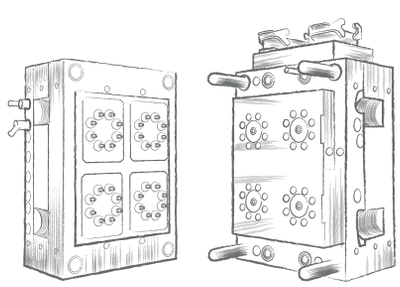
Molds Manufacturing

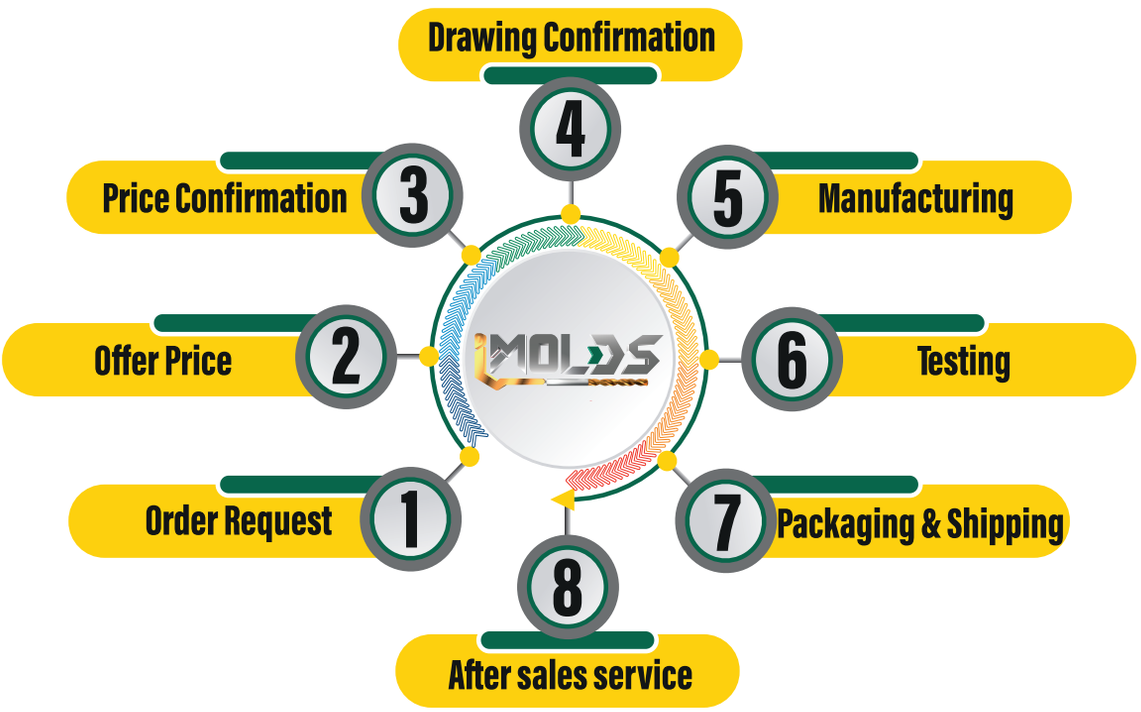


Molds Manufacturing

Professional Mold Making



The Way We Work



1 - We take and hear your request carefully and precisely .

2 - We give our prices based on quality, warranty and delivery time .

3 - We contract with our clients in full and clarity .

4 - We design Molds using the best international drawing software and the best engineers .

5 - We manufacture with the lastet machins (hardening polishing assembly) through accumulated craftsmanship and experience .

6 - We experiment and match the measurements according to the drawn drawings subject the molds to the hardening stage, experiment with injection for plastic molds, press for iron molds, and than issue certificates.

7 - In the packaging and shipping stage, we choose safe, moisture-proof and shockproof boxes, the molds are wrapped with nylon, and we rely on shipping companies with an excellent reputation.

8 - Every six month, follow up with the client during the warranty period.

Your opinions matter to us and are considered incentives for us to continue on the path to success

We hear the client's needs and requirements

We Hear

We see & analyze these needs and requiements

We See

We look thinking about the best technical solutions

We Think

We look for the financial cost to serve the client's requirements

We Study

We discuss with the client about the data that have been accessed

We Discuss

We design and draw molds on the best international engineering drawing programs

We Design

We take the decision together our engineers, technicians and a client

We Decide

Our motto is good work has done in the right time

We Work

Our creativity in testing to ensure the product to match the client's needs

Our Creativity

Our documents have confirmed by the internation quality certificate

Our instruments

Our professionalism appears in accompan the client through the installation &trainin

