

Description

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

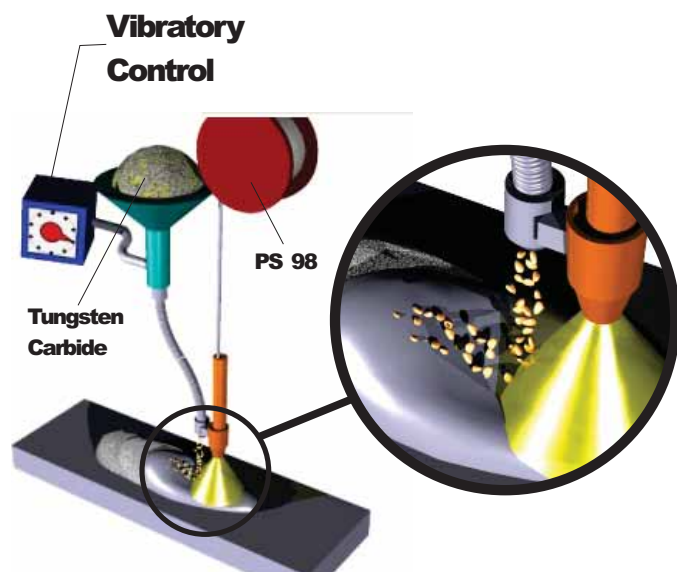
- Closely controlled size and distribution across multiple screens insures tighter packing as the Tungsten Carbide Grit is dropped into the molten weld pool.
- Minimizing the unwanted "fine particles" that dissolve and vaporize during the carbide imbedding process.

Economical Standard Grades

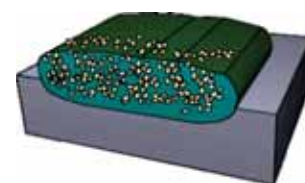
- 8-12 - Coarse
- 14-24 - Medium
- 20-30 - Fine

Packaging

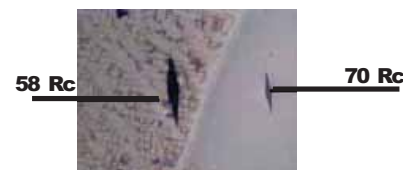
- 25 Pound Pails
- 50 Pound Pails



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.



(A)



(B)

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

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