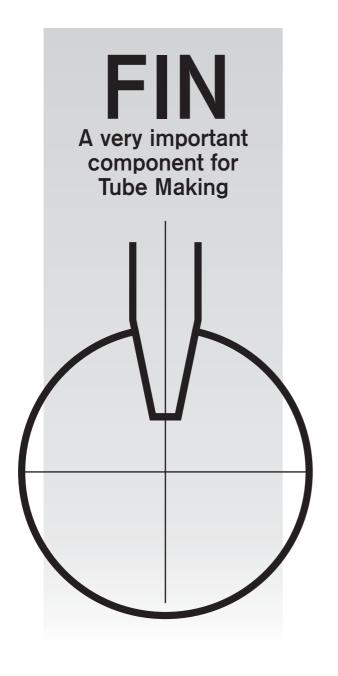
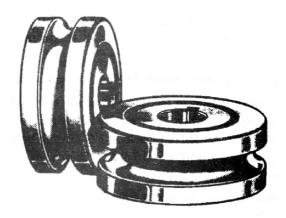




Determination to Establish Excellence Through Efficiency and Expertise



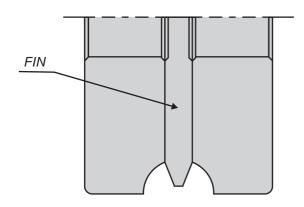


After strip is formed into round shape, inner fibres of tube come closer and outer fibres fall apart. if such a tube is welded then it will be a very weak welding, as both surfaces of open tube will not be matching. For this reason round shape is made to pass through fin pass rolls. There are 2 to 3 stands depending upon tube size, gauge and mill design. Fin conditions the strip edges for proper welding. Its functions are -

- Guiding the edges of strip
- Squaring the edges for butt welding
- Directing the tube to squeeze rolls for perfect welding







General Arrgt. for Mounting Thin Fins

Fin should be wear resistant & tough. Best raw material for Fin is AISI-D2.

$$C = 1.50$$
, $Si = 0.40$, $Mn = 0.40$

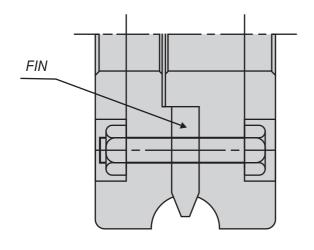
$$Cr = 12.0$$
, $Mo = 0.90$, $V = 0.70$

Edges of strip strike and rub fin on both sides.

Recommended hardness is 56/58 HRC.

Next best Raw Materials for Fin are Cr-V / Ni-Cr Steel with hardness 56/58 HRC.

In India Fins are also made from AISI-D3 & SAE-52100 having hardness 56/58 HRC.



General Arrgt. for Mounting Thick Fins

Recommended tolerances on Fin are -

	Outer	diameter	= ±	0.1	mm
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I.D. = G-7

Keyway Width = + .1 / + .4

Keyway Depth = + .2 / + .5

Keyway corner radius = 2.0 R

Thickness = $\pm 0.02 \text{ mm}$

Bevel $= \pm 30$ '

Bevel Diameter $= \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$

P.C.D. on holes $= \pm 1.0 \text{ mm}$

Note: Please ensure all sharp edges to be removed.