Our professionalism

Our professionalism appears in the after-sales service

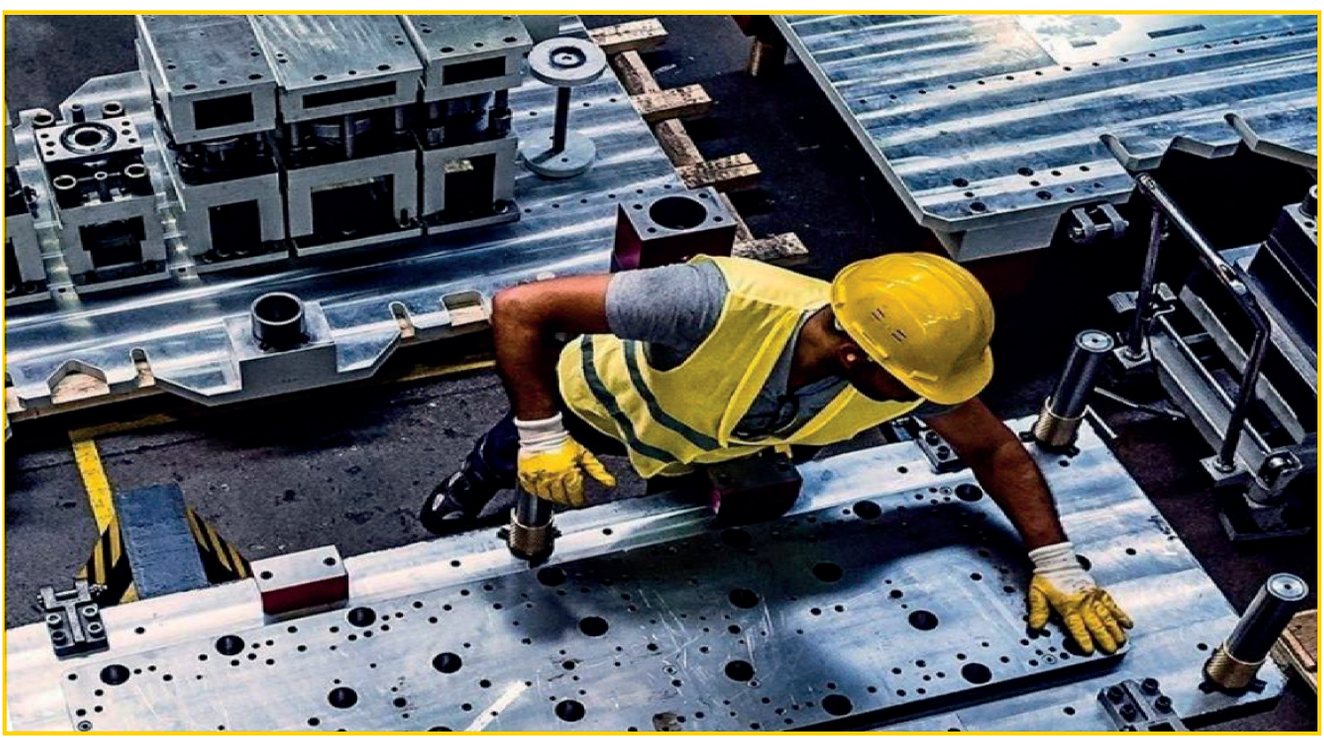
After sales

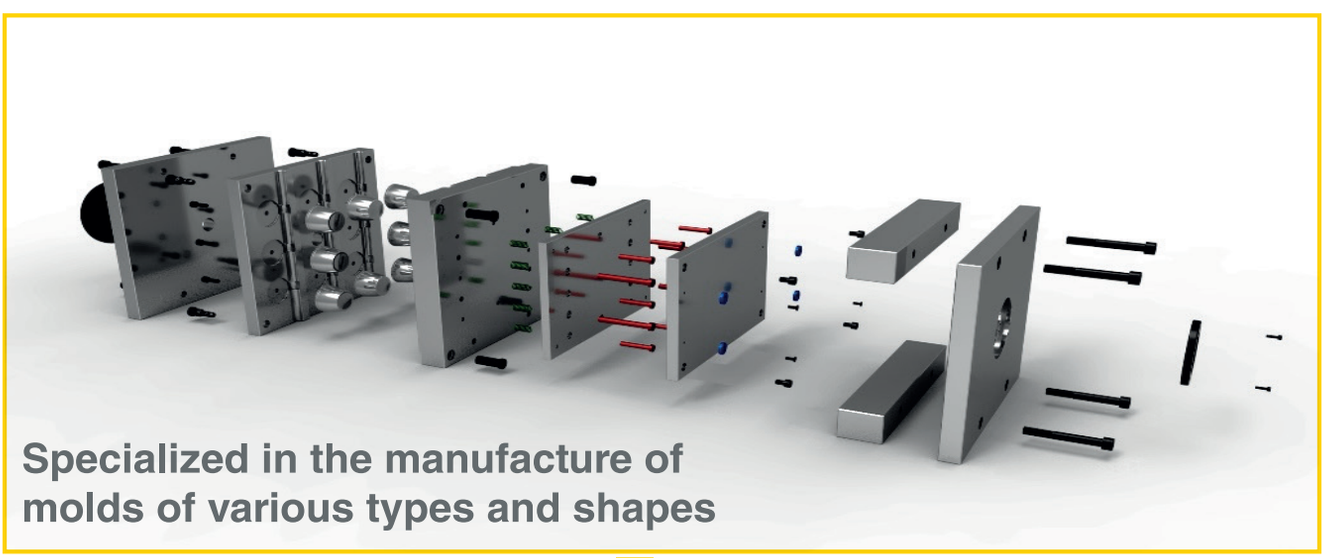
MOLDS

World of Molds



We provide complete mold manufacturing services, including both mold production and finishing.





Specialized in the manufacture of molds of various types and shapes



Our Production Machinery

- CNC Double Column Machining Center
- CNC Vertical Machining Center
- CNC High Speed Machining Center
- CNC Deep Hole Drilling
- Milling Freze Machining
- Wire machining
- Copper Electrical Discharge Machining
- Radial Drilling
- Lathe Torna Machining
- Grinding Machine
- Metallurgical Processing
- Coating Processing
- Injection Machine

- LICENSED SOFTWARE

SOLIDWORKS

AUTODESK® POWERMILL®

NCG CAM Solutions Ltd.

AUTODESK® FUSION 360™

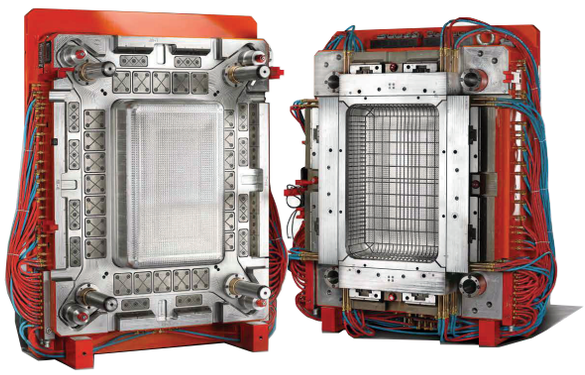
SIMPLIFY3D

vero Software

Injection Case & Pallet Molds

- Fruits , Poultry , Large & Breads boxes.
  Garbage bins.
  Household & Medical baskets.
  Plastic Pallets.

Materials Used
Polypropylene (PP) & High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE)





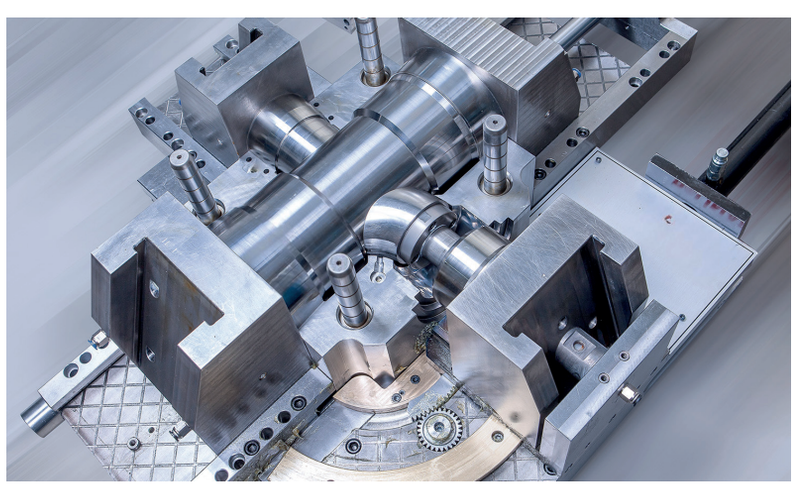




Injection Pipe Elbow Molds

PP	Agricultural irrigation systems, cold water transportation, industrial piping systems.
PE	Drip irrigation systems, gas pipelines, sewage and agricultural drainage systems.
PPR	Hot and cold water networks in homes and buildings, heating systems.
PVC	Sewage systems, ventilation systems, cold water pipelines.
UPVC	Heavy-duty sewage systems, industrial ventilation pipes.
HDPE	Agricultural and industrial drainage systems, gas pipelines, heavy water networks.
CPVC	Hot water systems, heating networks, piping in chemical industries.
ABS	Ventilation and industrial drainage systems, chemical and heavy water transportation.

