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Global Steel Grade Encyclopedia

涵盖的行业或国家与地区类别

ASTM	GJB	SAE	EU	AISI	DIN	AMS	ISO	JASO
国材料与试验协会	国家军用标准	动力机械工程师协会	前欧洲标准化	美国钢铁学会	德国工业标准	空航天材料规范	国际标准	日本汽车标准组织
EN	JB	UNS	UNI	ASME	SS	GB	JIS	
欧洲标准	国机械行业标准	统一编号系统	意大利标准	美国机械工程师协会	瑞典标准	国家标准	日本工业标准	

GENERAL

Uddeholm Arne general purpose oil-hardening tool steel is a versatile manganese-chromium-tungsten steel suitable for a wide variety of cold-work applications. Its main characteristics include:

- good machinability
- good dimensional stability in hardening
- a good combination of high surface hardness and toughness after hardening and tempering

These characteristics combine to give a steel suitable for the manufacture of tooling with good tool life and production economy.

Uddeholm Arne can be supplied in various finishes including hot-rolled, pre-machined, fine-machined and precision ground. It is also available in the form of hollow bar.

Typical analysis %	C 0.95	Si 0.3	Mn 1.1	Cr 0.6	W 0.55	V 0.1
Standard specification	AISI O1, W.-Nr 1.2510					
Delivery condition	Soft annealed approx. 190 HB					
Colour code	Yellow					

APPLICATIONS

Tools for	Material thickness	HRC
Cutting Blanking, punching, piercing, cropping, shearing, trimming clipping	up to 3 mm (1/8") 3– 6 mm (1/8–1/4") 6–10 mm (1/4–13/32")	60–62 56–60 54–56
Short cold shears		54–60
Clipping and trimming tools for forgings	Hot Cold	58–60 56–58
Forming Bending, raising, drawing, rim rolling, spinning and flow forming		56–62
Small coining dies		56–60
Gauges, measuring tools Turning centres Guide bushes, ejector pins, high duty, small/medium drills and taps Small gear wheels, pistons, nozzles, cams		58–62

PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL DATA

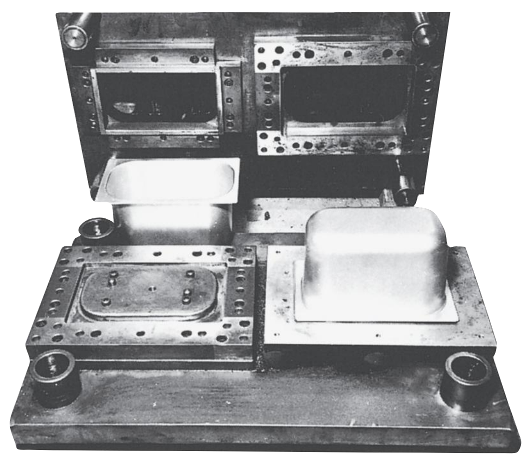
Hardened and tempered to 62 HRC. Data at ambient temperature and elevated temperature.

Temperature	20°C (68°F)	200°C (375°F)	400°C (750°F)
Density			
kg/m³	7 800	7 750	7 700
lbs/in³	0.282	0.280	0.278
Modulus of elasticity			
N/mm²	190 000	185 000	170 000
kp/mm²	19 500	19 000	17 500
tsi	12 500	12 200	11 200
psi	28×10^6	27×10^6	25×10^6
Coefficient of thermal expansion			
per °C from 20°C	–	11.7×10^{-6}	11.4×10^{-6}
per °F from 68°F	–	6.5×10^{-6}	6.3×10^{-6}
Thermal conductivity			
W/m °C	32	33	34
Btu in/ft² h °F	222	229	236
Specific heat			
J/kg C	460	–	–
Btu/lb. °F	0.11	–	–

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

The figures are to be considered approximate

Hardness HRC	Compressive strength Rm N/mm²	Rc0.2 N/mm²
62	3000	2200
60	2700	2150
55	2200	1800
50	1700	1350



Clipping and edging tool in Uddeholm Arne tool steel to clip and form edge of 0.914 mm (0.036") thick stainless steel container approx. 254 x 152 x 203 mm (10" x 6" x 8").

