable, 216 mm (8.5")
NT426-4991	NTC	3-0104991	NT-Sensor cable 0-0BNC/MCX, 482 mm (19")
NT426-7492	NTC	3-0117492	NT-Sensor cable 90BNC/90BNC, 482 mm (19")
NT426-8677	NTC	4R028677-001	NT-Sensor cable, 508 mm (20") armored
PR361-3150	Prima	820.63.150	PR-Sensor cable, 150 mm (6")
PT347-0014	Precitec	P36015000300, KE 300 gw Z MM	PT-Sensor cable OEM
PT347-0015A	Precitec	00B-15	PT-Sensor cable, 380 mm (15")
PT347-0040	Precitec	00BB-A-17i, BEC004-000.4	PT-Sensor cable, 431 mm (17") armored
PT347-0101A	Precitec	P0360-100-00500	PT-Sensor cable, 500 mm (20") armored
PT347-0181	Precitec	46743300181	PT-Sensor cable
PT347-0250	Precitec	342475	PT-Sensor cable, 250 mm (10") armored
PT347-0300A	Precitec	P0492-014-00300	PT-Sensor cable KE, 300 mm (12") armored
PT347-0450	Precitec	P0497-002-00450	PT-Sensor cable, 450 mm (17.7")
PT347-KS13	Precitec/Gunkyo	00BMTKA-A-HS500mm	PT-Sensor cable, 390 mm (15.5") armored
PT347-06000EM	Precitec	P0360-210-00600	PT-Sensor cable, 600 ZWW 0EM
PT347-1250	Precitec	D5001-040-00250	PT-Sensor cable, 250 mm (10") armored
PT348-0390	Precitec		PT-Sensor cable, 390 mm (15.5")
TR301-0930	Trumpf	280930	TR-Sensor cable, 152 mm (6") armored
TR301-1086	Trumpf	351086, S0492-001-00000	TR-Sensor cable
TR301-7833	Trumpf	227833	TR-Sensor cable, 432 mm (17")
TR301-9983	Trumpf	359983, 342474	TR-Sensor cable, 190 mm (7.5") armored

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## Lens cleaning tips



#### Centricut supplies suitable for all OEM CO2 and fiber laser lenses

- Lens maintenance base is designed to secure a wide range of optics sizes for the cleaning process
- Centricut optical cleaning fluid is a safe, economical alternative to traditional high-purity and reagent-grade solvents
- Cleaning materials suited for all lens cleaning needs; lens paper, polyester swabs and polyester wipes

#### Lens paper

Recommended for the routine maintenance cleaning of flat lenses.

#### Polyester swabs

Recommended for cleaning curved lenses and where a more aggressive cleaning is required (interchangeable with polyester wipes).

#### Polyester wipes

Recommended for cleaning CO<sub>2</sub> and fiber lenses and windows (interchangeable with polyester swabs and lens paper).

Product description	Part number	Quantity per order
Optical cleaning fluid (3 oz.)	TR300-1112	1
Lens cleaning swab	TR300-0699	25
Lens cleaning paper, Tiffen	TR300-6452	50
Polyester wipes 4" x 4"	TR300-7991	100
Base, lens maintenance	TR300-271	1

#### Lens paper

Recommended for the routine maintenance cleaning of flat lenses.

#### You will need:

- Lens maintenance base (lens holder)
- Optical cleaning fluid
- Air bulb
- Lint-free lens paper
- Latex or rubber gloves



#### To get started

Using rubber gloves, place the lens in the lens holder and remove all loose contaminants with an air bulb. When contaminants are no longer visible, begin the cleaning process.



#### Step 1

Place lens paper over the optic, covering it completely.



Apply a couple drops of lens cleaning fluid to the lens paper (far side of the lens).



#### Step 3

Slowly pull the lens paper across the lens so the cleaning fluid comes in contact with the entire lens surface. Finish pulling the paper across so all of the fluid has dried from the lens.



#### Step 4

Inspect the surface of the lens for dust and cleaning residue using a flashlight. Examine the lens from different angles. Repeat the process on the other side of the lens.

#### Final step:

Place the cleaned lens in the machine quickly to avoid contamination from airborne particles. If spots, pits, or scratches are still noticeable, the lens may need to be replaced.

