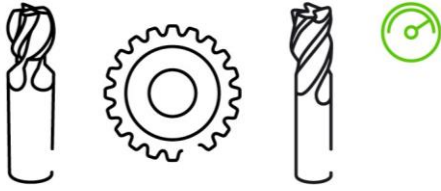


# Z-T15 PM<sup>speed</sup> Data Sheet

## Tooling Alloys



Zapp is Certified to ISO 9001



### Chemical Composition

Carbon	1.6 %
Chromium	4.0 %
Vanadium	5.0 %
Molybdenum	1.0 %
Tungsten	12.0 %
Cobalt	5.0 %

### Z-T15 PM<sup>speed</sup>

Z-T15 PM<sup>speed</sup> is a tough and wear resistant high-speed steel. The specific combination of the alloying elements tungsten, vanadium and cobalt creates a wear resistant HSS with an improved temper resistance, higher hot hardness and a relatively good toughness.

Z-T15 PM<sup>speed</sup> is recommended for stamping-, fine blanking- and cold forming tools where better toughness and compressive strength are required. This grade is also very suitable for intricate reaming and milling operations with hard to machine materials such as Nickel alloys and Titanium.

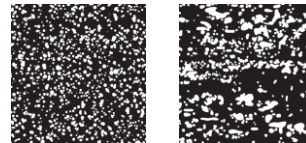
### Typical Applications

- Milling tools such as cylindrical milling cutters
- End milling cutters
- Parallel milling cutters
- Broaches
- Reamers
- Thread taps
- Twist drills
- Single-edge tools e. g. profile turning tools

### Physical Properties

Modulus of elasticity E [GPa]	214
Density [kg/dm <sup>3</sup> ]	8.19
Coefficient of thermal expansion [mm/mm/K] over temperature range of	
20 - 260 °C	9.9 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
20 - 425 °C	11.0 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
20 - 540 °C	12.5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>
Thermal conductivity [W/(m*K)]	24.2

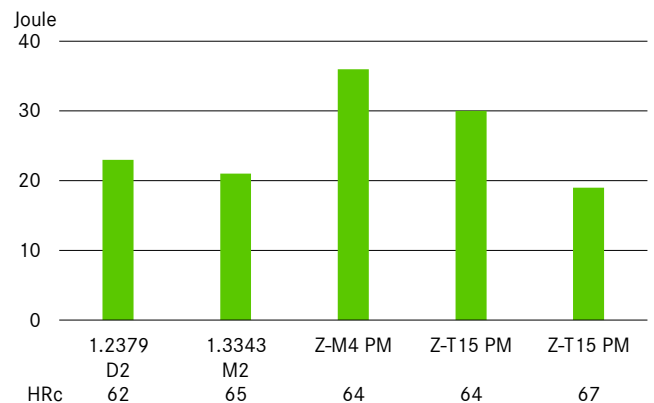
### Powder Metallurgical and Conventional Microstructure



The uniform distribution of carbides in the powder-metallurgical structure compared to conventional tool steels with big carbides and carbide clusters.

### Toughness

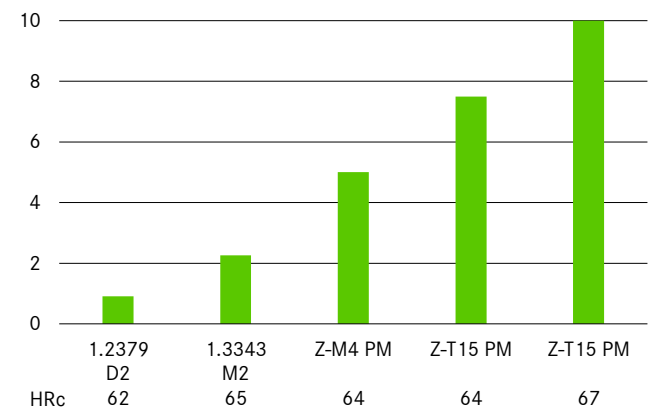
■ Charpy C-Notch impact test



Standard size of the Charpy-test-piece with a 12.7 mm notch radius.

### Wear Resistance

■ Relative wear resistance



## Thermal Treatments

### Soft Annealing

The material is heated uniformly to a temperature of 870 °C and then maintained at this temperature for 2 hours. Then, the material is cooled to 540 °C in a furnace at a cooling rate of maximum 15 °C per hour.