HEAT TREATMENT

SOFT ANNEALING

Protect the steel and heat through to 780°C (1435°F). Then cool in the furnace at 15°C (27°F) per hour to 650°C (1200°F), then freely in air.

STRESS-RELIEVING

After rough machining the tool should be heated through to 650°C (1200°F), holding time 2 hours. Cool slowly to 500°C (930°F) then freely in air.

HARDENING

Preheating temperature: 600–700°C (1110–1290°F)

Austenitizing temperature: 790–850°C (1450–1560°F)

Temperature °C	°F	Soaking* time minutes	Hardness before tempering
800	1470	30	approx. 65 HRC
825	1520	20	approx. 65 HRC
850	1560	15	approx. 63 HRC

* Soaking time = time at austenitizing temperature after the tool is fully heated through

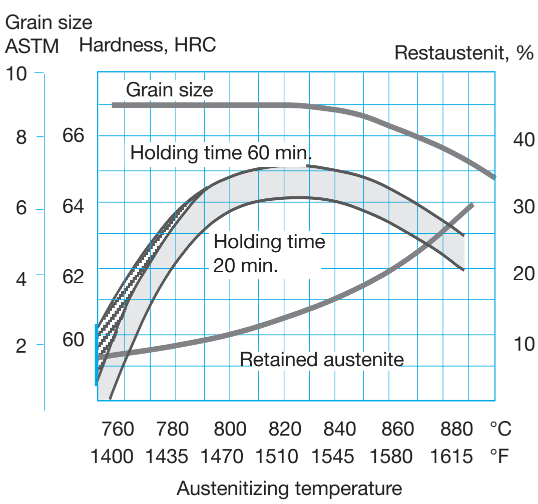
Protect the part against decarburization and oxidation during hardening.

QUENCHING MEDIA

- Oil
- Martempering bath. Temperature 180–225°C (360–435°F), then cooling in air

Note: Temper the tool as soon as its temperature reaches 50–70°C (120–160°F).

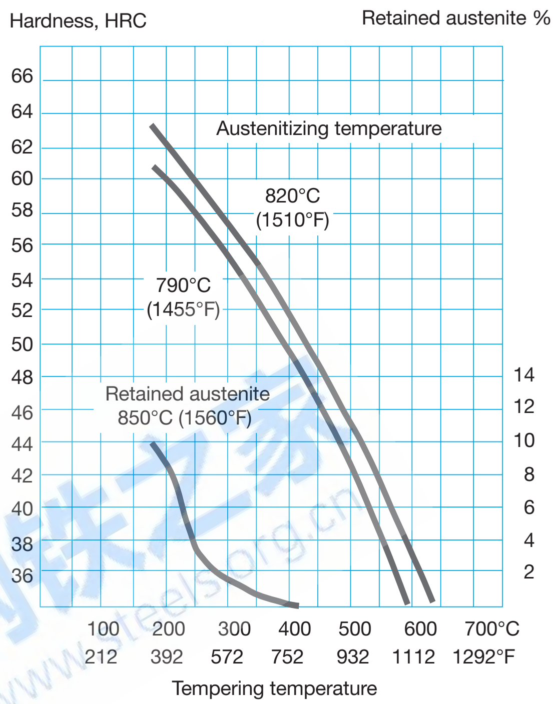
HARDNESS AS A FUNCTION OF HARDENING TEMPERATURE



TEMPERING

Choose the tempering temperature according to the hardness required by reference to the tempering graph. Temper twice with intermediate cooling to room temperature. Lowest tempering temperature 180°C (360°F). Holding time at temperature minimum 2 hours.

TEMPERING GRAPH



Above tempering curves are obtained after heat treatment of samples with a size of 15 x 15 x 40 mm, quenched in oil. Lower hardness can be expected after heat treatment of tools and dies due to factors like actual tool size and heat treatment parameters.

MARTEMPERING

Tools at austenitizing temperature are immersed in the martempering bath for the time indicated, then cooled in air to not lower than 100°C (210°F). Temper immediately as with oil-quenching.

