

Data Sheet



SOREL FORGE

PREHARDENED HOLDER BLOCK **SF-5**

■ GENERAL :

Delivery Condition:

Hardened and tempered
Hardness Range

BHN 269-321	Rc 28-34
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SF-5 is a modified AISI-4130 alloy steel with higher chromium and molybdenum contents.

SF-5 is a prehardened holder steel for molds and dies applications.

SF-5 is melted by electric arc furnace, ladle refined and vacuum degassed to ensure superior quality.

Typical Analysis (%)

C	Mn	Si	Cr	Mo
.35	.60	.50	1.25	.30

SF-5 is forged using a 5000 ton press, a special densifying process assures optimum consolidation of centers.

SF-5 is available in standard incremental sizes in premachined condition.

SF-5 is supplied in quenched and tempered condition.

SF-5 machinability is excellent and offers good polishability characteristics.

SF-5 with its homogeneity and the good balance of sulfur content, lends itself to texturing.

SF-5 is compatible with the EDM process. We recommend to remove the white oxide layer prior to finishing or to temper the mold. (Temper to 900° F (482°C)).



■ TYPICAL APPLICATIONS :

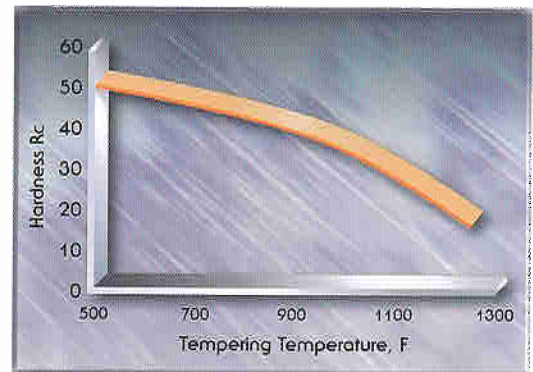
- Backers for forging dies
- Brake dies
- Die holders
- Frame for plastic molds
- Holders for forging dies
- Molds requiring non-critical finish

■ PROPERTIES

• Attainable Hardness of SF-5

When oil quenched from 1550°F (816 °C) and tempered 4 hours
 Size of section - 4"X 4" (101.6 mm x 101.6 mm)

Tempering temperature °F	Tempering temperature (°C)	Hardness (Rc)	°F	Hardness (°C)	Hardness (Rc)
As hardened		50-52			
600	(316)	48-50	1050	(566)	30-32
700	(371)	44-46	1100	(593)	28-30
800	(427)	41-43	1150	(621)	20-22
900	(482)	38-40	1200	(649)	19-21
1000	(538)	35-37	1250	(677)	16-18



• Mechanical Properties

At room temperature, for hardened and tempered to 300 BHN (32 Rc) material.

Yield Strength	Tensile Strength	Elongation	Red. Area
100 Ksi	125Ksi	17%	35 %

■ HEAT TREATMENT

• Flame & Induction Hardening:

SF-5 can be selectively hardened by either flame or induction hardening. While oil/water quenching is preferred, this requires special equipment and generally is confined to small parts.

Water-quenching is the most frequently used method and gives satisfactory performance when the following precautions are observed:

1. The surface should be flame heated to 1450-1500°F (788-816°C).
2. Adjusting quenching fixture so that water floods heated surface after the surface has cooled to approximately 1400°F (760°C).
3. The quench is discontinued after the surface temperature has reached approximately 600°F (316°C).

It is generally recommended that parts be tempered after solution hardening by local flame heating or preferably furnace heating.

• Carburizing

It is necessary to exercise caution during heating to the carburizing temperature. Heat slowly to 1200°F (649°C) as in stress relieving, soak for 1/2 hour per inch (25.4 mm) and resume heating to the carburizing temperature of 1600°F (871°C) for a sufficient time to produce the depth of case required. Cool in the pack or chamber to 1450 to 1500°F (788-816°C) and oil quench to approximately 125°F (52°C) or until warm to the touch. Temper immediately to the desired hardness, hold at temperature one hour per inch (25.4mm) of total thickness with a minimum holding time of two hours.

• Hard-chromium plating

After hard-chromium plating, the mold should be tempered for a minimum of four (4) hours at 350°F (180°C) in order to avoid hydrogen embrittlement. The mold should be tempered only after it has been stripped for replating.

• Tempering:

After hardening, temper immediately to the desired temperature based on hardness and/or mechanical properties.

The usual tempering range is 900-1300°F (482-705°C). Tempering time of two hours is generally recommended, but sections over two inches (50.8mm) in total thickness should be tempered a minimum of one hour per inch (25.4mm) of section.

• Stress Relieving:

Molds may be finish machined or hobbled to final dimension. Heat finished die at a rate of one hour per inch (25.4mm) of maximum thickness to 850 to 900°F (454-482°C). Hold at temperature for one hour per inch (25.4mm) and air cool.

Note: *Massive and complicated molds require accurate control of steel temperatures and holding times.*

■ EDM (Electric Discharge Machining)

This method of machining is widely used on pre-hardened SF-5. However, precaution should be taken since this method of machining leaves a rehardened surface layer on the mold. It is advisable to remove this layer, or at least temper at 900°F (482°C) subsequent to EDM machining in order to transform this white surface layer back to its original condition.

■ WELDING

Good results can be achieved if proper precautions are taken: elevate working temperature, good joint preparation and proper choice of consumables.

Standard Procedure for Welding of SF-5

- 1- **Cleaning:** remove all oil, dirt, rust from block and welding rod.
- 2- **Gouging:** remove all sharp corners, 1/8" (3 mm) radius min.
- 3- **Preheating:** The whole block if practical or locally with torch if not, to approximately 900/1000 °F (482° - 538°C)
- 4- **Welding:**
 - A- use TIG with D.C positive polarity
 - B- use AWS ER70S-7 (87HP) or CSA W480S-7 (87HP) welding rod or equivalent
- 5- Clean up and semi finish; Watch for discoloration of prehardened layer at base metal and weld edge. Locally with torch, draw back rehardened layer. Slowly cool down the mold to 350°F (177°C) before postheat.
- 6- If small pits or holes are found from dirt or blowhole (caused by Argon blanket failure), locally regauge and repeat welding steps 4, A through D and 5.

C- Welding conditions

Electrode Dia. (mm)	Filler Rod Dia. (mm)	Welding AMPS	Argon Flow lt/min	Nozzle Dia.(mm)
1.0	1.0	15-80	4-8	8
1.6	1.6	70-150	6-9	8-10
2.4	2.4	100-250	7-10	8-10
3.2	3.2	250-400	10-15	8-10

D- Manipulate the electrode after a molten pool of sufficient size has formed.

E- When beads of weld are overlapped, make sure pool of molten metal is sufficient before adding welding rod.

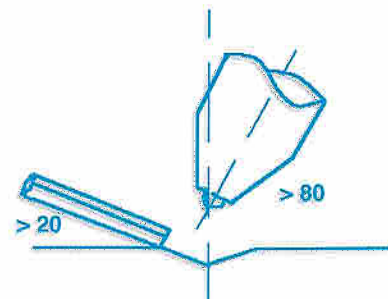
F- At end of bead make sure a large enough volume of weld remains to eliminate cratering.

G- If molten metal forms on end of electrode, regrind tip to a sharper point.

H- When welding large area or long length stagger passes and bead length to eliminate uneven thermal stress.

I- If large amounts of weld or multi-layers are required locally, pean beads between passes.

- 7- Postheat, retemper 300/900°F (149-482°C) one hour per inch (25.4mm) of weld depth plus one additional hour - double temper if possible.
- 8- Finish as desired.



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