

NEWS LETTER

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Dear Customer / Partner

Wish you a VERY HAPPY VIJAY DASHAMI – the victory of good over evil. We are pleased to share with you our second volume of our bi-annual newsletter. Here we go with our mission in view – to make an environment situation which is a win-win for both of us. So continuing from where we left the last time, we will try to put some light on some new issues and discuss new topics.

HOW FLAT is FLAT?



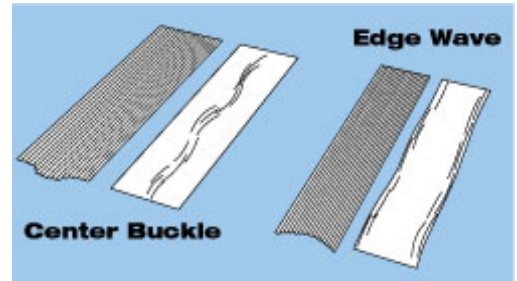
Most asked question in the steel sheets market is this – How flat is the material? But very often the person asking the question has no idea how much flat they want their work to be! Or indeed what the word FLAT means to them. Shiny (specular) means flat to them and quite often that is all they really need.

But is there a measure for flatness? Can we really “measure” a FLAT sheet? Well

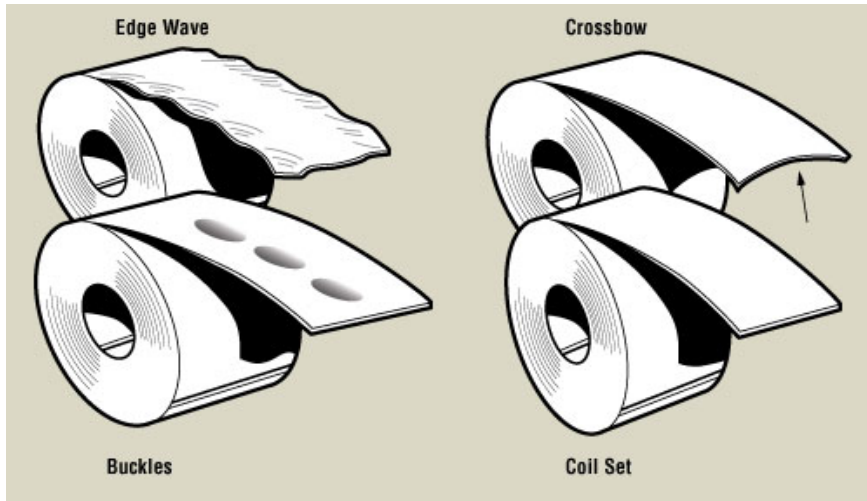
here’s the answer – we cannot measure flatness. As flatness can only be compared. Flatness is a ratio of the “length of wave” to the “height of wave”. This ratio is termed as the “I” Value. The following is a table showing the various “I Values”.

I Units of Flatness									
Wave Height	Wave Interval (in mm)								
mm	200	302.5	405	507.5	610	712.5	815	917.5	1020
1.6	15	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
3.2	60	27	15	10	7	5	4	3	3
4.8	136	60	34	22	15	11	8	7	5
6.4	241	107	60	39	27	20	15	12	10
8	376	167	94	60	42	31	24	19	15
9.6	542	241	136	87	60	44	34	27	22
11.2	738	328	184	118	82	60	46	36	30
12.8	967	428	241	154	107	79	60	48	38

Steel has the tendency to cling to its original shape and molecular composition. Why? Because it was given a unique configuration when it was rolled, cooled, and coiled at the steel mill. In its natural state, steel is not at all flat.



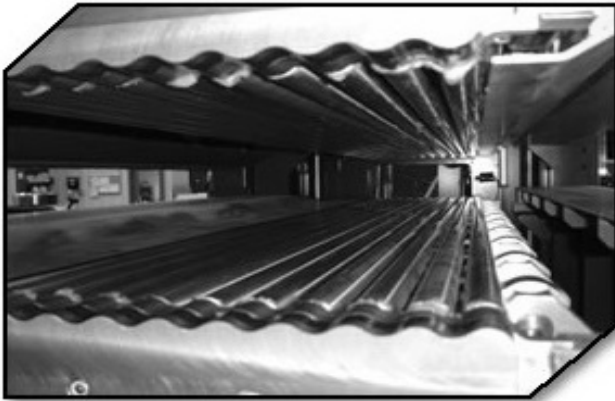
In fact, a hot-rolled sheet coil generally reveals some or all symptoms of poor flatness. The illustrations show some of the states of defects in coils present from steel mills.



The ASTM has internationally set forth a standard for flatness as “variation from FLAT”. It compares the flatness of sheet to a “table of flatness”, this table specifies the range between which a sheet can be termed as FLAT.

The “I-unit” however is a more precise measure of flatness than the “variation from flat” standards set forth by the ASTM. It takes both amplitude and frequency of shape deviations into account. The “I unit” is not a table comparison, but it can mathematically be calculated based on the height of wave and the length of the wave.

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