Metal Premlium Solutions



ECOPARTS ADDITIVE METAL SOLUTIONS

EOS StainlessSteel CX Material Data Sheet



EOS StainlessSteel CX Combines Corrosion Resistance with High Strength and Hardness

EOS StainlessSteel CX is a tooling grade steel characterized by having a good corrosion resistance combined with high strength and hardness. Parts built from EOS StainlessSteel CX can be machined, shot-peened and polished in as manufactured or heat treated state.

Main Characteristics:

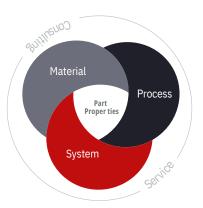
Typical Applications:

- Stainless steel with excellent corrosion resistance combined with high strength and hardness
- The parts are easily machinable and offer excellent polishability
- The parts offer excellent wear and fatigue resistance
- Plastic injection molding tools and tool parts for demanding applications
- Rubber molding tools and tool parts
- Molding tools and tool parts for corrosive plastics
- Other industrial applications where high strength and hardness are required

The EOS Quality Triangle

EOS uses an approach that is unique in the AM industry, taking each of the three central technical elements of the production process into account: the system, the material and the process – together simply described as the Quality Triangle. EOS focuses on delivering reproducible part properties for the customer.

All of the data stated in this material data sheet is produced according to EOS Quality Management System and international standards.





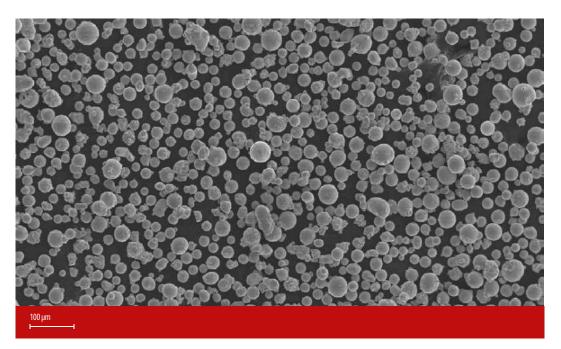
Powder Properties

Powder chemical composition (wt%)			
Element	Min.	Max.	
Fe	B alanc e		
Cr	11.00	13.00	
Ni	8.40	10.00	
Mo	1.10	1.70	
AI	1.20 -	2.00	
Mn		0.40	
Si		0.40	
С		0.05	

Powder particle size

Generic particle size distribution	20 – 65 µm

SEM image of EOS StainlessSteel CX powder.



Process Information



EOS M 290		
M 290 CX 030 V1 C X _ 0 30 _		
HiPerM291_10 0		
EOSPRINT 2.3 or newer EOSYSTEM 2.8 or newer		
9 011- 0 0 37		
EOS ceramic blade		
EOS grid nozzle		
Argon		
63 µm		

Additional information

Layer thickness	30 µm	
Volume rate	3.2 mm ³ /s	
Min. wall thickness	Approx. 0.4 mm	
Typical dimensional change after HT (for parts ø 50 mm)	0.1%	

Heat Treatment



4 | 5

EOS StainlessSteel CX can be heat treated to match various needs of different applications. The two step heat treatment can be performed under vacuum or inert gas atmos- phere. First step is solution annealing to minimize amount of austenite in the martensitic matrix. The needed hardness and strength is achieved through aging treatment where preci- pitation hardening takes place.

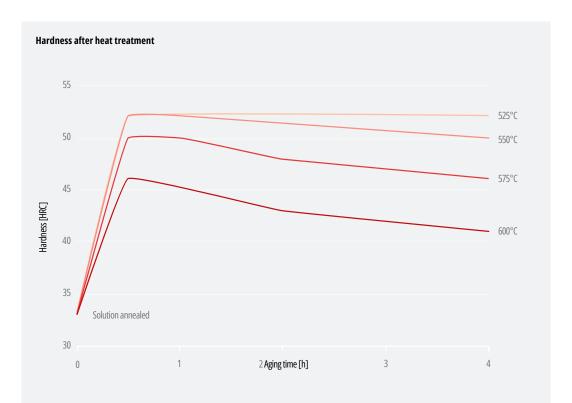
Solution Annealing:

30 minutes at 850 °C (±10 °C) measured from the part followed by rapid air cooling to room temperature (below 32 °C). Cooling rate 20-60 °C/min. Reaching room temperature before starting aging treat- ment is required to achieve desired microstructure.