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#### **Polyester swabs**

Recommended for cleaning curved lenses and where more aggressive cleaning is required. Interchangeable with polyester wipes.

#### You will need:

- Lens maintenance base (lens holder)
- Optical cleaning fluid
- Air bulb
- Polyester swabs
- Latex or rubber gloves



#### To get started

Using rubber gloves, place the lens in the lens holder and remove all loose contaminants with an air bulb. When contaminants are no longer visible, begin the cleaning process.



#### Step 1

Place a few drops of the optical cleaning fluid onto the swab.



#### Step 2

Move the larger dirt particles and then finer contaminants to the edge of the lens using the swab. Do not rest the swab on the lens or on the work table. Do not reuse swabs.



#### Step 3

Inspect the surface of the lens for dust and cleaning residue using a flashlight. Examine the lens from different angles. Repeat the process on the other side of the lens.

#### Final step:

Place the cleaned lens in the machine quickly to avoid contamination from airborne particles. If spots, pits, or scratches are still noticeable, the lens may need to be replaced.

#### **Polyester wipes**

Recommended for cleaning CO<sub>2</sub> and fiber lenses and windows. Interchangeable with polyester swabs and lens paper.

#### You will need:

- Lens maintenance base (lens holder)
- Optical cleaning fluid
- Air bulb
- Polyester wipes
- Latex or rubber gloves



#### To get started

Using rubber gloves, place the lens in the lens holder and remove all loose contaminants with an air bulb. When contaminants are no longer visible, begin the cleaning process.



Place a few drops of the optical cleaning fluid onto the polyester



#### Step 2

Place the wipe with the wet side down on the lens and slide it across the lens, applying light pressure to the top of the wipe. Avoid contamination to the wipe and do not reuse wipes.



#### Step 3

Inspect the surface of the lens for dust and cleaning residue using a flashlight. Examine the lens from different angles. Repeat the process on the other side of the lens.

#### Final step:

Place the cleaned lens in the machine quickly to avoid contamination from airborne particles. If spots, pits, or scratches are still noticeable, the lens may need to be replaced.

## Steps to help optimize cut quality.

Striation marks, angularity and dross tell the story.

Optimizing CO<sub>2</sub> and fiber lasers to achieve maximum cut quality is a very important step in the overall cutting process. The critical points that produce good cuts are the width of the kerf (the material that is lost during the cut), oxidation and roughness of the cut surface, the geometry of the cut parts and the allowable tolerances. Some factors to be considered are the cut speed or 'feed rate', beam focus, gas pressure, standoff and nozzle size/ type.

#### Factory cut chart settings

The following samples show 12 mm, 6 mm and 3.2 mm (1/2", 1/4" and 10 ga.) mild steel, cut with O<sub>2</sub> on a 2 kW fiber laser with one variable changed to show how cut quality is affected. The adjustments will be similar for all CO<sub>2</sub> and fiber laser, cutting mild steel with  $O_2$ .

#### Is the kerf too narrow?

When the kerf is too narrow the cut will have a very smooth edge on the top, a lack of oxidation on the bottom and/or heavy dross.

#### **Probable causes:**

- Focus is too low
- Feed rate is too fast
- Gas pressure is too low
- Nozzle size is too small
- Standoff is too low

#### Is the kerf too wide?

When the kerf is too wide the cut will have a rougher edge, more self burning in the corners of the part, more angularity on the cut edge and occasionally, dross.

#### Probable causes:

- Focus is too high
- Feed rate is too slow
- Gas pressure is too high
- Nozzle size is too big
- Standoff is too high
- Incorrect nozzle type

#### Follow these steps to optimize cut quality:

- 1. Use the closest known settings for the material being cut.
- 2. Use a test part that has both interior and exterior features.
- 3. Verify that the lens and/or window is clean and in good condition.
- 4. Verify that the nozzle is centered properly and is in good condition.
- 5. Adjust the focus up and down until the cut quality starts to get bad and then set to the middle of that range.
- 6. Adjust the gas pressure up and down until the cut starts to get bad and then set to the middle of that range.
- 7. Adjust the federate up by 5% increments. When the cut starts to get bad, set the feed rate 10% slower.

#### Strike a balance between heat levels and gas flow

Cutting mild steel with a laser is a balance of how much material is heated by the laser beam and how much assist gas flows through the cut.

