WHAT'S THE RIGHT CABINET FOR ME?

Before selecting a blast finishing cabinet, certain criteria must be considered. First, daily production requirements—how quickly and in what quantity do you need your finished products? Next, the size of the part to be blasted and compressed air available. (See pg. 5.)

Finally, the type and size of media required to produce the desired finish.

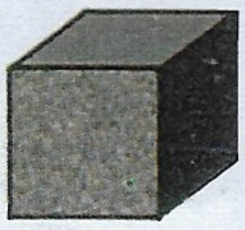
Other important considerations? Select a cabinet built to meet your production requirements and one that can be easily modified to meet future production needs. In addition, be sure it complies with government and safety standards.

Examine cabinet construction. Make sure it's been built with quality components to ensure longer life and less downtime. Also consider the need for a reclaimer or dust collection system to maximize media life and reduce operating costs.

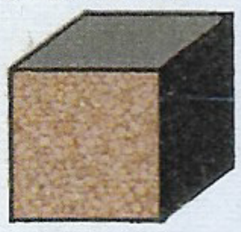
And equally important, consider cost. Quality cabinets are available that have been designed to meet both your production and budget requirements.

Finally, consider the reputation of the manufacturer and the ability of a local distributor to assist you with your questions and to offer the kind of service you expect after the sale.

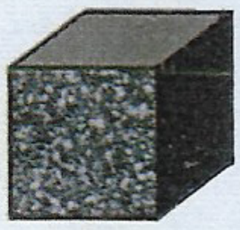
WHAT MEDIA SHOULD I USE?



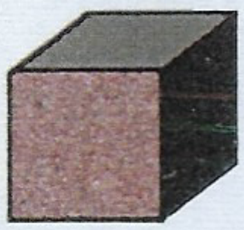
Aluminum Oxide—Widely used as a cutting media. It can produce an "anchor" pattern in preparation for recoating. It's excellent for removing heavy foreign matter, deburring, frosting glass and lettering stone. It is extremely fast cutting, can be reused many times and is classified in various sizes for a wide selection of finishes.



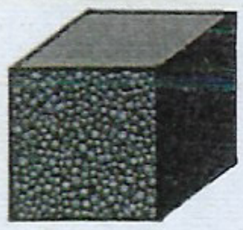
Walnut or Pecan Shells—This soft aggregate is used in blasting processes for removal of foreign matter or coatings from surfaces without etching, scratching, or marring the cleaned areas. Examples of applications include cleaning of delicate molds, armatures and electric motors prior to rewinding.



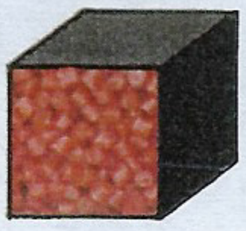
Silicon Carbide—Extremely fast cutting, this sharp media is used for cleaning very hard surfaces such as tungsten carbide.



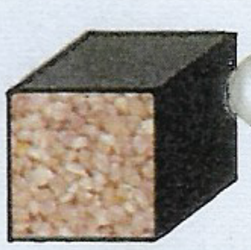
Garnet Grain—Manufactured from natural mineral, this hard, fast-cutting media removes heavy material such as rust and weld scale, and leaves a uniform anchor pattern.



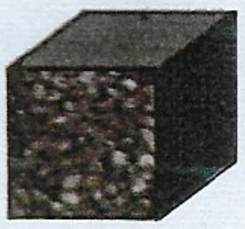
Steel Shot is a solid, round particle causing a peening action and producing a dimpled surface. Its heavy weight gives greater impact and hammering action for peening and cleaning heavy forgings and removing heat-treat scale.



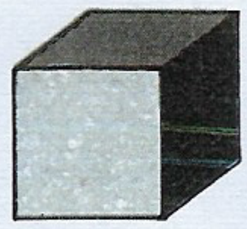
Plastic—This relatively new, dust-free media is a special formulation of plastic material that has high tensile, compressive and flexural strength, combined with comparatively low hardness. Used for deflashing plastic parts and cleaning molds, dies, electronic connections, and circuit boards. It can effectively deburr machined-iron castings and non-ferrous screw machine parts.



Cob Grit—Known as soft-grit blasting, this natural cellulose grit is derived from corn cobs and is used for removing light foreign matter such as carbon, oil and dirt without affecting surfaces.



Steel Grit is angular, and like thousands of tiny chisels and cutting tools, does a fast cleaning job. Produces an ideal surface for adherence of new coatings. Often shot and grit can be mixed to achieve different finishes.



Glass Beads—Available in a wide range of sizes (screens), *glass beads are generally the most popular media used in most cabinets today.* This all-purpose media is used for honing, polishing, peening, blending, finishing, removing light burrs, and cleaning most light foreign matter such as carbon and other surface residues from pistons and valves. And with no base-metal removal or dimensional change. Weld and solder flaws can also be detected via glass-bead blasting.

Outlined above is a general description of the most common media used in blasting. However, before making your decision, we strongly recommend you contact Empire or your local Empire distributor for help in selecting the right media for your job.