Coated Diamond Custom Industrial Blades For Construction Farm

Our Product Introduction

Basic Information

- Place of Origin: China
- Brand Name: Seton
- Certification: CE ISO
- Model Number: Stainless Steel 316l
- 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: Custom Industrial Blades
- Material: Stainless Steel 316l
- Hardness: HRC52-62
- Precision: ±50 Micron
- Length: 625mm
- Width: 46mm
- Thickness: 3.65mm
- Applicable Industries: Manufacturing Plant
- Highlight: **Construction Industrial Blades**, **Custom Industrial Blades**, **Farm Industrial Blades**

Product Description

D2 610mm Length Industry Round Cutting Blade For Printing Packaging

Description:

Manufacturing Process of Industrial Blades

The manufacturing process of industrial blades involves several key steps, ensuring that the blades meet the necessary performance, durability, and precision requirements. Here's an overview of the typical process:

1. Material Selection

Choosing the Right Material: The first step is selecting the appropriate material based on the intended application. Common materials include high carbon steel, tool steel, stainless steel, and tungsten carbide.

2. Cutting and Shaping

Initial Shaping: The raw material is cut into rough shapes using saws or shears. This initial shaping prepares the material for further processing.

Blanking: The material is often blanked into the desired shape using stamping or laser cutting techniques.

3. Heat Treatment

Hardening: The blades undergo heat treatment processes such as quenching and tempering. This enhances the hardness and toughness of the blades, making them suitable for cutting applications.

Tempering: After hardening, tempering is performed to relieve stresses and achieve the desired balance of hardness and ductility.

4. Grinding and Sharpening

Precision Grinding: The blades are precisely ground to achieve the required dimensions and surface finish. This step includes the shaping of cutting edges.

Sharpening: The edges are sharpened to ensure optimal cutting performance. Specialized grinding machines are used to achieve sharp, uniform edges.

5. Coating (If Applicable)

Surface Treatments: Some blades may undergo additional surface treatments, such as coating with materials like tungsten carbide or other hard coatings to enhance wear resistance and reduce friction.

6. Quality Control

Inspection: Each blade undergoes rigorous quality control checks, including dimensional inspections and hardness testing, to ensure they meet specified standards.

Testing: Some manufacturers may conduct performance tests to evaluate the cutting efficiency and durability of the blades.

7. Finishing

Polishing: The blades may be polished to improve their appearance and reduce friction during use.

Packaging: Finally, the blades are packaged for shipping to ensure they remain protected during transport.

Industrial Blade Specifications:

Product name	Custom Industrial Blades
Material	Stainless Steel 316l
Hardness	HRC52-62
Precision	±50 Micron
Length	625mm
Width	46mm
Thickness	3.65mm
Applicable Industries	Manufacturing Plant

Material Selection for Different Types of Industrial Blades

The choice of materials for industrial blades varies based on the specific type of blade and its intended application. Here's an overview of how material selection differs across various types of industrial blades:

1. Cutting Tools (e.g., Drill Bits, Milling Cutters)

Materials:

High-Speed Steel (HSS): Offers good hardness and heat resistance, suitable for high-speed applications.

Carbide: Used for high-performance cutting tools due to its extreme hardness and wear resistance.

Considerations: Tool longevity and performance at high temperatures are critical, making carbide a popular choice for demanding applications.

2. Saw Blades

Materials:

Tungsten Carbide-Tipped (TCT): Provides excellent cutting performance and durability for cutting wood, metal, or composites.

High Carbon Steel: Often used for lower-cost applications or for blades that require flexibility.

Considerations: The material needs to balance sharpness with wear resistance, especially for blades subjected to heavy use.

3. Shear Blades

Materials:

Tool Steel: Known for its hardness and toughness, making it suitable for shearing applications.

High Carbon Steel: Common in manual shears where cost is a factor.

Considerations: The ability to maintain a sharp edge and resist deformation under stress is crucial for effective shearing.

4. Chipper Knives

Materials:

High Carbon Steel: Common for standard applications due to its good edge retention.

