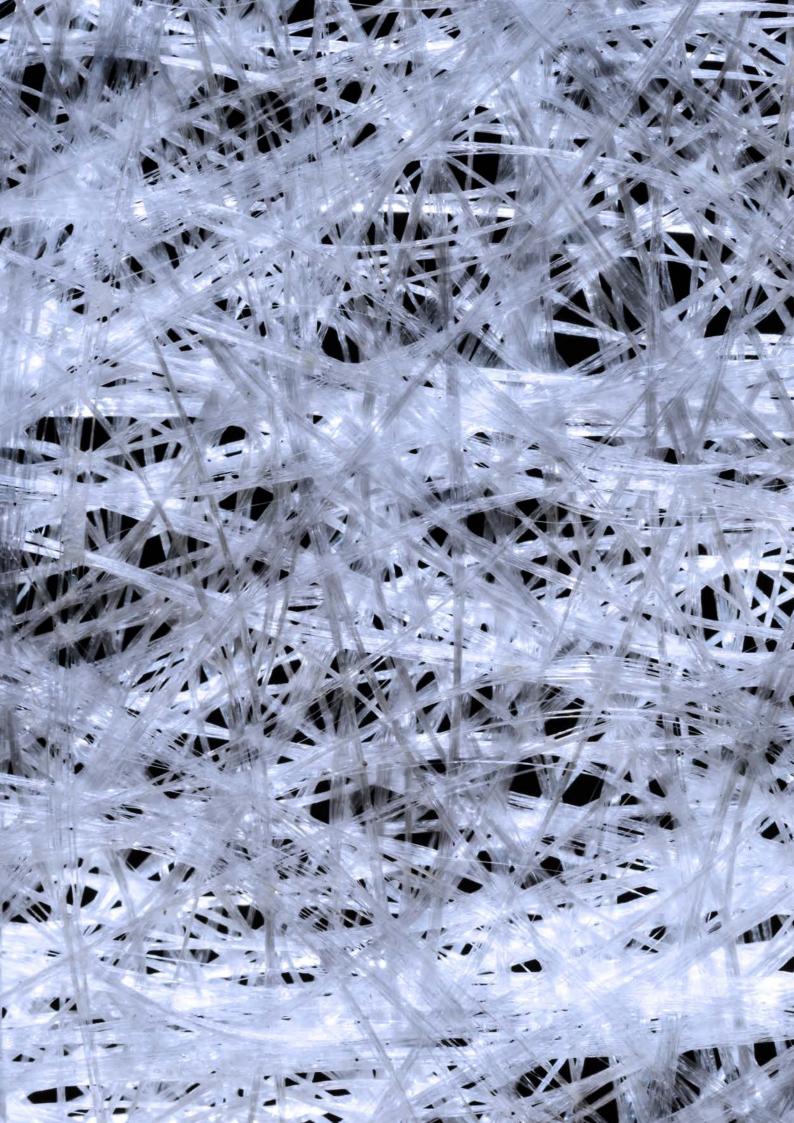




# HIGH PERFORMANCE MOLD STEELS FOR INJECTION OF REINFORCED PLASTICS

**Modern industrial parts production** in mainly automotive and electronic industries is characterized by the trend to substitute metals by reinforced plastics. Being much lighter and therefore weight-saving, such plastic components help to reduce  $CO_2$  emissions, which is a clear ecologic focus worldwide. Intricate geometries, thin wall-thicknesses and large areas of the parts are characteristics that call for a growing amount of glass or carbon fibers in the plastics to obtain sufficient stability.

Plastics reinforced by fibers tend to be much more abrasive than conventional plastics and thus may cause premature wear of an injection mold. In order to counteract excessive and early wear in molds, voestalpine BÖHLER Edelstahl is offering a wide variety of high-quality tooling steels that are setting new standards in the production of heavy-duty components made from reinforced plastics.



# TRENDS AND REQUIREMENTS

- » New types of high performance plastics (GF, CF, fibre length, filler material)
- » Increasing wear resistance requirements on mold material
- » Increasing corrosion resistance of mold material
- » Complexity of parts increased (light weight construction)
- » Increase productivity through shorter cycle times (thermal conductivity)
- » Higher closing pressures and processing temperatures

### PLASTIC MOLDING

### **EXAMPLE OF "POLYMERIC LEIGHT WEIGHT CONSTRUCTION"**



Prototype: Plastic steering case

- » Equal cost part made of 50% glass fiber reinforced PA (Ultramid® A3R) with metal inserts
- » Special FEM -Design modification
- » Service temperature: max. 125 °C
- » 50% weight savings

