



KMSI

KUSHAL METAL & STEEL INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD.

A LEGACY FORGED IN STEEL SINCE 1968



2436
PRIME

Cold work tool steel with 12% chromium with very high wear resistance and cutting edge retention as well as improved hardenability

2436 PRIME is a high-alloyed, vacuum-hardenable, cold-worked steel with 2% C and 12% Cr. 2436 PRIME has very high wear resistance associated with high hardness.

Applications

2436 PRIME can be used for very high-performance cutting tools for cutting silicon sheets up to 1 mm thick, and soft sheets up to 4 mm, as well as for deburring or slitting tools up to 4 mm thick and proofing rollers.

2436 PRIME can also be used for the production of shear blades for metal plates up to 2 mm thick and also for paper, wood and reinforced plastics.

2436 PRIME is also used for all kind of parts in contact with highly abrasive materials as porcelain.

2436 PRIME can also be used for highly abrasive plastics molding tools and also for guiding parts.

2436 PRIME is also used for cutting tools for paper and plastics, drawing dies and balls, combs for rolling nets, straight and circular shears for sheet metal up to 2 mm thick, stamping.

Main properties

- Excellent wear resistance
- High hardness
- High compressive strength
- High dimensional stability
- Higher hardenability than 2080 PRIME

Chemical composition (typical)

C	Mn	Si	P	S	Cr	W
2.10	0.45	0.25	≤ 0.030	≤ 0.005	12.0	0.70

Designation

Werkstoff Nr	ISO	China GB	JIS Japan	UK	AISI USA	Russia Gost	AFNOR	Other / Special
1.2436	X210CrW12	Cr12W	SKD2	BD6	D6	-	-	-



Structure

2436 PRIME is a ledeburitic steel with a óne and homogeneous structure without any precipitation or alignments of big carbides. Never the less the 2436 PRIME has a low toughness because of it composition leading to an important quantity of carbides ensuring a high wear resistance and hardness.

Hardness at the time of delivery

Annealed for 250 HB max.

Physical properties

Temperature	20°C	300°C	600°C
Volumic mass kg/m ³	7670	7650	-
Young Modulus N/mm ²	210000	192000	-
Thermal conductivity W/m.K	20	20.4	24.5
Coeócient of linear expansion 10 ⁻⁶ /K	10.8	12.3	12.9

Heat treatment

SOFT ANNEALING

800-840°C, duration 1h + 1h for 25 mm thickness. slow cooling in the furnace (10 to 20°C/h). The atmosphere in the furnace must be reducing to avoid decarburization of the steel.

STRESS RELIEVING

It is recommended to perform stress relieving at 600 - 650°C for a minimum of 2 hours, followed by slow cooling in the furnace to 450°C.

AUSTENITIZATION

In order to avoid any risk of cracking it is recommended to preheat in 1 step.

- 1st preheating step:
temperature: 600°C time: 30 s/mm of thickness

Recommended austenitizing temperature:

940 - 980°C. The holding time should not be too long to avoid a risk of grain coarsening and a loss of toughness. It is recommended to keep the part at the austenitizing temperature 30 minutes per inch of thickness as soon as the temperature of the surface reach the austenitization temperature.

QUENCHING MEDIUM

Oil at 80°C, vacuum (*pressure > 6 bars*), salt bath 500 - 550°C.

To ensure good toughness, treatment with oil or salt bath is preferable.

After quenching the hardness is 63 - 65 HRC.

SUB ZERO TREATMENT

For parts that need to have high dimensional stability and to increase wear resistance without reducing toughness, it is recommended to perform a subzero treatment at a temperature between -70°C and -190°C for 1 hour for 25 mm of thickness of the part.

