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HIGH PERFORMANCE MOLD STEELS FOR INJECTION OF REINFORCED PLASTICS

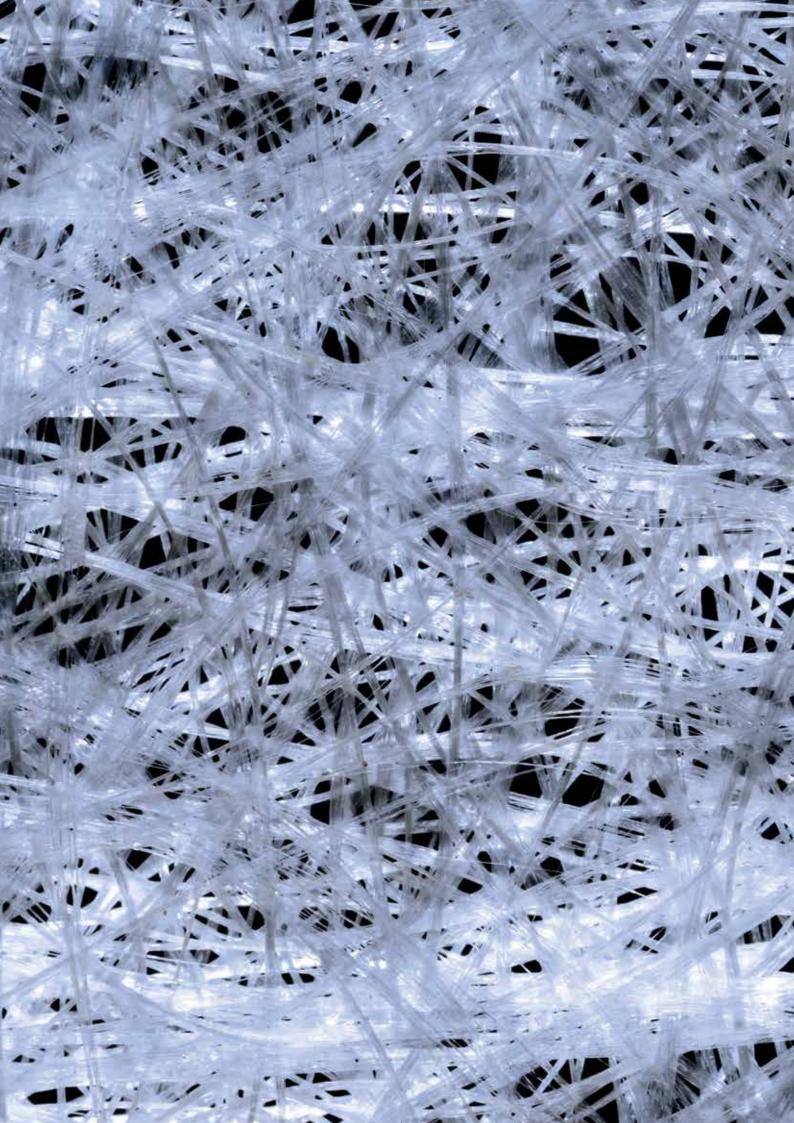
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HIGH PERFORMANCE MOLD STEELS FOR INJECTION OF REINFORCED PLASTICS

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, BÖHLER 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)



