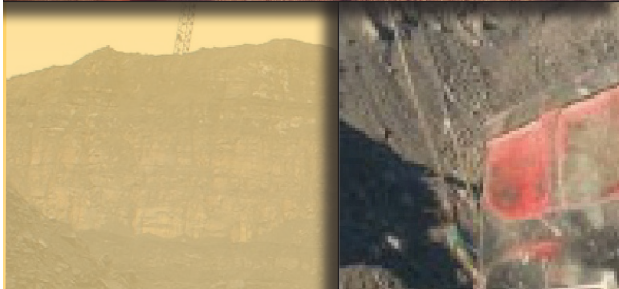


# Hardfacing for Mines, Quarries and Mineral Processing Facilities

*Advanced Wear Resistance Technology*



**Postalloy** by Postle  
HARDFACE TECHNOLOGIES®

[www.hardfacetechnologies.com](http://www.hardfacetechnologies.com)





# Postalloy® Hardfacing Products for Mines, Quarries and Mineral Processing Facilities



Metal parts and equipment often fail their intended use not because they fracture, but because they wear by abrasion, impact, metal-to-metal contact or some other form of wear, which causes them to lose dimension and functionality. Hardfacing, also known as hard surfacing, is the application of a build-up or wear-resistant weld metal onto a part's surface by means of welding to extend the life of the part. The weld metal may be applied as a solid surface or in a pattern, such as a waffle pattern, herringbone or dot pattern, etc.



**Hardface Technologies by Postle Industries, Inc. has a variety of hardfacing wires, tubular electrodes, tungsten carbide products and other solutions, including chrome carbide and tungsten carbide wear plate, to provide wear protection for this industry. These products are used to reduce high maintenance costs and prevent unwanted shutdowns.**

## Our goal is to help improve productivity and capacity

At Hardface Technologies we have solutions to address the many abrasive wear, impact, corrosion and maintenance repair challenges that face Mines, Quarries and Mineral Processing Facilities. Our experienced welding professionals along with engineering and metallurgical experts can evaluate and recommend realistic solutions.

Throughout our history servicing this industry, Hardface Technologies has developed a complete line of hardfacing products and solutions for wear protection. As an added technological advancement, many of our hardfacing products utilize our proprietary RCT™, Reactive Core Technology. This technology assures better weldability and deposit integrity resulting in optimum wear properties.



**Crusher rolls and parts • Dragline bucket teeth • Grizzly bars • Screw conveyors  
Augers and auger points • Tamper tools • Manganese dragline chain wear parts  
Bulldozer blades • Dredge cutters & teeth • Tractor driving sprockets • Mixer blades  
Bucket sides and bottoms • Pan conveyors • Tractor rollers • Scraper blades • Hammers  
Bulldozer end bits and plates • Manganese shovel track pads • Pulverizing rolls**

# Postalloy® Products for Mines, Quarries and Mineral Processing Facilities







HARDFACING WIRES				
Chromium Carbides	2820-MCO	2829-MCO	2832-MCO	
	2834-MCO	2837-MCO		
Complex Carbides	2836-MCO	2839-MCO		
Tungsten Carbides	PS-11W	299-MCO *		
Vanadium Carbides	PS-150 Vanguard			
Other Carbides (Crack-Free)	2825-MCG	2826-MCG	2828T-FCO	
Build-Up Alloys	2850-FCO	2865-FCO	2892-FCO	2892-MCG
MIG Carbide Matrix Wire for Tungsten Drop Applications	PS-98 Matrix	Sintered Tungsten Carbide Grit		
REPAIR WIRES				
Carbon Steels	3042-FCG	3044-FCG		
Cast Iron	53-SPL			
HARDFACING ELECTRODES				
Chromium Carbides	215HD	233HD		
Complex Carbides	217HD	218HD		
Tungsten Carbides	219HD	220HD		
Vanadium Carbides	150HD Vanguard			
Build-Up Alloys	27	206HD		
REPAIR ELECTRODES				
Carbon Steels	301			
Cast Iron	Nico-Tek			
SPECIAL CUTTING EQUIPMENT				
UNI-LANCE Conversion Kit	Turn your Acetylene torch into an Exothermic Cutting Tool in 30 seconds			

\* Denotes Chrome Free

# Chromium Carbide Wires and Electrodes

Chromium carbides are iron-based alloys that contain high amounts of chromium (greater than 15 percent) and carbon (greater than 3 percent). These elements form hard carbides that resist abrasion. The deposits frequently check-crack about every ½ inch, which helps relieve stress from welding. Their low friction coefficient also makes them desirable in applications that require material with good slip. The abrasion resistance increases as the amount of carbon and chromium increases, although carbon has the most influence. Hardness values are 40 to 66 HRC. They may also contain other elements that can form other carbides or borides that help increase wear resistance in high-temperature applications. These alloys are limited to two or three layers.



