

Using Steel Grit in a Variety of Applications

Detail Introduction :

Distribution of High Carbon Steel Grits											
Mesh	mm	Specification of Steel Grit mm									
		2.5	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
7	2.80	all pass									
8	2.36		all pass								
10	2.00	80%min		all pass							
12	1.70	90%min	80%min		all pass						
13	1.40		90%min	80%min		all pass					
16	1.18			90%min	75%min		all pass				
18	1.00				85%min	75%min		all pass			
20	0.850										
25	0.710					85%min	70%min		all pass		
30	0.600										
35	0.500						80%min				
40	0.425							70%min		all pass	
45	0.355										
50	0.300							80%min	65%min		all pass
80	0.180								75%min	65%min	
120	0.125									75%min	60%min
200	0.075										70%min
325	0.045										
SAE		G-10	G-12	G-14	G-16	G-18	G-25	G-40	G-50	G-80	G-120

Steel abrasives consist of small particles of steel that act as abrasive media. These particles can be spherical or angular. Steel shot, for example, is a common abrasive and comes in a variety of sizes and hardnesses. On the other hand, steel grit g16 is angular and has a harder surface than steel shot.

High carbon steel grit

High carbon steel grit is an economically-priced and durable metal abrasive. It is formed by breaking a high carbon steel ball that has undergone heat treatment. The grit has low dust emission and extreme durability. It also has sharper roughness profiles than steel balls. It is used in steel cleaning, descaling, rust removal, and desanding applications.

High carbon steel grit is available in a range of hardness grades. GH grit has the highest hardness rating, while GL grit is the softest. It does not round during blasting and is ideal for closed-circuit blast rooms. Its good cleaning efficiency, product life, and efficient performance make it an excellent choice for many applications. However, it also has a high wear rate when used in wheel blast machines.

High carbon steel grit meets SAE J827 and SAE J1993 specifications. It is ideal for blast cleaning and etching. It is also very stable and does not require special handling and storage conditions. A proper ventilation is needed in order to avoid contamination. This steel grit is widely used for de-scaling steel components prior to coating.

Compared to low carbon steel grit, high carbon steel grit has higher hardness levels. It is widely used in wheel blasting applications. Its sharp edges help in cleaning, etching, and smoothing metal surfaces.

Angular abrasive

Angular abrasive grit can be used in many applications. This type of grit is manufactured by Ervin Industries and is ideal for aggressive cleaning. It quickly removes many types of surface contamination from steel. It is softer than aluminum oxide and does not fracture easily. The grit's unique etching characteristics also make it ideal for superior adhesion of coatings and paint.

GP steel grit has a hardness of 42 to 52 HRC. This type of grit is widely used in airless blasting machines. Compared to other types of grit, GP grit is more economical and has a faster cleaning rate. It is also used in sanding and de-scaling applications. GH angular grit is particularly effective in surface treatment processes. It produces an even, uniform etched finish. It is used in wheel machines and compressed air equipment.

Angular abrasive grit is a form of steel particles used in abrasive processes. It is available in two forms: steel shot and grit g16. Angular grit is harder than steel shot and has more angular particles. It is widely used in stone cutting, surface preparation, and cleaning applications.

Suitable for de-scaling

Descaling chemicals are solutions that can dissolve mineral scales on metal surfaces. They are an effective alternative to mechanical descaling. They are easy to use and protect industrial equipment. They can be composed of individual mineral acids or proportionate blends of acids, as well as corrosion inhibitors, chelants, and other application-directed products.

URACA de-scaling solutions have been proven in industrial applications for decades. Their technology is tailored to the exact needs of individual companies, ensuring reliable and tailor-made solutions. The patented URACA descaling process is the most common method of de-scaling, as it is both cost-effective and environmentally-friendly.

Etching

Etching g16 steel grit is a hard, angular abrasive that will etch the toughest steel surfaces. Because of its high breakdown resilience, it can be reused multiple times. It is ideal for cleaning and etching metal surfaces and is used in a variety of industries.

It is made from crushed shot pellets that have been heat treated. Its maximum hardness and fast etching action make it a great choice for surface profiling, deep descaling, and removing sand from castings and bars. It is also widely used for etching in the automotive industry.

Steel grit is a relatively inexpensive and durable abrasive. Its maximum hardness is 60 to 64 HRC, making it ideal for surface etching. This abrasive can be used on all types of steel, and it is ideal for blast rooms equipped with nozzles. Unlike traditional abrasives, it doesn't create dust and can be reused multiple times.

Steel grit is a common metallic blasting abrasive. It comes in a range of sizes and shapes and is used to remove mill scale and different types of coatings from different surfaces. Its hardness allows it to remove old paint easily, but can also harm soft materials. Choosing the correct blasting grit for a specific application is crucial, as different sizes will result in different results.

De-sanding

GP Steel Grit has a hardness of 42 to 52 HRC and is ideal for light de-sanding and light cleaning applications. Its low density and high sharpness allow for quick blast rates and little dust. It is also suitable for structural blasting and microblasting.

G16 steel grit is a spherical product made from hypereutectoid steel, which has a high carbon content. It is also heat-treated to increase its hardness and wear resistance. It is often used for rust removal and surface preparation.

Besides metal abrasives, steel grit also comes in different shapes and sizes. Steel shot has a round grain and is a common abrasive, while steel grit is more angular. It is a versatile abrasive for surface preparation, cleaning, and stone cutting.

Unlike aluminum oxide, G16 steel grit can remove many kinds of surface contaminants from steel. Its high carbon content makes it ideal for closed recycling systems. It can also be used in wheel blasting equipment and in blast rooms. When used in these applications, it can provide a high-quality finish and improve the adhesion of coatings and paint.

Wheel blasting

G16 steel grit is a high carbon angular steel pellet that can reach a hardness of 32 Rockwell C. It is a highly recyclable product with minimal dust. It is used in blast rooms and wheel blast machines.

These steel grits are made in various shapes and sizes. They can be used for different purposes

such as surface cleaning, rust removal, and surface treatment of oxidized work pieces. The advantages of steel grit over other materials include its low-attribution and long-lasting durability. This makes it a popular choice for blasting equipment and blast rooms. Steel grit is also ideal for aggressive cleaning applications. It quickly removes various types of surface contaminants from steel and foundry metals. The resulting etched surface provides superior adhesion for paint and coatings. Steel grit can come in various sizes, but the larger particle size produces a deeper blast profile. This makes it a suitable material for removing heavy layers of paint. Alternatively, steel grit can be used to blast away containments. In either case, steel grit is used with a blasting wheel and compressed air. Unlike other abrasive media, steel grit can be reused many times, depending on the application. Steel grit is a widely used abrasive. It is made up of tiny pieces of steel that are relatively angular. It can be used in a variety of applications, including cleaning and de-sanding. Despite its high hardness, it does not retain its sharpness, making it ideal for etching metal and other materials.