Rolling 9CRSI Pelletizer Knives 500*300*30mm Pulverizer Machine Parts HRC 58-66 Hardness

Our Product Introduction

Basic Information

- Place of Origin: China
- Brand Name: Seton
- Certification: CE ISO
- Model Number: 9CRSI
- 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: Pelletizer Knives
- Material: 9CRSI
- OD: 500mm
- ID: 300mm
- Thickness: 30mm
- Hardness: HRC 58-66
- Voltage: 220
- Applicable Industries: Plastics Factory, Chemical Factory, Timber Factory
- Highlight: **9crsi pelletizer knives**, **rolling pelletizer knives**, **rolling pulverizer machine parts**

Our Product Introduction

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Product Description

9CRSI Pelletizer Knives 500*300*30mm Pulverizer Machine Parts

Description:

The manufacturing process for pelletizer blades typically involves the following key steps:

1,Material Selection:
The appropriate tool steel, tungsten carbide, or other specialized blade material is selected based on the required performance characteristics.
The chemical composition and heat treatment processes are carefully controlled to achieve the desired hardness, toughness, and wear resistance.
2,Blade Shaping:
The blade blank is shaped using techniques such as cutting, grinding, or forging to achieve the desired geometry and cutting edge profile.
Computer-controlled machining processes, like CNC milling or EDM (Electrical Discharge Machining), are often employed to ensure precise blade dimensions and tolerances.
3,Heat Treatment:
For tool steel blades, a series of heat treatment processes, such as quenching and tempering, are performed to optimize the material's hardness and toughness.
Careful control of the heating and cooling cycles is crucial to achieve the targeted mechanical properties.
4,Coating Application (Optional):
If the blades are to be coated with wear-resistant materials, such as TiN or CrN, the coating is applied using techniques like Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD) or Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD).
The coating process is designed to ensure strong adhesion and uniform coverage on the blade surface.
5,Finishing and Inspection:
The blades undergo final finishing operations, such as precision grinding or lapping, to achieve the desired cutting edge sharpness and surface finish.
Rigorous inspection procedures are implemented to ensure the blades meet the specified dimensional tolerances, hardness levels, and other quality requirements.
6,Quality Control and Testing:
Samples of the manufactured blades are subjected to various performance tests, including wear resistance, impact testing, and corrosion resistance, to validate their durability and suitability for the pelletizing application.
Ongoing quality control measures are maintained throughout the production process to ensure consistent and reliable blade performance.

Pelletizer Blades Specifications:

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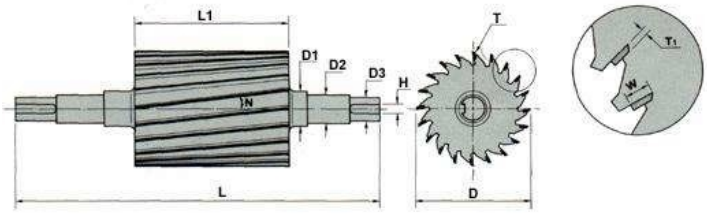
Material	9CRSI
OD	500mm
ID	300mm
Thickness	30mm
Hardness	HRC 58-66
Voltage	220
Applicable Industries	Plastics factory, chemical factory, timber factory

Let's dive deeper into the heat treatment processes commonly used for pelletizer blades made from tool steel:

1,Annealing:
The first step is to anneal the tool steel blade blank to relieve internal stresses and improve its machinability.
This involves heating the steel to a specific temperature (typically around 850-900°C) and then slowly cooling it in a controlled manner.
2,Quenching:
After annealing, the blade is quenched, typically in oil or water, to rapidly cool it and increase its hardness.
The quenching process transforms the steel's microstructure from austenite to martensite, which is a hard, metastable phase.
3,Tempering:
To increase the blade's toughness and relieve the internal stresses introduced during quenching, the blade is tempered.
Tempering involves reheating the blade to a specific temperature (usually between 200-600°C, depending on the desired hardness) and then allowing it to cool slowly.
This process allows some of the martensite to transform into a more stable microstructure, balancing hardness and toughness.
4,Cryogenic Treatment (Optional):
Some manufacturers may employ cryogenic treatment, where the blade is exposed to ultra-low temperatures (around -196°C) for a specific duration.
This process can further enhance the blade's wear resistance by promoting the transformation of retained austenite into martensite, resulting in a more homogeneous and stable microstructure.
5,Surface Treatments (Optional):
Additional surface treatments, such as nitriding or carburizing, can be applied to further improve the blade's wear resistance and surface hardness.
These processes involve exposing the blade to a nitrogen- or carbon-rich environment at elevated temperatures, creating a hardened surface layer.

Picture:

Size:



Packing & Delivery:

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