Austenitizing temperature °C	°F	Temp. of martempering bath °C	°F	Holding time in martemp. bath minutes	Surface hardness prior to tempering (obtained by martempering)
825	1520	225	435	max. 5	64±2 HRC
825	1520	200	390	max. 10	63±2 HRC
825	1520	180	355	max. 20	62±2 HRC
850	1560	225	435	max. 10	62±2 HRC

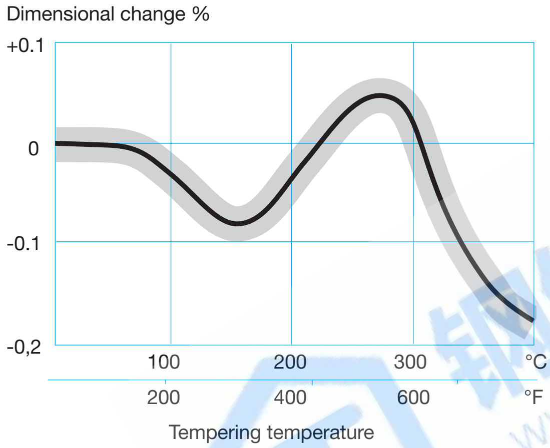
DIMENSIONAL CHANGES DURING HARDENING

Sample plate, 100 x 100 x 25 mm, 4" x 4" x 1"

		Width %	Length %	Thickness %
Oil hardening from 830°C (1530°F)	min. max.	+0.03 +0.10	+0.04 +0.10	– +0.02
Martempering from 830°C (1530°F)	min. max.	+0.04 +0.12	+0.06 +0.12	– +0.02

DIMENSIONAL CHANGES DURING TEMPERING

Sample plate, 100 x 100 x 25 mm, 4" x 4" x 1"



Note: The dimensional changes on hardening and tempering should be added together. Recommended allowance 0.25%.

SUB-ZERO TREATMENT AND AGING

Pieces requiring maximum dimensional stability should be sub-zero treated and/or artificially aged, as volume changes may occur in the course of time. This applies, for example, to measuring tools like gauges and certain structural components.

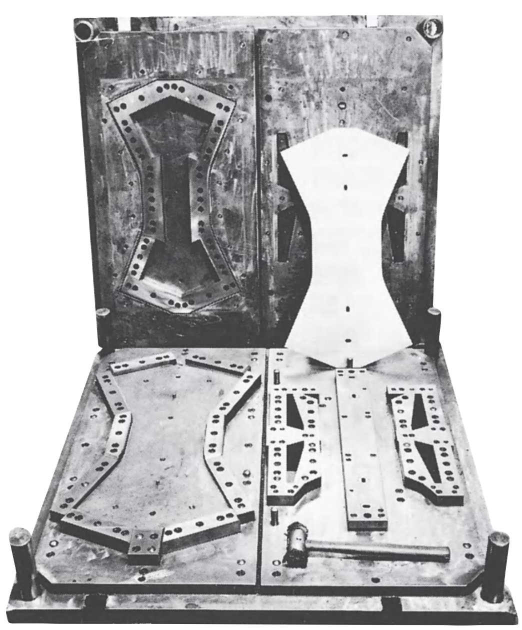
SUB-ZERO TREATMENT

Immediately after quenching the piece should be sub-zero treated to between -70 and -80°C (-95 to -110°F), soaking time 3–4 hours, followed by tempering or aging. Sub-zero treatment will give a hardness increase of 1–3 HRC.

Avoid intricate shapes as there will be risk of cracking.

AGEING

Tempering after quenching is replaced by ageing at 110–140°C (230–285°F). Holding time 25–100 hours.



Blanking tool made from fine-machined Uddeholm Arne tool steel.

MACHINING RECOMMENDATIONS

The following tables give machining data for Uddeholm Arne in soft annealed condition. Hardness 190 HB. The data are to be considered as guiding values, which must be adapted to existing local conditions.