The temperature range from -70°C up to -120°C (*named cold treatment of steel*) leads to the complete transformation of austenite into martensite and as a consequence to better stability associated with improved hardness and better wear resistance and the temperature range from -135°C down to -190°C (*named cryotreatment of steel*) leads also to the complete transformation of austenite and also the precipitation of ultraóne carbides improving a lot the wear resistance without

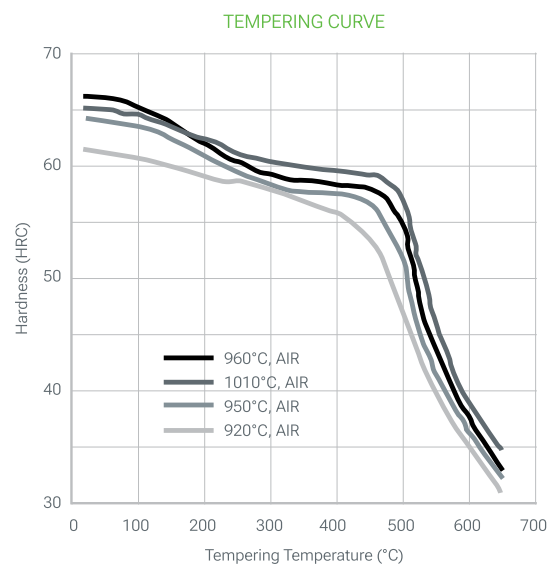
modiocation of the toughness. This treatment is optional for common applications.

TEMPERING

To ensure a minimum residual austenite rate as well as greater tool stability, it is essential to perform a double (*triple is better*) tempering. Each tempering is followed by a cooling under 100°C.

Each tempering time must be at least equal to 1h + 1h for 25 mm of thickness of the treated part (*equivalent thermal thickness*).

The usual hardnesses for cold working applications are in the range of 57 to 62 HRC.



Surface treatment

PVD, CVD

2436 PRIME is suitable for all kinds of PVD and CVD treatment as soon as the treatment temperature is 30°C lower than the last tempering temperature.

Polishing

2436 PRIME could be polished the treated state and can be used for applications requiring a suóciently polish level for translucent parts.

Optimal polishing is achieved by performing consecutive steps of fairly close roughness and stopping each step as soon as the last scratch of the previous step disappears.



Machining

The machining parameters below are given for information only and must be adapted according to the equipment and usual machining conditions.

TURNING

	Carbide tool		HSS tool
	Rough machining	Finishing	Finishing
Cutting speed m/min	100 - 150	140 - 200	10 - 15
Feed mm/r	0.2 - 0.4	0.1 - 0.2	0.1 - 0.3
Depth of cut mm	2 - 4	0.5 - 2	0.5 - 2

MILLING: SURFACING

	Milling with carbide tools		Solid tool
	Rough machining	½ Finishing	Finishing
Cutting speed m/min	100 - 120	160 - 180	80 - 100
Feed mm/r	0.2 - 0.4	0.1 - 0.2	0.02 - 0.2
Depth of cut mm	2 - 4	0.5 - 2	

DRILLING: CARBIDE DRILL

	Carbide type		
	Indexable insert	Solid carbid	Carbide tip
Cutting speed m/min	130 - 150	80 - 90	35 - 45
Feed mm/t	0.05 - 0.10	0.10 - 0.25	0.15 - 0.25

HSS TWIST DRILL

Drill diameter mm	Cutting speed m/min	Feed mm/t
< 5	10 - 12	0.05 - 0.15
5 - 10	10 - 12	0.15 - 0.20
10 - 15	10 - 12	0.20 - 0.25
15 - 20	10 - 12	0.25 - 0.30

FINE GRINDING

General indications for grinding wheels to be used on 2436 PRIME in the heat treated condition.

Usually, rather soft vitrióed aluminum oxide grinding wheels (*grades G for plane grinding to K for cylindrical grinding*) are used.

Particular attention will be paid to eüective cooling of the surface during grinding to prevent degradation of the material surface.

ELECTRO-DISCHARGE MACHINING

2436 PRIME is not recommended for electro discharge machining. The alternative consists in using 2379 PRIME or 8% Cr steels with stress relieving after the EDM. 400 - 550°C if a good corrosion resistance is required.

Welding

2436 PRIME cannot be welded.

OUR PRESENCE



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