Source: ThyssenKrupp techforum 1/2014



Steering casing Al- HPDC part (Symbolic picture)

## PLASTIC PROCESSING

### SELECTED PARTS/COMPONENTS MADE OF LONG FIBER REINFORCED THERMOPLASTIC



Long glass-fiber reinforced car frontend Source: M. Schemme, FH Rosenheim



Long-fiber reinforced door module Source: M. Schemme, FH Rosenheim





Short glass-fiber reinforced brake/clutch pedal holder
Source: POLYCOM



Oilpan Source: LANXESS

### **HIGH PERFORMANCE PLASTICS**

**AUTOMOTIVE** 



PA6 - GF65



PA66 - CF35

HOUSEHOULD



PA66 - CF35

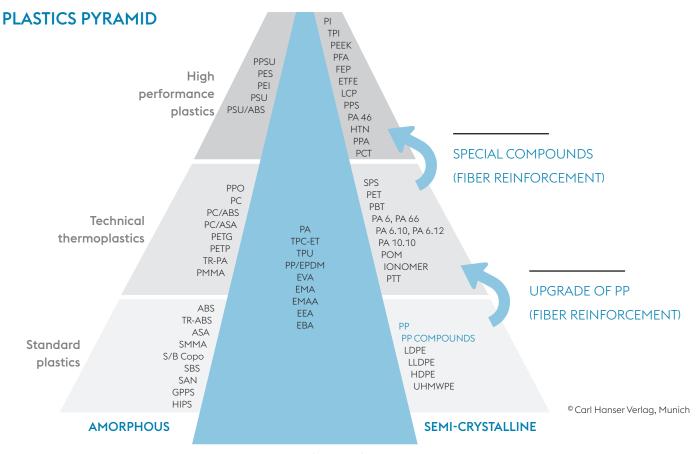


PC+ABS - GF40



PA6 - GF40

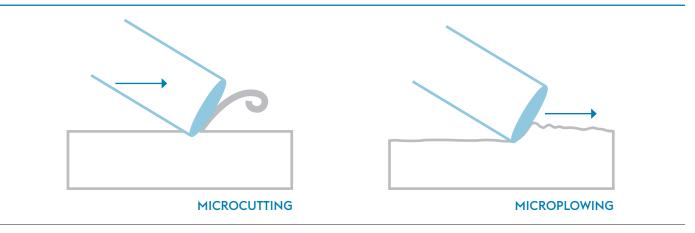




### **FLEXIBLE POLYMERS**

## WEAR MECHANISM

### Fiber motion causes abrasive wear by

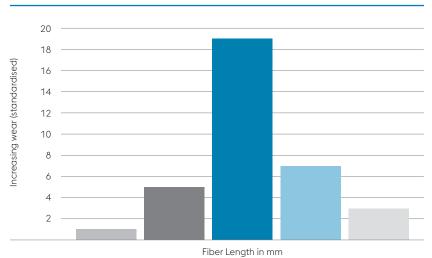


Beside glass fibers also glass balls, metal oxides (titanium oxide, chromium oxide), calcium carbonates, silica components (sand, quartz), ceramics .... are forcing abrasive wear.