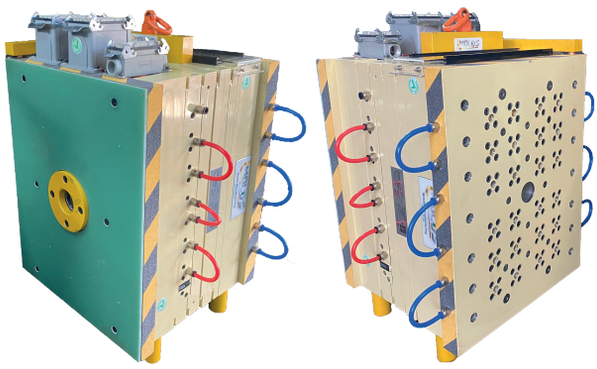








Injection Molds





PP	Used for bottle caps and food container lids.
PE	Used for packaging caps and chemical liquid lids.
PET	Used for juice and carbonated drink bottle caps.
PVC	Used for pipe covers and industrial container lids.
ABS	Used for electrical equipment and appliance covers.
VMQ	Silicone: Used for kitchen utensil and medical device lids.
PC	Used for medical, scientific, and chemical container covers.
PTFE	Used for industrial equipment and thermal pipe lids.



IML (in-mould Labelling) Molds





- **Polypropylene (PP):**
  The most commonly used material for both the label and the molded product.
  It ensures excellent bonding between the label and the plastic during molding.
  Applications: Food containers, drink cups, and storage boxes.

- **High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE):**
  Sometimes used for larger, more durable containers.
  Suitable for industrial applications like detergent or chemical bottles.

- **Polycarbonate (PC):**
  Used for products requiring transparency and impact resistance.
  Examples include appliance panels and technical equipment.

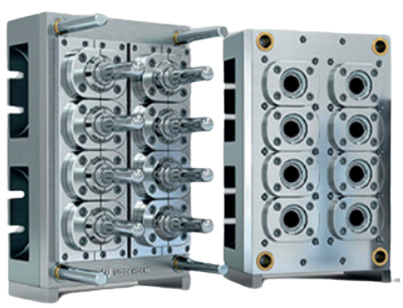
- **Polyethylene (PE):**
  Occasionally used for flexible and light-weight applications.

PET Injection Molds

- PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate) is a type of transparent and durable plastic made through a chemical reaction between terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol.
- It is lightweight yet strong.
- It has high resistance to odors and gases.
- It is recyclable.

Applications:
Food and Beverage Packaging
Water bottles, carbonated drink bottles, and juice containers.





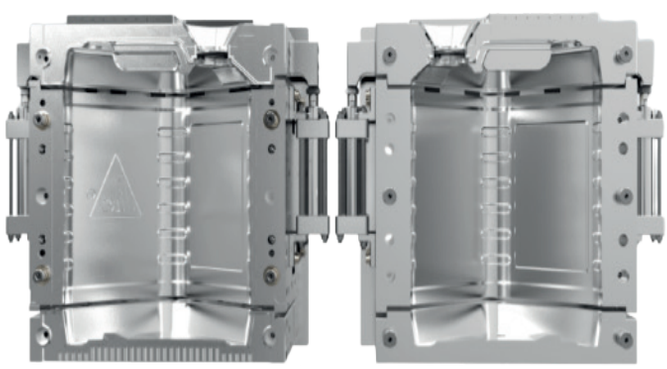
PET Blow Molds

Detailed Explanation and Applications
PET Blow Molding is a manufacturing process used to create hollow plastic products, primarily bottles and containers, from Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET). It involves blowing compressed air into a heated PET preform inside a mold to shape it into the desired product.





Extrusion Blow Molding





Extrusion Blow Molding is a technique used to manufacture hollow plastic products by extruding molten plastic into a tube (parison) and then inflating it inside a mold to take the desired shape. This method is commonly used for producing large and complex containers.

Applications of Extrusion

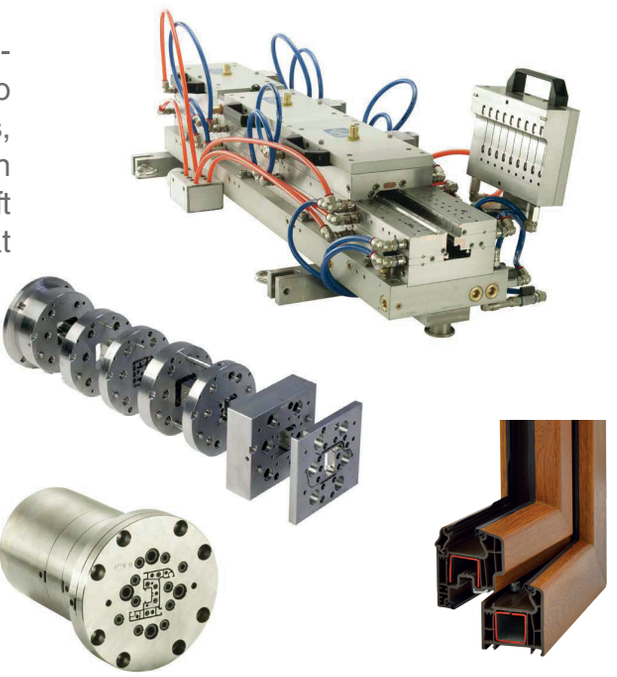
- Industrial Containers:
- Household Containers
- Large Packaging Products
- Plastic Toys
- Automotive Products:

Materials Used

- HDPE (High-Density Polyethylene):
- The most common material due to its durability and recyclability.
- PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride):
- Used for producing transparent and sturdy containers.
- PP (Polypropylene): Suitable for applications requiring heat resistance.
- PETG (Glycol-Modified PET): Ideal for transparent containers with intricate details.

Extrusion of PVC

The extrusion process using *Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)* is a technique employed to produce long and durable plastic products, such as pipes, conduits, and plastic strips. In this process, PVC material is heated to a soft state and then pushed through a mold that shapes it into the desired product.



Applications of PVC

- Plastic Pipes
- Conduits and Wiring Covers
- Window and Door Frames
- Flooring and Wall Coverings
- Construction Products



Thermoforming

Thermoforming is a manufacturing process used to shape plastic sheets into three-dimensional products by heating them until they become flexible, then forming them inside a mold using pressure or vacuum.

Materials Used

Common materials include *PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride), PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate), PP (Polypropylene), and PS (Polystyrene).





Automatic Metalworking Molds

Automatic metalworking dies are used in manufacturing and shaping metals with high precision and speed. They are designed to meet the needs of various industries, such as engineering, construction, and mechanical sectors. These dies rely on CNC machines or automated equipment to perform the following processes:

- Shearing
- Punching
- Bending
- Drilling

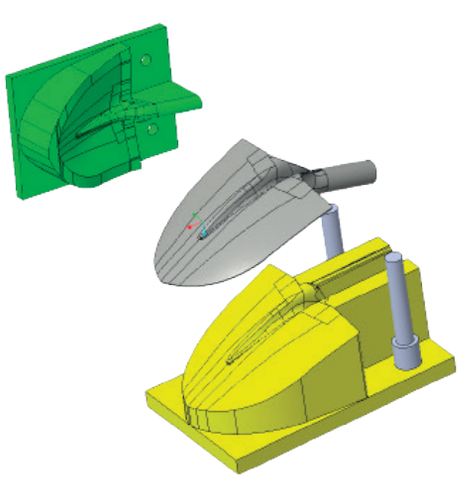


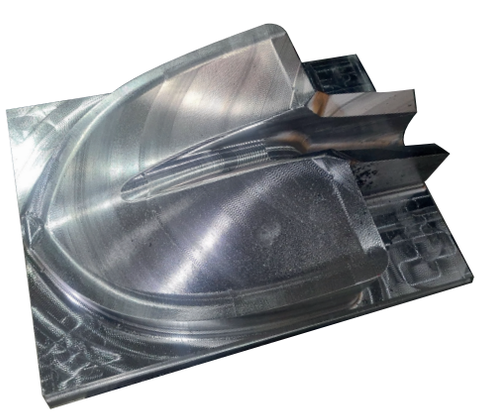
Semi-Automatic Metal Die

A semi-automatic metal die is used for shaping or manufacturing metal components, requiring manual intervention in some steps while the machine handles operations like shearing, punching, bending, or drilling.







