## 台湾平面钨钢磨盘 100\*16

产品名称	台湾平面钨钢磨盘 100*16
公司名称	中山市盈易贸易有限公司
价格	10.00/片
规格参数	规格:100*16 类型:外圆磨砂轮 材质:钨刚
公司地址	中山市小榄镇小榄大道南66号首层
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## 产品详情

规格100\*16类型外圆磨砂轮材质钨刚粒度320(目)形状平形砂轮结合剂其他

德国进口材料,台湾东升,产品锐利耐用

订购指	<u>│ 订购指</u> 南 精工细琢 专业品牌										
wa	46	k	5	V	5	а	350x40x1	127			
磨料	粒度	结合剂	组织号	制法	型状	缘形	尺寸(dxf	txh)			
							grit	grit			
精度是用来表示磨料颗粒几何尺寸的大小,其选择							grit is des	grit is designated to represent the geometrical size of			
依据主要是加工工件所需要的表面粗糙度,同时也需							abrasive (	abrasive grain.the grit size is chosen for customer"s			
考虑其他一些因素.以外圆磨为例,常用粒度与表面							required	required surface finish as well as other conditions.for			
糙度有下面的大致关系:						example,in cylindricai grinding,there is relationship					
							between	grit and surfa	ace finishes I	isted as bello	w;
粒度	36-46	54-60	70-80	90-100			grit	36-46	54-60	70-80	90-100
粗糙度	Ę ra 1.6	ra 0.8	ra 0.4	ra 0.2			finish	ra 1.6	ra 0.8	ra 0.4	ra 0.2
粗料度的磨料适用于磨削:							arse grit:	av motorial (	ough as softet	o o l	
粗糙度 ra 1.6 ra 0.8 ra 0.4 ra 0.2							grit finish use co	36-46 ra 1.6 arse grit:	54-60 ra 0.8	70-80	90- ra 0

材料	and nonferrous material				
2)进给量大,磨削速度要求高的场合.	2.for rapid stock removal, high grinding speed				
3)表面粗糙度要求不高的场合.	3.where finish is not important				
4)磨削接触面大的场合.	4.for large areas of contact				
细粒度的磨料适用于磨削:	use fine grit:				
1)硬度较高以及类似高碳工具钢,硬质合金钱类的金	1.for hard,brittle materials such as hard tool steels,				
属材料和玻璃等脆性材料.	cemented carbide and glass.				
2)表面粗糙度及精度要求高的场合.	2.for fine finishes				
3)磨削接触面小的确场合.	3.for small areas of contact				
4)工件半径或弧度小的场合.	4.for holding small corner radii				
硬度:	grade:				
efghijklmnopqr	e f g h i j k l m n o p q r				
软硬	softhard				
砂轮的硬度是指磨料之间的结合度,砂轮中结合	the grade indicates the relative holding power of the				
剂量的多少决定了砂轮的硬度大小.用户需根据具	bond which holds abrasive grains in a wheel.In general,				
本的磨削(如进刀量,粗糙度,材质)要求来灵活选	with a given type of bond it is the mount of bond which				
择砂轮的硬度	determines a wheel"s should select the grade of a wheel				
· 一般砂轮硬度选择的原则是:	based on the grinding parameters such as feed rate.				
	finish requirements, materiials i.e the following rules				
	should be followed with regard to grade				
较软的硬度	use soft grade:				
1)进刀量大的粗磨.	1.for rapid stock removal				
2)磨削接触面大的场合.	2.for large greas of contact				
3)材质较硬的工件,如高硬度工具钢和硬质合金钢等.	3.for hard materials such as hard tool steels and carbide.				
4)工件抗热性能差,严防表面烧伤和磨削.	4.for heat sensitive workpieces and grinding can not has				
	burning and discoloration on surface				
较硬的硬度	use hard grade:				
1)进刀量小的精磨.	1.for fine finish with little feed				
2)延长砂轮寿命.	2.for longer wheel life				
3)材质较软的工件.	3.for soft materials				
4)磨削接触面小或窄的场合.	4.for small or narrow areas of contact				
组织号: 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	structure: 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13				
密 疏	closeopen				
组织号用以表示砂轮内相邻的磨料颗粒之间的距	the structure number indicates the space between neighbor				
离也就是间隙的大小.砂轮中磨料颗粒所占的体积百	grains which can also be called grain spacing in a wheel the				
分比,也就是其浓度的大小,决定的砂轮的组织号.陶	volume percentage of abrasive grains which represents the				
瓷砂轮组织号变化范围一般是从5到13,数字越小表	density of grain in a wheel determines the structure numbe				
示砂轮组织越密,数字越大表示砂轮组织越疏松.组	of a wheel.the structure of vitrified sheels ranges from 5 to				
织11,12和13通常是指气孔砂轮.	13.the smaller the number,the more closed structure the w				
	$\neg$				

the large the number, the more open structure wheel the number. 11.12.13 normally indicate porous wheels.