

Sliding wear resistance of LaserBond claddings and coatings

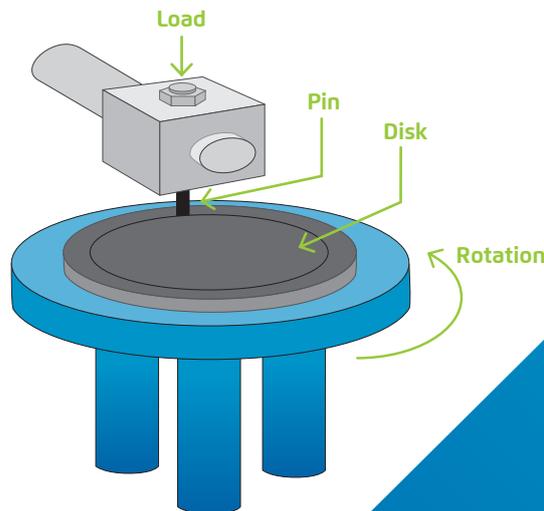
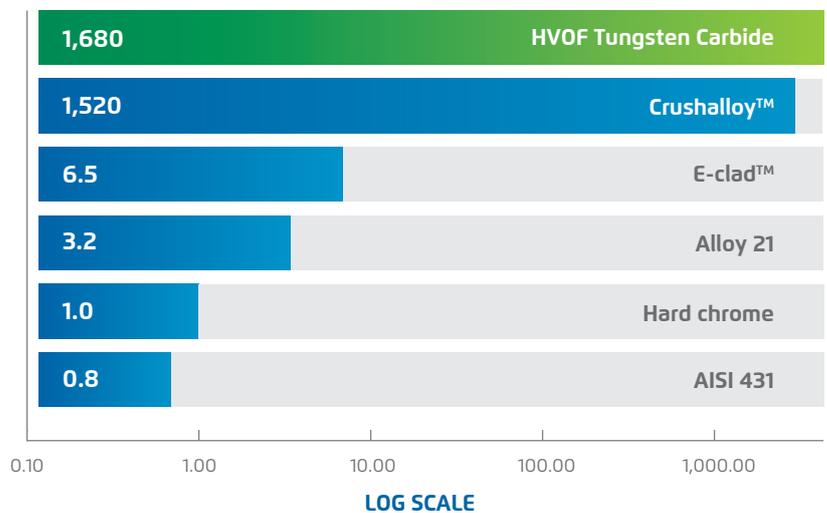
Sliding wear occurs when 2 parts are in relative motion to each other. This is the case, for example, for shafts and journals, bearings, wear sleeves, pistons and hydraulic rods. In order to reduce wear and extend wear life, materials that combine high hardness with good friction capabilities are especially suitable for components subject to relative sliding motion.

To test and predict the sliding wear resistance of a material, the test ASTM G99 "Standard Test Method for Wear Testing with a Pin-on-Disk Apparatus" is utilized. In this test a material sample is fixed onto a rotating table which can spin at adjustable rpm. The sample rubs in a circular motion against a pin - in this case an alumina ball - which is applied with a defined load. After more than 2 hours of testing time, the equivalent of 1,000 m total sliding distance, the wear volume is measured.

In the graph below the sliding wear resistance of several LaserBond surface engineering products is compared to electroplated hard chrome. The cobalt based Alloy 21 provides more than 3 times the wear resistance than hard chrome. E-clad™ is 6.5 times more wear resistant, and LaserBond's Crushalloy™ and HVOF tungsten carbide provide extreme wear resistance with wear factors of 1,520 and 1,680, respectively.

If you are concerned about corrosion in your sliding wear application, please contact a LaserBond representative for a recommendation on the most suitable material.

WEAR RESISTANCE FACTOR



Future Industries Institute