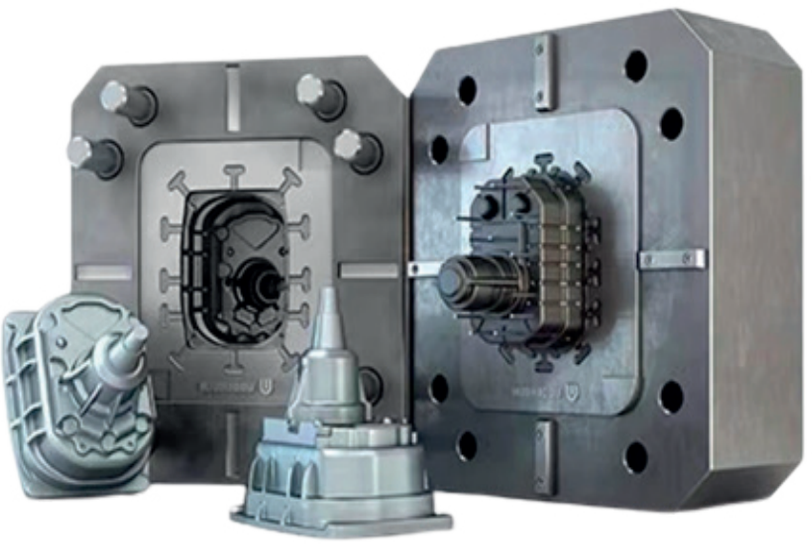


Zamak Injection Molds

- Zamak injection molds are used to produce precise and high-quality metal components through the die-casting injection technique. The Zamak alloy is heated to its melting point and then injected under high pressure into a metal mold to achieve the desired shape.







Forging Dies

- Forging dies are used in metal forming processes through pressing or hammering using specialized machines. These dies are designed to shape hot or cold metal into the desired form while enhancing its mechanical properties, such as strength and durability.







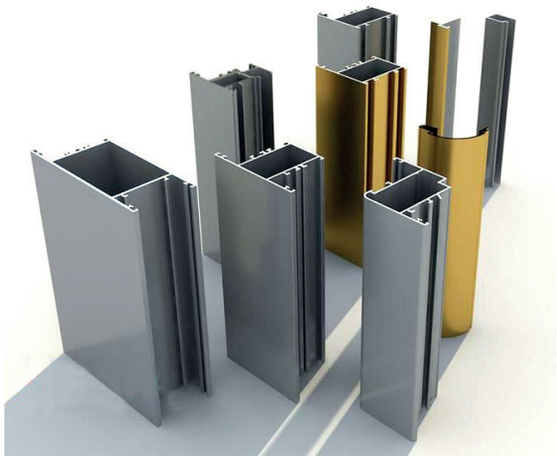




Aluminum Extrusion Dies

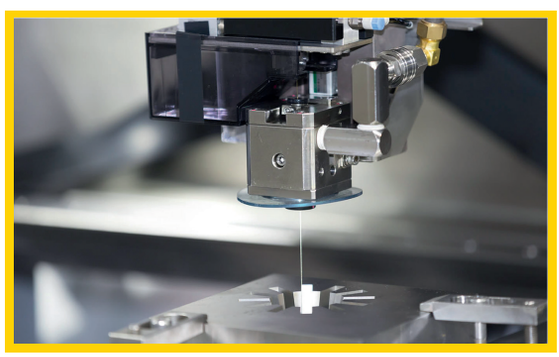
- Aluminum extrusion dies are used to shape aluminum into specific profiles or forms by pushing the heated metal through a pre-designed die. This technique is widely utilized across various industries due to aluminum's lightweight properties and ease of forming.

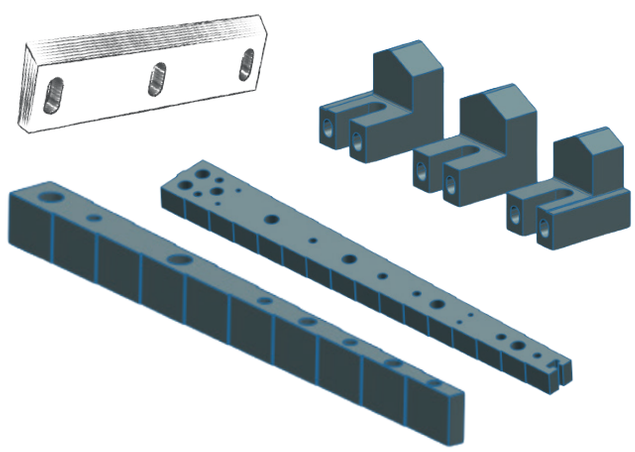




Steel Cutting Blades

- Steel cutting blades are sharp tools specifically designed for cutting metal sheets and bars with precision and speed. These blades are widely used in engineering, construction, and industrial sectors to meet the requirements of cutting metals of various thicknesses and shapes.





Types of Blades:

- Manual Shear Blades
- Hydraulic Shear Blades
- CNC Machine Blades
- Universal Blades





Metal Rolling and Forming Rolls



Metal rolling and forming rolls are used in metal shaping processes to reduce sheet thickness or transform sheets into final products such as pipes and profiles. These machines apply high pressure using opposing rollers to gradually form the metal into the desired shape.

Types of Rolling Processes:

- Rolling for Thickness Reduction
- Pipe Forming Rolls
- Profile Forming Rolls





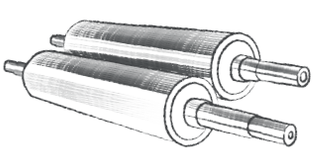




Types of Grinding Rolls

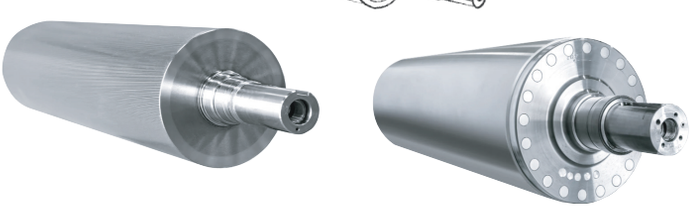
Crushing Rolls

- Used for breaking grains and raw materials into smaller pieces.
- Serves as the first stage in the grinding process.



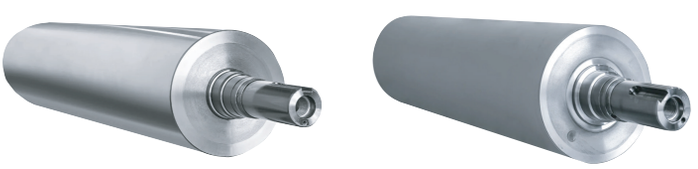
Grinding Rolls

- Used for grinding raw materials into fine sizes, such as fine flour or feed powder.