WIRES				
Product	Wire Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
2820-MCO	Metal-cored, open arc or gas shielded	Abrasion /High Impact	47-52Rc	A wire that produces a controlled microstructure of specially sized carbides in a very tough matrix.
2829-MCO	Metal-cored, open arc or gas shielded	High Abrasion/Moderate Impact	64-68Rc	A high-hardness overlay well suited for applications involving high abrasion combined with mild impact.
2832-MCO	Metal-cored, open arc or gas shielded	High Abrasion/Mild to Moderate Impact	58-62Rc	 A premium chromium carbide hardfacing alloy that has a high-volume fraction of carbides dispersed in a hard matrix.
2834-MCO	Metal-cored, open arc or gas shielded	High Abrasion/Moderate Impact	54-60Rc	 A specially formulated chromium carbide alloy developed to produce a superior high polish abrasion-resistant deposit in service. Good out-of-position capabilities • Fast freezing weld deposit • Very good weld bead tie-in • Ideal for dirty surfaces • Excellent matrix wire for tungsten carbide drop applications
2837-MCO	Metal-cored, open arc	High Abrasion/High Impact	60-66Rc	A specifically designed wire to produce a high concentration of fine chromium carbides in an austenitic matrix. The fine dispersion of chromium carbides greatly improves the abrasive wear resistance and impact toughness compared to ordinary chromium carbide products.
ELECTRODES				
Product	Electrode Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
215HD 	Tubular	Moderate to Severe Abrasion	58-62Rc	A chromium carbide tubular hardface electrode for hardfacing low carbon mild and alloy steels, manganese steel, stainless steel and cast iron. Its tubular structure permits higher travel speeds and much higher percentages of carbide-forming elements contained in the core than with ordinary flux-coated electrodes. Due to its unique tubular design, POSTALLOY® 215HD offers very smooth operational characteristics and is over 90% efficient. All of the 1/4", 3/8" and 1/2" diameters will fit standard electrode holders. • Easy out-of-position weldability with the 1/4" diameter
233HD 	Tubular	Moderate to Severe Abrasion	58-62Rc	A chromium carbide tubular hardface electrode with the addition of niobium. The addition of this alloy improves the abrasion resistance of the weld deposit. Its tubular structure permits higher travel speeds and much higher percentages of carbide-forming elements contained in the core than with ordinary flux-coated electrodes. Due to its unique tubular design, POSTALLOY® 233HD offers very smooth operational characteristics and is over 90% efficient.



# Complex Carbide Wires and Electrodes




Complex carbides generally are associated with the chromium carbide deposits that have additions of columbium (niobium), molybdenum, tungsten, or vanadium. The addition of these elements and carbon form their own carbides and/or combine with the present chromium carbides to increase the alloy's overall abrasion resistance. They can have all these elements or just one or two. They are used for severe-abrasion or high-heat applications.

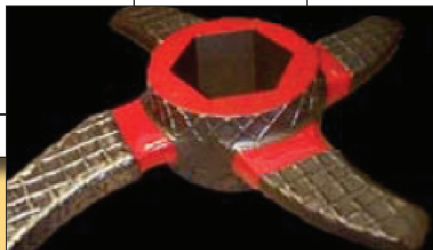
WIRES				
Product	Wire Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
2836-MCO	Metal-cored, open arc or gas shielded	Severe Abrasion/High stress grinding, low stress scratching and gouging abrasion	63-67Rc	A high hardness multi-carbide hardfacing alloy that resists severe abrasion, including high stress grinding, low stress scratching and gouging abrasion. It maintains its hardness and wear resistance up to 1400°F (760°C). The chemistry is highly tolerant of dilution. One layer will easily outwear two layers of ordinary chromium carbides and in some applications the wear is equal to tungsten carbide.
2839-MCO	Metal-cored, open arc or gas shielded	Severe Abrasion/Moderate Impact	58-61Rc	A metal-cored gas-shielded hardfacing wire that is capable of producing single and multiple layer weld deposits comprised of a large volume of extremely hard multi-carbides surrounded by a Martensitic matrix. Deposits perform well under low and high stress abrasion and show dramatic improvements over traditional chromium carbide products. It may be used on carbon, low alloy, and manganese steels. Unlike chromium carbide alloys, the deposits are heat treatable, allowing for tougher weld metal for applications that encounter moderate impact.
				
