

The SIHARD S460 cold-work tool steel produced by SIJ Metal Ravne is a medium-chromium, air-hardening tool steel providing a very good combination of high hardness and toughness. It is available primarily in round bars for cold-work tooling applications.

The SIHARD S460 steel excels itself in the following properties:

- a very good combination of high hardness and toughness
- high wear resistance
- nitridability
- high dimensional stability

➤ CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (AVERAGE WEIGHT % - TYPICAL ANALYSIS %)

Grade	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Mo	V
SIHARD S460	1.00	1.10	0.30	8.00	2.30	0.3

➤ COMPARISON TO SIHARD 2379 (D2)

The SIHARD S460 is a premium tool steel with high hardness and toughness. Compared to the conventional SIHARD 2379 (AISI D2) steel, SIHARD S460 has a higher wear resistance, better hardenability and it is capable of achieving higher hardness and toughness. Toughness is important to prevent cracking and chipping resulting in a catastrophic failure of tools. Toughness is better than in the conventional SIHARD 2379 (AISI D2) type of cold-work tool steel.

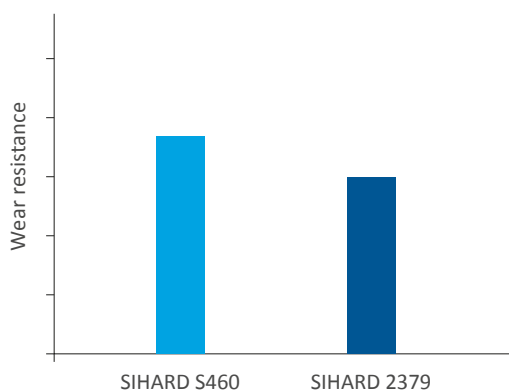


Fig. 1: Comparison of wear resistance

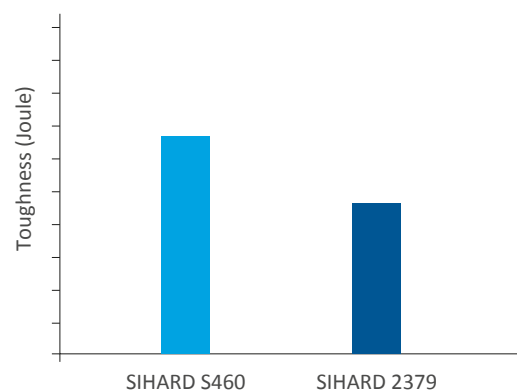


Fig. 2: Comparison of hardness and toughness

TEMPERING

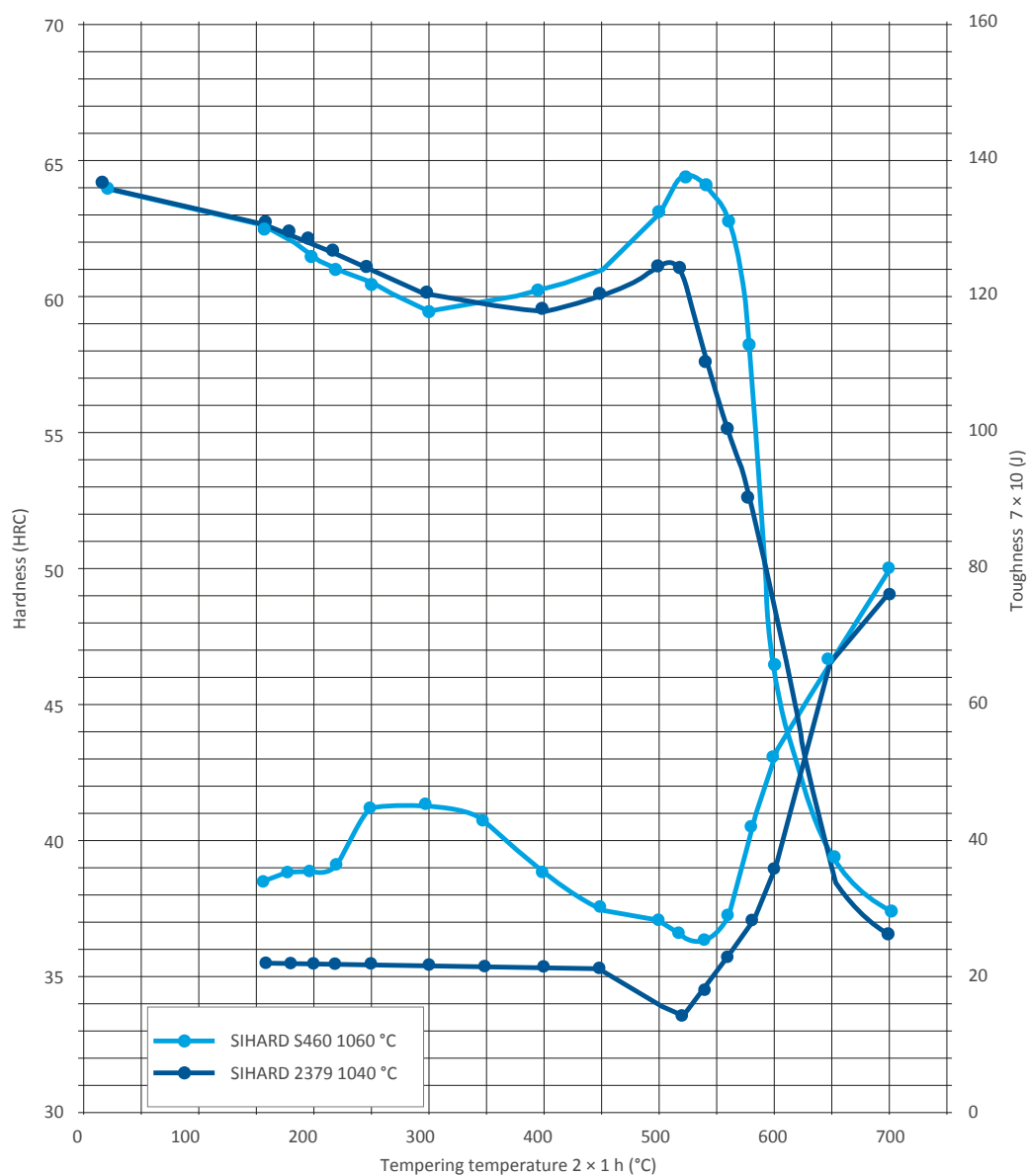


Fig. 3: Tempering diagrams

MICROSTRUCTURE

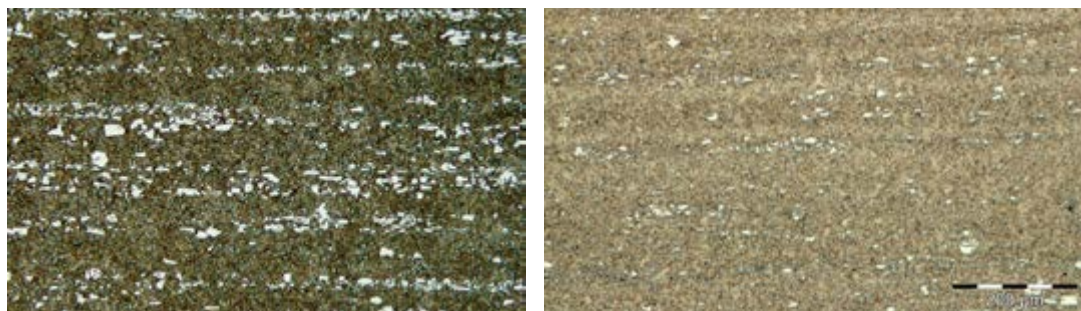


Fig. 4: Comparison of microstructure: SIHARD 2379 (left) and SIHARD S460 (right)

➤ PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (average values) at ambient temperature

