

# Nicro<sup>®</sup>100

*The quality worth of your experience...*



Mould inserts  
Plastic caps  
Surgery instruments  
Blades  
Filling units  
Pump components  
Precision measurements tools  
Pharmaceutical punches  
Plasticizing screws  
Powder compression

PHARMACEUTICAL  
MEDICAL  
PACKAGING  
FOOD INDUSTRY  
PLASTIC  
OFF SHORE

TOUGHNESS  
CORROSION  
WEAR

# Nicro®100

Nicro 100 is a new martensitic high Nitrogen alloyed matrix tool steel, born to combine an excellent corrosion resistance, toughness, also with high hardness.

It is produced with the P.E.S.R. process (Pressure Electro-Slag Remelting), That allows to increase the solubility limit of Nitrogen in Iron ( Up to 0,5%).

With this high percentage of nitrogen in partial replacement of Carbon, you obtain micro Chrome nitrocarbides that make the structure finer, increasing the corrosion and wear resistance.

The Pressure Electro-Slag Remelting and a sophisticated next technology of forging and lamination provide: High purity, homogeneity and so better machinability and polishing than conventional steels.

Nicro 100 can be heat treated to resist up to 480°C maintaining 58 HRC hardness.

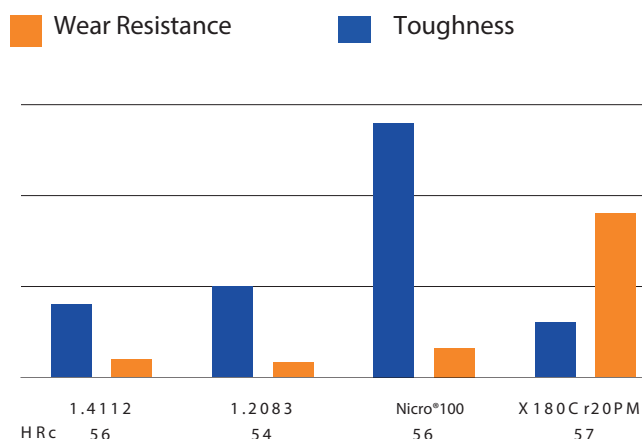
## PROPERTIES

High toughness  
High hardness  
Excellent polishing  
Excellent machinability  
Very high corrosion resistance  
Good substrate for PVD coatings  
Excellent wear and compression resistance  
Good resistance to static and dynamic stresses  
Dimensional stability after heat treatment

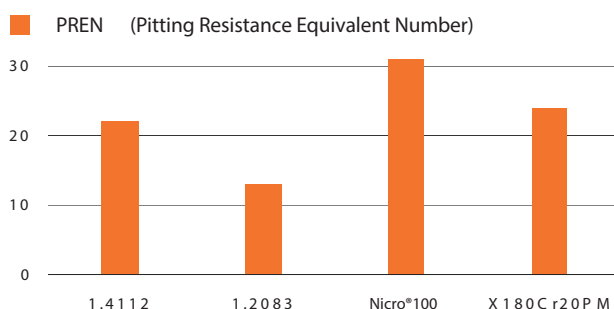
## APPROXIMATIVE COMPOSITION

Carbon	0,30	%
Silicon	1,00	%
Manganese	1,00	%
Chrome	15,00	%
Nitrogen	0,50	%
Nikel	0,50	%
Molybdenum	1,00	%

## WEAR AND TOUGHNESS

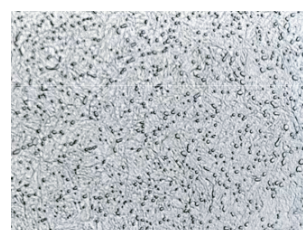


## CORROSION

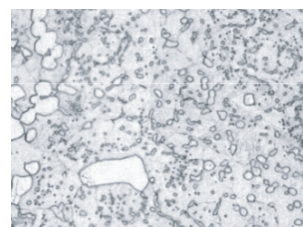


Elastic Module	214	GPa
Density	7,72	g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Thermal Conductivity	14	W/m°K
(a 20°C. - x 56÷58 HRc)		

Struttura (1000x)



Nicro 100  
P.E.S.R.



1.4112  
convenzionale

## HEAT TREATMENT

*Premise: During heat treatment is important to preserve the surface of the part, vacuum or under controlled atmosphere furnaces allow to protect the piece, otherwise always consider at least 0,2 mm oversize.*

### ANNEALING

Heat uniformly to  $790 \div 820^{\circ}\text{C}$  in furnace.  
Maintain the part at temperature for 2 hours and cool slowly in furnace under  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
Continue thereafter cooling freely in air to room temperature.  
Hardness after annealing is  $250 \div 310$  HB.

### STRESS RELIEVING

After the roughing of the machine, uniformly heat the particular up to  $600 \div 650^{\circ}\text{C}$  and maintain 30 minutes each 25 mm in thickness.  
Minimum 2 hours. Slowly cool to below  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
Continue thereafter cooling freely in air to room temperature.

