

Quality Improvement in Heat Treatment Based on Necessary Information Exchange

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Quality Improvement in Heat Treatment



Overview

- Who is AWT
- Main tasks of the AWT research committee (RC 25)
- Motivation and targets of presentation
- Influencing factors of successful heat treatment
- Reasons for necessary information
- Knowledge System
- Conclusion and outlook

Source: SFB 570
AWT FA25 001



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Who is AWT?

- German Association for Heat Treatment and Materials Technology
- Founded 1948
- Is a scientific technical association with the aim to advance the theoretical and practical knowledge on material science especially on heat treatment of materials
- The AWT is a member of the [AiF, the "Joint Venture for Industrial Research Associations"](#)
- Together with the German State of Bremen the AWT is founder of the [Institute for Materials Science \(IWT\)](#), an interdisciplinary research institute for materials science, process engineering and manufacturing technologies
- AWT has at the moment
 - actually 267 company members
 - more than 500 personal members.



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Who is AWT?

- At the moment 25 research committees of the AWT in cooperation with the Institute of Materials Science (IWT) are working on the
 - current scientific and technological problems of heat treatment
 - materials science
 - process engineering
 - manufacturing technologies
- Currently, 15 local heat treatment chapters provide ample opportunity to exchange information and experience, and also plenty of scope for training
- The chapters meet periodically at various regional locations in Germany



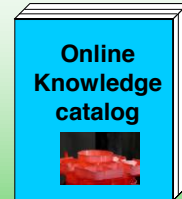
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Main tasks of the AWT research committee (RC 25)

- Elaboration of general acceptable technically as well as organizationally possible quality assurance criteria for the heat treatment
- External and internal heat treat shops should obtain more understanding and certainty for their work
- The results should be summarized in a (online) knowledge catalog for heat treatment



- Quality assurance criteria discussed in this presentation:
- Consideration of material information, process information and information about the change of parameters



Motivation

Insufficient information exchange can lead to
avoidable costs for heat treatment:

Costs at the beginning of an order / process:

- Ask for necessary information

Costs during and after heat treatment:

- Surprising results and failures in production
- Parts which will fail before reaching lifetime end
- Find out reasons, prove if heat treat shop is responsible for the failures



Goals of presentation

Better understanding of the problems of insufficient or missing information for heat treated components mainly in the area of

- Necessary raw material information
 - Necessary delivery information
 - Necessary information if processes were changed before delivery
- Presenting two examples and reasons for necessary information
 - Introducing a knowledge system to collect necessary information and their reasons

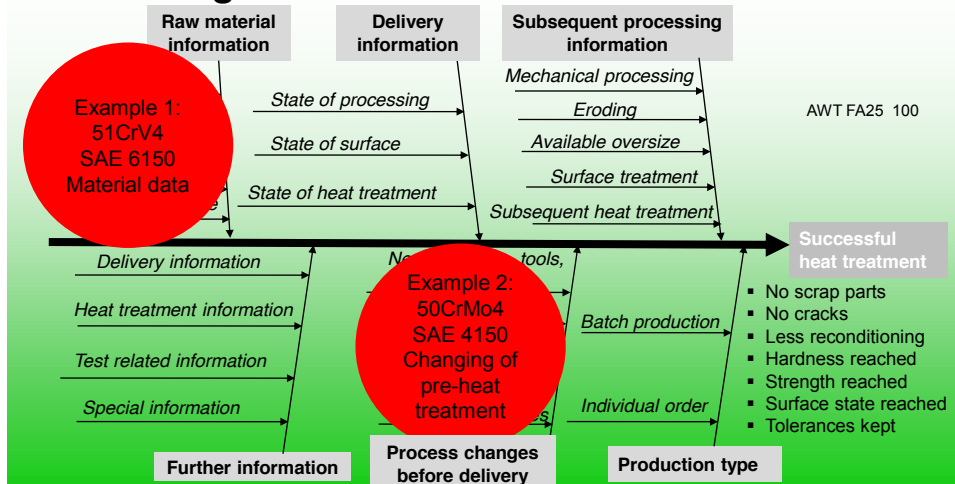


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Influencing factors of successful heat treatment



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Reasons for necessary information Material data - 51CrV4 (SAE 6150)

