

Work Example — Cutting Printed Paper Designs

RSD-SUNMAX Series
SUNMAX LASER

About this document: This is an English translation of the Japanese original prepared by SUNMAX LASER for reference purposes. In case of any discrepancy, the Japanese original shall prevail. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Work Examples — Cutting a Design Printed on Paper (Adobe Illustrator Edition)

- This document assumes that the laser machine has already been set up correctly.
- This document assumes that LaserWorkV6 (hereafter "LaserWork"), the control software for the RSD-SUNMAX series, has been installed correctly.
- This document uses Adobe Illustrator CS6.
- This document covers only the steps up to outputting the data. If you want to see the actual machining procedure, please refer to "First Machining."

1. Introduction

This is an example of cutting out design data — such as a logo or drawing — that is printed on paper.

2. Creating the Data

2.1 Capturing the Data with a Scanner

Scan the paper design with a scanner. For scanning, follow the settings of your scanner model as appropriate for the content. In general, scan at a resolution of 300 dpi or higher.

2.2 Loading the Data into Adobe Illustrator

Load the scanned image data into Adobe Illustrator. If you drag and drop it onto an area outside any open Illustrator document, a new document is created and the image data is displayed.

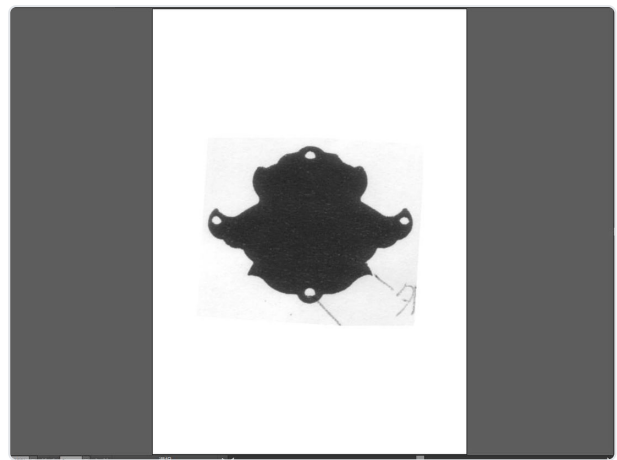
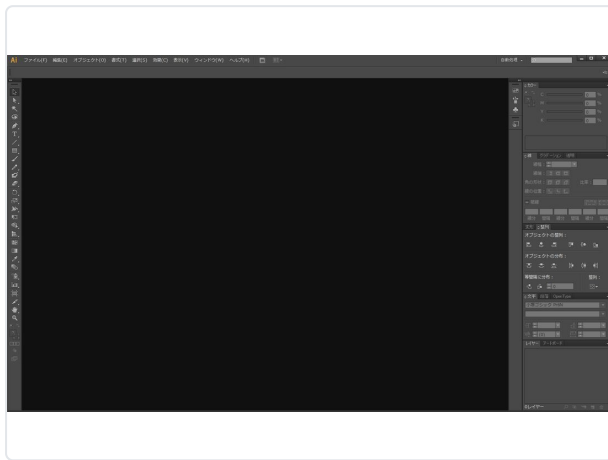


If you want to engrave: after scanning the printed content, convert it to a monochrome bitmap and import it into LaserWork to process it (depending on the scanner's accuracy, some correction of fine details may

be required).

If you want to cut: use the scanned image data to create path data in Adobe Illustrator.

The data is now displayed.



2.3 Creating a Layer

There are various ways to create path data; here we use the method best suited to beginners.

(1) Create a layer for the path data. Layers are created in the Layers panel. (If the Layers panel is not displayed, click "Window > Layers" in the menu to display it.)

Note: The Layers panel may appear in a different location than shown in the figure below.

(2) Click the menu button in the Layers panel to display the menu. Click "New Layer."