It is then further cooled in still air down to room temperature. The typical hardness achieved by soft annealing is approx. 250 – 280 HB.

### Stress Relieving

Rough machined material is stress relieved by heating to 600 – 700 °C. Once complete heat penetration has been reached (minimum 2 hours), the material is allowed to cool in the furnace to approximately 500 °C followed by cooling in air.

Hardened material is stress relieved at 15 – 30 °C for 2 hours below last tempering temperature followed by cooling in air.

### Straightening

Straightening should be done in the temperature range of 200 to 430 °C.

### Hardening

Hardening usually involves the use of two preheating steps according to the table on the right. Depending on furnace and charging, additional preheating steps can be implemented. Best combination of toughness and wear resistance is attained by austenitizing at 1,180 °C.

In order to achieve a corresponding degree of dissolution of the alloying elements, as well as an appropriate hardening, minimum heat penetration times as given in the table are recommended.

These holding times should be correspondingly adapted for thick or thin-walled material cross sections.

### Quenching

Quenching can take place in hot bath at 540 °C, oil or pressurized gas. Quenching in salt bath or oil leads to maximum hardness, whereas cooling in vacuum can lead to lower values of 1 – 2 HRC.

By use of vacuum quenching a minimum pressure of 6 bar is recommended. The appropriate pressure needs to be adjusted for complex tool shapes in order to minimize risk of cracking and tool distortion.

For attaining ideal toughness properties, it is recommended to apply the hot bath quenching method. For attaining maximum hardness after quenching, the cooling rate between 1,000 °C and 550 °C needs to be maximized.

## Tempering

Tempering should be carried out immediately after the material has cooled down to below 40 °C or when the tool can be held with hands. Triple tempering with a holding time of 2 hours in each stage at the tempering temperature is necessary.

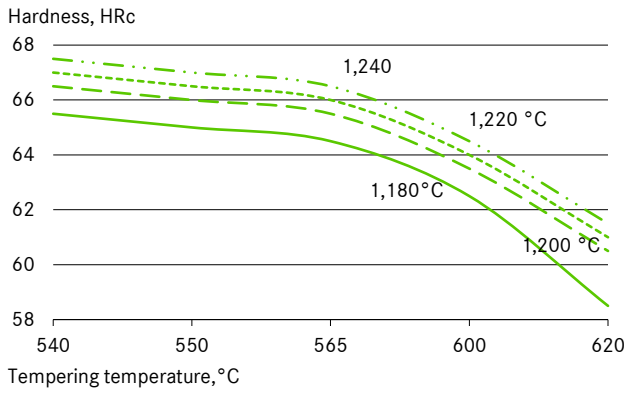
It is important to ensure that the tools are cooled down to room temperature between the individual tempering stages.

Temperatures below 540 °C should be avoided in order to ensure satisfactory tempering results.

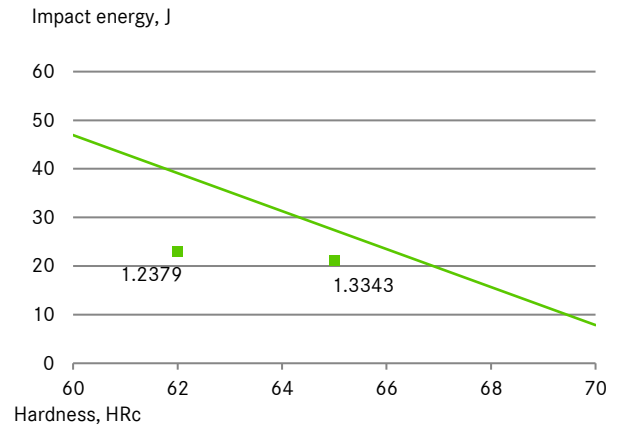
## Surface Treatments

Z-T15 PM<sup>speed</sup> can be nitrided and/or PVD/CVD coated.

### Tempering Diagram



### Toughness Values



### Heat Treatment Instructions

1st preheating	450–500 °C
2nd preheating	850–900 °C
(3rd preheating)	1,000–1,050 °C
Hardening	As specified in table
Tempering	3 x each 2 hours as specified in table

Quenching after hardening in hot bath at approx. 550 °C or in vacuum at least at 6 bar overpressure.