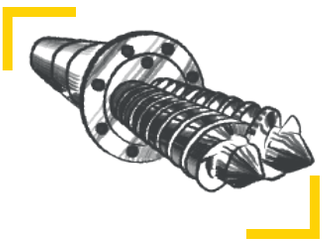
Flaking Rolls

- Used for producing grain flakes, commonly utilized in the feed industry.



EXTRUSER SCREW

A screw extruder is a type of mixer which moves the components through a cylinder using a screw which turns. Small plastic pellets are fed into the hopper of the screw extruder where they are conveyed through the extruder by the rotating screw.



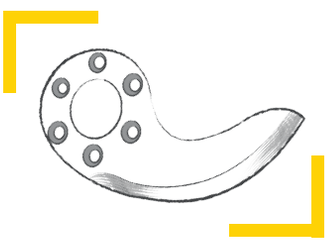




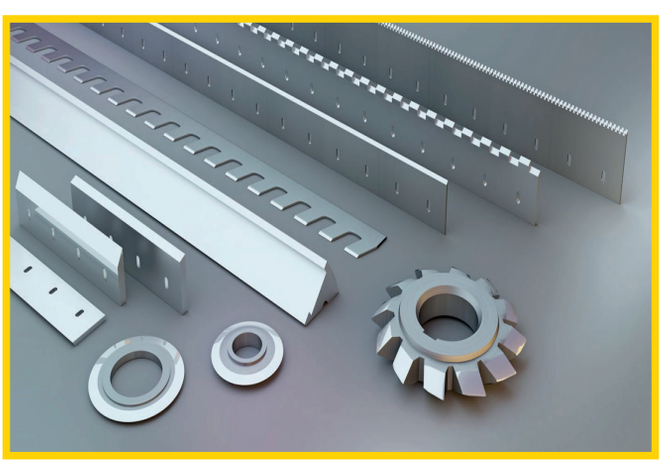


Cutting Knives:

Cutting knives are essential tools designed for precise and efficient cutting of materials such as metals, plastics, wood, fabrics, food, and more. These knives are widely used in industries, construction, and workshops.







Spare Parts



Guide Pillars



Ejector Pins



Springs



Cooling Baffles



Date Stamps



Guide Bronze



Guide Bush



Hot Runner



Cold Runner



Locating Centring Unit

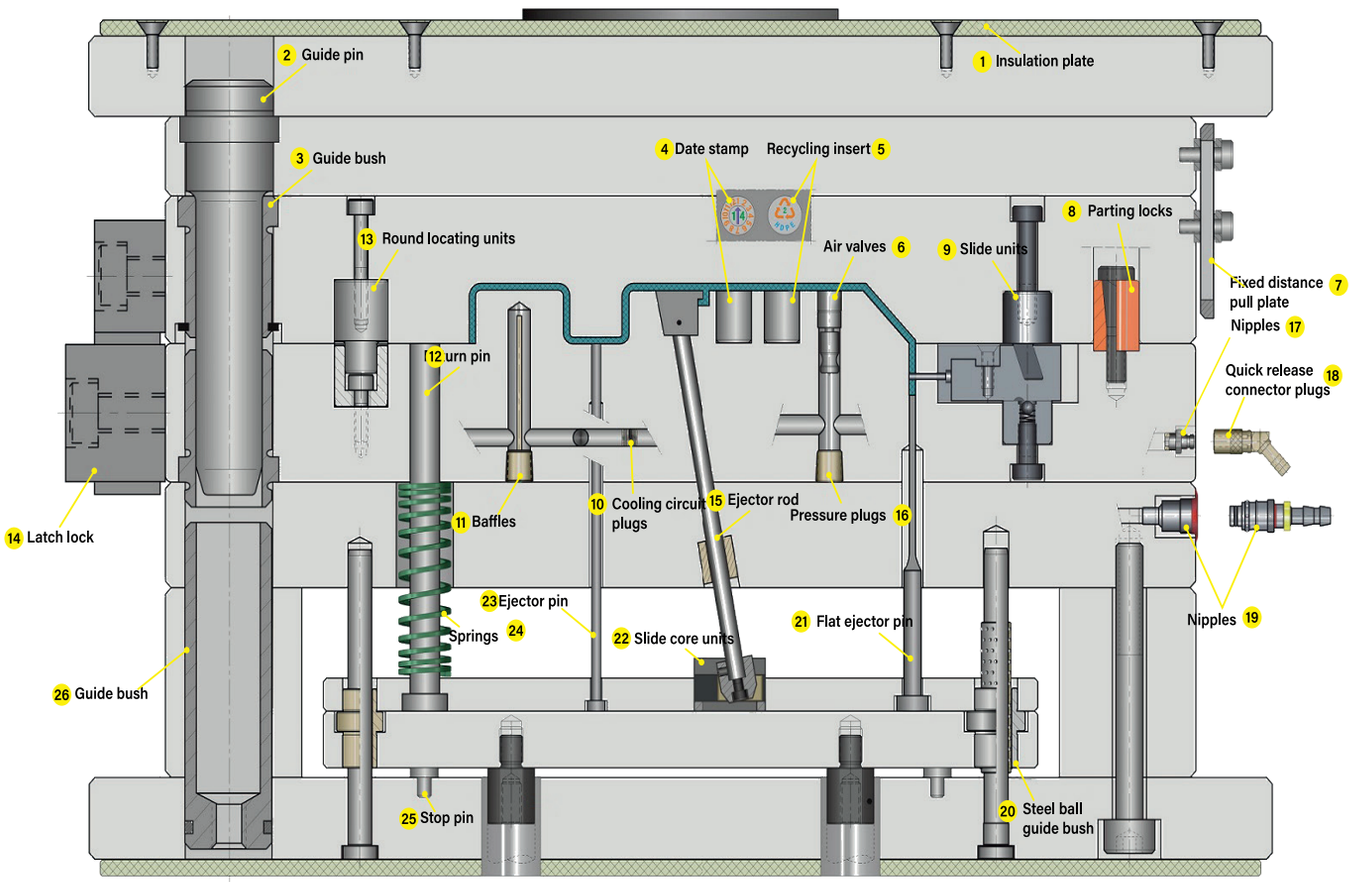


Ball Lock



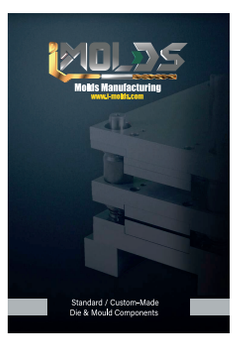
Eye Bolt

Molds Parts



1	Insulation plate	14	Latch lock
2	Guide pin	15	Ejector rod
3	Guide bush	16	Pressure plugs
4	Date stamp	17	Nipples
5	Recycling insert	18	Quick release connector plugs
6	Air valves	19	Nipples
7	Fixed distance pull plate	20	Steel ball guide bush
8	Parting locks	21	Flat ejector pin
9	Slide units	22	Slide core units
10	Cooling circuit plugs	23	Ejector pin
11	Baffles	24	Springs
12	Return pin	25	Stop pin
13	Round locating units	26	Guide bush