Source: Department of Injection Moulding of Polymers, University of Leoben

# INFLUENCING FACTORS

### Fiber Length



Typical fiber diameter: 10 µm

Length up to 200 μm

**200 μm < L < 500 μm** 

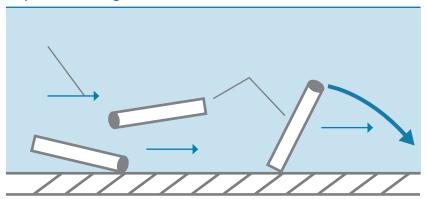
**500 μm < L < 1000 μm** 

1000 μm < L < 2000 μm

Length > 2000 μm

Source: Department of Injection Moulding of Polymers, University of Leoben

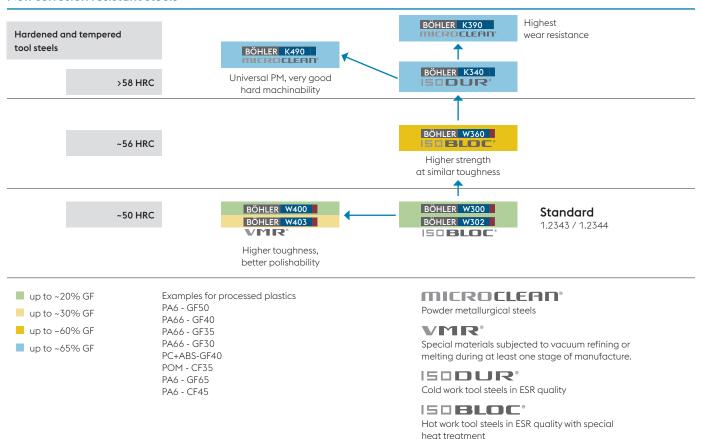
### Polymer melt with glass fibers





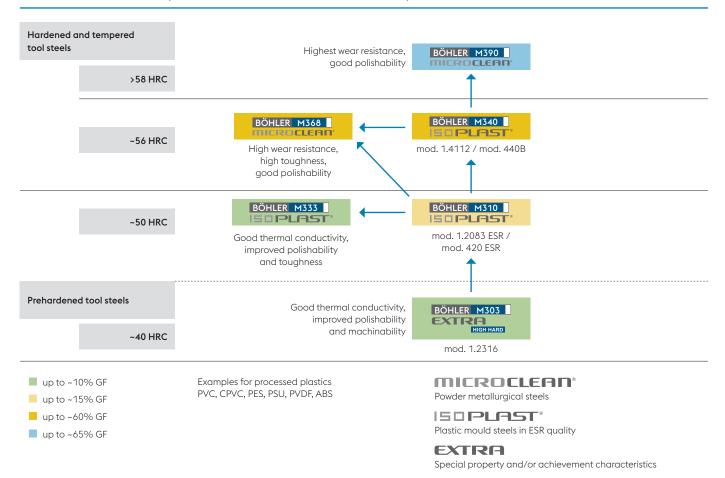
# PRODUCT SELECTION - HIGH PERFORMANCE MOLD STEELS

#### Non corrosion resistant steels



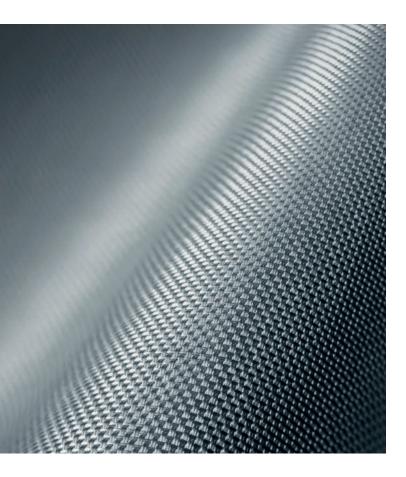
| BÖHLER grade | Chemic | al composit | ion in weigl | nt % |     |          | Standard      | Carbide vol-[%] | Wear resistance |
|--------------|--------|-------------|--------------|------|-----|----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|              | С      | Cr          | Мо           | ٧    | W   | Others   |               | hardened        |                 |
| BÖHLER W300  | 0.4    | 5.0         | 1.3          | 0.4  | -   | -        | 1.2343 / H11  | < 1             | *               |
| BÖHLER W302  | 0.4    | 5.2         | 1.4          | 1.0  | -   | -        | 1.2344 / H13  | < 1             | *               |
| BÖHLER W400  | 0.4    | 5.0         | 1.3          | 0.5  | -   | -        | 1.2340 / ~H11 | < 1             | *               |
| BÖHLER W403  | 0.4    | 5.0         | 2.8          | 0.7  | -   | -        | 1.2367        | < 1             | *               |
| BÖHLER W360  | 0.5    | 4.5         | 3.0          | 0.6  | -   | -        | -             | < 1             | **              |
| BÖHLER K340  | 1.1    | 8.3         | 2.1          | 0.5  | -   | +Al, Nb  | -             | 8.5             | ***             |
| BÖHLER K490  | 1.4    | 6.4         | 1.5          | 3.7  | 3.5 | + Nb     | -             | 10              | ***             |
| BÖHLER K390  | 2.5    | 4.2         | 3.8          | 9.0  | 1.0 | + 2.0 Co | -             | 17              | ****            |

### Corrosion resistant steels (minimum free chromium content in the matrix of 13 %)



| BÖHLER grade                   | Chemical | l compositio | n in weight | %    |      | Standard | Carbide vol-[%] | Wear resistance |      |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|-------------|------|------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|------|
|                                | С        | Cr           | Мо          | Ni   | ٧    | Others   |                 | hardened        |      |
| BÖHLER M303 EXTERNAL HIGH HARD | 0.27     | 14.50        | 1.00        | 0.85 | -    | +N       | ~1.2316         | <1              | *    |
| BÖHLER M333                    | 0.24     | 13.25        | +           | +    | +    | +N       | ~1.2083 / ~420  | < 1             | **   |
| BÖHLER M310                    | 0.38     | 14.30        | -           | -    | 0.20 | -        | ~1.2083 / ~420  | 1.5             | **   |
| BÖHLER M340                    | 0.54     | 17.30        | 1.10        | -    | 0.10 | +N       | -               | ca. 8%          | ***  |
| BÖHLER M368                    | 0.54     | 17.30        | 1.10        | -    | 0.10 | +N       | -               | ca. 8%          | ***  |
| BÖHLER M390 I                  | 1.90     | 20.00        | 1.00        | -    | 4.00 | W=0.60   | -               | ca. 20%         | **** |

