

Fast and efficient 2x faster than traditional welding



Versatile Multi-metals or dissimilar metals welding

Easy to use

No welding experience required



Excellent welding result High quality and high consistency



TECHNICAL DATA

Laser power[w]	1500/2000/3000
Cooling	Water circulation
Machine body size [mm]	530×950×670
Machine body weight[kg]	≤155
Power supply	220V AC 50/60Hz
Welding gas	Nitrogen/argon
Welding thickness [mm]	0.5-8
Gas pressure [bar]	2-5
Welding cable length [meter]	9
Welding material	SS/MS/AL/SECC
Welding wire roll	≤OD300,≤30kg,Axis roll D53

COMPARSSION BETWEEN DIFFERENT WELDING

	Laser welding	TIG welding	MIG welding
Precision	High	High	Moderate
Heat affected zone	Minimal	Big	Big
Welding quality	Excellent	Excellent	Good
Versatility	Excellent	Good	Moderate
Easy of use	Easy	Hard	Moderate
Initial investment	High	Low	Low
Long-term cost	Low	Moderate	High
Labour cost	Low	High	Moderate
Welding Speed	Very fast	Very slow	Slow

LASER SOURCE



- High Conversion Efficiency
- Compact Design
- Maintenance-free
- Best performance-to-price ratio
- Excellent stability
- High quality beam
- Adaptability to harsh environmen

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- Higher brand awareness
- Extensive after-sales network



- Drawer-style lens for easy replacement.
- Supports the replacement of multiple copper nozzles, suitable for various welding angles.
- Supports wire feeding
- . Lens contamination alarm for prompt warning
- Ultra-lightweight at 0.8kg, allows for fatigue-free welding over long periods.
- . Water cooling system with better cooling efficiency



- Store up to 9 sets of welding parameters.
- . Resistive touch screen that can be operated even with gloves
- . Easy switching between laser welding and laser cleaning
- . Supports up to 19 language options
- . Two welding mode: spot welding and continuous welding

🕂 Tips

- 1. Please use pure water or distilled water as cooling water to avoid impurities.
- 2. When replacing the lens, please try to do it in a clean room or on a clean workbench.
- 3. Avoid welding with the welding joint facing upwards or welding vertically on the plate, as this may cause welding spatter to contaminate the lens.
- 4. If you find that the laser energy is insufficient or insufficient to penetrate the target material, try adjusting the focal position to obtain maximum energy at the welding point.
- 5. When welding thick plates, it is preferable to use thicker welding wire.
- 6. When using wire feed welding, there is no need to grip the welding head too tightly. Utilizing the push force of the welding wire towards the rear can achieve a uniform and consistent welding effect.

WELDING PARAMETER

	Thickness(mm)	Scan speed	Scan width	Peak power	Duty cycle	Frequency	Feed speed	Feeding wire
Mild steel	1	300	3	350	100	2000	60	1
	2	300	3	700	100	2000	60	1.2
	3	300	3	1100	100	2000	60	1.2
	4	300	3	1500	100	2000	60	1.6
	5	220	3	1800	100	2000	50	1.6
	6	220	3	2200	100	2000	50	1.6
	8	220	3	3000	100	2000	40	2.0
Aluminum	1	300	3	500	100	2000	60	ER5356 1.0
	2	300	3	800	100	2000	60	ER5356 1.2
	3	300	3	1400	100	2000	60	ER5356 1.2
	4	300	3	1800	100	2000	60	ER5356 1.6
	5	220	3	2000	100	2000	50	ER5356 1.6
Stainless Steel	0.5	300	2	260	100	2000	80	ER3040.8
	0.8	300	2	300	100	2000	80	ER3040.8
	1	300	2	350	100	2000	60	ER304 1.0
	2	300	3	700	100	2000	60	ER304 1.0
	3	300	3	1100	100	2000	60	ER304 1.2
	4	300	3	1500	100	2000	60	ER304 1.2
	5	220	3	1800	100	2000	50	ER304 1.6
	6	220	3	2200	100	2000	50	ER304 1.6
	8	220	3	3000	100	2000	40	ER304 2.0

CUSTOMER WELDING WORKPIECES