Required hardness HRC ± 1	Austenitizing temperature °C	Holding time at austenitizing temperature min.*	Tempering temperature °C
62	1,180	20	590
63	1,150	20	550
64	1,180**	20	560
65	1,180	20	550
66	1,200	15	540
67	1,240	10	540

\* Previous preheating at 870 °C. The data referred to 13 mm round bar samples. The holding times at austenitizing temperature should be correspondingly adapted for large and very thin profile dimensions. The maximum permissible austenitizing temperature of 1,230 °C must not be exceeded.

\*\* Best combination wear resistance/ toughness/ hot hardness

## Machining Data

### Turning

Cutting parameter	Turning with cemented carbide		HSS
	medium turning	finish turning	
Cutting speed (V <sub>c</sub> ) m/min.	60-90	90-110	6-10
Feed (f) mm/U	0.2-0.4	0.05-0.2	0.05-0.3
Cutting depth (a <sub>p</sub> ) mm	2-4	0.05-2	0.5-3
Tools according ISO	P 10-P 20*	P 10*	-

\* Use wear resistant coated cemented carbide, e. g. Coromant 4015 or Seco TP 100.

### Milling

#### Face- and Edge Milling

Cutting parameter	Milling with cemented carbide		HSS
	medium turning	finish turning	
Cutting speed (V <sub>c</sub> ) m/min.	40-60	60-80	15
Feed (f) mm/U	0.2-0.3	0.1-0.2	0.1
Cutting depth (a <sub>p</sub> ) mm	2-4	1-2	1-2
Tools according ISO	K 15*	K 15*	-

\* Use a wear resistant coated cemented carbide, e. g. Coromant 4015 or Seco TP 100.

#### End Milling

Cutting parameter	Solid carbide	Milling cutter w. indexable tips	Coated HSS
	Cutting speed (V <sub>c</sub> ) m/min.	20-35	50-70
Feed (f) mm/U	0.01-0.20**	0.06-0.20**	0.01-0.30**
Tools according ISO	K 20	P 25***	-

\* for TiCN-coated end mills made of HSS V<sub>c</sub> ~ 25-30 m/min.

\*\* depends on radial depth of cut and on milling cutter - diameter

\*\*\* Use wear resistant coated cemented carbide, e. g. Coromant 3015 or SECO T15M.

### Drilling

#### Spiral Drill Made of HSS

Driller-Ø mm	Cutting speed (V <sub>c</sub> ) m/min.	Feed (f) mm/U
0 - 5	10-14*	0.05-0.15
5 - 10	10-14*	0.15-0.25
10 - 15	10-14*	0.25-0.35
15 - 20	10-14*	0.35-0.40

\* for TiCN-coated end mills made of HSS V<sub>c</sub> ~ 25-30 m/min.

#### Carbide Metal Driller

Cutting parameter	Drill type insert drill	Solid carbide tip	Coolant bore driller with carbide tip*
	Cutting speed (V <sub>c</sub> ) m/min.	70-90	40-60
Feed (f) mm/U	0.08-0.14**	0.10-0.15**	0.10-0.20**

\* driller with coolant bores and a soldered on carbide tip

\*\* depends on driller-diameter

### Grinding

Grinding method	soft annealed	hardened
	Surface grinding, straight grinding wheels	A 13 HV
Surface grinding	A 24 GV	3SG 36 HVS**
Cylindrical grinding	A 60JV	B126 R75 B3* 3SG 60 KVS** A 60 IV
Internal grinding	A 46 JV	B126 R75 B3* 3SG 80 KVS** A 60 HV
Profile grinding	A 100 LV	B126 R100 B6* 5SG 80 KVS** A 120 JV

## Zapp Precision Metals GmbH

TOOLING ALLOYS

Zapp-Platz 1

40880 Ratingen

Germany

Phone +49 2102 710-7200

Fax +49 2102 710-596

[toolingalloys@zapp.com](mailto:toolingalloys@zapp.com)

[www.zapp.com](http://www.zapp.com)

Further information regarding our products and locations are available in our image brochure and under [www.zapp.com](http://www.zapp.com)

The illustrations, drawings, dimensional and weight data and other information included in these data sheets are intended only for the purposes of describing our products and represent non-binding average values. They do not constitute quality data, nor can they be used as the basis for any guarantee of quality or durability. The applications presented serve only as illustrations and can be construed neither as quality data nor as a guarantee in relation to the suitability of the material. This cannot substitute for comprehensive consultation on the selection of our products and on their use in a specific application. The brochure is not subject to change control.

Last revision: January 2022