### HARDENING

Implement preheat to  $600 \div 650^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $850 \div 880^{\circ}\text{C}$  before ascending to the hardening temperature. Hardening temperature (austenitizing)  $980 \div 1010^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
Keep hardening, after reaching the temperature to the core.  
( $40 \div 20$  minutes)  
Note: don't fall in temperature at vacuum  $< 4 \times 10^{-3}$  to prevent nitrogen loss on the surface.

### QUENCHING

In oil, gas or salt bath at  $550^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
When using oil quenching, in particular for large pieces, it is good practice to use an interrupted cooling. With the use of inert gas (nitrogen or argon) in quenching use an overpressure of at least 5 bars until reaching  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
Reach room temperature before proceeding with the tempering.

### TEMPERING

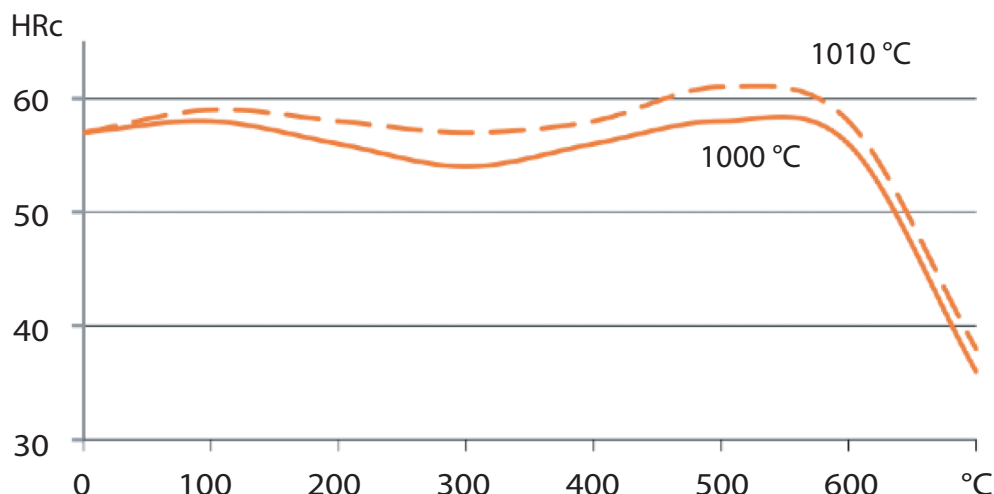
The tempering must be at least  $2 \times 2$  hours /each at a temperature not less than  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  and adjusted to achieve the desired hardness.



### CRYOGENIC TREATMENT

Serves to transform the residual austenite, it is always advisable, and it becomes necessary after quenching above  $1000^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
To be done after hardening from  $-80$  to  $-120^{\circ}\text{C} \times 2$  hours (after reaching the temperature to the core).  
On complex parts and at risk of cracks is recommended to have a tempering at  $180^{\circ}\text{C}$  before cryogenic.

*Note: The best rust resistance is when hardened and tempered at low temperatures  $200 \div 450^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
Nicro 100 is resistant to tempering up to  $500^{\circ}\text{C}$  but surpassing the  $450^{\circ}\text{C}$  there is a reduction of stainless*



## OUR PROPOSALS...

### Copper alloys



#### FORMAPLAST™

High thermal and electric conductivity alloys, with or without beryllium, to optimize productive cycles in plastic moulds, in packaging and in automatic machines.

### Aluminum - Bronze



#### TOUGHMET™

Bronze born to increase the life of mechanical components lowering maintenance costs; excellent mechanical characteristics, low friction coefficient and high resistance to corrosive environments.



#### FORMAL™

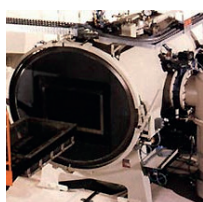
Range of aluminum bronze for cold forming, bearings, rolls, gears and sliding components.

### Heat treatments



Since 1982 it is solely dedicated to vacuum heat treatment. Ideal partner to solve problems related to heat treatment. Horizontal vacuum furnaces with gas shut off, pressurizable and able to reach high speeds of cooling.

Automatic and repeatable cycles with extreme precision and reliability.



Hardening on high speed steels  
Hardening on self tempering steels  
Tempering and annealing  
Normalizing and stress relieving  
Solubilization and aging  
Hardening on martensitic inox steels

Solubilization inox steels  
Treatments on super alloys  
Copper alloys aging  
Magnetic annealing  
Cryogenic treatment  
Localized tempering

### Coatings



The definitive solution on coating process

### Polishing

Our service of mechanical polishing ensures uniformity and flatness, increase the level of rust resistance reducing "pitting" effect. It makes the ideal surface for coatings

### Certificates



Our unique and patented system of online certification absolute guarantee on the originality of our products