TURNING

Cutting data parameters	Turning with carbide		Turning with high speed steel
	Rough turning	Fine turning	Fine turning
Cutting speed (v_c) m/min f.p.m.	160–210 525–690	210–260 690–850	20–25 65–80
Feed (f) mm/r i.p.r.	0.2–0.4 0.008–0.016	0.05–0.2 0.002–0.008	0.05–0.3 0.002–0.01
Depth of cut (a_p) mm inch	2–4 0.08–0.2	0.5–2 0.02–0.08	0.5–3 0.02–0.10
Carbide designation ISO	P20–P30 Coated carbide	P10 Coated carbide or cermet	—

DRILLING

HIGH SPEED STEEL TWIST DRILL

Drill diameter mm	Drill diameter inch	Cutting speed (v_c) m/min	Cutting speed (v_c) f.p.m.	Feed (f) mm/r	Feed (f) i.p.r.
– 5	–3/16	15–17*	49–56*	0.08–0.20	0.003–0.008
5–10	3/16–3/8	15–17*	49–56*	0.20–0.30	0.008–0.012
10–15	3/8–5/8	15–17*	49–56*	0.30–0.35	0.012–0.014
15–20	5/8–3/4	15–17*	49–56*	0.35–0.40	0.014–0.016

* For coated HSS drills v_c = 26–28 m/min. (85–90 f.p.m.)

CARBIDE DRILL

Cutting data parameters	Type of drill		
	Indexable insert	Solid carbide	Taladro con Brazed carbide[1]
Cutting speed (v_c) m/min f.p.m.	200–220 655–720	110–140 360–460	70–90 230–295
Feed (f) mm/r i.p.r.	0.05–0.25[2] 0.002–0.01[2]	0.10–0.25[3] 0.004–0.01[3]	0.15–0.25[4] 0.006–0.01[4]

[1] Drill with replaceable or brazed carbide tip
[2] Feed rate for drill diameter 20–40 mm (0.8"–1.6")
[3] Feed rate for drill diameter 5–20 mm (0.2"–0.8")
[4] Feed rate for drill diameter 10–20 mm (0.4"–0.8")

MILLING

FACE AND SQUARE SHOULDER MILLING

Cutting data parameters	Milling with carbide	
	Rough milling	Fine milling
Cutting speed (v_c) m/min f.p.m.	170–250 560–820	250–290 820–950
Feed (f_z) mm/tooth inch/tooth	0,2–0,4 0.008–0.016	0,10–0,2 0.004–0.008
Depth of cut (a_p) mm inch	2–5 0.08–0.2	–2 –0.08
Carbide designation ISO	P20–P40 Coated carbide	P10–P20 Coated carbide or cermet

END MILLING

Cutting data parameters	Type of milling		
	Solid carbide	Carbide indexable insert	High speed steel
Cutting speed (v_c) m/min f.p.m.	150–190 490–620	160–220 525–720	25–30[1] 80–100[1]
Feed (f_z) mm/tooth inch/tooth	0.03–0.2[2] 0.0012–0.008[2]	0.08–0.2[2] 0.003–0.008[2]	0.05–0.35[2] 0.002–0.014[2]
Carbide designation ISO	K20, P40	P20–P30	—

[1] For coated end mills v_c = 45–50 m/min. (150–160 f.p.m.)
[2] Depending on radial depth of cut and cutter diameter

GRINDING

General grinding wheel recommendation for Uddeholm Arne is given below. More information can be found in the Uddeholm publication "Grinding of Tool Steel".

Type of grinding	Soft annealed condition	Hardened condition
Face grinding straight wheel	A 46 H V	A 46 H V
Face grinding segments	A 24 G V	A 36 G V
Cylindrical grinding	A 46 L V	A 60 K V
Internal grinding	A 46 J V	A 60 I V
Profile grinding	A 100 L V	A 120 J V

THE CONVENTIONAL TOOL STEEL PROCESS

The starting material for our tool steel is carefully selected from high quality recyclable steel. Together with ferroalloys and slag formers, the recyclable steel is melted in an electric arc furnace. The molten steel is then tapped into a ladle.