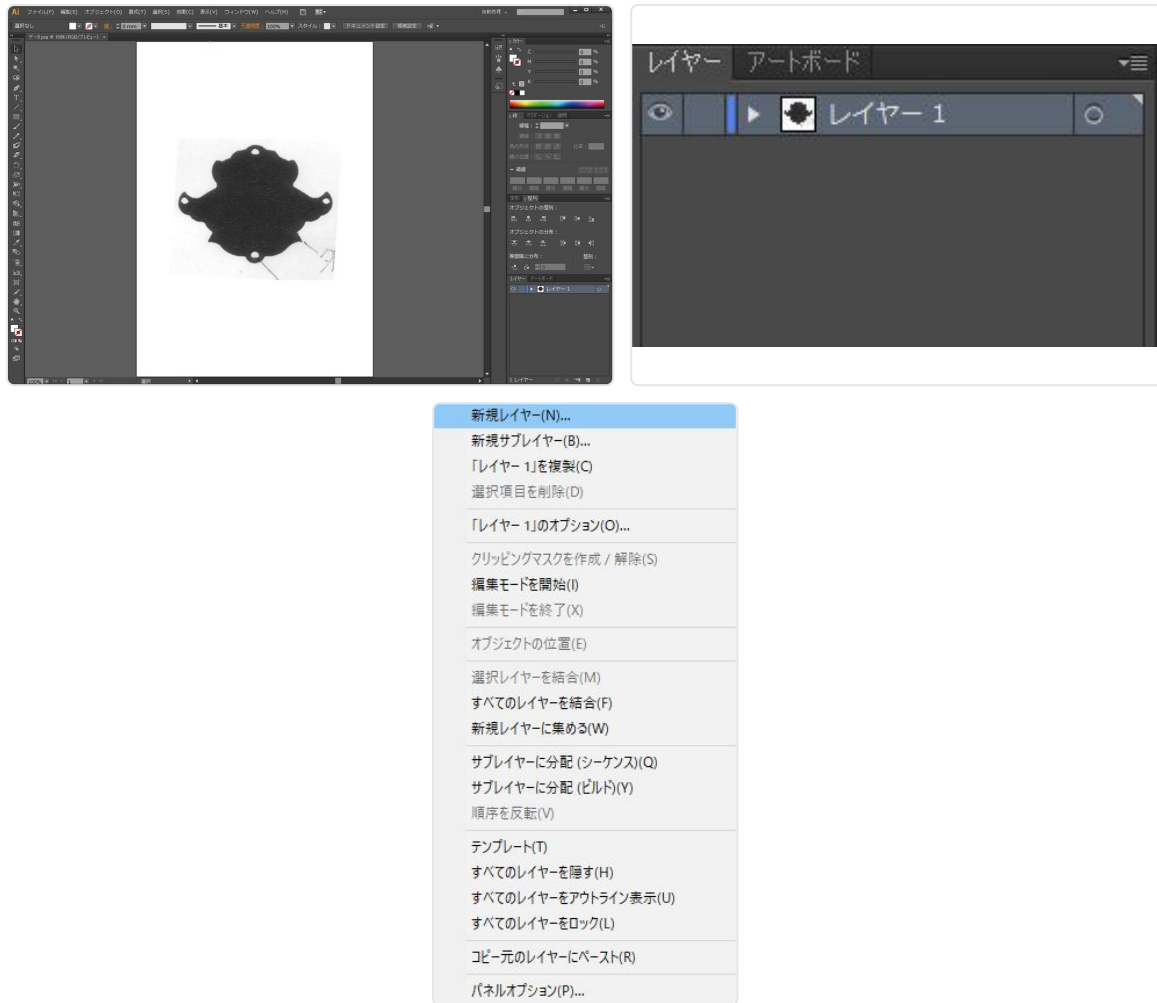
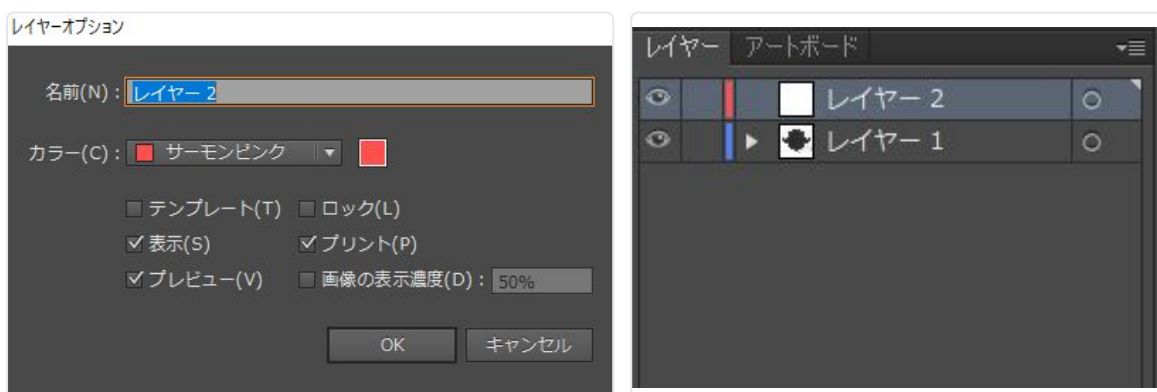