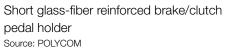
PLASTIC PROCESSING

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



Oilpan Source: LANXESS

HIGH PERFORMANCE PLASTICS

AUTOMOTIVE



PA6 – GF65

PA66 – CF35

HOUSEHOULD



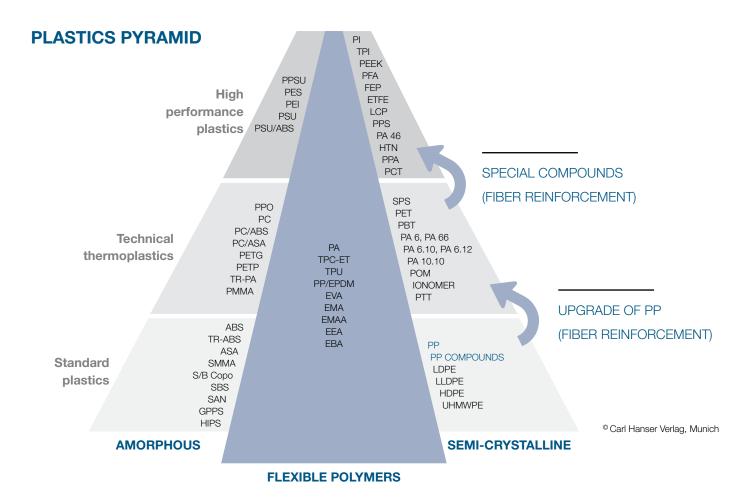
PA66 - CF35



PC+ABS-GF40

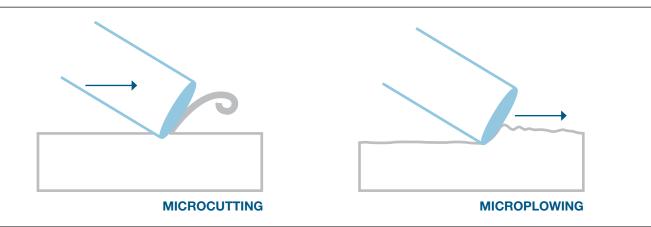


PA6 – GF40



WEAR MECHANISM

Fiber motion causes abrasive wear by



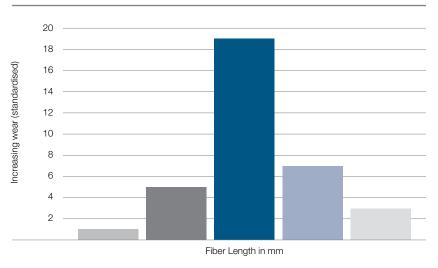
Beside glass fibers also glass balls, metal oxides (titanium oxide, chromium oxide), calcium carbonates, silica components (sand, quartz), ceramics are forcing abrasive wear.

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



INFLUENCING FACTORS

Fiber Length

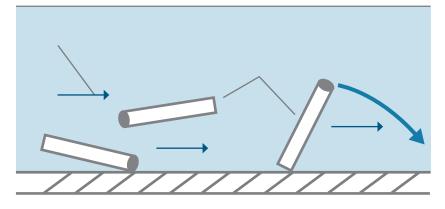


Typical fiber diameter: 10 µm

- Length up to 200 µm
- 200 μm < L < 500 μm
- 500 μm < L < 1000 μm
- 1000 μm < L < 2000 μm</p>
- Length > 2000 µm