- Heating up too small of an area, or not having enough assist gas flow through the cut will result with the kerf (width of the cut) being too narrow.
- Heating up too large of an area or having too much assist gas flow through the cut will result in the kerf being too wide.

## 3.2 mm (10 ga.) mild steel cut resulting in too narrow kerf

#### **Factory cut chart settings**



## 3.2 mm (10 ga.) mild steel cut resulting in too wide kerf



**Factory cut chart settings** 

#### Focus is too low

The kerf is too narrow and doesn't allow enough O2 into the cut to remove all the molten material.

#### Feed rate is too fast

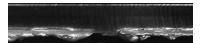
The cut striations are trailing the direction of cutting and there is not enough time to remove all the molten material.

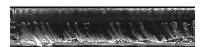
#### Gas pressure is too low

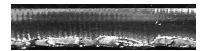
There is not enough O<sub>2</sub> to remove all the molten material.

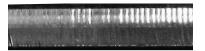
#### Stand off is too low

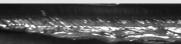
The focus spot is in the wrong location, causing the rough edge.





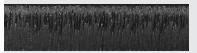






### Focus is too high

The laser is melting more material than can be removed from the cut.



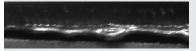
#### Feed rate is too slow

The cut surface is too rough and productivity is decreased.



#### Gas pressure is too high

Too much O2 results in overheating of the cut and causes intermittent gouges.



#### Stand off is too high

The laser is melting more material than can be removed from the cut.



#### Nozzle size is too big

Too much O2 results in overheating of the cut and causes intermittent gouges.

#### **Cut direction**

**Cut direction** 

<sup>\*</sup>Above samples have been cut with O2 on 2 kW fiber laser. Results will be similar for CO<sub>2</sub> laser cutting mild steel with O<sub>2</sub>.

# 6 mm (1/4") mild steel cut resulting in too narrow kerf

#### Factory cut chart settings



# 6 mm (1/4") mild steel cut resulting in too wide kerf



**Factory cut chart settings** 

#### Focus is too low

The kerf is too narrow and doesn't allow enough O<sub>2</sub> into the cut to remove all the molten material.



## ho

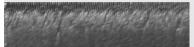
#### Focus is too high

The wider focus spot is letting too much  $O_2$  into the cut and burning the material.

#### Feed rate is too fast

The cut striations are trailing the direction of cutting and there is not enough time to remove all the molten material.



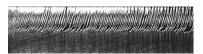


#### Feed rate is too slow

The cut surface is too rough and productivity is decreased.

#### Gas pressure is too low

There is not enough O<sub>2</sub> to remove all the molten material.





#### Gas pressure is too high

Too much O<sub>2</sub> is entering the cut, causing a rougher edge and inconsistent cutting.

#### Stand off is too low

The focus spot is in the wrong location, causing the rough edge.





#### Stand off is too high

Too much O<sub>2</sub> is entering the cut, causing a rougher edge and inconsistent cutting.

#### Nozzle size is too small

There is not enough O<sub>2</sub> to cut uniformly





#### Nozzle size is too big

Too much  $O_2$  results in overheating of the cut and causes intermittent gouges.



#### Nozzle type is incorrect

The shape of the gas flow is incorrect, causing a rougher edge.

#### **Cut direction**

#### **Cut direction**

\*Above samples have been cut with O<sub>2</sub> on 2 kW fiber laser. Results will be similar for CO<sub>2</sub> laser cutting mild steel with O<sub>2</sub>.

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# 12 mm (1/2") mild steel cut resulting in too narrow kerf

#### **Factory cut chart settings**



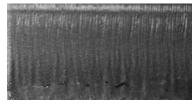


**Factory cut chart settings** 

#### Focus is too low

The kerf is too narrow and doesn't allow enough O<sub>2</sub> into the cut to remove all the molten material.





Stand off is too low

The kerf is too narrow to allow enough  $O_2$  into the cut. The oxidation is not covering the entire surface and cutting will be inconsistent.

#### Feed rate is too fast

The machine is moving too fast to allow enough  $O_2$  into the cut for consistent cutting.