# HEAT TREATABLE, WEAR RESISTANT MOLD STEEL

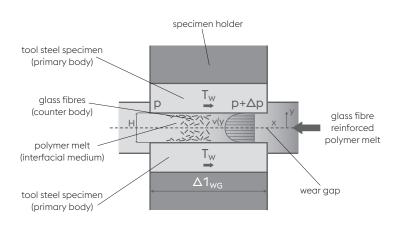


The wear is determined either by mass loss or volumetrically by 3D measurement of the sample surfaces before the test and after injection of, for example, 25 kg or 50 kg of glass fiber reinforced plastic molding compound.

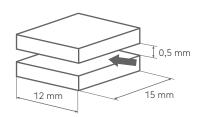
The wear apparatus for testing the abrasive / corrosive wear on the tribosystem polymer melt / steel is installed in the injection molding machine in the form of an injection molding tool. The wear samples, which have the same temperature as the melt, form a rectangular gap in which large local shear stresses and shear rates can be generated. The melt is injected through the wear gap and generates the material removal on the surfaces of the two wear samples (each  $15 \times 12 \times 5$  mm). The entire dosing volume of the plasticized molding compound is injected at a defined injection pressure, defined injection rate and a specified melt temperature.

The wear is determined by the material removal (mg/cm²) or the material removal height ( $\mu$ m) before and after injected a defined amount of plastic melt.

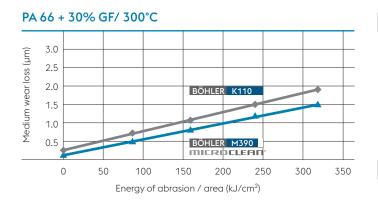
### **Small Plates Wear Tests**



Mean depth of abrasion or weight loss of the testing plates indicates the wear resistance.



# EFFECT OF CORROSION AND ABRASION – LABORATORY TEST RESULTS K110 VS. M390 MICROCLEAN, RESULTS FROM PLATES WEAR TESTS



# Hardness

### **Facts**

- » Filling materials and additional fibers in various plastic materials have an abrasive effect
- » Together with corrosive media (fission products,...) tribochemical wear system emerges

| Medium wear loss (µm) | 4.5<br>4.0<br>3.5<br>3.0<br>2.5<br>2.0<br>1.5 | 0% G | iF/ 4(   | 00°C        |             | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , |            | K110         |            |    | _  |    | <u>-</u><br><br><br> |
|-----------------------|---|------|----------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|----|----|----|----------------------|
| Σ                     | 0.5   |      |          |             |             | ппп                                   | LIKI       | M390         | Ш          |    |    |    | _                    |
|                       | (   | 0    | 50<br>Ei | 1(<br>nergy | 15<br>orasi |                                       | 20<br>area | 00<br>(kJ/cm | 250<br>n²) | 31 | 00 | 35 | 0                    |



| %      | С    | Cr    | Мо   | ٧    | W    |  |
|--------|------|-------|------|------|------|--|
| K110   | 1.55 | 11.80 | 0.80 | 0.95 |      |  |
| M390PM | 1.90 | 20.00 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 0.60 |  |

|        | Hardness (HRC) |
|--------|----------------|
| K110*) | 58             |
| М390РМ | 61             |

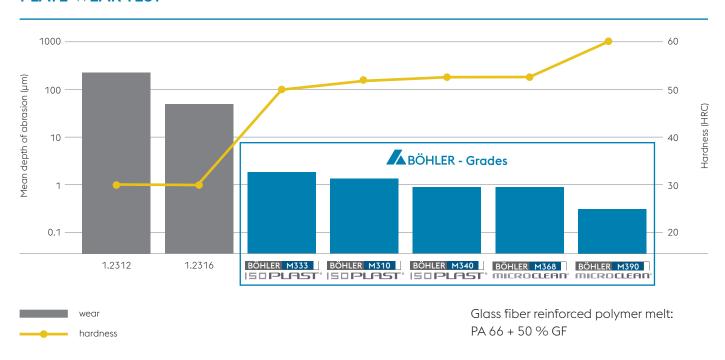
Beside wear and corrosion resistance further important factors to choose the right material are:

