

CSIRO'S NEW LASER CENTRE

established an industrial laser centre (ILC) in Sydney to further promote the adoption of laser technology for materials processing by Australian industry. The Division recognises that industrial laser processing is an important manufacturing technology which will play a major role in estrenthening the competitive position of Australian industry and the future.

porting industrial laser applica-tons. Indeed, the development of new products and processes involving high power lasers has to be performed offshore due to limited local facilities and expertise. The establish-ment of the ILC is seen as While industrial laser activity in the industrialised countries is rapidly expanding both in the number of material processing installations and the diversity of applications, in Australia, this growth has been hampered by the lack of a strong R&D base for supdressing many of these oblems and contributing sig-ficantly to industry require-

there are many centres of this kind overseas this is the first thind overseas this is the first to for Australia and it will play a leave role in providing the necessary support for industrial is laser applications in Australia. The Centre will enable progressive Australian companies to fully revaluate the widespread capabilities of laser processing technology and to keep abreast of their competitors."

Dr Brandt said the main aim sof the Centre is to undertake prototype product develophment research leading to the pmanufacture of new products, a increased productivity and new emarket opportunities for Aus-Dr Milan Brandt, manager of the Centre, said that while there are many centres of this kind overseas this is the first

u- tralian industry. The Centre is will also greatly complement the arrangement of and enhance the existing and enhance the existing from and enhance activity in Australian. In addition, it will not so only assist those Australian in companies that have already the discovered laser technology at but also provide a source of on enter this field.

The Other aims of the Centre is warren.

■ To raise the awareness of two local industry to the potential are of laser processing as a profit-tim able manufacturing method.

al ■ To engage in collaborative and R&D with industry to develop on new manufacturing methods.

In provide a dissemination last point for laser technology por R&D with particular emphasis the on industrial laser applications. Unterpretation to two sections to provide greater of the two industry. One section will be involved in shortification and demonstrating prototype products and processes; stategree research aimed at oping and demonstrating prototype products and processes; stategree research aimed at or better understanding and deimproving laser processing with welding, drilling, cladding and we heat treating.

n system. In the near future the bace Centre is planning to acquire a about high-power CO₂ laser for the processing a range of materials s, at high speeds. To evaluate the weffects that different laser processes esses and parameters have on Linear process.

e maximum dimensions 800 x 400 x 400mm at speeds of up 400 x 400mm at speeds of up it to 10m/min. The positioning al accuracy and repeatability of the three axes are ±0.01mm and ±0.015mm, respectively, e allowing the processing of p components to stringent specifications. The control of all the n laser parameters is fully micropy processor-controlled allowing the system to be easily configured for drilling, cutting, spot in welding or seam welding appliance. t to a wide range of metallurgical testing equipment.

By Brandt said that the 500W Lasag Vega Nd:YAG machine is particularly suited to the manufacture of precision components with demanding tolerances. The machine has the capability to process 3D objects of

The Centre is organised into hore two sections to provide greater capability, the laser can drill fisher that the other will be involved in shortass term activities aimed at developing and demonstrating prosign to type products and processes; incretic to industry. One secondary the other will concentrate on strategic research aimed at copper and aluminium up to strategic research aimed at copper and aluminium up to better understanding and strategic research aimed at copper and aluminium up to better understanding and 4mm. With regard to seam wilding, drilling, cladding and 4mm. With regard to seam heat treating.

The facilities of the Centre include a 50W average power alia. Nd:YAG laser and a 200W and anciliary CNC equipment. The Centre also recently in addition to the R&D, the off Nd:YAG laser combined with erature searches, and consulary-power CO, laser for centre is planning to acquire a high-power CO, laser for centre is planning to acquire a phalace centre is planning to acquire a population of the platest for centre is planning to acquire a piplications.

CSIRO, Industrial Laser Centre, PO Box 218 Lindfield, NSW 2070.

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ANTISLIP STAIR CAPPING PREVENT COSTLY SUPS



Safemate systems are now at work around the world preventing costly slips and falls. Major international companies recognise the real value for money represented by the products — long effective life in the face of highly-corrosive environments, messy soilage, heavy impact and ultra-violet action.

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Safemate Antislip P/L, 4 Boileau St, Keysborough, Vic 3173 on Information

THE CNC WINDOW FABRICATOR

R&W Vincent, Sydney-based aluminium window manufacturers, have increased their productivity level by the installation of a Numericon CNC Window Fabricator.

The CNC Window Fabricator.

The CNC Window Fabricator is a revolutionary new jobbing machine which automatically produces component parts for the manufacture of aluminium windows.

The basic criteria of the machine design was to economically produce one-off orders while being fundamentally easy to operate; therefore, the design is such that the operator selects the required frame size via panel-mounted second tool which punches, 139

then to the saw which cuts ct through the centre of the hole er pattern to provide a trailing ly edge of one part and the leading edge of the next.

O Position of the notches, or holes and saw cuts is calcune lated by the autofeeder according to the overall length programmed by the operator. To produce a sill or header, a sis similar procedure is followed. At the completion of the is make a shorter component with from the remaining offcut.

Numericon P/L, 115 Bath Rd, Kirrawee, NSW 2232. 139 on Information Card

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THE WRIGHT CRANE **FOR THE RIGHT JOB**

u- An ability to match the right crane with any er given job is the main key to Walter Wright's the ever-expanding mobile crane hire operation in which extensively serves Australian industry, a ranging from mining through to minerals processing.

The company recently introduced into Australia two all-terrain mobile hydraulic cranes with lifting capacities of 140 tonnes, effectively boosting the company's fleet in terms of overall range and versatility.

d. Liebherr 140 tonne cranes, manufactured in Germany, weigh approximately 70 tonnes and cost Walter Wright over \$1.8 million each.

They complement their existing fleet veranges from 10 tonne capacity cranes to sive machines with 1200 tonne capability. to mas-

The advantage of an all-terrain large capacity mobile hydraulic crane of which Walter Wright have two types — 140 and 400 tonners — means the machines can be driven to the site and are soon ready for work, saving the hirer much time and expense.

Walter Wright, 45-53 Ricketts Rd, Mount Waverley, Vic 3149.

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