ELECTRODES				
Product	Electrode Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
217HD	Tubular	Moderate to Severe Abrasion and Moderate to Severe Impact	50-60Rc	A modified chromium carbide tubular hardfacing electrode, alloyed with niobium and a small addition of molybdenum. The microstructure has very fine carbides which give improved wear, erosion and impact-resistance over traditional chromium carbides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy out-of-position weldability with the 1/4" diameter</li> </ul>
218HD	Tubular	Moderate to Severe Abrasion and Moderate to Severe Impact	65Rc	 <p>POSTALLOY® 218HD produces a multi-carbide weld deposit that resists many types of wear. The weld-deposit is a tightly packed, dense, inter-connected network of chromium carbides, vanadium carbides, molybdenum carbides, niobium carbides and tungsten carbides. Weld deposits offer exceptional wear-resistance to general abrasion, high stress grinding, low stress scratching and erosion. Impact resistance is limited. This alloy may also be used at elevated temperatures up to 1400°F (760°C). First pass hardness is greater than other hardface electrodes — 65Rc on mild steel.</p>

# Tungsten Carbide Wires and Electrodes

Tungsten Carbide Hardfacing can help increase service life of equipment by 300% to 800%.

Tungsten Carbide Hardfacing wires are specially engineered to ensure maximum service life of hardfaced surfaces. Tungsten carbide hardfacing wires are alloyed with various metals such as nickel, chromium, silicon and boron to create products that ensure maximum protection of your equipment in virtually any environment.

WIRES				
Product	Wire Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
<b>PS-11W</b>  	Metal-cored, gas shielded	Extreme Abrasion and Corrosion	Matrix Weld Deposit 53-57Rc, Tungsten Carbide 70+ Rc	A nickel base hardfacing cored wire containing a special blend of tungsten carbides for conditions of extreme abrasion as well as corrosion. The matrix is resistant to acids, bases, lye and other corrosive media. This alloy can be applied crack-free with the proper welding procedures. The alloying elements in the wire produce a higher hardness weld deposit that encapsulates and protects the carbide particles, reducing the premature wear caused by erosion to the carbide particles. The alloy has a low melting range and features good weldability with a smooth arc, reduces weld dilution and carbide dilution to produce a truly outstanding multi-wear wire.
<b>299-MCO</b>	Metal-cored, open arc <b>Chrome Free</b>	Extreme Abrasion and Impact	Matrix Weld Deposit 60-65Rc, Tungsten Carbide 70+ Rc	An open-arc <b>chrome-free</b> overlay that utilizes a specially formulated tungsten carbide to produce a "highly feathered" microstructure that is unusually hard and more abrasion resistant than standard tungsten carbide hardfacing wires. Operates at lower than normal currents to minimize dilution and help develop its high hardness and unique microstructure in the first layer.
ELECTRODES				
Product	Electrode Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
<b>219HD</b>	Tubular	Extreme Abrasion and Impact	64-68Rc	When protection with tungsten carbide is needed, POSTALLOY® 219HD is an ideal choice. Weld deposits contain tungsten carbide in a chromium-rich matrix for added wear and corrosion protection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy out-of-position weldability with the 1/4" diameter</li> </ul>
<b>220HD</b>	Tubular	Extreme Abrasion and Impact	64-68Rc	A proprietary blend of tungsten carbide with a small addition of chromium carbide. It produces a very smooth weld deposit with improved impact resistance over pure tungsten carbide. The unique blend of tungsten carbide in a chromium-rich matrix also provides some corrosion protection but primarily helps to provide a high polish in service to reduce the coefficient of friction. Use when protection against severe abrasion, with limited impact, is needed.





