

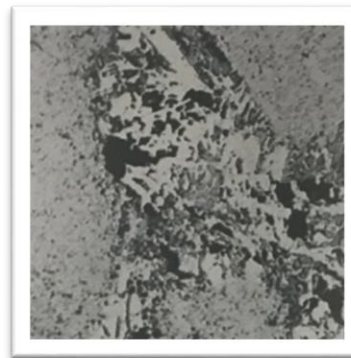
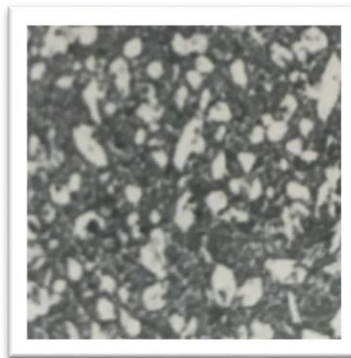
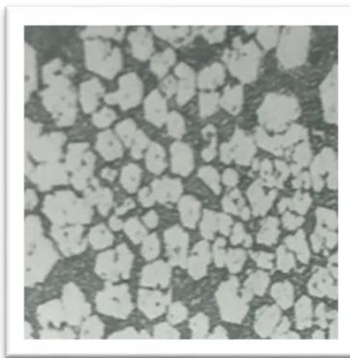
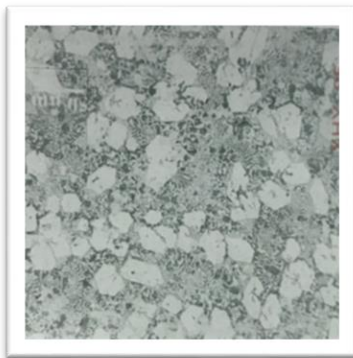
**Production
process**

**Basic performance of
WKL wear-resistant
steel**

**Market price
comparison**

**WKL-ABC metallographic
structure diagram**

**Excellent quality
control**



Metallographic explanation:

We learn metal surface hardness by observing organizational structure inside the metal.

1

The white part in four figures is various carbides (such as chromium carbide, tungsten carbide and silicon carbide, etc.) while the dark part is the base (martensitic structure can be observed in magnified image)

2

The wear-resistance of the metal is decided by distribution, density and shape of the carbide. Different shapes, dispersion and uneven distribution result in lower hardness while even distribution, round or diamond shape gain higher hardness.

3

The carbide area in figure 4 nearly occupies over 96% of the whole area, including over 65% tungsten carbide, therefore the service life is over 45 times than that of the common carbon steel. Our latest product---silicon tungsten alloy wear-resistant plate is a good choice if you have special requirements on wear-resistance.