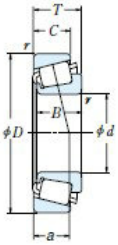
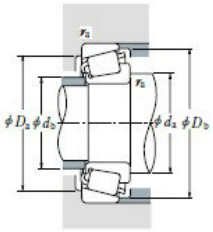
NSK55187, can improve the sample picture for the customer

d(mm)	47.625	da(min)	69
B(mm)	30.162	Db(max)	105
D(mm)	111.125	Da(max)	92
C0r	110000	Grease	3200
Cr	92500	oil	4300
ra	3.3	cup	55437
New Model	NSK 55187	m(kg)	0.817







A, overheating

We know that heat treatment process most easily lead to heating overheating austenitic grain bulky, so that the mechanical properties of the parts drop.

1 general overheating: heating temperature is too high or under high temperature heat preservation time is too long, cause the austenite grain coarsening called overheating. Reduce the strength and toughness of austenitic grain coarsening leads to steel, ductile brittle transition temperature increases, increase deformation during the quenching cracking tendency. And the reason is overheating in temperature control instrument or mixture (often do not understand the process takes place). Overheating organization by annealing, normalizing or repeatedly after high temperature tempering, under normal circumstances to the austenitic grain size refinement.

2 the fracture genetic: have the steel overheating organization, re heating and quenching can make the austenite grain refinement, but sometimes still appears coarse granular fracture. The fracture genetic theory generated more controversy, generally thought that was too high for the heating temperature and the MnS and sundry into austenitic and enriched in crystal interface, and cooling these inclusion and precipitation of intergranular interfaces by shock easily along the coarse austenite grain boundary fracture.

Genetic 3 coarse structure: to the austenitic steel parts with thick martensite, bainite, widmanstatten structure when to slow heating to conventional quenching temperature, even lower, the austenite grain is still thick, this phenomenon is called structural heredity. To eliminate the bulky organization of genetic, can use the middle or high temperature tempering treatment many times.

Two, the over firing phenomenon

The heating temperature is too high, not only cause austenitic grain bulky, and grain boundary melt oxidation or local appear, leading to weakening of grain boundaries, called a burning. Steel burning performance after serious deterioration, formed when quenching cracking. Burnt structure cannot be recovered, and can only be discarded. Therefore, to avoid the occurrence of a burning in the work.