# Vanadium Carbide Wires and Electrodes



Unlike straight tungsten carbides, which are heavy and forced to the bottom of the weld puddle, vanadium carbide wires have a uniform distribution of vanadium-tungsten carbides throughout a tough steel matrix that takes more impact than both chromium and tungsten carbides. Vanadium carbide products provide a much more consistent wear rate and are much more receptive to multiple hardfacing re-applications. Vanadium carbide is used for many different hardfacing applications in mining, construction, recycling, dredging and forestry and are ideal for hammer applications.

WIRES				
Product	Wire Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
PS-150 Vanguard	Metal-cored, open arc	Extreme Abrasion and Impact	59-61Rc	A metal-cored hardfacing wire that provides a dense, heterogeneous deposit of vanadium-tungsten carbides, along with other elements to enhance wear resistance, resulting in a very good combination of abrasion and impact resistance that is superior to chromium carbide hardfacing alloys. Almost equal to tungsten carbide in hardness, and half the weight. It is a good alternative to tungsten carbide hardfacing alloys when they are too expensive or when MIG carbide embedding is not available or impractical.
ELECTRODES				
Product	Electrode Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
150HD Vanguard	Tubular	Extreme Abrasion and Impact	62-67Rc	A tubular hardfacing electrode that provides a dense, heterogeneous deposit of vanadium-tungsten carbides, along with other elements to enhance wear resistance, resulting in a very good combination of abrasion and impact resistance. This makes it superior to chromium carbide hardfacing alloys and almost equal to tungsten carbide in hardness at half the weight. Postalloy® 150HD Vanguard is not a replacement for tungsten carbide overlays. However, it is a good alternative to tungsten carbide hardfacing alloys when they are too expensive or when MIG carbide embedding is not available or impractical. Unlike straight tungsten carbides, which are heavy and forced to the bottom of the weld puddle, the composition of Postalloy®150HD Vanguard is ideally balanced to provide a uniform distribution of vanadium-tungsten carbides throughout a tough steel matrix that takes more impact than both chromium and tungsten carbides. Also, it provides a very consistent wear rate and is designed for multiple re-applications. An excellent choice for many different hardfacing applications including mining, construction, recycling, dredging, forestry and sugar industries.



# Other Carbide Hardfacing Wires (Crack-Free)



Other carbide wires are engineered using multiple alloys and carbides. These carbides can include such alloys as chromium, niobium, vanadium, titanium, molybdenum, manganese and nickel.

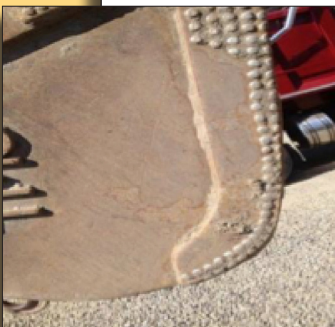
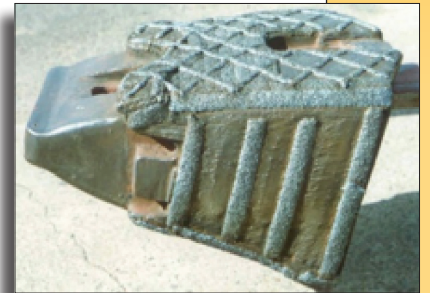


## WIRES

Product	Wire Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
<b>2825-MCG</b>	Metal-cored, gas shielded	High Abrasion/Extreme Heat and Friction	58-60Rc	A non-cracking carbide containing martensitic hardfacing alloy for improved abrasion and impact resistance compared to standard general-purpose hardfacing alloys. Compared to 2898, 2899 and other typical 500 BHN, 600 BHN and 650 BHN hardfacing alloys, 2825-MCG can be expected to provide 3 times better wear resistance.
<b>2826-MCG</b>	Metal-cored, gas shielded	High Abrasion/High Impact	57-61Rc	A non-cracking martensitic tool steel type hardfacing alloy with numerous tightly packed carbides for superior abrasion resistance under high impact. One-layer deposits exhibit wear characteristics that you would expect from chromium carbide hardfacing products.
<b>2828T-FCO</b>	Flux-cored, open arc	Excellent Abrasion under low and high stress conditions	57-60Rc	A non-cracking hardfacing wire that deposits a martensitic alloy with a high volume of finely dispersed titanium carbides (TiC). It has superior abrasion resistance under low and high stress conditions and retains hardness at high temperatures.