Heat treated: hardened and 2× tempered

Modulus of elasticity

MODULUS OF ELASTICITY (10^3 N/mm²)

At ambient temperature (20°C): 210

Density

DENSITY [g/cm³]

At ambient temperature (20°C):

7.64

Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion

COEFFICIENT OF LINEAR THERMAL EXPANSION (10^{-6} m /mK)

20°C-100 °C	20°C-200 °C	20°C-300 °C	20°C-400 °C	20°C-500 °C	20°C-600 °C	20°C-700 °C
11.5	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.0	12.9

Specific heat capacity

SPECIFIC HEAT CAPACITY (J/gK)

0.47

Thermal conductivity

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY (W/(mK))

20 °C	200 °C	400 °C	500 °C	600 °C	700 °C
17.6	25	30.3	31		

➤ APPLICATIONS

Typical applications for SIHARD S460 cold-work tool steel:

- cutting tools
- cutting knives
- working rolls
- punches
- coining dies
- drawing dies
- upsetting dies

➤ HEAT TREATMENT

Annealing

All material is delivered in the spheroidized annealed condition with max. 250 HB hardness.

When used after reforging, spheroidization annealing has to precede hardening.

Annealing must be performed after hot working and before rehardening.

Heat at a rate not exceeding 50 °C per hour to reach 820-860 °C, and hold at that temperature for 1 hour for every 25 mm of workpiece thickness; 2 hours minimum. Then cool slowly in furnace down to 600 °C at a rate not exceeding 20 °C per hour. Continue cooling to ambient temperature in furnace or in the air. The final hardness should be maximum 250 HB.

Hardening:

Preheating

To minimize distortion and stresses in large or complex tools apply double preheat. Heat at a rate not exceeding 50 °C per hour to 620-680 °C for equalization, and then continue heating to reach 820-840 °C. For geometric shape tools, use only the second temperature range as a single preheating treatment.

Austenitizing

Heat rapidly from the preheat.

Furnace or salt bath: 1040-1080 °C. Equalize and soak at austenitizing temperature for 30 minutes for pieces up to 25 mm in thickness, plus 15 minutes for each additional 25 mm of thickness.

For maximum toughness, austenitize from the lower recommended range of austenitization temperatures. For maximum wear resistance, austenitize from the upper recommended range of austenitization temperatures.

Quenching

1040 to 1080 °C / air, oil or inert gas. To increase hardness by 1 to 2 HRC and dimensional stability after quenching, the sub-zero treatment may be used.

Tempering

Temper immediately after quenching (when material reaches temp. 90-70 °C). At least two tempering treatments are recommended to achieve a uniform tempered microstructure. Heat slowly to reach tempering temperature. Holding time in furnace: 1 hour for every 25 mm of workpiece thickness, but 2 hours minimum. This is followed by air cooling. Typical tempering temperatures are 150 to 580 °C.

➤ SURFACE TREATMENTS

To reduce friction and to increase wear resistance, surface treatment can be used. The recommended treatments are nitriding and surface coating with wear-resistant layers, for example via PVD.

Nitriding

Nitriding results in a hard surface layer which is highly resistant to wear and galling. The surface hardness after nitriding is approx. 1300 HV0.2.

PVD

Physical vapour deposition (PVD) is a method that applies wear-resistant coating at temperatures between 200 °C and 500 °C. PVD is a coating process for producing high-quality surface finishes. The coating produces an extremely hard surface, which is characterised by its resistance. It is highly wear resistant. PVD TiN/(Ti,Al)N, CrN and TiN coatings have become important for several industrial applications at elevated temperature. It has been documented in literature that TiN, CrN and TiN/(Ti,Al)N PVD coatings can reduce friction in tribological contacts and increase the abrasive wear resistance.