SPARE PARTS



PDF SPARE PARTS

Tool Steel

1 . Cold Work Tool Steel:

Grade	C	Cr	Mo	V	Other	Properities
1.2379	1.55	12.00	0.80	1.00	Si 0.40	Highly hardenable steel with excellent ratio between strength, mainly in pressure.
1.2363	1.00	5.00	1.20	0.20	Si 030	Highly hardenable steel with high surface hardness and resistance against wearing. Good dimensional stability during heat treatment.
1.2767	0.45	1.30	0.20	-	Ni 4.00	Well hardenable steel with good dimension stability and resistanve against wearing. High strength, higher toughness and resistance against material fatigue. Well polishable.
1.2436	2.12	11.20	-	-	W 0.65	High strength in combination with lower toughness. Dimensionally stabil. Better resistance against wearing and better hardenability in comparisson with 1.2080 steel.
1.2601	1.65	12.00	0.60	0.30	W 0.50	Very high resistance against abrasive and adhesive wear, good toughness, good dimensional stability, high compressivtngth.
1.2067	1.00	1.50	-	-	-	Bearing steel featuring excellent hardness, wear resistance and high degree of purity.
1.2360	0.50	7.00	1.50	1.40	Si 0.90	Good wear resistance, medium toughness. Severely stressed machine blades for cellulose and paper industry, woodworking milling cutters.
1.2378	2.20	12.50	1.00	2.00	-	High resistance against wearing.
1.2510	1.00	0.55	-	0.20	W 0.60	Very well hardenable steel with high surface hardness, with higher resistance against wearing. Good dimensional stability and machinability.
1.2080	2.10	12.00	-	-	Si 0.30 Mn 0.40	Highly hardenable steel with high strength and lower toughness. High strength, mainly in pressure. Dimensionally stability, resistant against wearing.
1.2358	0.60	4.50	0.50	0.20	-	Very well hardenable steel with high surface hardness in combination with high toughness. High resistance against wearing. Possible to weld.
1.2842	0.90	0.40	-	0.10	Si 0.20 Mn 2.00	Well machinable steel with good dimensional stability and toughness. Medium hardenable with high surface hardness. Very good resistance against cracks forming.
1.2550	0.60	1.10	-	0.20	Si 0.60 Mn 0.30 W 2.00	Well hardenable steel, resistant against tempering. With advantageous combination of strength (both in heat) and high toughness. Very good resistance against wearing and impact loading.

2 . Hot Work Tool Steel:

Grade	C	Cr	Mo	V	Other	Properities
1.2344	0.40	5.10	1.30	1.00	Si 1.00	High resistance against tempering and wearing, with high strength in heat (higher than at 1.2343). Very good toughness and resistance against heat fatigue. Steel is not very temperature shock sensitive.
1.2343	0.40	5.10	1.20	0.40	Si 1.00	Steel with advantageous combination of strength, toughness and resistance against thermal fatigue. Resistant steel against thermal shocks and wearing.
1.2367	0.38	5.00	2.85	0.55	Si 0.40	Excellent strength and resistance against wearing at heat. High resistance against tempering. Very well hardenable with high toughness and resistance against temperature shocks.
1.2365	0.40	2.90	2.75	0.55	Si 0.30 Mn 0.30	High resistance against tempering.
1.2714	0.55	1.10	0.50	0.10	Ni 1.60	Highly hardenable steel with balanced structure even at big cross sections. Resistant against temperature and impact load. Good ratio between strength, toughness and resistance against temperature fatigue.
1.2885	0.30	2.95	2.80	0.55	Si 0.35 Mn 0.40	High thermal conductivity.
1.2709	Mx 0.03	Mx 0.25	4.80	-	Co 9.00 Ni 18.0 Ti 1.10	Special maraging steel.
1.2581	0.30	3.00	-	0.40	Si 0.30 Mn 0.35	The tungsten content is beneficial for hot strength at red heat, although toughness is somewhat reduced.
1.2345	0.50	5.10	1.30	0.95	Si 1.00 Mn 0.30	Excellent toughness, wear resistance and a high retention of hardness.

3 . Plastic Mold Steel:

Grade	C	Cr	Mo	Ni	Other	Properities
1.2738	0.40	2.0	0.20	1.0	Mn 1.5 Si 0.30	A good ratio between strength and toughness. Very well polishable.
1.2083	0.40	13.00	-	-	Mn 0.70	Good polishing properties, excellent resistance to corrosion.
1.2316	0.36	16.0	1.20	-	-	Ideal for Pvc molds.
1.2312	0.40	1.90	0.20	-	Mn 1.5 S 0.05 Si 0.40	Very well machinable steel with high toughness.
1.2311	0.40	1.90	0.20	-	Mn 1.5 Si 1.30	Ideal for small size plastic mold steels.
1.1730	0.45	-	-	-	Mn 0.70 Si 0.30	
1.2764	0.19	1.30	0.20	4.10	-	Very good polishability.

4 . High Speed Steel:

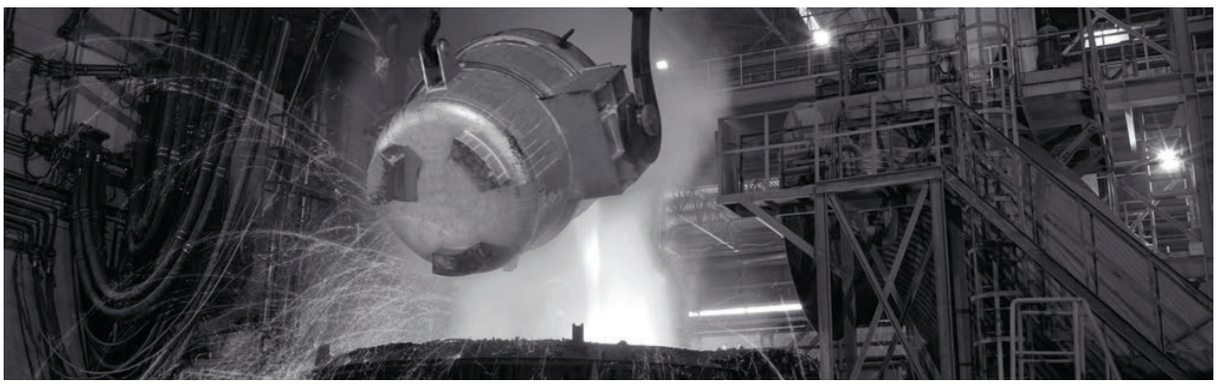
Grade	C	Cr	Mo	V	Other	Properities	Application
1.3343	0.90	4.10	5.00	1.80	W 6.20	Standard high speed steel	Twist drills, reamers, broaching tools, metal saws, milling tools of all types, wood working tools.
1.3243	0.90	4.00	5.00	1.80	W 6.50 Co 5.00	5% Cobalt high resistance	Turning and planning tools for all types, milling cutters, taps, twist drills, wood working tools.
1.3207	1.25	4.00	3.40	3.20	W 10.00 Co 10.50	10% Cobalt high resistance against temperature	Turning and milling tools for roughing and finishing work, wood working tools, highly stressedcold work tools, tool bits.
1.3247	1.10	4.20	9.50	1.20	W 1.50 Co 8.00	8% Cobalt high toughness	Milling cutters, taps, twist drills, broaches tools.

