

Trust the Japanese technology

Mitsubishi Electric 2D Cross-Flow Laser Processing Machines



RX series

Processing Performance

The RX series Mitsubishi laser processing machines are among the most advanced laser cutters in the world. Based on the 5th generation three-axial Cross-Flow resonators, they ensure maximum output when working with materials whose dimensions are equal to 2,000 x 4,000 mm and thickness is equal to 0.5 to 28 mm.

The Mitsubishi technology provides new possibilities in laser processing at lower operational costs.

Mitsubishi designs and makes by itself all the key components of the laser system, to include the resonator, the cutting system, and the control system. The manufacturing and the final assembly take place in Japan.



Mitsubishi RX laser processing machines stand for:

- high efficiency
- excellent cut quality
- reliability
- low operating costs
- simple operation

Technical specification

Design of the machine	Mobile optical system, two exchangeable tables
Resonator type	Cross-Flow Mitsubishi
Available resonator power	4500 W, 6000 W
Control	M700 Mitsubishi, a 15" touch screen
Maximum working area	2060 x 4050 mm
Maximum sheet weight	1800 kg
Outside dimensions	15000 x 7660 x 2310 mm
Weight of the machine	12000 kg
Range of operation in the X/Y/Z axes	2100/4100/150 mm
Startup time	3 min
Simultaneous speed X axis, Y axis	140m/min
Maximum work speed	50m/min
Positioning accuracy	0.05/500 mm (X axis, Y axis)
Positioning repeatability	0.01 mm (X axis, Y axis)
Head	PH-XS Mitsubishi, Auto Focus, 5", 7.5", and 10" lenses

Cutting range

4500 W		6000 W	
black steel	0,5 - 28 mm	black steel	0,5 - 28 mm (32 mm)
stainless steel	0,5 - 25 mm	stainless steel	0,5 - 28 mm (50 mm)
aluminum	0,5 - 18 mm	aluminum	0,5 - 20 mm (25 mm)
brass, copper	0,5 - 6 mm	brass, copper	0,5 - 6 mm

Caution!

The thickness range and the quality of the cut depend on the quality of the input material and the shape of the element being cut. In the 6,000 W version, assuming an input material of perfect parameters, a shape being cut that imposes no limitations on the laser processing, and an increased tolerance pertaining to the roughness of the cut edge, the nominal cut range is increased. The ranges that are possible are given in parentheses. Cutting stainless steel and aluminum materials close to the upper limits of the ranges requires using a 10" lens, regardless of the resonator power.