Aging:

For peak hardness and strength 2 h at 525 °C (±10 °C) measured from the part followed by air cooling. Mechanical properties presented in this document achieved through this aging procedure.

If lower hardness and improved toughness is required aging tem- perature can be increased according to figure below.



Chemical and Physical Properties of Parts

Chemical composition of built parts is compliant to EOS StainlessSteel CX powder chemical composition.



Heat treated microstructure. Etching; ASTM E407-94

Defects	Result	Number of samples
Average defect percentage	0.03 %	65
Density, ISO3369	Result	Number of samples
Average density	7.69 g/cm3	65

The areal defect percentage was determined from cross-cuts of the built parts using an optical micro-scope fitted with a camera and analysis software. The analysis was carried out for sample area of 15 x 15 mm. The defects were detected and analyzed with an image capture/ analysis software with an automatic histogram based filtering procedure on monochrome images. The density of the built specimen was measured according to ISO3369.



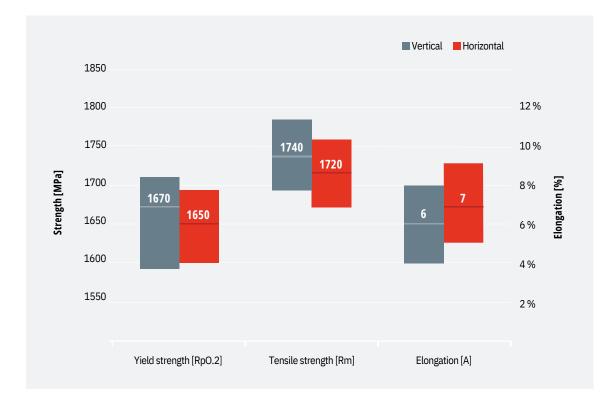
Mechanical Properties in Heat Treated State

Mechanical properties ISO6892-1

	Yield strength Rp0.2 [MPa]	Tensile strength Rm [MPa]	Elongation at break A [%]	Number of samples
Vertical	1670	1740	6	189 162
Horizontal	1650	1720	7	

Hardness in heat treated state ISO6508

Hardness, HRC	50
Number of samples	45



Additional Data



Fatigue Strength

Fatigue strength determines a stress level where specimen fails at a defined number of stress cycles [ISO 12107]. Fatigue strength was estimated statistically according to ISO 12107.

Testing was done according to ASTM E466. Fatigue results typically show large deviations due to the nature of the fatigue process [ISO 12107].

Fatigue strength at 1 x 107 cycles in heat treated state ASTM E466

Fatigue strength, MPa

695

Corrosion Resistance Comparison of Tooling and Precipitation Hardening Steels

EOS Material	Hardness [HRC]	Corrosion resistance	
EOS MaragingSteel MS1	55	-	
EOS StainlessSteel CX	50		
EOS StainlessSteel PH1	43		
EOS StainlessSteel 17-4P	H 42		

Corrosion Resistance

Corrosion resistance comparison between EOS tooling and precipitation hardening steels based on potentiodynamic measurement data.

Coefficient of Thermal Expansion ASTM E228

Temperature	25-100°C	25 – 200 °C	25 – 300 °C	25 – 400 °C
СТЕ	11.1*10-6/K	11.6 *10-6/K	11.9 *10-6/K	12.0 *10-6/K



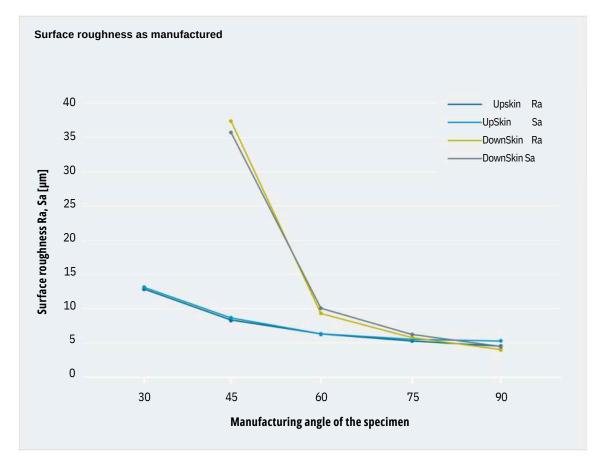
Additional Data

Surface Roughness

Horizontal surface

Ra 7.5 µm, Sa 9.0 µm

Vertical and angled surfaces according to figure



The surface quality was characterized by optical measurement method according to internal procedure. The 90 degree angle corresponds to vertical surface.

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