

Dayton
parts™

"Quality is our Standard, Service is our Business"



see back...

WHAT'S IN YOUR PART?

Castings:

- Is malleable iron used in place of ductile iron or ductile iron in place of steel? Is the grade of material correct? Correct materials provide toughness, wear, strength and durability.
- Is the part processed correctly to avoid excessive air pockets that cause structural weakness?
- Is the part properly heat treated to provide proper toughness and wear resistance?

Machined Parts:

- **Materials** – Correct materials provide proper toughness, wear, strength and durability. Quality materials provide a proper foundation for post machine heat treatments.
- **Heat Treat** – Case hardness, case depth, uniformity - low cost parts tend to have thin, soft and non-uniform case hardening along with soft cores. Parts like this will wear faster and could fail in some situations. Many heat treat issues are directly related to the quality and chemical properties of the material used.
- **Dimensions** – Are parts produced to the proper tolerances? Many low cost machine parts use looser production tolerances to reduce cost. Fit and function are affected.

Rubber:

- **Durometer** – *Too hard*: transfers excessive vibration, which could lead to premature failure of associated components and electronics, as well as place undo stress on hard components. *Too soft*: excessive movement leads to components operating outside their work range, which could result in premature wear or, worse, loss of vehicle control.
- **Compound** – Correct compounds provide proper toughness, wear, strength, durability, operational characteristics and longevity.
- **Metal component materials & dimension** – Many sub-standard component manufacturers use thinner and lesser metals to reduce production cost, resulting in an inferior assembly.

Springs:

- **Materials** – Components must be manufactured using the proper steel alloys developed to meet the needs of today's very highly engineered springs.
- **Heat Treat** – Proper advanced heat treat and peening processes assure maximum spring durability and performance. Anything less will reduce spring life and cause premature failure.
- **Dimensions** – Is the part produced to the proper tolerances? Low cost producers use looser production tolerances to reduce cost. Fit and function are affected.

Country of Origin:

- Does the Manufacturer mislead you by not placing the Country of Origin on the part label so you know where the part originated?

Product Liability Insurance:

- Does the Manufacturer carry sufficient Liability Insurance to back your business in case of a catastrophic accident?

If it's cheap it's probably not reliable, if it's reliable it's probably not cheap!