

CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS is a hardenable chromium steel with improved machinability and non-galling characteristics. Better machinability than that of standard AISI Type 416 stainless is obtained by the use of balanced chemistry and special manufacturing techniques. This grade is magnetic in all conditions. Typical applications are screw-machine products and all machined parts requiring good corrosion resistance.

Analysis

Carbon 0.15% max.

Manganese 1.25% max.

Silicon 1.00% max.

Phosphorus 0.060% max.

Chromium 12.00/14.00%

Sulfur 0.15% min.

Molybdenum 0.60% max.

Typical applications

Bolts, nuts, and screws

Carburetor parts

Gate valve parts Instrument parts

Shafts

Parts made in screw machines

Valve trim

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

Forging

CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS should be forged at 2050 to 2150° F and finished above 1400° F. CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS is not adaptable to severe upset forging operations.

Annealing

CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS should be annealed for maximum softness at 1550°F followed by a furnace cool. For better machinability, a semi-anneal at 1300°F is recommended.

Hardening and tempering

CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS can be hardened by air cooling or oil quenching from 1750 to 1850°F . When air hardening small or thin sections, a temperature in the upper part of this range should be used. Tempering should be at the proper temperature to give the desired properties as shown in Figure 3. It is desirable to avoid tempering between 800 and 1100°F as there is a drop in impact strength within this range with a coincidental drop in resistance to corrosion. This condition disappears when the tempering temperature is 1100°F or higher.

Note: Temperatures shown throughout this data sheet are metal temperatures.

Attainable hardness

Attainable hardness is defined as the hardness obtained on cooling a sample approximately ½" in thickness in air from 1825°F. This hardness gives some idea of the mechanical properties of the material which might be expected after hardening and tempering. The attainable hardness of CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS is guaranteed to RC35 minimum.

Forming

CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS will withstand only gradual cold working. It is not adaptable to severe cold-forming operations.

Welding

CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS is not generally recommended for welding as porosity results where sulfur (or selenium) is introduced.

Resistance to scaling

CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS scales at approximately 1250°F. This temperature can vary with the type of atmosphere and application.

General corrosion resistance

The corrosion resistance of CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS was evaluated in a variety of corrosion tests normally used for this type of stainless. Comparisons were made to AISI Type 416 stainless. The corrosion resistance of CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS is comparable to that of AISI Type 416. Comparative data are given below.

Surface area showing corrosion (In percent)

C1-	Water Vapor C	olumn (24 Hours)	100% Relative Humidity	5% Salt Spray
Grade	CGA	Hardened & Tempered	(200 Hours) CGA	(2 Hours) CGA
	U P	U P	U P	U P
Туре 416	20 1	13 10	6 4	19 13
Type 416 Plus	20 1	18 4	5 0	23 13

CGA - Center less-Ground-Annealed

U — Unpassivated

P — Passivated

Passivation

It is recommended that finished parts machined from stainless steel be passivated for optimum corrosion resistance.

Free-machining types are prone to dulling and discoloration in passivating treatments. It is important that correct procedures be followed when passivation is specified. The recommended treatment for CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS is shown below:

Acid concentration by volume of concentrated nitric acid	Sodium	Bath	Immersion
	dichromate	temperature	time
	by weight	(*F)	(min.)
40-60%	2.0%	110 - 140 (120 Typ.)	15 - 30

Machining

The machining of all high-chromium steels is characterized by the tendency of the chip to gall or build up on the cutting edges and radii of the tool. CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS gives freer cutting properties and minimizes the tendency of the steel to form a built-up edge on the tool. The chips are short and brittle which results in relatively easy chip control. For the majority of applications material which has been heat treated to about 200 Brinell or annealed and cold drawn is preferred to materials in the annealed condition. The additional hardness obtained by either heat treating or cold drawing reduced the tendency of the chip to build up on the cutting edge, thus allowing a better machine finish.

CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS provides increased productivity through the use of higher cutting speeds or feed rates in comparison to AISI Type 416 stainless. Initial speed or feed rates may be 10 percent higher than for standard 416, but substantially greater improvements than this may be expected depending on the particular job. In addition, a significant improvement in tool life can be realized over standard Type 416 even at the increased speeds and feeds. Figures 1 and 2 demonstrate the improvement to be expected. Recommended feeds and speeds are given below.