CONTINUOUS COOLING TRANSFORMATION (CCT) DIAGRAM

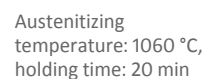


Fig. 5: Continuous Cooling Transformation (CCT) Diagram

TEMPERING DIAGRAM

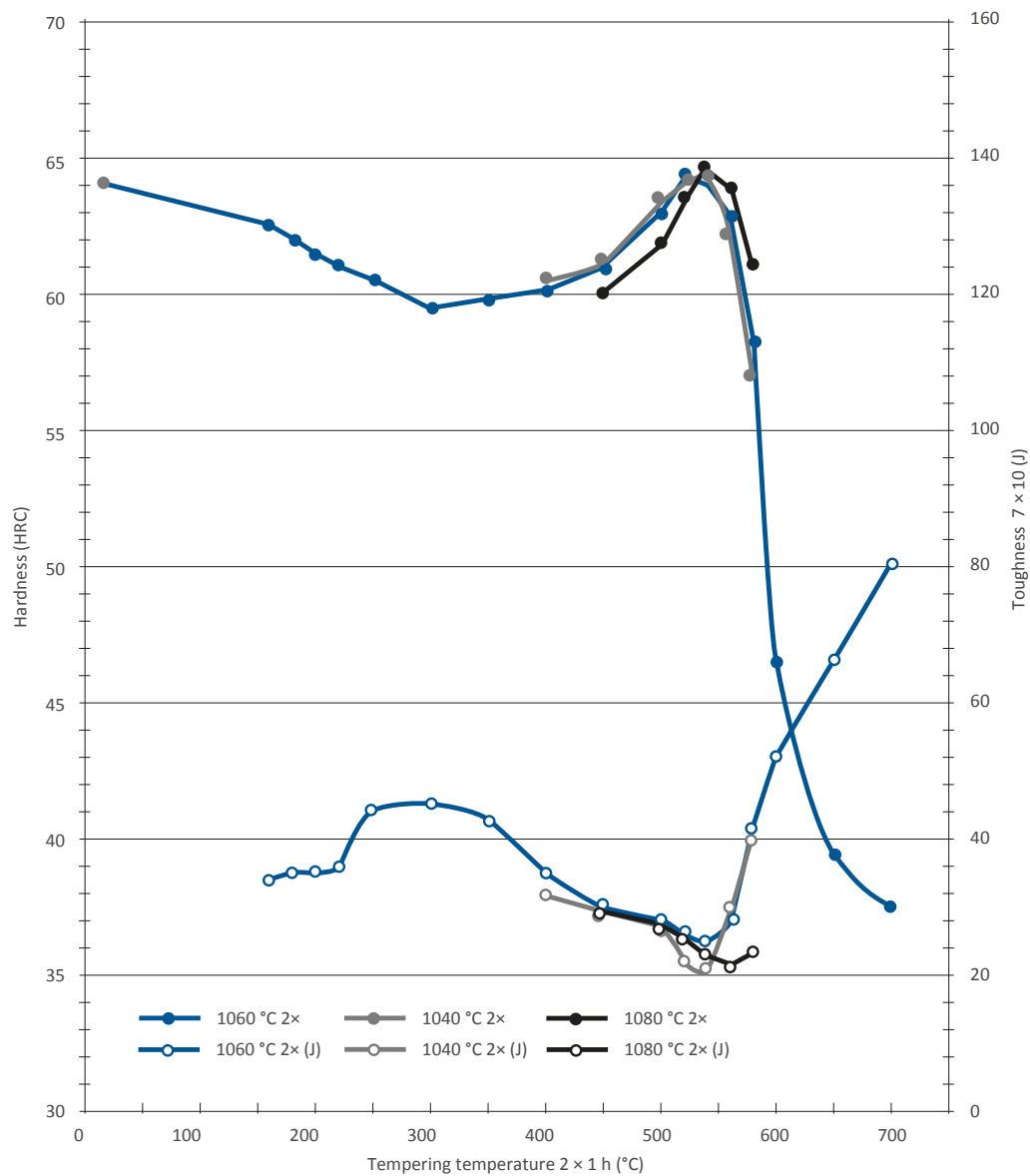


Fig.6: Tempering Diagram

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