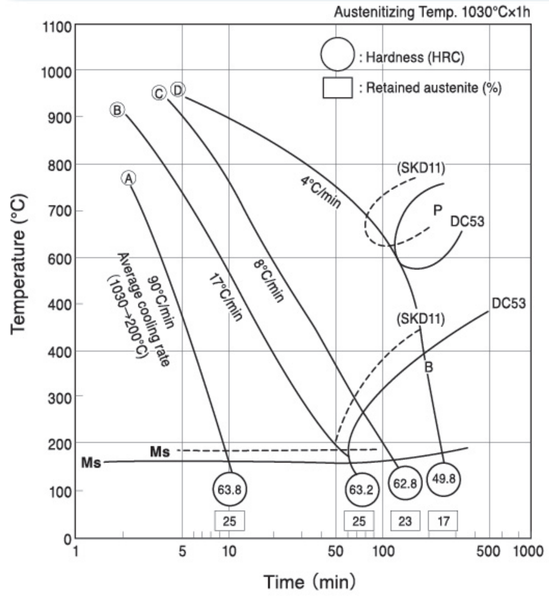
## CCT diagram




## Physical properties

Quenching:1030°C×1h, Gas cooling
Tempering:520°C×1h, Twice
Hardness:61HRC

**Thermal expansion rate**

| Temp. | 20~100℃ | 20~200℃ | 20~300℃ | 20~400℃ | 20~500℃ | 20~600℃ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ×10⁻⁶/K | 10.8 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 13.5 |

**Thermal conductivity**

| Temp. | 25℃ | 100℃ | 200℃ | 300℃ | 400℃ | 500℃ | 600℃ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W/m·K | 17.8 | 19.3 | 20.0 | 22.5 | 24.3 | 24.5 | 26.3 |

*Accuracy of repeated measurements is about ±10%.

**Specific heat**

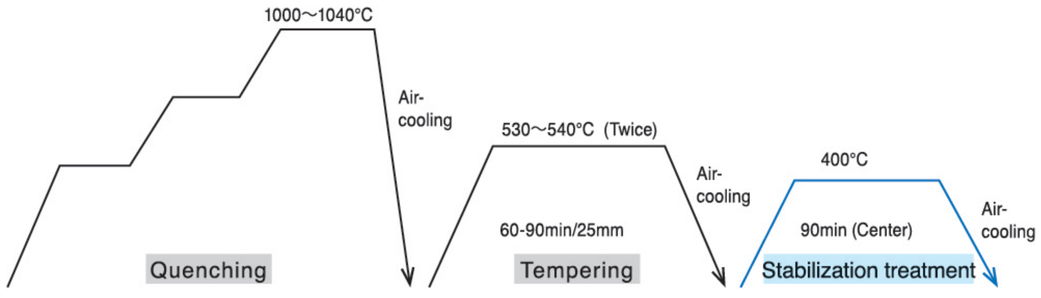
| Temp. | 25℃ | 100℃ | 200℃ | 300℃ | 400℃ | 500℃ | 600℃ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J/kg·K | 450 | 466 | 476 | 544 | 608 | 646 | 737 |

**Young's modulus / Rigidity modulus / Poisson's ratio (25°C)**

| Young's modulus | Rigidity modulus | Poisson's ratio |
|---|---|---|
| 207GPa | 79GPa | 0.31 |

## Stabilization treatment

SKD11, DC53 and other cold work die steels are prone to slight deformation over time when they are tempered at high temperature due to performance requirements. Therefore, when used in high-precision molds, it is recommended to perform stabilization treatment. If DC53 undergoes the following stabilization treatment, the deformation over time can be reduced to a very low level. (For more detailed information, please ask the agency)





DAIDO STEEL

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No.SC1304c 25.11.0,7 (ZZZ)


Daido's Cold Work Die Steel Series

# DC53™

## High Hardness & Toughness New General-Purpose Cold Work Die Steel

## Features

DC53 is a Daido's cold work die steel with superior performance than JIS SKD11 in the field of general and precision dies.

