



# TGP 16

## DENTEX ESR

# ESRed stainless mold steel for either good corrosion resistance and very high wear resistance

TGP 16 is stainless steel, which can be used for making small and medium-sized plastic injection molds where a good corrosion resistance associated with a high wear resistance is required.

## Applications

TGP 16 has both very high wear resistance, excellent corrosion resistance, excellent polishability (suitable for transparent parts) as well as correct machinability.

If higher polish ability is required (eg. for mirror polish) we recommend to use the CROMIS ESR (remelted steel with the highest cleanliness).

TGP 16 can be used for injection moulds for corrosive plastic (PVC, recycled plastics), and also especially for moulds designed for plastics reinforced with abrasive fillers, extrusion screws and barrels for extruders, moulds for food, medical and optical equipment.

TGP 16 is delivered in the annealed condition and in use it should be treated to a hardness of 52 HRC.

## Main properties

- Good corrosion resistance
- Very good wear resistance
- Very Good polishability
- High hardenability

## Chemical composition (typical)

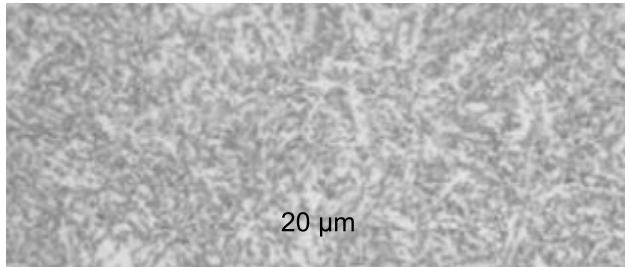
C	Mn	Si	P	S	Cr	Mo	V
0.40	0.55	1.05	< 0.015	<0.005	13.5	0.22	0.30

## Designation

Werkstoff Nr	ISO	China GB	JIS Japan	UK	AISI USA	Russia Gost	AFNOR	Other / Special
1.2083 mod	X40Cr13	-	-	-	420 mod	-	-	-

## Structure

The structure of the TGP 16 is óne and homogeneous without precipitation or alignments of carbides.



## Hardness at the time of delivery

Annealed for 220 HB max.

Typical mechanical properties in hardened conditions (results from internal tests not indicated on the certiócate)

TS MPa	YS 0.2% MPa	Hardness HRC	KU J à 20°C
2050	1450	ψ 56	ψ 15

## Physical properties

Temperature	20°C	200°C	400°C
Volumic mass kg/m <sup>3</sup>	7800	7750	7700
Young Modulus N/mm <sup>2</sup>	239000	211000	181000
Thermal conductivity W/m.K	21.2	23	24.2
Coeócient of linear expansion 10 <sup>-6</sup> /K	11.2	11.2	11.5

## Heat treatment

### SOFT ANNEALING

860°C, duration 1h + 1h for 25mm thickness. slow cooling in the oven (10 to 20°C/h). The atmosphere in the furnace must be reducing to avoid decarburization of the steel.

### STRESS RELIEVING

After machining, it is recommended to perform stress relieving at 650°C for a minimum of 2 hours, followed by slow cooling in the oven to 450°C.

## AUSTENITIZATION

In order to avoid any risk of cracking it is recommended to preheat in 2 steps and eventually 3 steps for bigger parts:

- 1st preheating step:  
temperature: 600°C time: 30 s/mm of thickness
- 2nd preheating step:  
temperature: 850°C time: 30 s/mm of thickness

## Recommended austenitizing temperature:

1050°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.

## 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 a better stability associated with an improved hardness and a 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 ultra fine carbides improving a lot the wear resistance without modification of the toughness. This treatment is optional for common applications.

## 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.

## TEMPERING

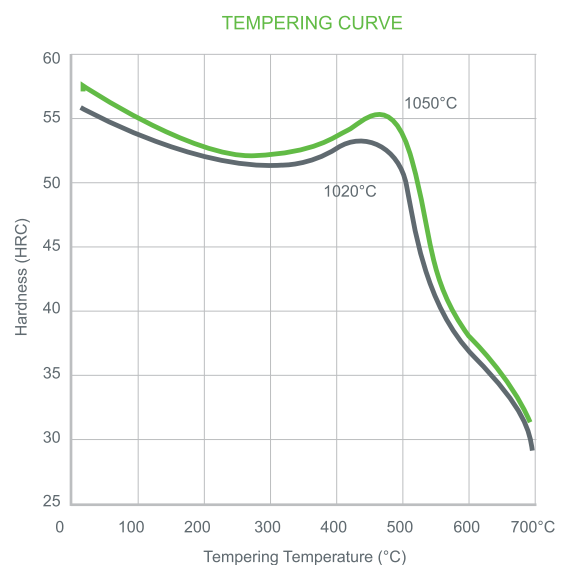
To ensure a minimum residual austenite rate as well as greater tool stability, it is essential to perform a double tempering. Each tempering is followed by a cooling under 100°C.

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

Tempering temperature and corrosion resistance:

In order to avoid a better corrosion resistance it is highly recommended to avoid tempering temperatures in the range 400 to 550°C since at these temperatures there is a precipitation of chromium carbides at the grain boundaries leading to an increase of the local corrosion at these locations.