Machining data

Operation	Tool Width or		CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS High Speed Tooling *		Carbide Tooling	
Operation	Depth of Cut	Speed	Feed	Speed	Feed	
	(in)	(fpm)	(in/rev)	(fpm)	(in/rev)	
Turning single point	0.050	160	0.0060	280	0.015	
aa p	0.250	150	0.0055	220	0.030	
	0.500	140	0.0045	210	0.045	
Forming	1/2 wide	155	0.0020	240	0.003	
	1 wide	150	0.0017	240	0.002	
	1½ wide	150	0.0015	225	0.002	
	2 wide	140	0.0013	200	0.002	
Cutoff	1/16 wide	150	0.0017	240	0.002	
	1/8 wide	150	0.0020	240	0.003	
	3/16 wide	155	0.0020	225	0.003	
	1/4 wide	160	0.0025	200	0.003	
Drilling	1/16 dia.	95	0.0020			
	1/8 dia.	100	0.0030			
	1/4 dia.	100	0.0040			
	1/2 dia.	100	0.0045			
	3/4 dia.	105	0.0055			
	1 dia.	105	0.0065			
Threading†		15-40	-			
Tapping†	9	15-25	-			

[†]Use the higher speeds for the liner threads.

Machinability

Results of drill and tool life machinability tests are shown below. These laboratory tests have been found to correlate with results in machine shops.

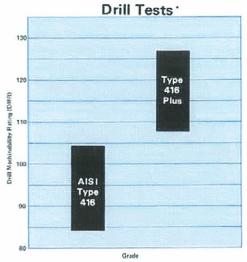


Figure 1

^{*}Details on drill test techniques and Crucible High Speed and Tool Bit recommendations are described in the booklet, "Machining Crucible Stainless Steels."

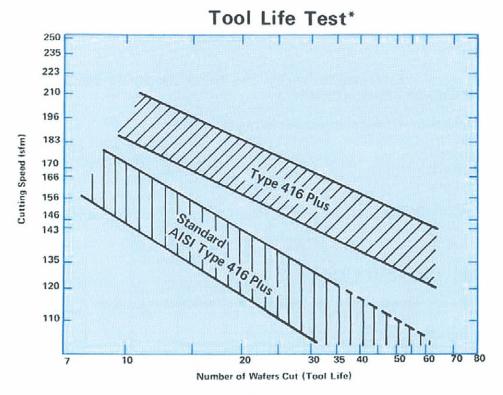


Figure 2

Specifications

CRUCIBLE 416 PLUS meets the following specifications:

Q/Q-S-764 MIL-W-52263	AMS 5610	ASTM A581	ASTM A582
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Physical properties

Modulus of elasticity in tension - psi	
Modulus of elasticity in torsion - psi	0,500,000
Electrical resistivity	
Room temperature (microhm - centimeters)	56.8
Specific heat (Btu/lb./°F) 32-212°F	0.11
Specific gravity	7.75
Weight (lb./ cu.in.)	0.280
Thermal conductivity (Btu/hr./sq.ft./°F/ft.)	
200°F	14.4
1000°F	16.5

(Continued)

^{*}Details on tool life test techniques are described in the booklet, "Machining Crucible Stainless Steels."

Physical properties (cont.)

Mean coefficient of thermal expansion (in/in/°F x 10°)	
32-212°F	5.5
32-600°F	5.6
32-1000°F	6.4
32-1200°F	6.5
Melting point range (°F)	700/2790

Mechanical properties

(All values are representative properties in the annealed condition)	Bar (1 in.rd.)
Tensile strength - psi	
Yield strength (0.2% offset) - psi	
Elongation in 2 in. (%)	
Reduction of area (%)	
Hardness (BHN)	155

Short time elevated temperature tensile strength:

Temperature °F	Tensile Strength psi
1000	45,000
1100	33,000
1200	22,000
1300	14,000
1400	9,000

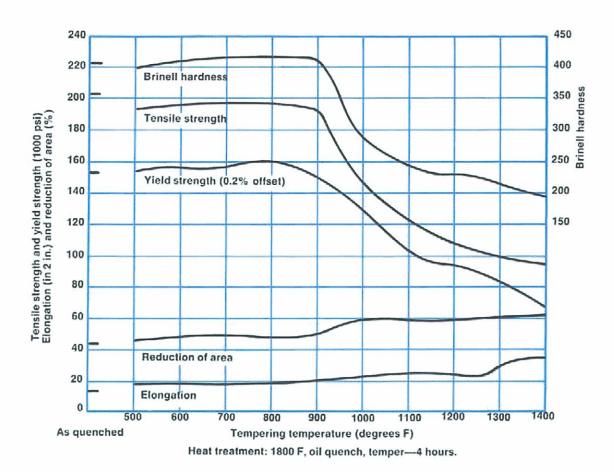
Creep Data:

Temperature	of 0.0001% per hour
°F	psi
1000	9,200
1100	4,200
1200	2,000
1300	1,000

Stress for creen rate

Mechanical properties as heat treated

Typical Values Size 1" rd. Tensile 0.505 in. diam.



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



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