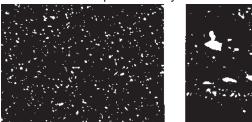
# CRUCIBLE

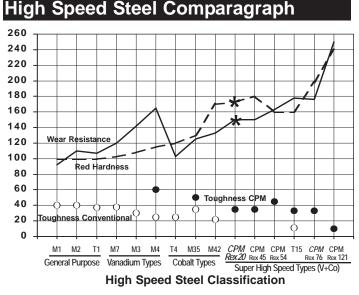
CPM Rex 20 is a **cobalt-free** super high speed steel made by the CPM (Crucible Particle Metallurgy) Process. It has heat treat response and red hardness comparable to that of M42 but offers better wear reisistance and greater toughness. CPM Rex 20 was originally designed to replace M42 in any application where cobalt is undesirable. Due to its unique combination of properties, CPM Rex 20 is used in non-cutting applications such as bearings and in plasticizing components such as screw segments, barrels and non-return valves.

The CPM process results in a homogeneous microstructure with a finer, more uniform carbide distribution imparting superior dimensional stability, grindability and toughness when compared to steels produced by conventional processes. The CPM process also allows the design of more highly alloyed grades which cannot be produced by conventional steelmaking.



**CPM Steel** 

Conventional Steel



## **Typical Applications**

| End Mills Shaper Cutters     |  |
|------------------------------|--|
|                              |  |
| Form Tools Broaching Tools   |  |
| Gear Hobs Spade Drills       |  |
| Milling Cutters Special Taps |  |
| Bearings Plastics Tooling    |  |

Note: These are some typical applications. Your specific application should not be undertaken without independent study and evaluation for suitability.

# **Crucible Industries LLC**

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# DATA SHEET

# CRUCIBLE CPM<sup>®</sup> Rex<sup>®</sup> 20<sup>®</sup> (HS)\* High Speed Steel (AISI M62)

| Carbon     | 1.30%         |
|------------|---------------|
| Chromium   | 3.75%         |
| Vanadium   | 2.00%         |
| Tungsten   | 6.25%         |
| Molybdenum | 10.50%        |
| Cobalt     | None          |
| Sulfur     | 0.06 (0.22%)* |
|            |               |

\*Sulfur is added to improve the machinability of larger diameter rounds (e.g. 2-9/16" and over). The higher sulfur content benefits the toolmaker by increasing the ease of manufacture, and benefits the tool user by increasing the ease of resharpening. The CPM process permits the use of sulfur without affecting the tool's performance.

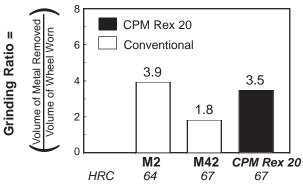
#### **Physical Properties**

| <b>J</b> – |                                  |                           |                          |  |  |  |
|------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Elastic M  | /lodulus                         | 34 X10 <sup>6</sup> psi   | 235 GPa                  |  |  |  |
| Density    |                                  | 0.295 lbs/in <sup>3</sup> | 8.17 g/cm <sup>3</sup>   |  |  |  |
| Coeffici   | Coefficient of Thermal Expansion |                           |                          |  |  |  |
| °F         | °C                               | in/in/°F                  | mm/mm/°C                 |  |  |  |
| 70-200     | 20-94                            | 5.92 X 10 <sup>-6</sup>   | 10.66 X 10 <sup>-6</sup> |  |  |  |
| 70-400     | 20-205                           | 6.21 X 10 <sup>-6</sup>   | 11.18 X 10 <sup>-6</sup> |  |  |  |
| 70-600     | 20-315                           | 6.47 X 10 <sup>-6</sup>   | 11.65 X 10 <sup>-6</sup> |  |  |  |
| 70-800     | 20-425                           | 6.60 X 10 <sup>-6</sup>   | 11.88 X 10 <sup>-6</sup> |  |  |  |
| 70-1000    | 20-540                           | 6.80 X 10 <sup>-6</sup>   | 12.24 X 10 <sup>-6</sup> |  |  |  |
| 70-1100    | 20-595                           | 6.99 X 10 <sup>-6</sup>   | 12.58 X 10 <sup>-6</sup> |  |  |  |
|            |                                  |                           |                          |  |  |  |

## Machinability and Grindability

**Machinability** of CPM Rex 20 in the annealed condition is approximately 35% of W1 Tool Steel (1%C).

**Grindability** of CPM Rex 20 compares favorably with regular high speed steels because of its fine, uniformly distributed carbides. Conventional grinding wheels designed for high speed steels can be used. In special cases, the advice of a grinding wheel manufacturer should be sought.



Note: Properties shown throughout this data sheet are typical values. Normal variations in chemistry, size and heat treat conditions may cause deviations from these values.