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

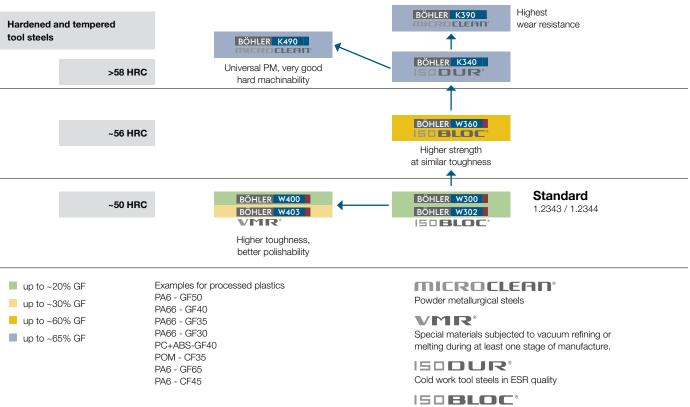
Polymer melt with glass fibers





PRODUCT SELECTION – HIGH PERFORMANCE MOLD STEELS

Non corrosion resistant steels

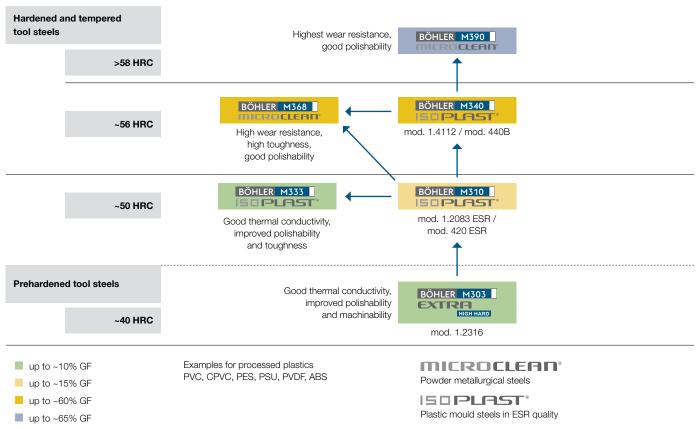


Hot work tool steels in ESR quality with special heat treatment

BÖHLER grade	Chemic	al compos	ition in wei	ght %		Standard	Carbide vol-[%]	Wear resistance	
	С	Cr	Мо	v	w	Others		hardened	
	0.4	5.0	1.3	0.4	-	-	1.2343 / H11	< 1	*
	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	*
	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 %)

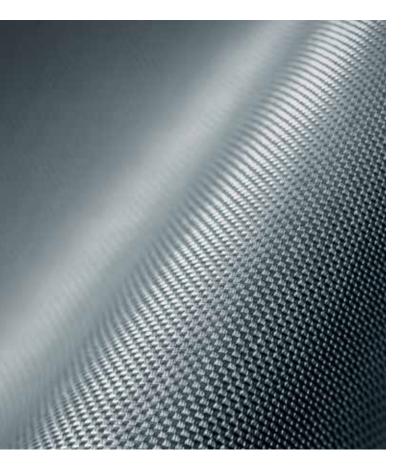


EXTRA

Special property and/or achievement characteristics

BÖHLER grade	Chemic	al composit	tion in weig	ght %		Standard	Carbide vol-[%]	Wear resistance	
	С	Cr	Мо	Ni	v	Others		hardened	
BÖHLER M303	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	-	approx. 8%	***
BÖHLER M368	0.54	17.30	1.10	-	0.10	+N	-	approx. 8%	***
BÖHLER M390	1.90	20.00	1.00	-	4.00	W=0.60	-	approx. 20%	****

HEAT TREATABLE, WEAR RESISTANT MOLD STEEL

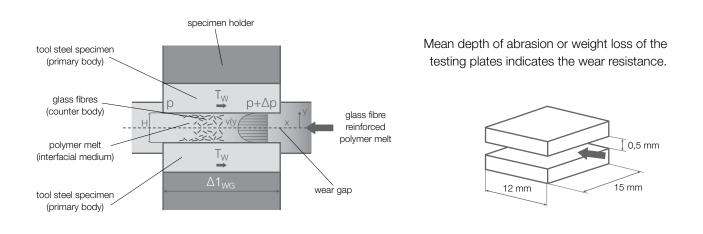


The wear is determined either by mass loss or volumetrically by 3D measurement of the sample surfaces before the test and after injection of, for example, 25 kg or 50 kg of glass fiber reinforced plastic molding compound.

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 x 12 x 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.

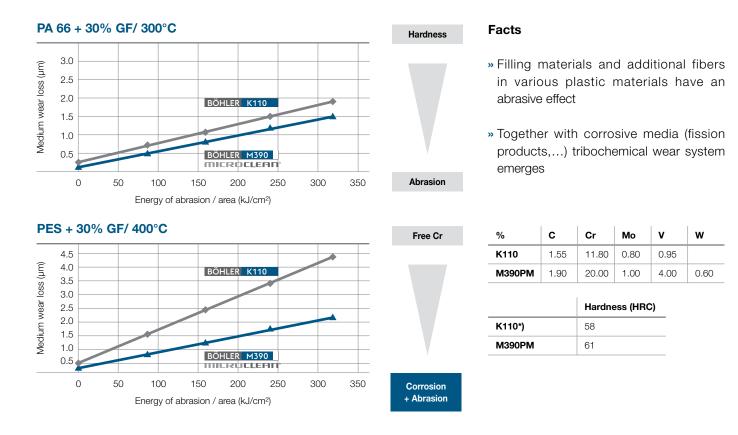
The wear is determined by the material removal (mg/cm²) or the material removal height (μ m) before and after injected a defined amount of plastic melt.

