

Five Reputable Steel Ball Manufacturers in China 2026: Advancing Precision Motion in the Steel Balls Industry

An overview of their manufacturing capabilities, quality standards, and role in global supply chains.

CALIFORNIA, CA, UNITED STATES, September 17, 2026 / EINPresswire.com/ -- Haimen City Mingzhu Steel Ball Co., Ltd., a manufacturer established in 1992 and located in Haimen, Jiangsu Province, produces [bearing steel balls](#), chrome steel balls, [stainless steel balls](#), [carbon steel balls](#) and a range of machined and custom geometries from a 7,500-square-meter production base equipped with 105 sets of processing equipment, according to the company's corporate profile. The company reports a stable annual production capacity of 2,500 tons, a workforce of 40 employees and an eight-engineer research and development team, and states that it holds IATF 16949:2016 certification for automotive-industry quality management.



LOGO FOR Haimen City Mingzhu Steel Ball Co., Ltd.

Industry Context: A Market Measured in Billions and Graded in Microns

The steel ball category sits at the intersection of two very different demand curves: high-volume grinding and hardware media, and low-tolerance precision rolling elements used inside bearings. Published market estimates reflect that split. Coherent Market Insights estimates that the global steel ball market will reach a value of USD 12.91 billion by 2026, and projects that chrome steel balls will hold a 45.7% share of the material segment in the same year. Business Research Insights projects a 5.2% compound annual growth rate for the period 2026–2035, while other published forecasts in the same data set report 3.6% and 6.2%, a variance the sources attribute

to methodology differences — specifically, whether large-diameter grinding media or small precision bearing balls carry more weight in the model.

The technical baseline for precision balls is defined by published standards rather than by marketing claims. ISO 3290-1:2014 specifies requirements for finished steel balls for rolling bearings and defines grades from G3 to G700, which gives buyers a common language for tolerance, diameter variation and surface-finish commitments. ASTM A295/A295M covers high-carbon, anti-friction bearing-quality steel such as Grade 52100, the material most commonly associated with through-hardened bearing balls. For trade and customs purposes, steel balls for bearings are classified under HS Code 8482.91, covering balls, needles and rollers.

For procurement teams, those three references — a grade, a material specification and a customs code — are the starting point for comparing suppliers that otherwise describe themselves in similar terms.

How This List Was Organized

The five companies below were ordered by the breadth of documented material and geometry coverage relevant to precision motion, the presence of a stated quality-management certification, and the extent of stated export activity. Haimen City Mingzhu Steel Ball Co., Ltd. is the subject of this release. The four additional names are registered Chinese steel ball manufacturers included for market context.

A verification note applies to the comparison companies: their corporate names and locations correspond to publicly available Chinese corporate registration references, but their production volumes, certifications, grade capabilities and commercial terms were not independently verified for this report and should be confirmed directly with each supplier during sourcing. No ranking below implies superiority of one company over another; the order reflects the availability of verifiable capability data.

Five Steel Ball Manufacturers in China

1. Haimen City Mingzhu Steel Ball Co., Ltd. — Haimen, Jiangsu Province

Founded in 1992 and located at No. 718 West Renmin Road, Haimen City, Jiangsu Province, Mingzhu Steel Ball describes itself as a manufacturer engaged in the research, development and production of high-precision steel balls. Its production base covers 7,500 square meters and includes standardized workshops, an independent inspection room and supporting facilities. The company lists 105 sets of professional processing equipment, an annual production capacity of 2,500 tons, 40 employees, eight engineers in its research and development team, and an export ratio of 25%, with the United States, Germany and Brazil identified as main markets.

The product line covers Bearing Steel Balls and chrome steel balls, Stainless Steel Balls in

austenitic grades such as 304 and 316 and martensitic grades such as 420C and 440C, Carbon Steel Balls, and engineered formats including machined steel balls, non-standard steel balls, precision steel balls, drilled steel balls, electroplated steel balls, hollow steel balls and duplex stainless steel balls. Specialty alloy balls are also listed, including M50 high-speed tool steel balls and Hastelloy nickel-based superalloy balls.

