

|                      |           |            |  |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|--|
| Technical Data Sheet | Grade     | Code (SEL) | Powder metallurgical<br>High Speed Steel |
|                      | OB-PM-S59 | -          |  |

### Steel properties

OB-PM-S59 is a cobalt-alloyed high-speed steel produced by means of a powder metallurgical process which has a very fine, uniform, segregation-free microstructure and carbide distribution. It possesses good wear resistance, good hot hardness, good compressive strength and good toughness.

OB-PM-S59 is very suitable for nitriding and its homogeneous microstructure also makes it ideal for PVD and CVD coating.

### Applications

OB-PM-S59 is particularly suitable for high-performance machining tools such as stamping, punching, blanking, cutting and forming tools (heavy-duty hob cutters, broaches, generating cutters, punches, dies etc.).

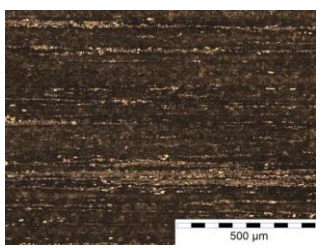
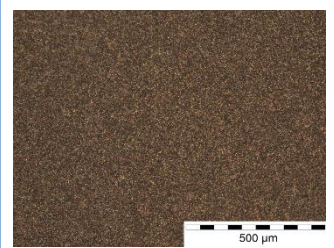
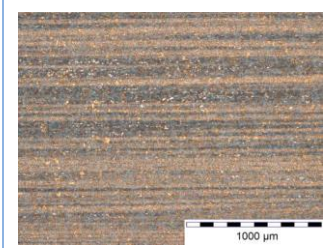
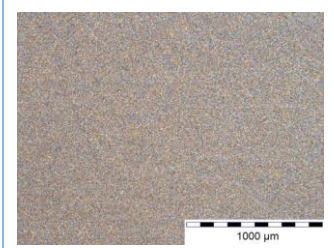
Other applications include machining tools for titanium- or nickel-based alloys.

| C %  | Si % | Mn % | Cr % | Mo % | Ni % | V %  | W %  | Co % | Other % |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 1,28 | 0,50 | 0,40 | 4,20 | 5,00 | -    | 3,00 | 6,30 | 8,40 | -       |

| Melting                               | Remarks |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )          |         |
| 8,00                                  |         |
| Supply condition                      |         |
| soft annealed                         |         |
| Hardness (HB)                         |         |
| max. 300                              |         |
| Tensile strength (N/mm <sup>2</sup> ) |         |
| -                                     |         |
| Work hardness (HRC)                   |         |
| 63 – 68 (depending on intended use)   |         |
| Structure                             |         |
| -                                     |         |
| Cleanness (DIN 50602)                 |         |
| K1 max. 15                            |         |

| Physical properties              |                                     | 20 °C | 100 °C | 200 °C | 300 °C | 350 °C | 400 °C | 500 °C | 600 °C | 700 °C |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Thermal expansion coefficient    | 10 <sup>-6</sup> * K (20 °C to ...) | -     | 10,3   | 10,5   | 10,8   | -      | 11,0   | 11,6   | 11,9   | 12,1   |
| Thermal conductivity (W / m * K) | annealed                            | 19,9  | 21,7   | 23,7   | 24,7   | -      | 25,8   | 26,6   | 28,0   | 29,8   |

### Comparison of microstructural properties

| Carbide distribution (V = 100:1)  |   | Segregation (V = 50:1)   |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| conventional  | OB powderTEC  | conventional   | OB powderTEC  |
|  |  |  |  |

| Heat treatment          | Temperature (°C) | Cooling       | Remarks heat treatment  |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|---|
| Stress-relief annealing | ca. 650          | Furnace – Air | Stress relief after extensive machining and in case of complex tools.<br><b>Holding time:</b> min. 4 h - controlled furnace cooling to approx. 300 °C, followed by cooling in still air |

Note: The information contained in this brochure serves to describe the relevant products and processes; liability is excluded.



| Heat treatment       | Temperature (°C) | Cooling                | Remarks heat treatment   |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|--|
| <b>Hardening</b>     | 1050 – 1200      |                        | Hardening can be carried out under vacuum, in salt bath or in a furnace with a controlled (neutral) atmosphere.  |
| Pre – heating Step 1 | 450 – 550        |                        |  |
| Pre – heating Step 2 | 850 – 900        |                        | * ) Essential when high austenitizing temperatures are involved.   |
| Pre – heating Step 3 | 1050 *)          |                        |  |
| <b>Quenching</b>     | ca. 550          | Hot bath<br><br>Vakuum | Quench in hot bath and hold. Followed by slow cooling to lukewarm temperature in the air.<br><br><b>Gas pressure:</b> Dependent on size of part, but min. 4 bar. Then continue cooling to room temperature in still air. |

### Tempering Chart

Anlasstemperatur / tempering temperature (°C)

### Tempering – Hardness (HRC) after tempering (Reference value)

| Temperature °C | 500  | 520  | 540  | 560  | 580  | 600  | 620  |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>1180</b>    | 67,5 | 68,0 | 67,5 | 67,0 | 65,5 | 63,5 | 61,0 |
| <b>1150</b>    | 67,0 | 67,0 | 66,5 | 65,5 | 64,0 | 61,5 | 58,5 |
| <b>1100</b>    | 66,0 | 65,5 | 65,5 | 64,0 | 62,0 | 59,5 | 56,5 |

The tempering diagram shows hardness values at different austenitizing and tempering temperatures.

#### Remarks for tempering

Temper directly after quenching  
 Slow heating to tempering temperature directly after hardening  
 Holding time in furnace 1 h per 20 mm of workpiece thickness, but min. 2 h  
 A second tempering cycle (normally at 560 °C) is necessary, a third tempering cycle is recommended  
 Slow cooling to 50 °C to ensure transformation of residual austenite

### Thermal Cycle Diagram (Heat treatment)

#### Tempering

- 1 Annealing temperature appr. 650 °C
- 2 Pre - Heating Step 1 - ½ Min/mm (approx. 500 °C)
- 3 Pre - Heating Step 2 - ½ Min/mm (approx. 850 °C)
- 4 Pre - Heating Step 3 - ½ Min/mm (approx. 1050 °C) - when high austenitizing temperatures apply
- 5 Austenitizing temperature (AT): approx. 1050 - 1200 °C
- 6 Cooling medium: pressure gas (N<sub>2</sub>)
- 7 Hot bath approx. 550 °C (graduated quenching)
- 8 Equalisation temperature: appr. 50 °C (1h/100 mm)
- 9 Tempering temperature: normally 560 °C
- 10 Cooling medium: Air

State of the technology is hardening in a vakuum-atmosphäre

**Note:** The information contained in this brochure serves to describe the relevant products and processes; liability is excluded.