



## Cr6W2Ssi Granulator Blades Hard Plastic PVC Powder Pelletizing Line

Our Product Introduction

### Basic Information

- Place of Origin: China
- Brand Name: Seton
- Certification: CE ISO
- Model Number: Cr6W2Ssi
- Minimum Order Quantity: MOQ 10 Pieces
- Price: Can be discussed
- Packaging Details: 1pc/wrapper, 100pcs/box, 100boxes/ctn, Wooden and carbon boxes
- Delivery Time: 30 days
- Payment Terms: L/C, D/A, D/P, T/T, Western Union, MoneyGram
- Supply Ability: 500 Piece/Pieces per Day



### Product Specification

- Product Name: Granulator Blade Hard Plastic PVC Powder Pelletizing Line
- Material: Cr6W2Ssi
- Length: 400mm
- Width: 60mm
- Thickness: 10mm
- Hardness: HRC 56-60
- Precision:  $\pm 0.02-0.04\text{mm}$
- Application: All Kind Of Plastic
- Highlight: **cr6w2ssi granulator blades, granulator blades hard plastic, cr6w2ssi granulator knives**



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## Product Description

### Cr6W2Ssi Granulator Blade Hard Plastic PVC Powder Pelletizing Line

#### Description:

Here is a detailed overview of the key information about granulator blades:

##### 1, Blade Material:

High-Carbon Steel: A common and cost-effective blade material that provides good toughness and edge retention.

Alloy Steel: Blades made from alloy steels like chromium or manganese-based alloys offer enhanced hardness and wear resistance.

Carbide-Tipped: The hardest and most durable option, carbide-tipped granulator blades maintain their sharp edge for extended periods.

##### 2, Blade Geometry:

Cutting Edge Angle: The angle of the blade's cutting edge, typically between 25-35 degrees, optimized for efficient cutting.

Bevel: The angled surface on the back of the blade that creates the sharp cutting edge.

Serrated Edge: Some granulator blades feature a serrated edge design to improve the cutting action.

##### 3, Blade Dimensions:

Length: Ranges from around 6 inches up to 24 inches or more, depending on the granulator size.

Width: Typically 1 to 4 inches, based on the granulator's capacity and application.

Thickness: Generally between 1/8 to 1/2 inch thick, providing the necessary rigidity.

Bore/Arbor Size: The diameter of the hole that allows the blade to be mounted on the granulator's rotor.

##### 4, Blade Quantity:

Most granulators use multiple blades (2, 4, 6, or more) per rotor assembly.

The number of blades affects the size reduction rate and granule consistency.

##### 5, Blade Sharpening and Replacement:

Granulator blades can typically be resharpened multiple times to extend their usable life.

However, severely worn or damaged blades will need to be replaced to maintain optimal performance.

##### 6, Blade Mounting and Clearance:

Precise installation and proper clearance between the blades and the granulator's housing are critical for safe and efficient operation.

Incorrect mounting or excessive blade-to-housing clearance can lead to poor cutting, increased power consumption, and potential safety hazards.

#### Granulator Blade Specifications:

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Product Name: | Granulator Blade Hard Plastic PVC Powder Pelletizing Line |
| Material      | Cr6W2Ssi  |
| Length        | 400mm   |
| Width         | 60mm  |
| Thickness     | 10 mm   |
| Hardness      | HRC 56-60   |
| Precision     | ±0.02-0.04mm  |
| Application   | All kind of plastic                                       |

Here are the key characteristics of the main materials used for granulator blades:

##### 1, High-Carbon Steel:

Composition: High-carbon steel typically contains 0.6-1.0% carbon content, along with small amounts of other alloying elements like manganese, chromium, or vanadium.

Hardness: High-carbon steel blades have a Rockwell hardness range of around 50-60 HRC, providing good edge retention.

Toughness: The higher carbon content makes these blades relatively tough and resistant to chipping or breaking.

Cost: High-carbon steel is a cost-effective material option for granulator blades.

##### 2, Alloy Steel:

Composition: Alloy steel blades contain additional alloying elements like chromium, manganese, or molybdenum to enhance specific properties.

Hardness: Alloy steel blades can achieve higher Rockwell hardness, often in the range of 55-65 HRC, for improved wear resistance.

Wear Resistance: The alloying elements give alloy steel blades superior abrasion and wear resistance compared to high-carbon steel.

Toughness: Alloy steel blades generally maintain good toughness and impact resistance.

Cost: Alloy steel blades are more expensive than high-carbon steel but offer enhanced performance.

##### 3, Carbide-Tipped:

Composition: Carbide-tipped blades have a tungsten carbide cutting edge brazed or welded onto a steel body.

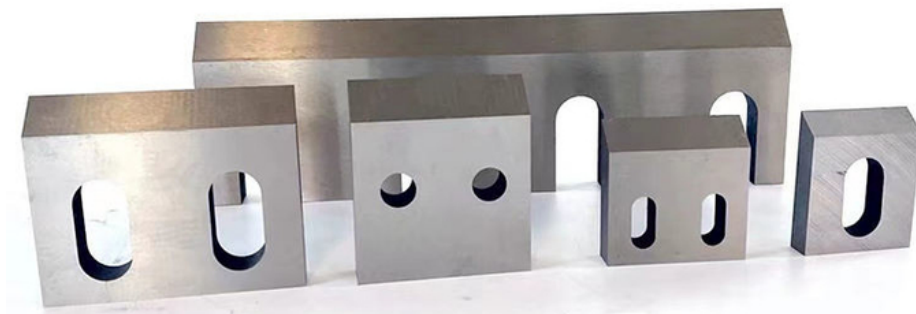
Hardness: Carbide tips have an extremely high Rockwell hardness, typically between 80-90 HRC, providing exceptional wear resistance.

Edge Retention: Carbide-tipped blades can maintain their sharp cutting edge for significantly longer than high-carbon or alloy steel blades.

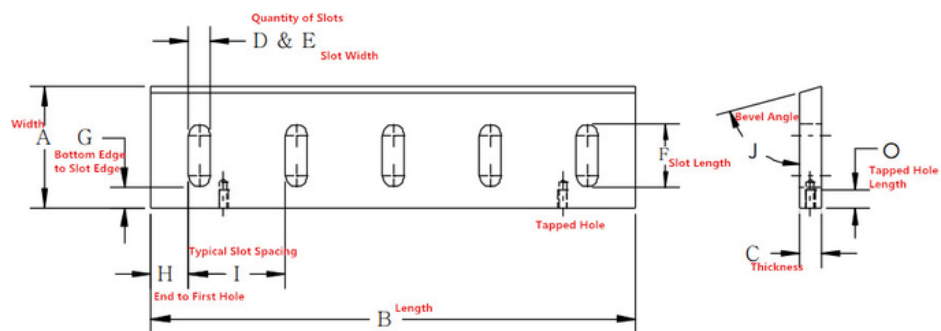
Brittleness: While very hard, carbide tips are more brittle and susceptible to chipping or cracking than steel blades.

Cost: Carbide-tipped granulator blades are the most expensive option due to the specialized manufacturing process.

#### Picture:



**Size:**



**Applications:**

# Visible crushing effect

Crush PC, PP, nylon, ABS and other edge water and soft rubber materials



Used shoes



Waste plastic bottle



Plastic frame



Thin film



rubber



Silk thread

**Packing & Delivery:**

## Packing & Delivery



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