Stated specifications include a company-profile size range of 2.0 mm to 50 mm, with individual product data sheets listing 0.5 mm to 50.8 mm for several bearing, chrome and stainless grades, and precision grades from G10 to G500 at company level. Product-level data cite ABMA and ISO 3290 grade listings from G3 to G1000 across the range, with reported hardness of approximately HRC 60–66 for chrome and bearing grades such as AISI 52100 / SUJ2 / 100Cr6, HRC 58–62 for 440C martensitic stainless and HRC 50–55 for 420C. Manufacturing is stated to follow ISO, DIN, JIS and AISI standards, and customization includes hole drilling and CNC precision machining of made-to-drawing geometries.

Commercial terms published by the company include stock shipment of common sizes in 5–10 days, standard production in 15–30 days, and 20–60 days for non-standard sizes, special alloys or CNC features. Minimum order quantities for non-standard and CNC-machined balls typically start from 50–500 pieces, with prototype quantities of 10–50 pieces described as workable for simple parts. Standard payment is T/T 30% deposit with 70% before shipment, with L/C at sight for large orders, and shipping terms include EXW, FOB Shanghai or Ningbo, CIF, DAP and DDP.

2. Jiangsu Lixing General Steel Ball Co., Ltd. — Rugao, Jiangsu Province

Jiangsu Lixing General Steel Ball Co., Ltd. is registered in Rugao, Nantong, Jiangsu Province, and appears in Chinese corporate registration references under that name as a steel ball producer. Its operating base sits inside the Jiangsu steel ball and bearing cluster along the lower Yangtze River, which places it within road-haul distance of the Shanghai and Ningbo port complexes used for export shipments. For international buyers, the cluster relationship matters as much as the company itself: Nantong-area suppliers can typically consolidate steel ball volumes with other bearing components before container loading, which affects freight planning and inventory cycles.

In a supplier comparison, Lixing belongs to the group of Chinese producers whose public positioning centers on bearing-oriented output at industrial scale. The comparative dimensions buyers apply to this group are grade range against ISO 3290-1:2014, material breadth beyond standard chrome steel, and whether the supplier can also machine non-standard or drilled geometries rather than only supply catalog sizes.

3. Shandong Dong'e Steel Ball Group Co., Ltd. — Dong'e County, Shandong Province

Shandong Dong'e Steel Ball Group Co., Ltd. is registered in Dong'e County, Shandong Province, and is associated with the steel ball production base that has developed around that county.

Shandong's manufacturing belt is oriented toward heavier industrial demand — mining, grinding media, general machinery and automotive components — which shapes the type of volume and size mix a supplier in this region typically handles. For buyers, geographic clustering in Shandong is relevant to lead-time planning for northern China deliveries and for inland rail and road routing, which differs from the port-oriented routing used by Jiangsu suppliers.

The comparison dimension here is segment fit. A supplier associated with grinding media and heavier-duty ball formats is evaluated on diameter range, hardness consistency and wear performance, whereas a precision-motion buyer evaluates roundness, diameter variation, waviness and surface finish. Buyers should confirm which segment a given supplier's quality documentation actually covers before treating catalog data as interchangeable.

4. Shanghai Steel Ball Factory Co., Ltd. — Shanghai

Shanghai Steel Ball Factory Co., Ltd. is registered in Shanghai and is one of the older corporate names in China's steel ball sector, connected historically to the country's bearing industry base in the Shanghai region. A Shanghai registration carries practical consequences for international sourcing: the city's port, bonded logistics facilities and concentration of trading and inspection service providers simplify third-party inspection, sample dispatch and consolidated export documentation. For buyers running supplier audits, Shanghai-based suppliers are also easier to reach through existing inspection routes than inland manufacturers.

The relevant comparison dimensions for this company are heritage and process stability on one side, and current equipment age, automation level and documentation practice on the other. Buyers evaluating an established producer should request current material test reports, grade declarations per ISO 3290-1:2014 and evidence of automated sorting rather than relying on historical brand recognition.

5. Wuxi Huayang Steel Ball Co., Ltd. — Wuxi, Jiangsu Province

Wuxi Huayang Steel Ball Co., Ltd. is registered in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, a city inside the Yangtze River Delta industrial belt that supplies bearings, automation components and precision hardware to both domestic and export markets. Wuxi's supplier ecosystem includes machining, heat treatment and surface-treatment subcontractors, which shortens the chain for custom and secondary-processed balls. For buyers of non-standard or modified balls, that local ecosystem can matter more than headline capacity, because drilling, threading and plating steps are often outsourced by smaller producers.