### Three Advantages in Basic Properties (DC53)

**1. Higher hardness after heat treatment than SKD11**
A hardness of 62-63 HRC is secured after tempering at high temperatures (520-530°C). Therefore, DC53 exceeds SKD11 in strength and wear resistance.

**2. Double the toughness of SKD11**
DC53 has higher toughness than conventional cold die steels. Therefore, tools and dies made of DC53 are free from the problems such as cracking and chipping, which often seriously affect conventional tools and dies, and enjoy greater durability.

**3. Smaller primary carbides than SKD11**
Primary carbides in DC53 are smaller in size by one-third than those in SKD11. Therefore, the use of DC53 protects the die from chipping and cracking, often the initial cause of die failure.

### Five Advantages in Practical Use (DC53)

**1. Excellent machinability and grindability**
DC53 is superior to SKD11 in machinability and grindability. Therefore, the use of DC53 insures longer tool life and reduces the number of processes in die making.

**2. Improved hardenability**
Superior hardenability of DC53 makes heat treatment easier and reduces hardness problems due to vacuum heat treatment which uses gas cooling.

**3. Less residual stress after wire electro-discharge machining**
Residual stress is lessened by means of high-temperature tempering. Therefore, problems such as cracking and distortion prevented during and after wire electro-discharge machining.

**4. High hardness after surface hardening**
The hardness of DC53 after surface hardening remains higher than that of SKD11, insuring better die performance.

**5. Easy welding**
DC53 does not require temperature as high as those required by SKD11 for pre- and post-heating. This makes welding simpler.

## Main applications

- Blanking dies
- Cold forging dies
- Fine blanking dies
- Progressing dies
- Drawing dies
- Plastic molds
- Rolling dies
- Rolls
- Trimming dies
- Bending dies
- Punches
- Shear blades

## Heat treatment

| Re-forging Temp. (°C) | Heat treatment (°C) | | | | Hardness | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annealing | Quenching | Tempering | Stabilization | Annealed | Quenched | Tempered |
| 900~1100 | 830~880 Slow cooling | 1020~1040 Air cooling | Low:180~200 High:500~550 Air cooling ≧Twice | 400°Cx>1h | ≦255HBW | ≧62HRC | 57~63HRC |

DAIDO STEEL

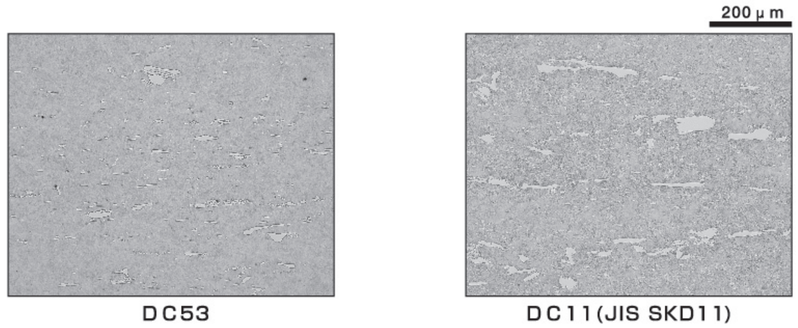
# Properties

Material size: Φ36mm (Except for Dimensional changes)

## Microstructure (As annealed)

◆ Compared with SKD11, DC53 has less coarse carbides.

