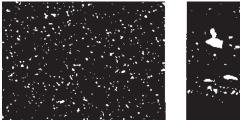
CRUCIBLE

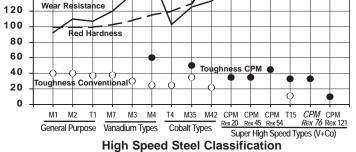
CPM Rex 76 is a super high speed steel made by the CPM (Crucible Particle Metallurgy) Process. It is heat treatable to HRC 68-70. Its high carbon, vanadium and cobalt contents provide abrasion resistance comparable to that of T15 and red hardness superior to that of M42. With its high hardness, fine grain size and uniform carbide distribution, CPM Rex 76 is an outstanding choice for special purpose cutting tools requiring high red hardness, high abrasion resistance, and good toughness.

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 High Speed Steel Comparagraph 260 240 220 200 180 160 140



Typical Applications

| End Mills |
|-----------|
| Gear Hobs |
| Tool Bits |

Form Tools Shaper Cutters Broaches Milling Cutters Special Taps

Spade Drills

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

ucible Industries

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CRUCIBLE CPM[®] Rex[®] 76[®] (HS)* High Speed Steel (AISI M48)

| | Issue #1 |
|------------|---------------|
| Carbon | 1.50% |
| Chromium | 3.75% |
| Vanadium | 3.10% |
| Tungsten | 9.75% |
| Molybdenum | 5.25% |
| Cobalt | 8.50% |
| Sulfur | 0.07 (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.

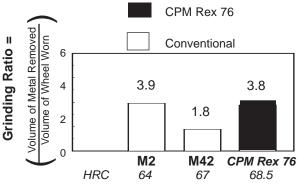
Physical Properties

| Elastic M | lodulus | 31 X10 ⁶ psi | 214 GPa |
|------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Specific Gravity | | 8.26 | |
| Density | | 0.298 lbs/in ³ | 8.255 g/cm ³ |
| Coefficie | ent of The | rmal Expansion | |
| °F | °C | in/in/°F | mm/mm/°C |
| 70-200 | 20-95 | 5.92 X 10 ⁻⁶ | 10.66 X 10 ⁻⁶ |
| 70-400 | 20-200 | 6.00 X 10 ⁻⁶ | 10.80 X 10 ⁻⁶ |
| 70-600 | 20-315 | 6.15 X 10 ⁻⁶ | 11.07 X 10 ⁻⁶ |
| 70-800 | 20-425 | 6.33 X 10 ⁻⁶ | 11.39 X 10 ⁻⁶ |
| 70-1000 | 20-540 | 6.52 X 10 ⁻⁶ | 11.74 X 10 ⁻⁶ |
| 70-1200 | 20-650 | 6.75 X 10 ⁻⁶ | 12.15 X 10 ⁻⁶ |
| | | | |

Machinability and Grindability

Machinability in the annealed condition is approximately 15% of W1 Tool Steel (1%C).

Grindability of CPM Rex 76 compares favorably with regular high speed steels because of the 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

DATA SHEET

Thermal Treatments

Critical Temperature: 1535°F (835°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 285/311

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: 2100-2190° F (1150-1200°C) Standard recommendation to achieve HRC 67-69 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 or quadruple tempering 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

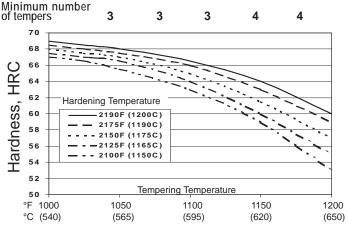
| Hardening | Tempering | U | Longitudinal | |
|-----------------|----------------|------|--------------|--|
| Temp. | Temp. | HRC | Size Change | |
| 2175°F (1190°C) | 1025°F (550°C) | 68.5 | +0.22% | |

Heat Treat Response

| Hardness (HRC) - Oil or Salt Quench (Note A) | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| Tempe | Tempering | | | | | | |
| Tempe | rature | 2100°l | - 2125°F | 2150°F | 2175°F | 2190°F | |
| °F | (°C) | (1150°C |) (1165°C) | (1175°C) | (1190°C) | (1200°C) | |
| As-Qu | enched | 68 | 68 | 67 | 66.5 | 66.5 | |
| 1000 | (540) | 67 | 67.5 | 68 | 68.5 | 69 | |
| | | | n Toughness a | | | | |
| 1025 | (550) | 66.5 | 67 | 67.5 | 68 | 68.5 | |
| 1050 | (565) | 65.5 | 66.5 | 67 | 67.5 | 68 | |
| 1100 | (595) | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 66.5 | |
| 1150 | (620) | 59 | 60 | 61.5 | 63 | 64 | |
| 1200 | (650) | 53 | 55 | 57 | 59 | 60 | |

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 |
| | | | | | |



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

| Hard | ening | Temp | ering | Hard- | Charpy Impact | Bend Fracture |
|------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Tei | mp. | Ter | np. | ness | C-Notch | Strength |
| °F | (°C) | °F | (°C) | HRC | ft.lb. (J) | ksi (MPa) |
| 2190 | (1200) | 975 | (525) | 70 | 68 | 333 2296 |
| 2175 | (1190) | 1000 | (540) | 68.5 | 10 14 | 531 3661 |
| 2175 | (1190) | 1025 | (550) | 68 | 10 14 | 593 4088 |
| 2125 | (1165) | 1025 | (565) | 67 | 15 20 | 633 4365 |
| | | | | | | |

Surface Treatments

CPM Rex 76 can be nitrided or PVD coated if desired. If a CVD treatment is used, subsequent hardening is required and may result in undesirable distortion.



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