## Hardfacing Patterns

When working in rocky earth, ore or slag, the goal is to NOT trap the soil on the surface, but to protect the surface underneath from abrasion caused by the movement of the rocks over the surface. This can be done by applying a series of ridges or weld beads parallel to the flow of material, like rails. This will prevent the rocky soil from coming in contact with the surface.



When working in dirt or sand, apply hardface weld beads spaced from 1/4" (6.4 mm) to 1-1/2" (38 mm) apart and perpendicular or against the flow of an abrasive material. Forcing the material to compact between the weld beads works well for finely grained sands and soils.

Apply a dot pattern to areas that do not see heavy abrasion, but are subjected to wear, or when weld areas are hard to reach. A dot pattern is also used on thin base metals, when distortion and warpage may be an issue from overheating of the base metal.

When working in soil with some clay content, the goal is to use a hardfacing pattern that traps the soil on the surface, forming a layer of trapped soil that will protect the surface underneath. This is best done with a crosshatch or waffle pattern. This pattern also works well when there is a combination of fine and coarse soil.





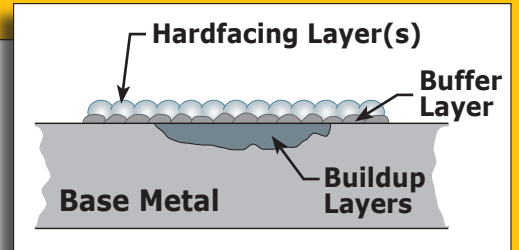
# Build-up Alloy Wires and Electrodes

Build-up or buffer alloys are similar to the parent metal alloy in hardness and strength, with two main functions.

- ✦ They are applied to severely worn parts to bring them back to dimension where machining must be used after welding. Hardness ranges from 30Rc to 45Rc.
- ✦ Also used as a buffer for subsequent layers of a more wear-resistant hardfacing deposit. If the hardfacing alloy produces check cracks, such as a chromium carbide alloy, then it's wise to use a tough manganese product as the buffer to blunt and stop the check cracks from penetrating into the base metal.

A mild steel electrode, or wire such as 7018 or ER70S-6, should never be used for build-up or as a buffer layer. While mild steel welding products are great for joining and fabricating, they do not have the strength and hardness to support hardfacing. A soft mild steel buffer layer will collapse under the hardface layer, causing the hardface layer to spall off and fail.

Applications include shovel parts, shafts, gears, mine car wheels and cable sheaves.



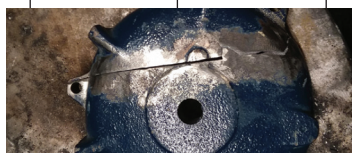
WIRES				
Product	Wire Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
<b>2850-FCO</b>	Flux-cored, open arc	Excellent impact	Work hardens 45-55Rc	A work-hardening austenetic manganese flux-cored, open arc wire alloyed with chromium and nickel for improved weld deposit properties over standard manganese alloys.
<b>2865-FCO</b>	Flux-cored, open arc	Excellent impact/excellent corrosion	Work hardens 45-55Rc	A flux-cored, open-arc hardfacing wire that deposits fully austenitic chromium-manganese weld metal. Weld deposits have an excellent combination of weld metal strength, ductility and hardness. Work-hardens rapidly under repeated impact. Ideal as a cushioning or buffer layer on manganese steel parts that will be repeatedly rebuilt. Since it will not embrittle until 1000°F (538°C), it will act as an insulator to the manganese base metal in helping it keep below 500°F (260°C) during the welding operation.
<b>2892-FCO</b>	Flux-cored, open arc	Low alloy/heavy build-ups	30-35Rc	A strong, tough, low alloy build-up welding wire. It can be applied to carbon and low alloy steels. Weld deposits are exceptionally sound and dense, and heavy build-ups are possible without danger of cracking.
<b>2892-MCG</b>	Metal-cored, gas shielded	Build-up with good metal-to-metal wear	32-38Rc	Medium hardness build-up welding wire with excellent compressive strength. Recommended for applications where weld deposits must provide good metal-to-metal wear resistance, but still be machinable "as welded".
ELECTRODES				
Product	Electrode Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
<b>27</b>	Flux-coated	Excellent impact buffer with excellent strength and elongation	30-35Rc	A build-up electrode in the machinable range of hardness providing wear resistance that is far superior to low- and medium-carbon steel and low alloy steels. Deposits are extremely tough and have a high resistance to impact and deformation and are not subject to spalling or roll-over. In addition, deposits are dense, crack-free and porosity-free.
<b>206HD</b>	Flux-coated	Excellent impact buffer with excellent strength and elongation	30-35Rc	A high chromium-nickel-moly alloy electrode that produces deposits with excellent strength and elongation, combined with a high degree of toughness. Weld deposits work-harden in service and provide outstanding impact resistance. Use on carbon and alloy steels, stainless and joining dissimilar combinations.