The de-slagging unit removes oxygen-rich slag and after the de-oxidation, alloying and heating of the steel bath are carried out in the ladle furnace. Vacuum degassing removes elements such as hydrogen, nitrogen and sulphur.

In uphill casting the prepared moulds are filled with a controlled flow of molten steel from the ladle. From this, the steel goes directly to our rolling mill or to the forging press to be formed into round or flat bars.

HEAT TREATMENT

Prior to delivery all of the different bar materials are subjected to a heat treatment operation, either as soft annealing or hardening and tempering. These operations provide the steel with the right balance between hardness and toughness.

MACHINING

Before the material is finished and put into stock, we also rough machine the bar profiles to required size and exact tolerances. In the lathe machining of large dimensions, the steel bar rotates against a stationary cutting tool. In peeling of smaller dimensions, the cutting tools revolve around the bar.

To safeguard our quality and guarantee the integrity of the tool steel we perform both surface- and ultrasonic inspections on all bars. We then remove the bar ends and any defects found during the inspection.

WELDING

Good results when welding tool steel can be achieved if proper precautions are taken during welding (elevated working temperature, joint preparation, choice of consumables and welding procedure). If the tool is to be polished or photo-etched, it is necessary to work with an electrode type of matching composition.

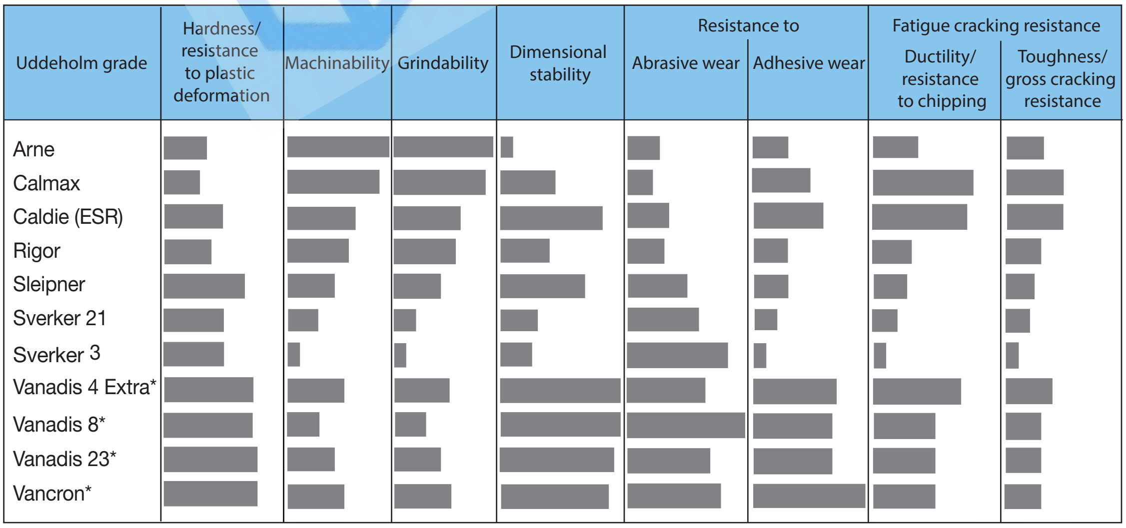
ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE MACHINING — EDM

If spark-erosion, EDM, is performed in the hardened and tempered condition, the tool should then be given an additional temper at approx. 25°C (50°F) below the previous tempering temperature.

Welding method	Working temperature	Consumables	Hardness after welding
MMA (SMAW)	200–250°C	AWS E312 84.52 UTP 67S Castolin EutecTrode 2 Castolin EutecTrode N 102	300 HB ESAB OK 53–54 HRC 55–58 HRC 54–60 HRC 54–60 HRC
TIG	200–250°C	AWS ER312 UTPA 67S UTPA 73G2 CastoTig 4 5303W	300 HB 55–58 HRC 53–56 HRC 60–64 HRC

RELATIVE COMPARISON OF UDDEHOLM COLD WORK TOOL STEEL

MATERIAL PROPERTIES AND RESISTANCE TO FAILURE MECHANISMS



* Uddeholm PM SuperClean steel