Figure labels: "Menu button" / "Click New Layer"

(3) The "Layer Options" dialog appears. Without changing anything, leave the default settings as they are and click the "OK" button.

Layer 2 has been added to the Layers panel.



2.4 Tracing the Outline with the Pen Tool

Depending on your version of Illustrator, it may include features that trace an image automatically, such as "Live Trace" or "Image Trace." Depending on the data content and the required machining quality, these can trace the image more quickly, so use them if they are available to you.

In this document, we trace manually using the Pen tool.

(1) First, set the zoom level to a size that is easy to view. A higher magnification makes tracing easier.

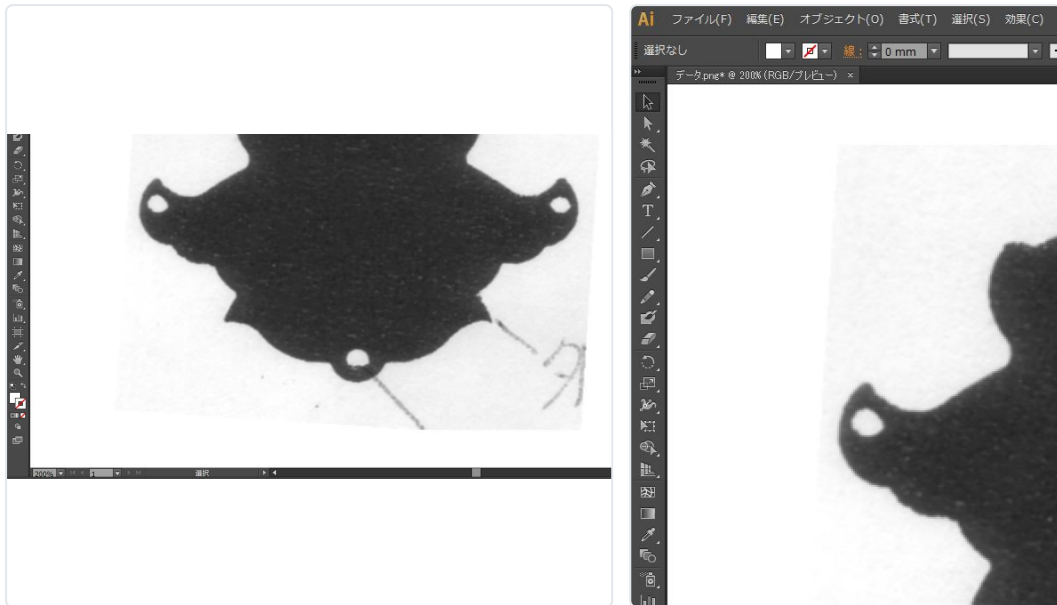
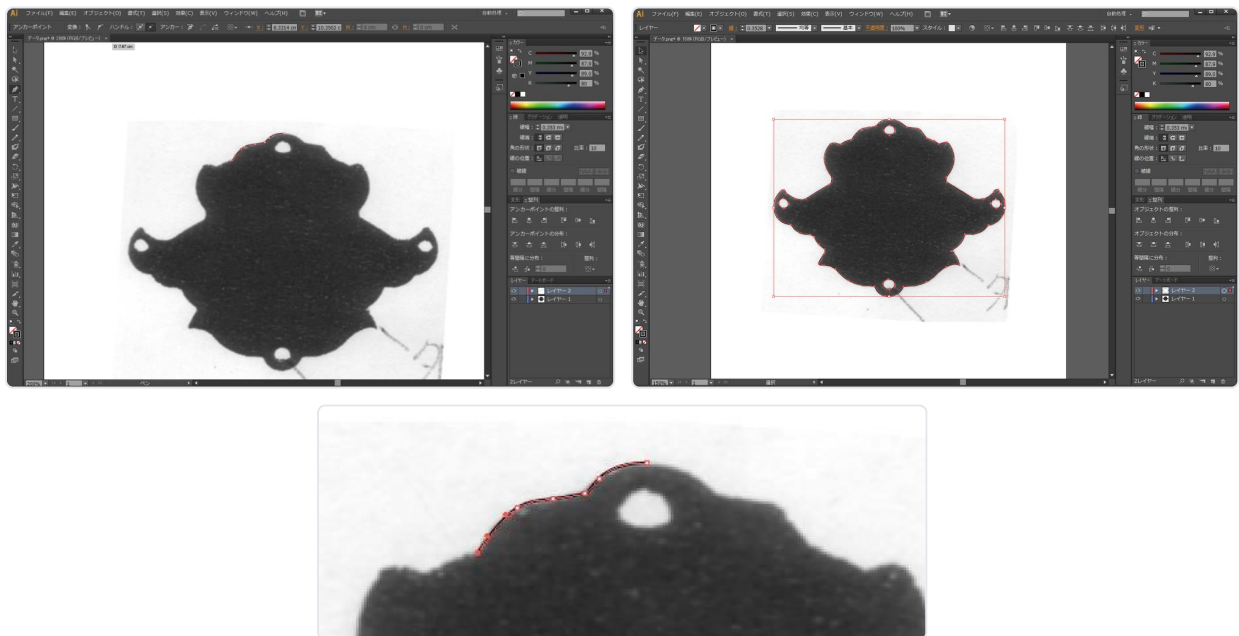


Figure label: "Change the zoom level"

(2) Click the "Pen Tool" in the Tools panel to select it.

(3) The mouse cursor changes to a pen shape; click along the outline to trace it.



(4) When the pen's start point and end point on the outline meet, the trace is completed there, and you can start tracing the next area. Trace all of the outlines.

(5) Once all of the outlines have been traced, delete Layer 1 in the Layers panel.