Example:
51CrV4

Information:
No availability of necessary material data information

What is shown:
How much different information and interpretations are possible about chemical composition, hardenability and tempering behavior



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Rationales for necessary material information – chemical composition SAE 6150 (51CrV4)

No information about chemical composition, no information about using

**Defined elements
C – Cr – V**

**Defined elements
C – Si – Mn – Cr – V**

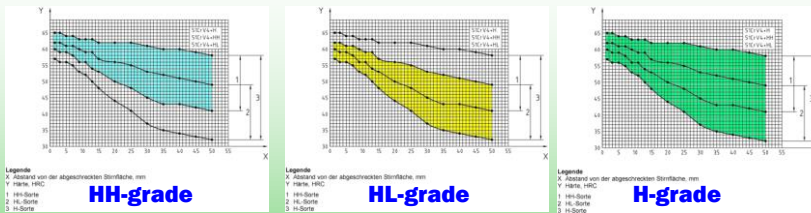


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Reasons for necessary Material information – hardenability, tempering behavior - 51CrV4



Source: DIN EN 10083-3:2006

51CrV4/1.8159		1,5	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	mm
H max	HH max	65	65	64	64	63	63	63	62	62	62	61	60	60	59	58	HRC
	HH min	60	59	59	58	56	56	54	53	50	48	45	43	43	42	41	HRC
H min	HL max	62	62	61	61	60	59	59	57	56	55	53	52	51	50	49	HRC
	HL min	57	56	56	55	53	52	50	48	44	41	37	35	34	33	32	HRC
HH max - HL min.		Δ	8	9	8	9	10	11	13	14	18	21	24	25	26	26	HRC

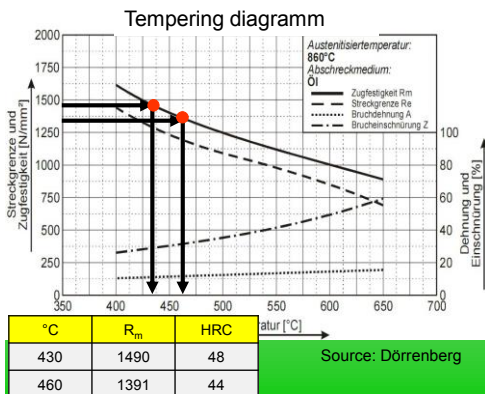


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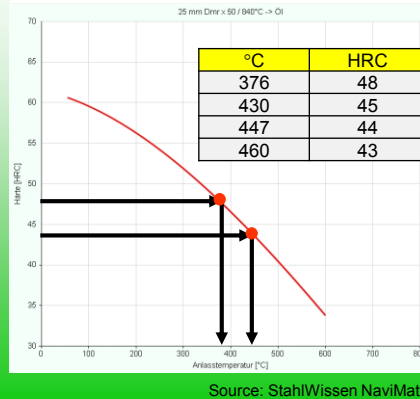


Reasons for necessary Material information – different material numbers – SAE 6150

SAE 6150 / 1.8159 Tempered/Spring Steel



SAE 6150 / 1.2241 Toolsteel



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Reasons for necessary information Process changes – 50CrMo4 (SAE 4150)

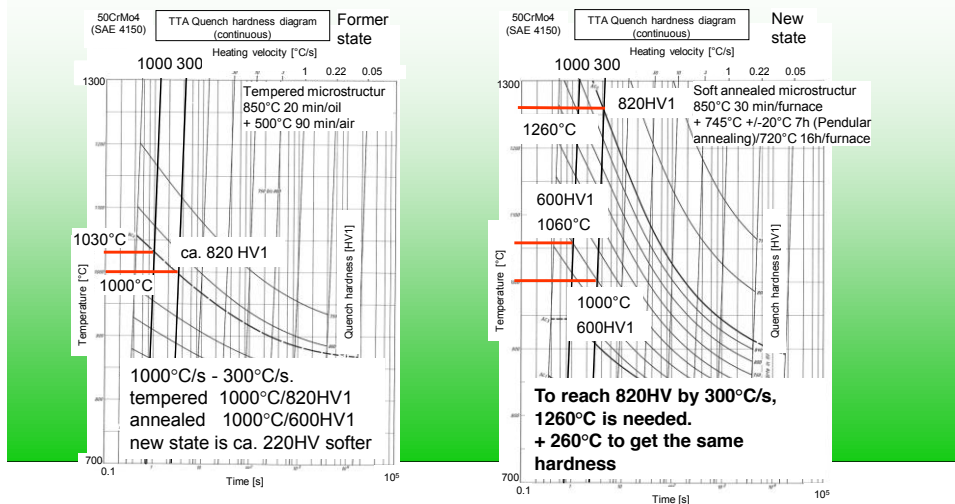
- Example:** 50CrMo4
Information: No information about process changes
Customer specification: Hardness > 700 HV
Problem: Hardness is not reached
Process description:
- Customer changed delivery state – former tempered – now +AC (annealed on globular cementite)
 - Superfine carbides from hardening and tempering (only 500°C) have changed into thick balls of carbides