Nozzle size is too small

There is not enough O<sub>2</sub> to cut uniformly

#### Gas pressure is too low

The pressure is too low to allow enough  $O_2$  into the cut. The oxidation is not covering the entire surface and cutting will be inconsistent.



Cut direction Cut direction

\*Above samples have been cut with  $O_2$  on 2 kW fiber laser. Results will be similar for  $CO_2$  laser cutting mild steel with  $O_2$ .

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## 12 mm (1/2") mild steel cut resulting in too wide kerf

#### **Factory cut chart settings**



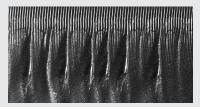


Factory cut chart settings

#### Focus is too high

Too much O2 is entering the cut causing intermittent over burning.





Stand off is too high

Too much O<sub>2</sub> is entering the cut resulting in intermittent over burning.

#### Feed rate is too slow

The machine is moving too slow resulting in the over burning of the bottom half of the cut. The slower feed rate also reduces productivity.



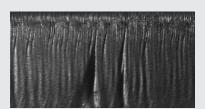


Incorrect nozzle type

The gas flow shape is not correct resulting in inconsistent cutting.

#### Gas pressure is too high

Too much O<sub>2</sub> is entering the cut resulting in intermittent over burning.

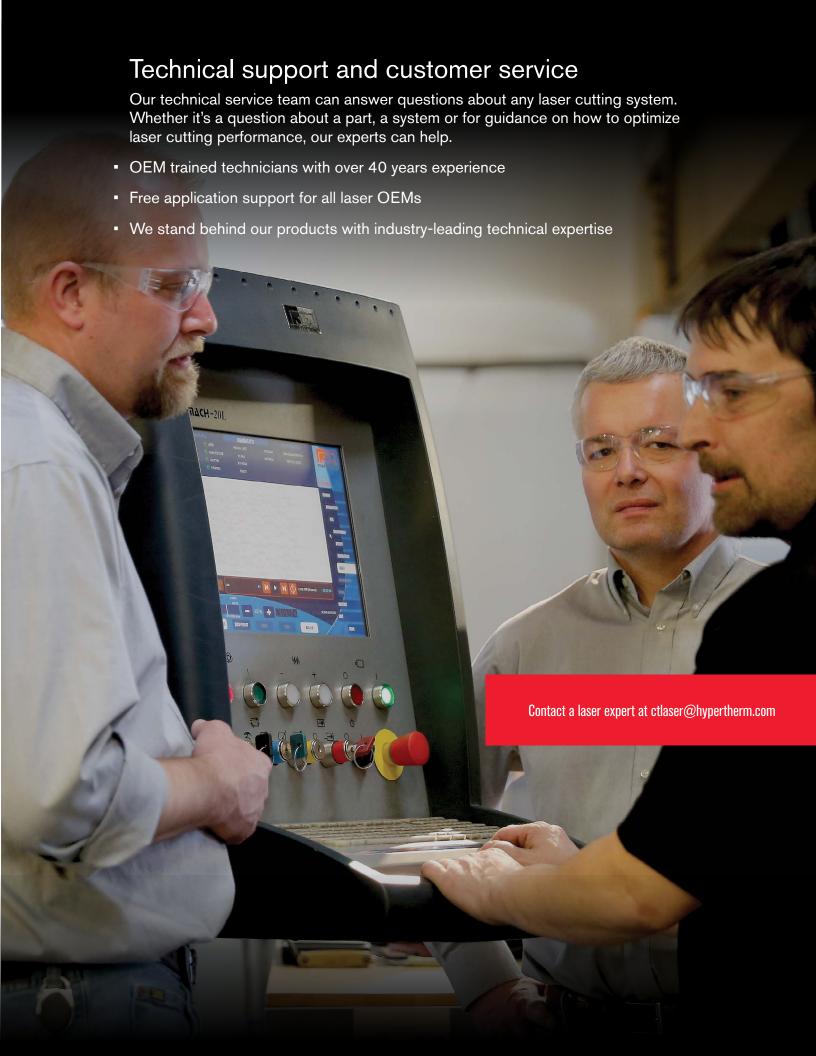


**Cut direction** 

**Cut direction** 

\*Above samples have been cut with O<sub>2</sub> on 2 kW fiber laser. Results will be similar for CO<sub>2</sub> laser cutting mild steel with O<sub>2</sub>.

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