Data Sheet LC 200 N Tooling Alloys

Zapp is certified to ISO 9001



CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

| Carbon | 0.3 % |
|------------|------------|
| Chromium | 15.0 % |
| Molybdenum | 1.0 % |
| Manganese | max. 1.0 % |
| Nickel | max. 0.5 % |
| Nitrogen | max. 0.5 % |

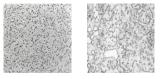
LC 200 N

LC 200 N is a high nitrogen alloyed tool steel which exhibits superior corrosion resistance combined with high toughness even at a hardness up to 60 HRc. LC 200 N combines the PESR- (Pressurized Electric Slag Remelting) Process with a smart forging technology. This process route offers an amazing increase in cleanliness and fine structure. By this, a very fine and homogeneous microstructure can be achieved. Main advantages of this steel is its excellent machinability and excellent polishability as well as a high dimensional stability after heat treatment. For this reason, LC 200 N is a solution for tools facing high static and dynamical load under a high corrosive environment at higher temperatures. Compared to standard tool steels like 1.2316, 1.4112 and 1.4125, LC 200 N exhibits higher corrosion resistance and toughness as well as a higher tempering resistance up to 500 °C at an operating hardness of 58-60 HRc.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

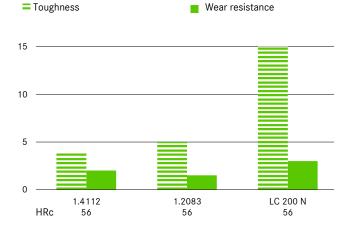
- _Food industry, blades, portioning and filling units _Pump components, spindles, extrusion- and proportioning units for chemical and pharmaceutical industry
- _Tablet tooling
- _Mirror-polished dies for plastics industry
- _Shredder knives, granulations and pelletizers for recycling industry

STRUCTURE OF LC 200 N COMPARED TO 1.4112



(magnification 1000 x etched)

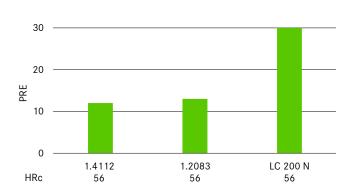
WEAR RESISTANCE / TOUGHNESS



qualitative comparison

CORROSION RESISTANCE

Corrosion resistance



zapp

| PHYSICAL PROPERTIES | |
|---|--|
| Modulus of Elasticity E [GPa] | 214 |
| Density [kg/dm ³] soft annealed hardened | 7.72 7,67 |
| Specific heat capacity [kJ/(kg*K)] -196 °C 10 °C 120 °C | 17,17 x 10 ⁻² 48,59 x 10 ⁻² 54,03 x 10 ⁻² |
| Linear expansion coefficient [mm/mm/K] over a temperature range of 20 - 120 °C | 10,8 × 10 ⁻⁶ |
| Thermal conductivity [W/m*K] at 10 °C 120 °C | 13,8 (58HRc) 20,8 (32 HRc) 15,0 (58HRc) 21,8 (32 HRc) |

THERMAL TREATMENTS

SOFT-ANNEALING

Heat LC 200 N uniformly to 780-820 °C in controlled atmosphere furnaces or with suitable protective media. Hold at temperature for approximately two to four hours and cool slowly in the furnace. The annealed hardness is lower than 300 HB.

STRESS RELIEVING

Rough machined material is stress relieved by heating to 600-650 °C. Once complete heat penetration has been reached (minimum 2 hours), the material is allowed to cool in the furnace to approximately 350 °C followed by cooling in air.

Hardened material is stress relieved at 15-30°C for 2 hours below last tempering temperature followed by cooling in air.

HARDENING

Professional heating to austenitizing temperature with common holding steps is recommended. Holding time varies from 20 to 40 minutes after complete homogenization.

Generally, an all-around grinding tolerance of approximately 0.2 mm needs to be considered in order to take care of any possibility of decarburization,

denitrization or oxidation. Additionally, it is desirable to use a controlled atmosphere furnace or vacuum furnace with controlled chamber pressure typically used for high chromium alloyed materials.

QUENCHING

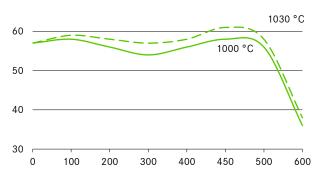
Quenching can be done with aircool bath or interrupted oil quench. When air is used, minimum overpressure of 5 bar is necessary.