What is shown:

- New state is softer than the older one
- If reaching the same hardness, more energy for the new state is needed



Reasons for necessary information Process changes – SAE 4150 (50CrMo4 / 1.7228)



Knowledge System

Seite editieren | Neue Seite | Seite drucken | mehr -

Seite zuletzt verändert am 17:44, 23.06.2011 von ksq

AWT FA25 > Wissenssystem Waermebehandlungsauftrag

Wissenssystem Waermebehandlungsauftrag

Knowledge system "Heat treatment order"

Haupteinflussgrößen/Main influencing factors	Erste Untereinflussgrößen / First sub factors
Informationen zu material Informa	Werkstoffdaten/Material data
Informationen üti information	Nach Stahlschmelzen getrennte
Informationen üti Subsequent proc	

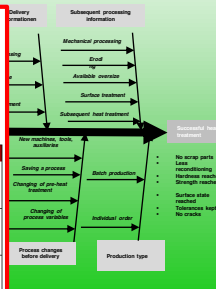
Tag cloud

20mmcr5 (1) 50crv4 (1) **51crv4 (2)** C45 (1) Kohlmann (1) Legierungselement (1) Prozessänderung (1)

Werkstoffdaten (2) Zu geringe haerte (1)

See all tags >

Nnummer/Number	Grund/Reason	Quelle/Source	Last Edited
1	Zur Erläuterung soll folgendes Beispiel dienen. Es geht um den Werkstoff 51CrV4. Dieser Vergütungs- und Federstahl wird für durchhärtende Bauteile des Automobilbaus und des allgemeinen Maschinenbaus, ...	Volker Ermert	09.03.2011 14:39
2	Aufgabenstellung: Beispiel 51CrV4 (Negatives Beispiel - Keine Verfügbarkeit von notwendigen Informationen): Außer der Angabe 51CrV4 gibt es keine weiteren Informationen zum Werkstoff. Für dieses Belsp...	Ralph Mahlig	09.03.2011 15:02
3	Zweites Beispiel von R. Kohlmann C45: Beispiel C45 (Positives Beispiel - Kommunikation zwischen Kunde und Wärmebehandler findet statt): Der Kunde liefert Teile aus C45, Werkstoff 1.0503 nach DIN...	Rainer Kohlmann	11.07.2011 13:01



- Arranged on the basis of the influencing factors
- Implemented by an open source wiki platform



Conclusion

- Point out the necessity of information exchange
- Argue for a better understanding to reach a win-win situation
- Present influencing factors of successful heat treatment
- Illustrate two examples and reasons of necessary information exchange
- Introduce a knowledge system to collect necessary information and their reasons



Outlook and Future work

- Publish and disseminate the need of useful information exchange in further publications and on further conferences
- Extend the knowledge system by further examples and reasons for necessary information
- Prepare the knowledge system to open it for the public



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References

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- N.N., „Werkstoff-Datenblatt 1.8159 - 51CrV4“, <http://www.doerrenberg.de/>, accessed 2011/07/21.
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- N.N., Steels for quenching and tempering - Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for non alloyed steels; German version EN 10083-2:2006, Beuth Verlag (Berlin, 2006).
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- Orlich, J. *et al*, Atlas zur Wärmebehandlung der Stähle. Band 3: Zeit – Temperatur – Austenitisierung – Schaubilder, Verlag Stahleisen mbH (Düsseldorf, 1973).



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26th ASM Heat Treating Society
Conference 2011, Cincinnati

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**Thanks
for your
attention**



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