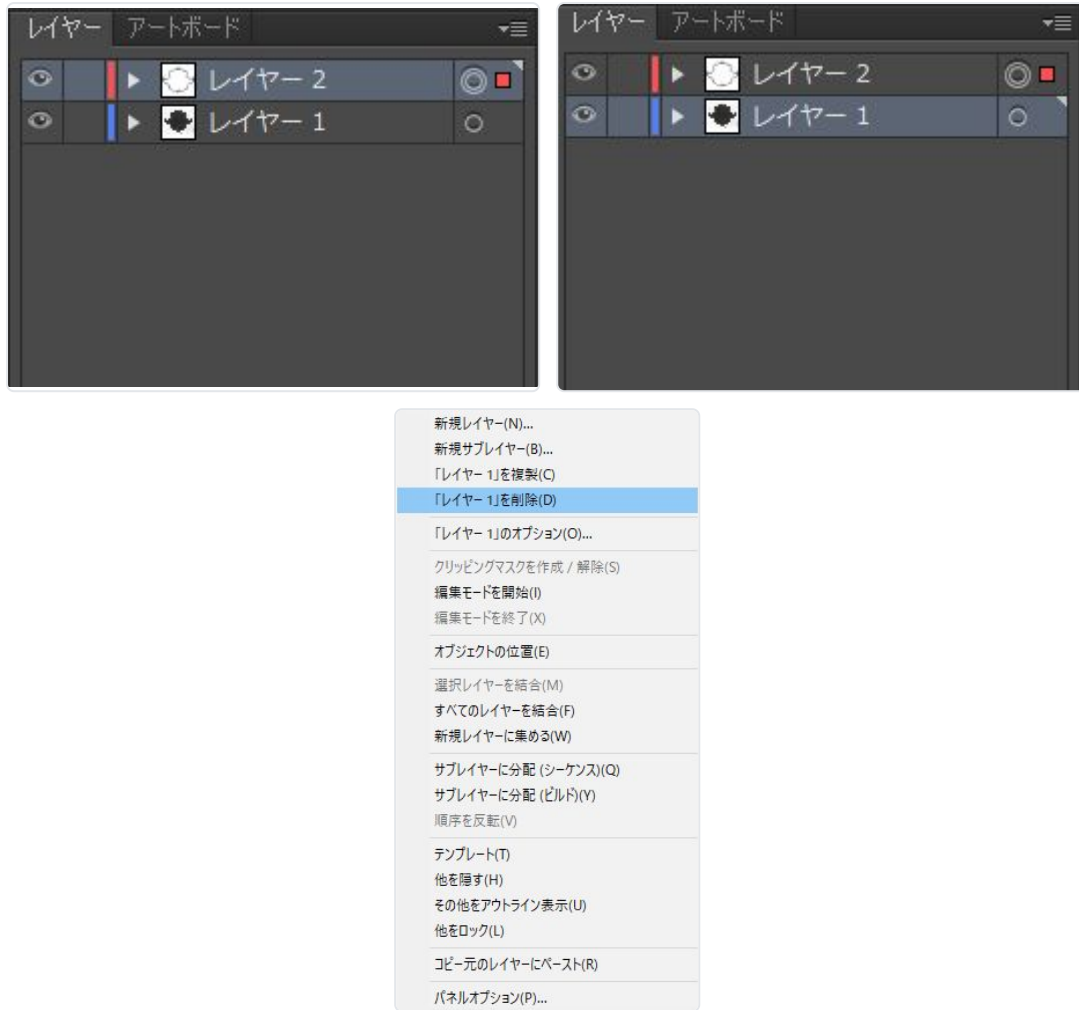
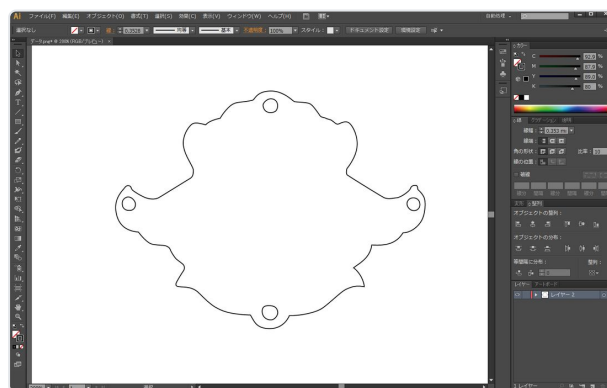


Figure labels: "Click Layer 1 to select it" / "Click the menu button" / "Click 'Delete Layer' in the menu"

This completes the tracing.



3. Outputting the Data

Save the file in *.ai format.