- » Tool design (complex/simple, deep/shallow cavity, ...)
- » Tool size
- » Surface requirements on the mold

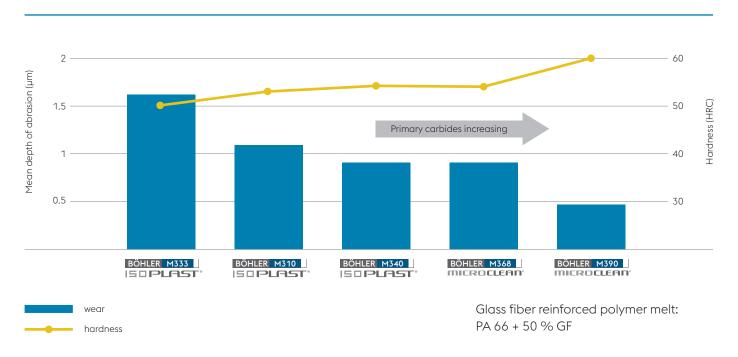
Additional aspects are for instance dimensional stability, edge stability, machinability, ability for coating....

Detailed recommendations have to be checked case by case.

# WEAR RESISTANCE WITH PLATE-WEAR TEST



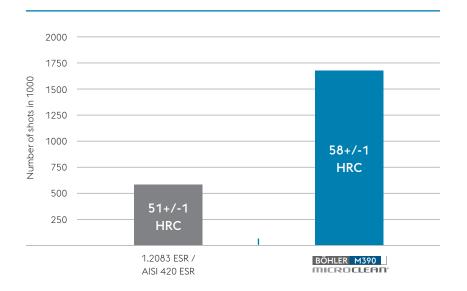
# WEAR RESISTANCE WITH PLATE-WEAR TEST - DETAIL



# **CASE STUDIES**

# ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS BASE PLATES FOR RELAYS



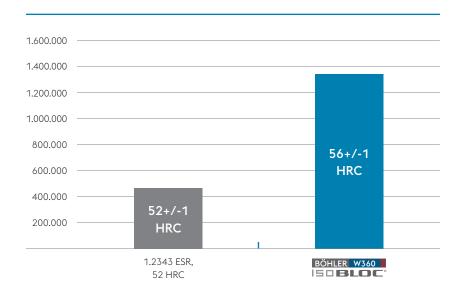




Processed material:
PBT Vestodur X7212 NF + 45% GF
Cause for tool damage: Wear

# HOUSEHOLD COMPONENTS GEARS







**Processed material:** PA66 + GF35 **Cause for tool damage:** Wear



# QUALITY LEVELS TECHNOLOGIES

# Conventional Production

# THE "STANDARD" MATERIAL FOR ORDINARY STRESS, NORMAL LEVEL WITH:

Structural conditions

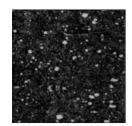
Carbide distribution

Homogeneity

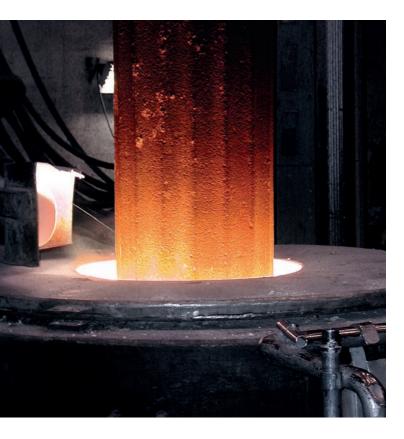
Individual carbides

Degree of purity

Toughness



Microstructure BÖHLER K110





## Electro Slag Remelting Production

|SOPLAST° |SODUR° |SOBLOC°

### **IMPROVED SERVICE LIFE DUE TO:**

Least possible inclusion content

Lower micro and macro segregation

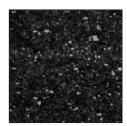
Good homogeneity and a higher degree of purity

Homogenic structure throughout the entire cross-section and bar length

Producing larger bar dimensions at a constant carbide distribution

Uniform dimensional stability

Broad range of application owing to a high degree of toughness



Microstructure BÖHLER K340 in ESR quality

## Powder Metallurgical Production

### **MICROCLEAN®**

### FOR THE HIGHEST DEMANDS:

Segregation free high performance steel

Finest carbide distribution

Highest metallurgical purity

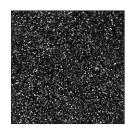
Isotropic properties

Maximum wear resistance with a simultaneously higher toughness

High degree of hardness

Very good dimensional stability

High compressive strength



Microstructure BÖHLER K390 MICROCLEAN



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