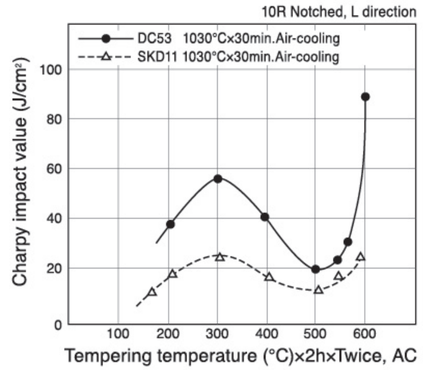
Specimen: Taken from 1/4 width × 1/2 thickness of the material with a thickness of 130-150 mm

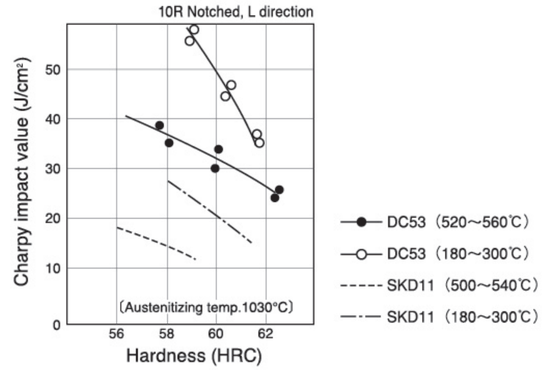



DC53　　DC11(JIS SKD11)

## Toughness

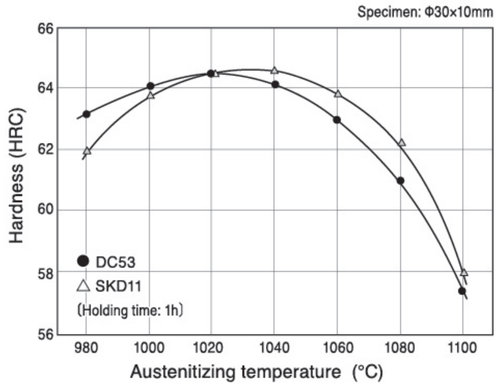
◆ Compared with SKD11, higher toughness can be obtained.



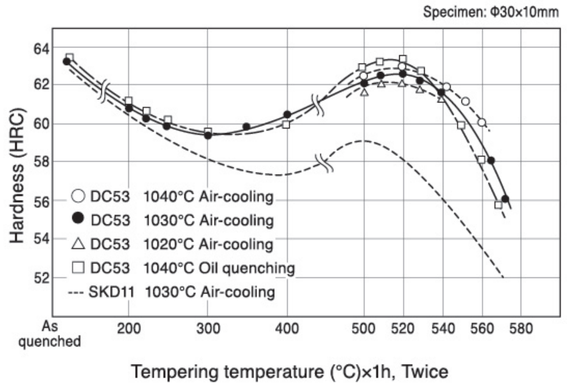

## Quenched hardness

◆ The quenching temperature is the same as SKD11, which is 1030°C.



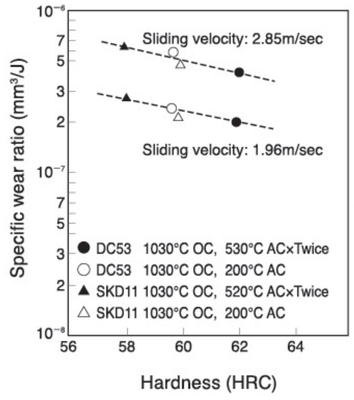

## Tempered hardness

◆ It has hardness equivalent to SKD11 in low temperature tempering, and higher hardness than SKD11 in high temperature tempering.




## Wear resistance

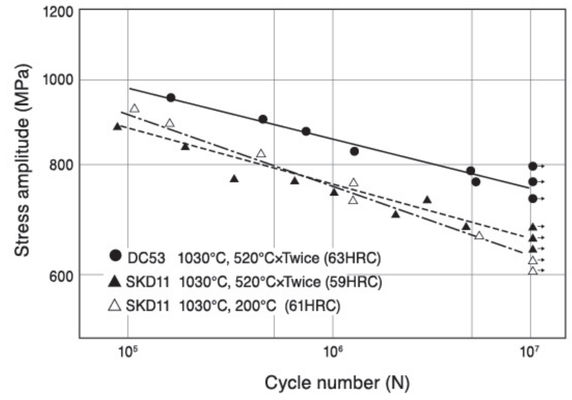
◆ High temperature tempering can obtain high hardness and excellent wear resistance.