# Special Wires and Electrodes



## REPAIR WIRES AND ELECTRODES

WIRES				
Product	Wire Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
<b>3042-FCG</b>	Flux-cored gas shielded	Carbon Steels	Tensile Strength - 79,000 psi	THE WELDERS' CHOICE FOR "ALL-POSITION" WELDING OF PLAIN CARBON, CONSTRUCTION GRADE STEEL AND LOW ALLOY STEELS POSTALLOY® 3042-FCG is a gas-shielded, flux-cored welding wire with exceptional strength and ductility properties. Ideal for weld joints under high restraint and multi-pass welds. Weld deposits are highly crack-resistant with very good low temperature notch toughness. The special fluxing characteristics and added deoxidizers allow the user to weld through contamination such as mill scale, rust, paint, oil and grease, making it ideal for the most demanding welding repairs.
<b>3044-FCG</b>	Flux-cored gas shielded	Carbon Steels	Tensile Strength - 106,000 psi	POSTALLOY® 3044-FCG is a high strength, gas-shielded, flux-cored welding wire designed for "all position" welding of carbon and alloy steels, low alloy steels such as Jallo, T-1, HY-90, SS-100, and AR400, AR450 and AR500 type wear plate. In addition to offering excellent physical properties, weld deposits of POSTALLOY® 3044-FCG are highly crack-resistant and can be used on weld joints that are under high restraint. Very good low temperature notch toughness. For some applications, preheating can be reduced or even eliminated. Provides all-position welding capabilities.
<b>53-SPL</b>	Solid gas shielded	Cast iron	Tensile Strength - 60,000 psi	A highly machinable solid, gas-shielded welding wire, is designed for build-up and overlaying various types of cast iron, such as ductile, nodular, gray, and Ni-resist. The unique chemistry of POSTALLOY® 53-SPL provides weld deposits that are fully machinable. Under normal circumstances, if dilution is kept to a minimum, there is no undercutting and weld deposits can be machined through the fusion zone, even with high-speed steel tooling.
ELECTRODES				
Product	Electrode Type	Application	Hardness Range	Description
<b>301</b>	Flux-coated electrode	Carbon Steels	Tensile Strength - 120,000 psi	A high strength, ductile, crack-resistant welding alloy specifically designed for welding problem steels such as low alloy, high carbon or crack-sensitive tool steels. Ideal for welding dissimilar steels - low alloy, spring steels, carbon steels, tool steels. The benefits of POSTALLOY® 301 include: Excellent joining characteristics • Carbon has no adverse effects • Acts as a shock absorber during operation
<b>Nico-Tek</b>	Tubular electrode	Cast Iron	n/a	A superior tubular cast iron electrode using state of the art manufacturing and coating technology to produce a welding electrode that is suitable for joining and surfacing various grades of cast iron. Ideal for heavy weldments and filling in deep cavities. Nico-Tek produces a weld deposit with lower weld shrinkage stress which reduces the possibility of weld or heat-affected zone cracking. Nico-Tek has excellent arc-gouging action that penetrates through surface contamination. The easily controlled weld metal results in spatter free weld deposits with no undercutting.



## Special Cutting Equipment

### UNI-LANCE Turn your Acetylene torch into an Exothermic Cutting Tool in 30 seconds

Exothermic cutting is a chemical reaction (oxidation) that occurs when steel is heated to its kindling temperature and is injected with pure oxygen under pressure. The resulting reaction reaches temperatures of 7,500°F (4,149°C). Exothermic cutting is extremely efficient for rapidly cutting ferrous and non-ferrous materials. The tip temperature is 2,000°F (1,093°C) hotter than an oxy/fuel torch.





