**Materials recommended for cutting/ etching on Trotec Rayjet Laser**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Material | Abbreviation | Trade name |
| Acrylics |  |  |
| Poly(methyl methacrylate) | PMMA | Plexiglas®, Perspex® Altuglas®   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | Acrylite® | |
| Plastics |  |  |
| Polyamide | PA | Nylon® |
| Polyoxymethylene | POM | Delrin® |
| Polyester | PES | Thermolite®, Polarguard® |
| Polyethylene terephthalate | PET | Mylar® |
| Polyimide | PI | Kapton® |
| Polystyrene | PS |  |
| Polymethyl-methacrylate | PMMA | Plexiglas® |
| Polycarbonate | PC | Lexan®, Makrolon® |
| Polypropylene | PP |  |
| Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene co-polymerisate | ABS |  |
| Polyethylene | PE |  |
| Polyurethane | PUR | Neopren® |
| Other Materials |  |  |
| Glass (etching only) |  |  |
| Natural & some synthetic Leather |  |  |
| Metals (etching only)  Including - Aluminium, Carbide, Coated metals, Cobalt, Gold, Silver, Steel, Chrome, Copper, Platinum, Tin, Brass, Zinc, Titanium & Eloxal. |  |  |
| Paper & Cardboard |  |  |
| Rubbers |  |  |
| Natural and some synthetic rubbers, Microporous foam and Silicone Rubber |  |  |
| Natural stone - Granite Ceramic Marble Slate Pebble |  |  |
| Textiles - Polyester, Lace, Fleece, Silk, Cotton, Felt, Aramid, Synthetic & technical textiles |  |  |
| Wood and timber – Veneers , solid timbers, balsa and some MDF and Plywoods |  |  |
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<http://www.troteclaser.com/en-US/Materials/Pages/Material-Overview.aspx> on 9 May 2016.

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However it may be viable in certain cases such as for low flow or concentrations:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Acetone | Methylene chloride | | Acetonitrile | 1-Propanol | | Acrylonitrile | Propionitrile | | Dimethylformaldehyde | Propylene | | 1,4-Dioxane | Tetrahydrofuran | | Isopropyl alcohol | Urea | | Methyl chloride |  |   Factors that influence the performance of active carbon in air:   * Type of compound to be removed: In general compounds with a high molecular weight, lower vapor pressure/higher boiling point and high refractive index are better adsorbed. * Concentration: The higher the concentration, the higher the carbon consumption. * Temperature: The lower the temperature, the better the adsorption capacity. * Pressure: The higher the pressure, the better the adsorption capacity. * Humidity: The lower the humidity, the better the adsorption capacity.   If you want to know if a certain chemical can be effectively removed from air by active carbon, please [contact us](http://www.lenntech.com/feedback_uk.htm).  [More information about the Regeneration of Active Carbon](http://www.lenntech.com/activecarbon-regeneration.htm) |   1) source: Wastewater Engineering; Metcalf & Eddy; third edition; 1991; page 317 |

Read more: <http://www.lenntech.com/library/adsorption/adsorption.htm#ixzz4880i9cJh>