Test conditions
Test method : Ogoshi-type wear test
Load : 67.7N
Sliding distance : 200m
Lubricant : none
Rotation disc : SCM415 (163HBW)

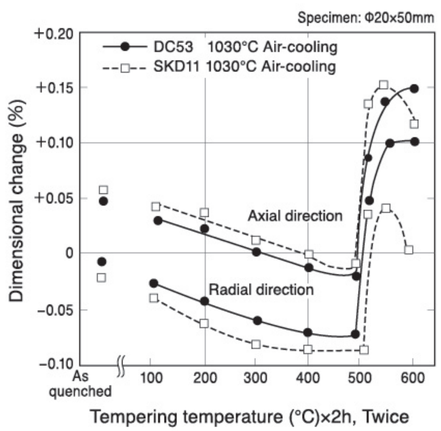
## Fatigue strength

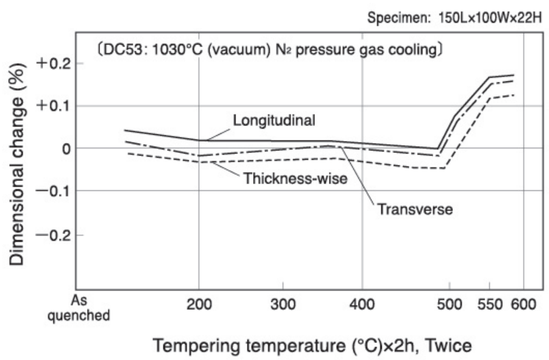
◆ Compared with SKD11, higher fatigue strength can be obtained.




## Dimensional change

◆ The dimensional change rate of heat treatment is smaller than that of SKD11.

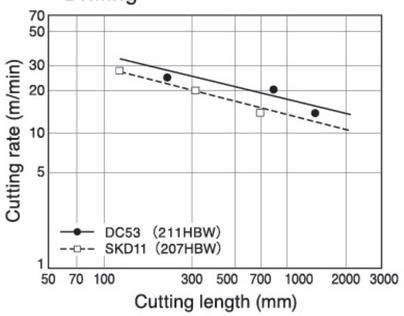



## Machinability (As annealed)

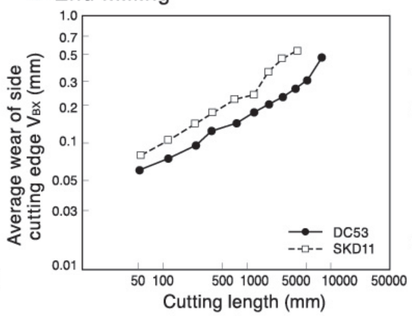
◆ Compared with SKD11, it has better machinability.

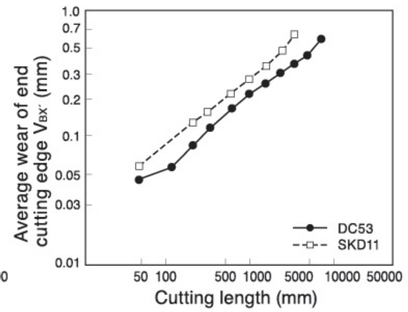
● Drilling




Test conditions
Tool : SKH51 Φ10 Taper shank drill, α=118
Feed : 0.15mm/rev　Hole depth : 30mm (Blind hole)
Cutting fluid : none　Durability criterion: tool failure

● End milling




Test conditions
Cutter : TDG4406R (φ160)
Chip : SDCN42ZTN (UX30)
Number of chip : 1
Feed : 27mm/min (0.1255mm/blade)
Cut depth : 2mm
Rotating speed : 215rpm (108m/min)
Method of machining : center cut
Cutting fluid : none (dry process)