# Mig Carbide Matrix Wire and Sintered Tungsten Carbide Grit

Tungsten Carbide is one of the best materials to protect equipment against abrasion, especially for industries such as construction, mining, land clearing and wood or debris waste, and forestry wood grinding. The most efficient method to deposit tungsten carbide is to use the tungsten carbide embedding process using Postle's vibratory feeder, combined with our Sintered Tungsten Carbide Grit and weld matrix wire, PS-98.

Postle's Sintered Tungsten Carbide Grit is crushed and carefully screened to meet our specifications to provide necessary wear protection in areas of high abrasive wear.

Industries that can benefit from hardfacing equipment and wear parts include:

- ✦ Heavy duty earthmoving and mining vehicles for earthmoving, trenchers, tunneling machinery.
- ✦ Mining machinery and equipment such as bulldozers, power shovels, excavators, long wall continuous miners, and draglines.
- ✦ Dredging.
- ✦ Landfill compactors.
- ✦ Tub grinders, land clearing, waste and debris recycling.
- ✦ Forestry product grinding, debarkers, chippers, and wood mulchers.

Crushed Tungsten Carbide Grit is available in different size ranges to meet a variety of different abrasive wear conditions.

## Premium Grade for Maximum Performance

- ✦ Closely controlled size and distribution across multiple screens ensures tighter packing as the Tungsten Carbide Grit is dropped into the molten weld pool.
- ✦ Minimizing the unwanted "fine particles" that dissolve and vaporize during the carbide imbedding process.

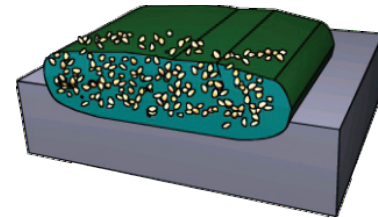
## Economical Standard Grades Grit

8-12 - Coarse

14-24 - Medium

20-30 - Fine

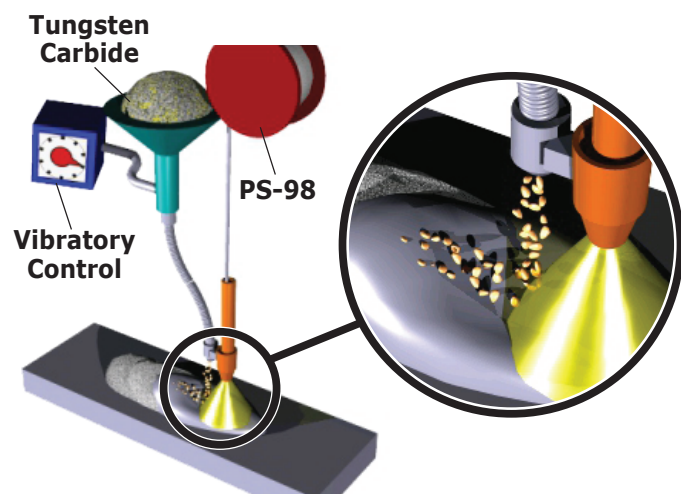
Packaged in 25-lb and 50-lb pails



**Typical capture of Tungsten Carbide with special formulation PS-98. Even distribution of carbides throughout the deposit.**



**Microhardness of Tungsten Carbide particle (70Rc) and PS-98 (58Rc) matrix. The hard matrix provides maximum wear properties to the final deposit.**



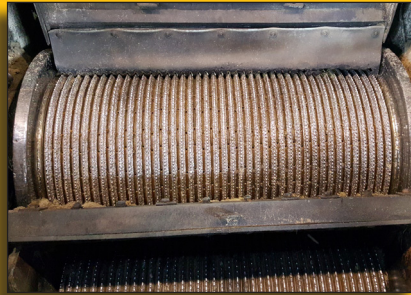
**Tungsten Carbide volume is closely controlled by a vibratory feeder. More vibration will yield more Tungsten Carbide. PS-98 can be mounted for automatic or semi-automatic welding.**



# Wear Resistant Solutions for All Industries



**MINING/QUARRIES**



**SUGAR CANE**



**CONSTRUCTION**



**ENERGY/POWER**



**LOGGING**



**FOUNDATION DRILLING**



**RECYCLING**



**DREDGING**



**AGRICULTURE**



**RAILROADS**



**CEMENT INDUSTRY**



**WOOD/MULCH**

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