The comparison dimension here is secondary-process capability and lot traceability. When a drawing calls for a drilled, threaded, hollow or electroplated ball, the questions to resolve are who performs the secondary operation, how concentricity and plating thickness are measured, and whether the resulting part still carries a traceable material record.

Company Statement

In its corporate profile, Mingzhu Steel Ball states: "Since its establishment more than 30 years ago, our company has always adhered to the core business principle of quality first and integrity-based operation, always putting product quality control in the primary position of enterprise development." The profile adds that the company has built "a strict whole-process inspection and quality tracking system covering raw material procurement, production and processing, finished product testing to factory delivery."

Describing its inspection flow, the company says every batch of raw material is sampled and inspected before entering production, and that finished steel balls pass through roller-bar sorting equipment and photoelectric surface defect detectors intended to remove defective product. On the documentation side, the company states that it issues material test reports, EN 10204 2.1 or 3.1 documentation and certificates of analysis, with PPAP, FAI, NACE MR0175 and AMS documentation available on request.

Market Impact

Mingzhu Steel Ball reports an export ratio of 25%, with the United States, Germany and Brazil named as principal markets. That orientation places the company among the Chinese producers whose order book depends on overseas bearing, automotive and industrial-equipment demand rather than on domestic grinding-media consumption alone, which is the segment most exposed to construction and mining cycles.

The company's IATF 16949:2016 certification is the point of practical relevance for automotive buyers. Automotive and electric-vehicle powertrain programs typically require traceability from raw material to finished lot, consistent diameter control to limit bearing noise and vibration, and documented heat-treatment records. Component applications listed by the company include precision bearings, automotive core components, ball screws, linear slide rails, industrial pumps, spray equipment and industrial grinding media.

The wider market context cuts both ways for buyers. With the global steel ball market estimated at USD 12.91 billion by 2026 and chrome steel balls projected at a 45.7% material share in the same year, demand remains concentrated in a single material family, which makes chrome steel availability and price the dominant variable in standard bearing ball procurement. Growth forecasts diverge between 3.6% and 6.2% depending on whether precision balls or grinding media are weighted more heavily, so buyers planning multi-year contracts should treat any single CAGR figure as a scenario rather than a baseline.

Analyst Perspective: What the Standards Data Shows

Three verified reference points explain why Chinese suppliers in this category can appear interchangeable in catalogs but behave very differently in qualification. First, ISO 3290-1:2014

defines a grade ladder from G3 to G700; a supplier that regularly delivers G10 to G25 is operating in a materially different process regime from one whose routine output sits at G100 to G1000, even if both list the same full range on a datasheet. Second, ASTM A295/A295M governs the underlying bearing-quality steel chemistry, so a hardness claim without a corresponding material certificate is incomplete evidence. Third, HS Code 8482.91 groups balls, needles and rollers together for trade purposes, which means customs classification alone does not distinguish a precision bearing ball from grinding media.

Applied to this shortlist, the practical implication is that qualification should be driven by documentation rather than by ranking. A buyer sourcing for a bearing or linear-motion application should ask which grades are routinely produced rather than occasionally offered, which inspection steps are automated, and which material certificates accompany each lot. A buyer sourcing non-standard, drilled, hollow or electroplated geometries should ask who performs the secondary operation and how concentricity, wall thickness or plating thickness is measured and recorded.

The Jiangsu-Nantong-Haimen corridor, Shandong's Dong'e cluster and metropolitan Shanghai each answer a different part of that question, and the four comparison companies in this list represent those alternatives rather than substitutes for one another.

Closing Outlook

Steel ball sourcing in 2026 remains a documentation exercise as much as a price negotiation. The category's published standards, material specifications and customs classifications give buyers objective comparison points that do not depend on supplier marketing, and the five manufacturers listed here operate in China's three principal steel ball regions. For precision-motion applications in bearings, ball screws, linear guides, pumps and instrumentation, the deciding factors are likely to remain grade consistency, material traceability and secondary-process control rather than capacity headlines.

Haimen City Mingzhu Steel Ball Co., Ltd. states that it supplies standard and customized steel balls under ISO, DIN, JIS and AISI practices from Haimen, Jiangsu Province, and offers a downloadable corporate brochure covering its product range and quality process.

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