5 . Nitriding Steel

Grade	C	Cr	Mo	V	Other	Properities
1.8550	0.35	1.70	0.20	0.60	Ni 0.90 Al 1.10	Perfect nitriding and polishability.
1.8509	0.42	1.70	0.30	-	Al 1.10	Pinion shafts, measuring tools, injection pump parts, spool valves and gudgeon pins.
1.8519	0.28	2.55	0.20	0.15	-	CRMO Valloye nitriding steel with a surface hardness after nitriding of min 800 HV

6 . Stainless Steel

Grade	C	Cr	Mo	V	Other	Properities
1.4125	1.10	17.00	0.60	-	-	Moderate corrosion resistance good strength and the ability to obtain and keep excellent hardness HRC 60 and wear resistance.
1.4112	0.90	18.00	1.10	0.10	-	Moderate corrosion resistance good strength and the ability to obtain and keep excellent hardness HRC 58 and wear resistance.
1.4057	0.20	16.00	-	-	Ni 2.30	High polishability.
1.4841	0.10	25.00	-	-	Ni 20.00 Si 2.20 Mn 1.50	Steel is heat resistance up to 1000 C.
1.4542	0.05	16.00	-	-	Ni 3.75 Cu 3.30	Corrosion resistance is excellent.
1.4528	1.10	17.50	1.20	0.10	1.50 Co	



Alloying Element	Hardness	Durability	Yield Point	Elongation	Reduction in Cross-sectional Area	Impact Resistance	Elasticity	Resistance to Elevated Temperature	Rate of Cooling	Carbide Formation	Wear Resistance	Ductility	Machinability	Corrosion Tendency	Corrosion Resistance
Si	↑	↑	↑↑	↓	~	↓	↑↑↑	↑	↓	↓	↓↓↓	↓	↓	↓	–
Mn*	↑	↑	↑	~	~	~	↑	~	↓	~	↓↓	↑	↓	~	–
Mn**	↓↓↓	↑	↓	↑↑↑	~	–	–	–	↓↓	–	–	↓↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓	–
Cr	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑	↓↓↓	↑↑	↑	↓	–	↓↓↓	↑↑↑
Ni	↑	↑	↑	~	~	~	–	↑	↓↓	–	↓↓	↓	↓	↓	–
Al	–	–	–	–	↓	↓	–	–	–	–	–	↓↓	–	↓↓	–
W	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	~	–	↑↑↑	↓↓	↑↑	↑↑↑	↓↓	↓↓	↓↓	–
V	↑	↑	↑	~	~	↑	↑	↑↑	↓	↑↑ ↑↑	↑↑	↑	–	↓	↑
Co	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	–	↑↑	↑↑	–	↑↑↑	↓	~	↓	–
Mo	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	–	↑↑	↓↓	↑↑↑	↑↑	↓	↓	↑↑	–
S				↓	↓	↓	–	–	–	–	–	↓↓↓	↑↑↑	–	↓
P	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓↓↓	–	–	–	–	–	↓↓↓	↓↓↓	↓↓	↑↑

* pearlitic steels
** austenitic steels

↑ increases
↓ decreases
~ does not change
– insignificant

1 PETE	2 HDPE	3 PVC	4 LDPE	5 PP	6 PS	7 OTHER
Polyethylene Terephthalate	High Density Polyethylene	polyvinylchloride	Low Density Polyethylene	Polypropylene	Polystyrene	Other
						

	ABS	ASA	PA	PBT	PBT+PC	PC	PC+ABS	PC+PBT	PE	PET	PMMA	POM	PP	PPO	PPO+PS	PS	PVS	SAN	TPU
ABS	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■
ASA	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■
PA	□	□	■	□	□	▪	▪	▪	□	□	□	□	□	▪	□	□	▪	□	■
PBT	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	▪	■	□
PBT+PC	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	□	▪	□	□	□	□	▪	■	■
PC	■	■	▪	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	▪	□	□	□	□	▪	■	□
PC+ABS	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	▪	■	■
PC+PBT	■	■	▪	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	▪	■	■
PE	▪	▪	□	▪	▪	□	▪	▪	■	▪	▪	▪	■	▪	□	▪	□	▪	□
PET	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	▪	■	□
PMMA	■	■	□	□	□	■	■	■	□	□	■	▪	□	□	□	□	□	■	□
POM	□	□	□	□	□	▪	▪	▪	□	□	▪	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
PP	▪	▪	□	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	□	▪	▪	▪	■	▪	□	□	□	□	□
PPO	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	▪	□	□
PPO+PS	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	▪	□	□
PS	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	□	□	□
PVS	■	■	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	□	▪	■	■	□	▪	□	□	■	■	■
SAN	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	□
TPU	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	□	□	□	□	■	■	■

■ Good fit with high rate □ Low percentage compliance ▪ Incompatible

Thermochemical heat treatments

Boronizing Hardening

- Boronizing Hardening: Boronizing is a thermochemical surface hardening process that strengthens the material surface by the diffusion of boron atoms to the metal surface. Boronization is used to improve hardness, wear resistance, and corrosion resistance on the surfaces of metals and alloys, while at the same time protecting these properties at high temperatures and increasing erosion resistance.





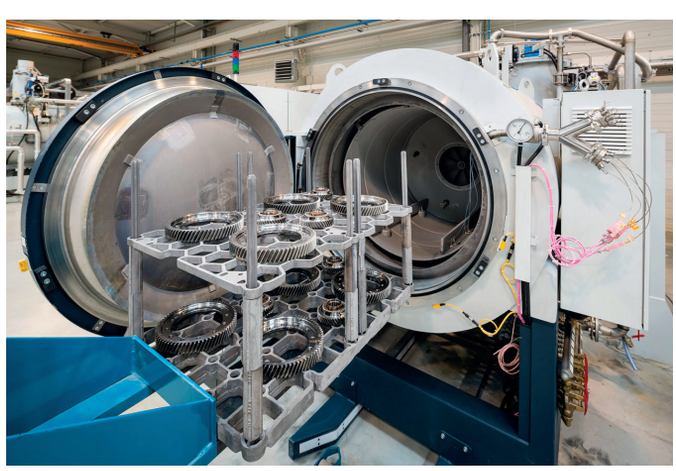
Carbonitration

- Carbonitriding is a surface hardening process applied to low-carbon steels, which are easier to process and more cost-effective. It occurs at a lower temperature than nitriding and cementation. During the process, nitrogen and carbon atoms are introduced to the material surface simultaneously, increasing surface hardness and enhancing wear resistance in low-alloy steels.

Nitration Hardening

- Nitration hardening is a thermo-chemical treatment process used to increase the surface hardness of metals, especially steel and other alloys, by introducing nitrogen atoms into the surface. This is achieved by heating the metal in a nitrogen-rich environment such as ammonia or nitrogen gas.