Tungsten Carbide: Used for heavy-duty chipper knives that need to withstand tough materials.

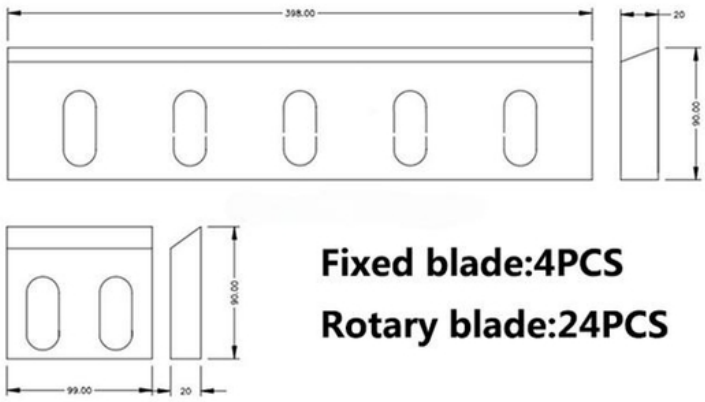
Considerations: Durability and resistance to wear are vital, especially when processing hardwoods or dense materials.

5. Industrial Knives (e.g., Granulators)

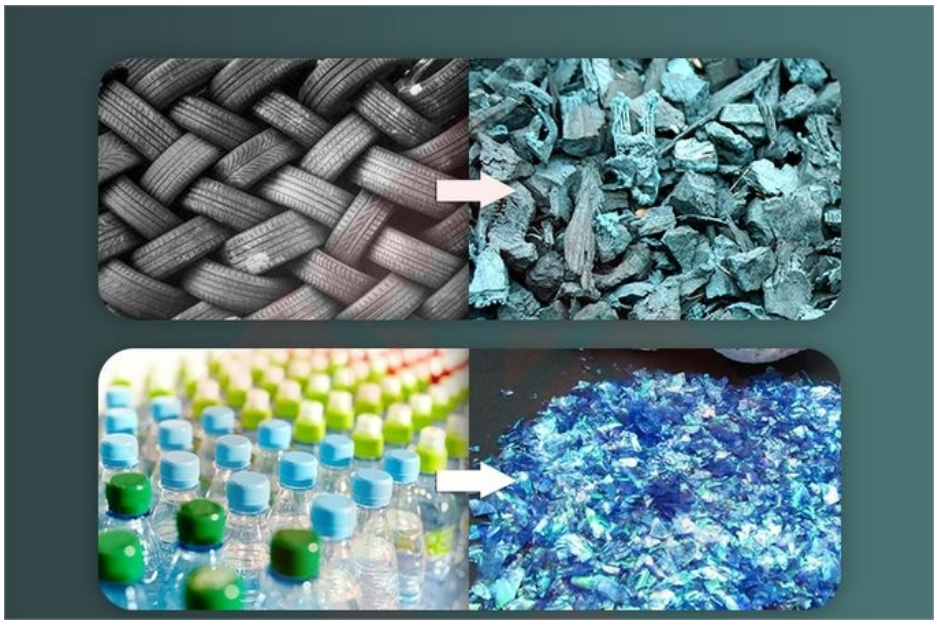
Materials:
Alloy Steel: Provides a good balance of hardness and toughness, suitable for granulating plastic and other materials.
Carbide: For high-performance applications requiring extreme durability.
Considerations: The knives must withstand impact and abrasion while maintaining cutting efficiency.
6. Food Processing Blades
Materials:
Stainless Steel: Preferred for its corrosion resistance and ease of cleaning.
High Carbon Steel: Sometimes used for its sharpness but requires more maintenance to prevent rust.
Considerations: Hygiene and resistance to corrosion are critical in food applications.

Picture:

Size:



Applications:



Packing:

SETON **Jiangsu Seton Industrial Technology Co,.Ltd**

+86 15852715407 alen@setonindustrial.com blade-industrial.com

No.99 Furong Mid Three Road,Xishan Economic Development Zone.Wixi.