3.3 Gear materials and Heat treatments

Refer to Table 5 for suitable materials and its method of heat treatment for load. Also refer to Table 6 for hardness range of heat treatment.

Table 5. Loads, Materials and Heat treatment methods

Load		Material number	Methods of heat treatment
Light load	Light impact load and minute wear off	S35C ∼ S45C	Thermal refining (Quenching and Tempering)
	Slight wear resistance needed	S15CK	Carburizing, Quenching and Tempering (Depth of hardness 0.2 to 0.4mm)
Medium load	Medium strength and wear	S35C ∼ S45C	Induction hardening is lightly applied after Thermal refining. Hardness of Tooth tip is HRC47 to 56 (1)
	resistance needed	SCM415 SCr415	Carburizing, Quenching and Tempering (Depth of hardness 0.6 to 1.0). Surface hardness is from HRC 55 to 60.
	Fatigue strength needed	S40C ∼ S45C	Induction hardening ⁽²⁾ is applied after Thermal refining. Depth of hardness should be slightly deeper. Apply Induction hardening to Root diameter. Hardness of Tooth tip surface is HRC47-56 ⁽¹⁾ .
		SCM435 SCM440	Nitriding treatment, Gas nitrocarburizing, Tuff- triding and etc. are applied after Thermal refin- ing.
Heavy Load	Special impact resistance if needed	SNC815 SNCM420 SNCM815	Carburizing, Quenching and Tempering. Surface Hardness from H _R C 58 to 64
	Wear resistance needed	SNCM420 SCM421 SCM822	Carburizing, Quenching and Tempering. Surface hardness is for HRC 62 and above
	Wear resistance and Fatigue strength needed	S45C S48C	Apply Induction hardening ⁽²⁾ to area of root diameter after Thermal refining. Hardness of Tooth tip is H _R C 56-60 ⁽¹⁾
Special load	Sand burning resistance	Nitriding steel	Apply Nitration treatment after Thermal refining
	needed	Alloyed steel SCM435	Apply Nitration treatment after Thermal refining
	Anti-corrosion needed	Austenite, Ferrite, Martenstic group, Stainless steel	Consider other properties together with Anti- corrosion when selecting suitable heat treat- ment.
	Heat resistance needed	Fe-Cr-Ni Alloy	Apply suitable Heat treatment as required

⁽¹⁾ Area of tooth flank near Bottomland is HnC 5-10 lower than HnC47-56.
(2) Motor generator system (MG) with low frequency is suitable for relatively large size gear.

Table 6. Hardness of Heat treatment

Name of steels	Material numbers	Hardness for Thermal refining Hs	Full quenching Hs	Induction hard- ening HrC	Surface hardness of Case hardening HRC	Core hardness of Case hardening H _B
	SNC631	37-40	50-55	50-55	-	-
Nickel-chrome steel	SNC836	38-42	50-55	50-55	-	-
Nickei-Chrome Steel	SNC415	-	-	-	55-60	217-321
	SNC815	-	-	-	58-64	285-388
	SNCM439	43-51	65-70	-	-	-
	SNCM447	45-53	65-70	-	-	-
Nickel chrome	SNCM220	-	-	-	58-64	248-341
molybdenum steel	SNCM415	-	-	-	58-64	255-341
	SNCM420	-	-	-	58-64	293-375
	SNCM815	-	-	-	58-64	311-375
Chrome steel	SCr415	-	-	-	58-64	217-300
Chrome steel	SCr420	-	-	-	58-64	235-320
	SCM435	37-40	45-50	45-50	-	-
	SCM440	38-42	50-55	(50-53)(2)	-	-
Chrome molybdenum steel	SCM415	-	-	-	58-64	235-321
mory bacham steel	SCM420	-	-	-	58-64	262-341
	SCM421	-	-	-	58-64	285-263
	S15CK	-	-	-	55-62 ⁽³⁾	131(4)
Carbon steel	S35C	25-35	35-45	35-40	-	-
Carbon steel	S45C	31-40	45-55	40-45	-	-
	S55C	33-42	55-65	45-50	-	-

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Table 7. Sizes of tooth and depth of Carburizing

Module mm	Range from						
	m1.0 to	m1.5 to	m2.0 to	m2.75 to	m4.0 to	m6.0 to	m9.0 to
	m1.5	m2.0	m2.75	m4.0	m6.0	m9.0	m12.0
Depth of Carburizing mm	0.2-0.5	0.4-0.7	0.6-1.0	0.8-1.2	1.0-1.4	1.2-1.7	1.3-2.0

Note: Depth of Carburizing is rough outline for standard value for Gas carburizing. Solid or liquid Carburizing adopts a smaller amount than the above chart.

Note
(1) Refer to Table 5 for Load, Material and Heat treatment. Core hardness is equivalent to Thermal refining hardness.

⁽²⁾ Applying Induction hardening to teeth is not advisable. (3) Hardness is (50-53) for water cooling and 50 - 55 is for oil cooling.

⁽⁴⁾ Maximum hardness.