

We currently service customers in all regions of India, supported by the vast experience of peening applications available throughout the Curtiss-Wright Surface Technologies group worldwide, also providing a source of reference and advice on many aspects of materials and component improvement.

We can provide help on initial design criteria, enabling cost effective production, making critical components last longer and perform more efficiently, reducing maintenance costs and plant downtime.

Approvals include: ISO 9001:2008, AS9100C and NADCAP

Metal fatigue accounts for over 70% of premature failures in and can lead to sudden catastrophic failure.

Fatigue cracks can be initiated for many reasons but a key cause is where tensile residual stresses are introduced during the manufacturing process which adds to the service load and aggravates the onset of fatigue. However, if these detrimental

residual stresses are removed (critical to components used in aerospace, automotive, power generation, chemical processing, essential

As well as providing protection and improving performance and life, our services also prevent the premature failure of components by addressing the issues of:

**FATIGUE** – initiation and propagation of cracks can be prevented or delayed by the tailored induction of engineered compressive residual stresses

**GALLING** – contact adhesion between opposing surfaces can be minimised by the application of a suitable coating and/or surface modification

**FRETTING** – the protection of the base material through coatings and/or alteration of the mating surface contact points and by introducing deep residual compressive stresses, can minimise fretting damage which can lead to fretting fatigue

**STRESS CORROSION CRACKING** – replacing surface tensile residual stresses with an engineered layer of compressive residual stress can eliminate stress corrosion cracking

**CORROSION** – the application of a suitable coating system and, where appropriate, the induction of residual compressive stresses can protect components from corrosion

**INTERGRANULAR CORROSION** – disrupting the grain boundary network at the metal surface, removes the pathway for the corrodant to travel, avoiding the