For the higher hardness (better wear resistance) tempering temperatures lower than 400°C are recommended and for lower hardness (better toughness) tempering temperatures over 550°C are recommended.



## Surface treatment

### NITRIDING

TGP 16 can be nitrided at temperatures less than or equal to 20°C below tempering temperatures without risk of deterioration of the mechanical characteristics.

Nitriding at a temperature over 550°C is recommended to avoid any risk of carbide precipitation at the grain boundaries.

### PVD, CVD

TGP 16 is suitable for all kind of PVD and CVD treatment as soon as the treatment temperature is 30°C lower than the last tempering temperature.

## Polishing

TGP 16 is suitable for polishing in the heat treated condition and it can be used for applications

requiring a high polished level (Rt  $\chi$  0.2  $\mu$ m, CNOMO level 1, Rugotest N4) as used for transparent parts.

Optimal polishing is achieved by performing consecutive steps with similar roughness and stopping each step as soon as the last scratch from the previous step disappears.

## Texturing

TGP 16 is suitable for chemical or laser texturing.

## 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	160 - 200	210 - 250	17 - 22
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		HSS milling tool
	Rough machining	Finishing	Finishing
Cutting speed m/min	160 - 200	250 - 280	
Feed mm/r	0.2 - 0.4	0.1 - 0.2	
Depth of cut mm	2 - 4	0.5 - 2	

### END MILLING

	Milling with carbide tools		HSS milling tool
	Solid carbide	Carbide indexable insert	Finishing
Cutting speed m/min	120 - 150	160 - 210	25 - 29
Feed mm/r	0.02 - 0.2	0.07 - 0.2	0.01 - 0.3

### DRILLING: HSS TWIST DRILL

Drill diameter mm	Cutting speed m/min	Feed mm/t
< 5	14 - 16	0.05 - 0.15
5 - 10	14 - 16	0.15 - 0.20
10 - 15	14 - 16	0.20 - 0.25
15 - 20	14 - 16	0.25 - 0.30

### DRILLING: CARBIDE DRILL

	Carbide type		
	Indexable insert	Solid carbide	Carbide tip
Cutting speed m/min	180 - 210	80 - 100	70 - 80
Feed mm/t	0.05 - 0.10	0.10 - 0.25	0.15 - 0.25

### FINE GRINDING

General indications for grinding wheels to be used on TGP 16 in the heat treated condition.

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

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

### ELECTRO-DISCHARGE MACHINING

TGP 16 is also suitable for EDM machining (wire or electrode). Preferably, the machining will be carried out with a low current density and a high frequency in order to limit the thickness of the white layer as much as possible. Then it is necessary to carry out a stress relieving at 25°C below the last tempering in order to reduce the level of residual stresses (which could lead to a risk of cracking) and to carry out a polishing to completely remove the white layer formed during the discharge machining process.

## Welding

It is not recommended to weld TGP 16 but if this is mandatory it could be welded either in the annealed condition (better) or in the heat treated condition.

- **Method:**
- **Welding wire:**
- **Preheating:** 250°C hold at 200°C during the welding operation.
- **Post treatment:**
  - » In the treated state: tempering for a minimum of 2 hours at 20°C below the initial tempering temperature
  - » In the annealed state: carry out a soft annealing under the usual conditions: temperature: 840 - 870°C, duration 1h + 1h for 25 mm of thickness. slow cooling in the oven (10 to 20°C/h)

# OUR PRESENCE



## CONTACT DETAILS:

**Kushal Doshi | Director**  
+91 9920475123 / 8591775123  
kushal@kushalmetal.net  
kushalmetal09@gmail.com

**Nitin Doshi | Chairman**  
+91 22 68520014  
kushalmetal09@gmail.com

**LK Pandey | Manager**  
+91 9321604504  
kushalmetal09@gmail.com

**Rujiv Shah | Sales**  
+91 9930203399  
rujiv@kushalmetal.net

**Purnam Zota | Sales**  
+91 8828049949  
kushalmetal09@gmail.com

**Darshan Shah | Sales**  
+91 9820360902  
darshan@kushalmetal.net

**Keval Shah Partner (Gujarat Region)**  
+91 9224640506  
kushalmetal07@gmail.com

**Nirav Desai Partner (South Region)**  
+91 9167234000  
nirav@kushalmetal.net

## Kushal Metal and Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd.

**OFFICE:** 8th Floor, Majestic Shopping Centre Premises Co-op. Society Ltd, 144 JSS Road, Girgaon, Mumbai - 400 004.  
**TEL:** +91-22-68520000/10-30

**UNIT 1:** Gala No. 3A/3B & 3, Bldg. No. 188 & 183, Indian Corporation Compound, Mouje Gundavli (Mankholi - Phata), Taluka: Bhiwandi - 421 302. Dist: Thane. (Maharashtra). India.

**UNIT 2:** Plot No.14, Swayam Industrial Park, Opp. Old Age Home, Near Petro Valve Company, Indore Highway, Kuha, Ahmedabad - 382433

## WEB:

[www.kushalmetal.net](http://www.kushalmetal.net) / [www.berylliumcopper.in](http://www.berylliumcopper.in)