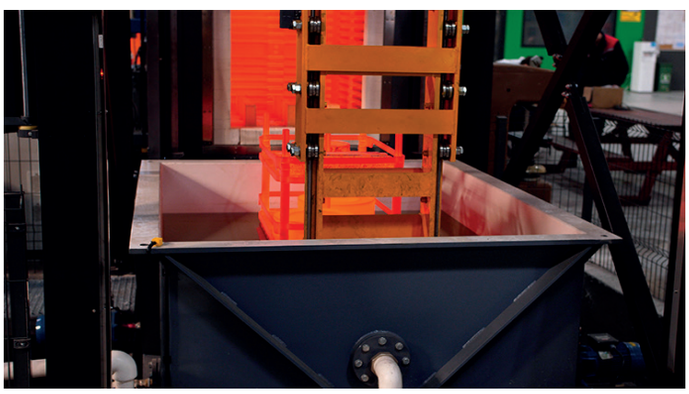
  - Heating the Metal
  - Surface Saturation with Nitrogen
  - Slow Cooling



Oxidation Hardening

The oxidation process, also known as steam temper in some sources, can be performed at three different temperatures. Its main purpose is to create a controlled oxidation film on the material surface, typically resulting in a 3-5 µm thick iron (II, III) oxide layer. This process is often applied after nitriding and nitrocarburization to improve corrosion resistance. It is also used to prevent liquid metal adhesion in metal injection molds and for general corrosion resistance applications.





Solution Hardening

Solution heat treatment is a common process for various metal families, including stainless steels, aluminum alloys, nickel-based superalloys, titanium alloys, and some copper-based alloys. The process involves heating the alloy to a specific temperature, holding it long enough for one or more components to form a solid solution, and then cooling it rapidly to maintain those components in solution

Cryogenic Process

The cryogenic process is a continuation of the heat treatment process that ends at room temperature. The aim is to keep the martensitic transformation at low temperatures and to reduce the residual austenite amount as much as possible. The cryogenic process is carried out in specially designed, processor-controlled chambers.

Effects of the cryogenic process:

- Removal of residual austenite
- Transformation of the structure into martensite



Martempering

It is used to reduce the risk of cracking and breaking during martensite formation in rapid cooling processes. Also known as gradual quenching, the material is cooled from the austenite zone to a temperature just above the martensite start temperature, then held briefly before reaching the limit of bainite formation, and finally cooled to room temperature. This process equalizes the surface and core temperatures of the workpiece, minimizing cross-sectional differences.

Uses:

- Mechanical tools manufacturing
- Gear and shaft production
- Automotive and aerospace applications
- Molds and presses
- Cutting and molding tools





Normalization

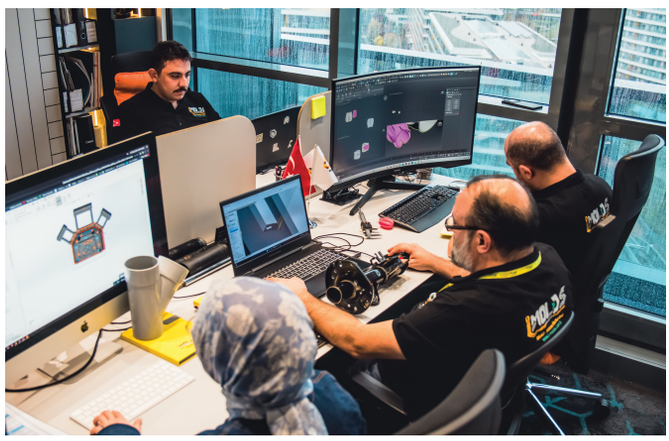
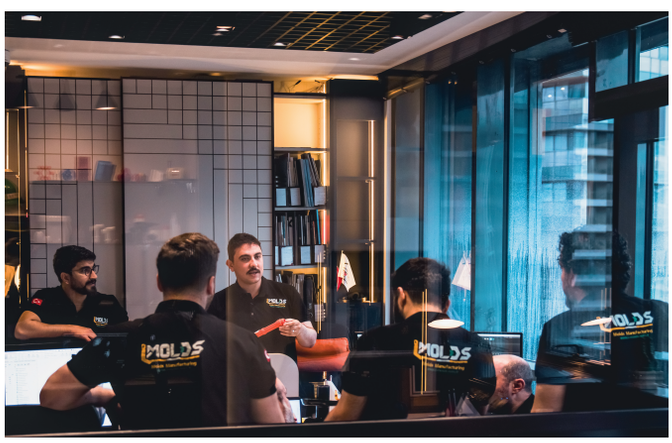
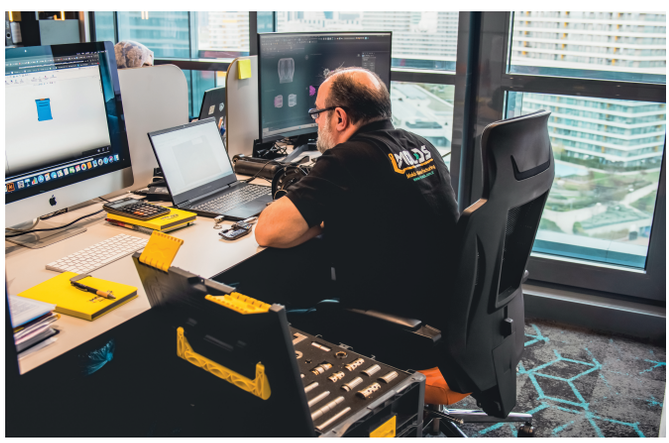
In materials science, annealing is a heat treatment process that alters the physical and sometimes chemical properties of a material. It increases ductility, reduces hardness, and improves workability. The process involves heating the material above its recrystallization temperature, holding it at that temperature for a suitable time, and then cooling it.

Vacuum Hardening

Vacuum Hardening is a heat treatment process conducted in a vacuum environment to increase the hardness of metals without oxidation or distortions. The metal is heated to high temperatures and then cooled using inert gases like nitrogen. It is used in precision industries such as aerospace, automotive, and medical tools.



Our Team









LOGISTIC

Experts specializing in delivering time-sensitive solutions to ensure optimal results





What we do?

Tailored Logistics Solutions:
We offer a customized approach to seamless supply chain management via air, road, and sea, meeting your unique requirements from procurement to delivery.

We strive to be your reliable freight partner for iMolds services, enabling you to quickly receive your order. We prioritize time-sensitive freight and handle urgent deliveries as required.

We offer comprehensive management of your entire supply chain, including supplier management, shipping, fulfillment, and B2B or B2C delivery. By providing an end-to-end solution, our goal is to minimize the cost per order, allowing customers to focus on expanding their businesses.

Some Activities











Notes

Certificates

Contact Us

+90 533 296 70 00
+90 212 491 00 46

info@i-imolds.com.tr
www.i-imolds.com.tr

Head Office
Göz tepe Mah Batışehir Cad
Batışehir Sitesi Blok K3 Ofis 38
Bağcılar - istanbul -Turkey

Factory 1:
Arnavutkoy Mah.Cardaktepe Cad.
Arnavutkoy -istanbul -Turkey

Factory 2:
Yenibosna Doğu sanayi sitesi 4.blok numara
10 kat2 Bahçelievler - İstanbul -Turkey

iMOLDS
Molds Manufacturing
www.i-molds.com.tr

Spare Parts

i-molds.com.tr

Youtube

Complaints