Small Plates Wear Tests





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



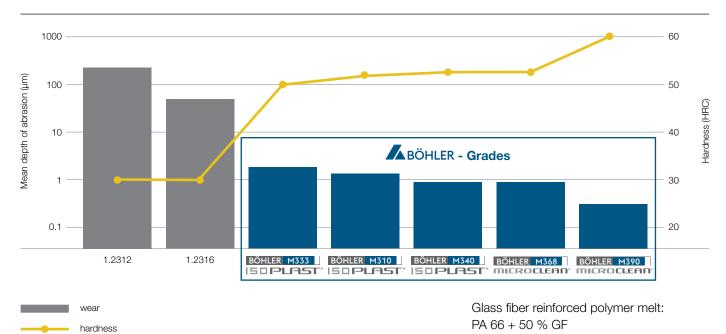
Beside wear and corrosion resistance further important factors to choose the right material are:

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

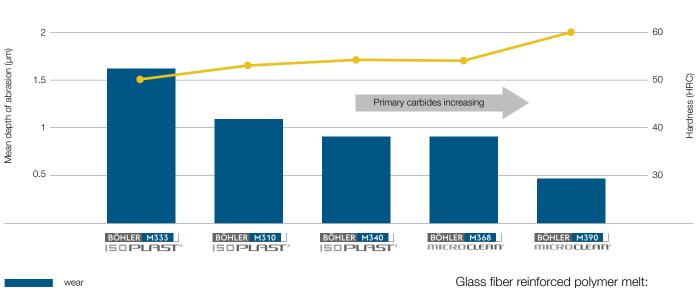
Additional aspects are for instance dimensional stability, edge stability, machinability, ability for coating....

Detailed recommendations have to be checked case by case.

WEAR RESISTANCE WITH PLATE-WEAR TEST



WEAR RESISTANCE WITH PLATE-WEAR TEST – DETAIL



hardness

BÖHLER

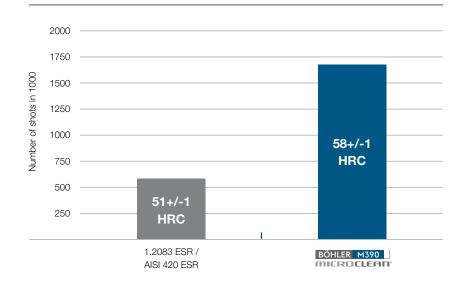
Glass fiber reinforced polymer melt: PA 66 + 50 %~GF



CASE STUDIES

ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS BASE PLATES FOR RELAYS

BÖHLER M390

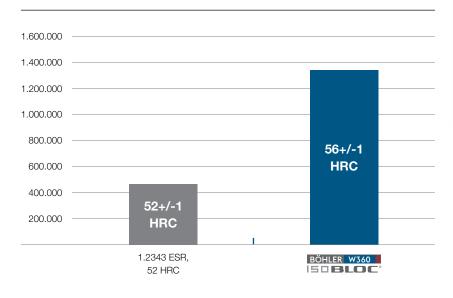




Processed material: PBT Vestodur X7212 NF + 45% GF Cause for tool damage: Wear

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

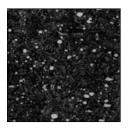
Carbide distribution

Homogeneity

Individual carbides

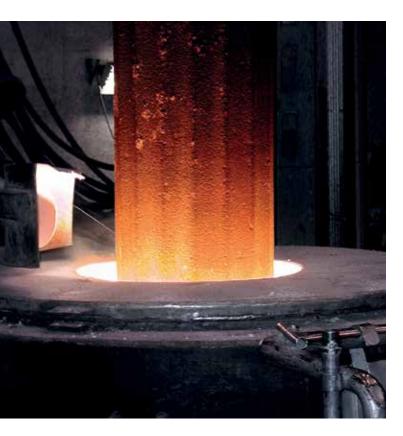
Degree of purity

Toughness



Microstructure BÖHLER K110







Electro Slag Remelting Production

ISOPLAST' ISODUR' ISOBLOC'

IMPROVED SERVICE LIFE DUE TO:

Least possible inclusion content

Lower micro and macro segregation

Good homogeneity and a higher degree of purity

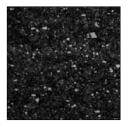
Homogenic structure throughout the entire

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



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