TEMPERING

Subzero treatment with minimum -80°C and a holding time of minimum 60 minutes is recommended as soon as the tools can be held comfortably in bare hands. For Austenizing temperatures of higher than1000°C, subzero treatment is mandatory. Alternatively, subzero treatment at -196 °C (liquid nitrogen) for 30 minimum can be performed. Subsequently material needs to be tempered for 2 times for 2 hours at suited temperature to achieve target properties.

TEMPERING DIAGRAM

Hardness, HRc



Tempering Temperature, °C after subzero quenching

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HEAT TREATMENT

| Preheating | 750-780 °C |
|-------------|--|
| Austenizing | See chart below |
| Cooling | Quenching in oil, salt bath or air (min. 5 bar overpressure) to 550°C. |
| Tempering | 2 x 2 hours (see chart below) |
| | |

| Hardness HRc ± 1 | Austeniz- ing Temp. °C | Tempering °C | Corrosion resistance | Toughness |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| >58 | 1030* | 160-180 | ++ | 0 |
| 55 - 58 | 1030* | 220-300 | ++ | ++ |
| >58 | 1030* | 460-475 | + | + |
| 30 - 40 | 1000 | 550-620 | + | +++ |
| - | | | | |

*Subzero quenching, -80 °C, 60 min, air

Heat treatment parameters need to be selected on basis of the aimed target combination of hardness, toughness and corrosion resistance.

MACHINING DATA

TURNING

| With carbide metal | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cutting depth [mm] | 0.5 - 1.0 | 1.0 - 4.0 | 4.0 - 8.0 |
| Feed [mm/U] | 0.1 - 0.2 | 0.2 - 0.4 | 0.6 - 0.6 |
| Tools according ISO | P10, P20, M10 | P20, M10, M20 | P30, M20, K10 |
| Cutting speed | | | |
| Cutting inserts | 260 - 200 | 200 - 150 | 150 - 110 |
| Soldered carbide metal | 210 - 170 | 170 - 130 | 140 - 90 |
| Coated cutting inserts | | | |
| ISO P25 | Up to 240 | Up to 210 | Up to 160 |
| ISO P35 | Up to 210 | Up to 160 | Up to 140 |
| Edge angle for soldered carbide metals | | | |
| Relief angle | 6° - 8° | 6° - 8° | 6° - 8° |
| Chip angle | 12° - 15° | 12° - 15° | 12° - 15° |
| Inclination angle | 0° | 0° | - 4° |
| | | | |

HARDTURNING

| Cutting material | cBN 3 |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Cutting plate geometry | SNGN 090308 T 02020 |
| Cutting speed Vc[m/min] | 125 |
| Feed [mm/U] | 0.1 |
| Cutting depth [mm] | 0.2 |
| Setting angle | 75° |
| Chip angle | - 6° |
| Relief angle | 6° |
| Inclination angle | - 4° |
| | |

TURNING

| With high speed steel | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cutting depth [mm] | 0.5 | 3 | 6 |
| Feed [mm/U] | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Din-grade | DIN S 10-4-3-1 | 0 | |
| Cutting speed [m/min.] | 55 - 45 | 45 - 35 | 35 - 25 |
| Relief angle | 8°- 10° | 8°- 10° | 8°- 10° |
| Chip angle | 14° - 18° | 14° - 18° | 14° - 18° |
| Inclination angle | 0° | 0° | - 4° |
| | | | |

MILLING

| With milling heads | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Feed [mm/tooth] | Up to 0.2 | 0.2 - 0.3 |
| ISO P25 | 160 - 100 | 110 - 60 |
| ISO P40 | 100 - 60 | 70 - 40 |
| ISO P35 | 140 - 110 | |
| | | |

DRILLING

| With carbide metal | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Drilling diameter [mm] | 3 - 8 | 8 - 20 | 20 - 40 |
| Feed [mm/U] | 0.02 - 0.05 | 0.05 - 0.12 | 0.12 - 0.18 |
| Carbide metal | K10 | K10 | K10 |
| Point angle | 115° - 120° | 115° - 120° | 115° - 120° |
| Relief angle | 5° | 5° | 5° |
| | | | |

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