## **Thermal Treatments**

#### Critical Temperature: 1490°F (810°C)

**Forging:** 2000-2100°F (1095-1150°C). Do not forge below 1700°F (925°C). Slow cool after forging.

#### Annealing

Heat to 1600°F (870°C), hold 2 hours, slow cool no faster than 25°F (15°C) per hour to 1000°F (540°C), then furnace cool or cool in still air to room temperature. Annealed Hardness: Approx. BHN 262/285

#### **Stress Relieving**

**Annealed parts:** Heat to 1100-1300°F (595-705°C), hold 2 hours, then furnace cool or cool in still air.

**Hardened parts:** Heat to 25°F (15°C) below original tempering temperature, or 1000°F (540°C) minimum, hold 2 hours, then furnace cool or cool in still air.

#### Hardening (Salt or High Pressure Vacuum preferred)

**Pre-heat:** Heat to 1500-1550°F (815-845°C), hold long enough to soak through. For vacuum heat treating, an additional pre-heat at 1850-1900°F (1010-1040°C) is recommended to minimize hold time needed at austenitizing temperature.

Austenitize: 2100-2200° F (1150-1205°C) Standard recommendation to achieve HRC 66-68 is 2150-

2175°F (1175-1190°C). **Quench:** Quench rapidly to below 1100°F (595°C), equalize, then air cool to hand warm, below 125°F (50°C). Salt or interrupted oil quenching usually gives the best heat treat response for high speed steels. A fast quench rate from hardening temperature to below 1100°F (595°C) is critical to achieve optimum heat treat response.

**Temper:** 1000°F (540°C) minimum. Triple tempering is required, hold 2 hr. minimum at temperature. Cool to room temperature between tempers.

**Straightening:** Best done warm 400°F minimum (205°C). Straightening after salt quenching and before cooling to below 400°F (205°C) is preferred.

#### Size Change During Hardening

| Hardening       | Tempering      | -    | Longitudinal   |
|-----------------|----------------|------|----------------|
| Temp.           | Temp.          | HRC  | Size Change    |
| 2175°F (1190°C) | 1025°F (550°C) | 67.5 | +0.0022 in/in  |
|                 |                |      | (+0.056 mm/mm) |

Note: Properties shown throughout this data sheet are typical values. Normal variations in chemistry, size and heat treat conditions may cause deviations from these values.

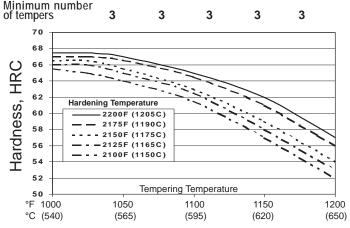


#### Heat Treat Response

|       | Hardness (HRC) - Oil or Salt Quench (Note A)                 |          |          |          |          |          |  |
|-------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| Tempe | Tempering  |          |          |          |          |          |  |
| Tempe | erature  | 2100°F   | 2125°F   | 2150°F   | 2175°F   | 2200°F   |  |
| °F    | (°C)   | (1150°C) | (1165°C) | (1175°C) | (1190°C) | (1205°C) |  |
| As-Qu | enched   | 66       | 66       | 65       | 64       | 63       |  |
| 1000  | (540)  | 65.5     | 66       | 66.5     | 67       | 67.5     |  |
|       | Optimum For Maximum Toughness and Effective Stress Relieving |          |          |          |          |          |  |
| 1025  | (550)  | 65       | 66       | 66.5     | 67       | 67.5     |  |
| 1050  | (565)  | 64       | 65       | 65.5     | 66.5     | 67       |  |
| 1100  | (595)  | 61.5     | 62.5     | 63       | 64.5     | 65       |  |
| 1150  | (620)  | 57       | 58       | 59       | 61       | 62       |  |
| 1200  | (650)  | 52       | 53       | 54       | 56       | 57       |  |
|       |  |          |          |          |          |          |  |

NOTE A: RESULTS MAY VARY WITH HARDENING METHOD AND SECTION SIZE. SALT OR OIL QUENCHING WILL GIVE MAXIMUM RESPONSE. VACUUM OR ATMOSPHERE COOLING MAY RESULT IN ≅1 POINT HRC LOWER.

| Minimum time at Austenitizing temp. | 10      | 10      | 5       | 5       | 3       |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                     | minutes | minutes | minutes | minutes | minutes |
| Minimum number                      |         |         |         |         |         |



**Toughness:** Lower hardening temperatures (underhardening) provide finer grain size and increased toughness.

| Hondoning   | Tamananina | Lland | Charmy Iman a at | Dand Frantura |
|-------------|------------|-------|------------------|---------------|
| Hardening   | Tempering  | Hard- | Charpy Impact    | Bend Fracture |
| Temp.       | Temp.      | ness  | C-Notch          | Strength      |
| °F (°C)     | °F (°C)    | HRC   | ft.lb. (J)       | ksi (MPa)     |
| 2200 (1205) |            |       | 11 15            |               |
| 2175 (1190) | 1025 (550) | 67    | 12 16            | 581 4005      |
| 2150 (1175) |            |       | 13 18            |               |
| 2100 (1150) | 1025 (550) | 65.5  | 13 18            | 574 3957      |

### Surface Treatments

CPM Rex 20 can be nitrided or PVD coated if desired. If a CVD treatment is used, subsequent hardening is required and may result in undesirable distortion.

**Crucible Industries LLC** 

575 State Fair Blvd., Solvay, NY 13209 www.crucible.com 800-365-1180 315-487-4111