

Material data sheet

EOS NickelAlloy HX

EOS NickelAlloy HX is a heat and corrosion resistant metal alloy powder intended for processing on EOS M 290 systems.

This document provides information and data for parts built using EOS NickelAlloy HX powder (EOS art.-no. 9011-0023) on the following system specifications:

- EOS M 290 400W with EOSPRINT 1.x and EOS Parameter set HX_Performance 2.0

Description, application

EOS NickelAlloy HX raw material is a nickel-chromium-iron-molybdenum alloy in fine powder form. Its composition corresponds to UNS N06002. While the wrought and cast versions of the alloy generally are solution annealed, the laser melted material manufactured of this powder has a high strength and good elongation already in the as-built condition. Solution annealing of the laser sintered material will homogenize the microstructure, relax internal stresses and increase the elongation, while slightly decreasing the strength.

This type of alloy is characterized by having high strength and oxidation resistance also at elevated temperatures, and is often used up to 1200°C. Therefore its applications can be found in aerospace technology, gas turbine parts, etc.

Standard laser processing parameters results in full melting of the entire geometry, typically with 40 µm layer thickness. Parts built from EOS NickelAlloy HX can be heat treated and material properties can be varied within specified range. In both as-built and solution heat treated states the parts can be machined, spark-eroded, welded, micro shot-peened, polished, and coated if required. Unexposed powder can be reused.

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Technical data

General process data

EOS NickelAlloy HX	
Typical achievable part accuracy [1]	
- small parts	approx. $\pm 50\text{-}80\ \mu\text{m}$ ($\pm 0.0020\text{ - }0.0031\ \text{inch}$)
- large parts	approx. $\pm 0.2\ \%$
Min. wall thickness [2]	typ. $0.4\text{ - }0.5\ \text{mm}$ ($0.016\text{ - }0.020\ \text{inch}$)
Layer thickness	$40\ \mu\text{m}$
Surface roughness [3]	
- after shot-peening (horizontal / vertical)	$R_a\ 3\text{ - }6.5\ \mu\text{m}$, $R_z\ 10\text{ - }30\ \mu\text{m}$ $R_a\ 0.12\text{ - }0.25 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{inch}$, $R_z\ 0.39\text{ - }1.18 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{inch}$
- after polishing	$R_z\ \text{up to } < 0.5\ \mu\text{m}$ $R_z\ \text{up to } < 0.02 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{inch}$ (can be very finely polished)
Volume rate [4]	$4.2\ \text{mm}^3/\text{s}$ ($15.2\ \text{cm}^3/\text{h}$) $0.93\ \text{in}^3/\text{h}$

- [1] Based on users' experience of dimensional accuracy for typical geometries, e.g. $\pm 50\ \mu\text{m}$ when parameters can be optimized for a certain class of parts or $\pm 80\ \mu\text{m}$ when building a new kind of geometry for the first time. Part accuracy is subject to appropriate data preparation and postprocessing.
- [2] Mechanical stability is dependent on geometry (wall height etc.) and application
- [3] Due to the layerwise building, the surface structure depends strongly on the orientation of the surface, for example sloping and curved surfaces exhibit a stair-step effect. The values also depend on the measurement method used. The values quoted here given an indication of what can be expected for horizontal (up-facing) or vertical surfaces.
- [4] Volume rate is a measure of build speed during laser exposure. The total build speed depends on the average volume rate, the recoating time (related to the number of layers) and other factors such as DMLS-Start settings.



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Physical and chemical properties of parts

EOS NickelAlloy HX			
Material composition	Element	Min	Max
	Ni	balance	
	Cr	20.5	23.0
	Fe	17.0	20.0
	Mo	8.0	10.0
	W	0.2	1.0
	Co	0.5	2.5
	C	--	0.1
	Si	--	1.0
	Mn	--	1.0
	S	--	0.03
	P	--	0.04
	B	--	0.01
	Se	--	0.0050
	Cu	--	0.5
	Al	--	0.5
	Ti	--	0.15
Relative density with standard parameters	approx. 100 %		
Density with standard parameters	min. 8.2 g/cm ³ min. 0.296 lb/in ³		

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Mechanical properties of parts (at room temperature)

	As built
Ultimate tensile strength [5]	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	typ. 820 ± 50 MPa
- in vertical direction (Z)	typ. 675 ±50 MPa
Yield strength, Rp0.2% [5]	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	typ. 630 ±50 MPa
- in vertical direction (Z)	typ. 545 ±50 MPa
Young's modulus [5]	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	typ. 195 ±20 GPa
- in vertical direction (Z)	typ. 175±20 GPa
Elongation at break [5]	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	typ. 27 ±8 %
- in vertical direction (Z)	typ. 39 ±8 %

[5] Tensile testing according to ISO 6892-1:2009 (B) Annex D, proportional test pieces, diameter of the neck area 5 mm (0.2 inch), original gauge length 25 mm (1 inch).

Abbreviations

typ.	typical
min.	minimum
approx.	approximately
wt	weight



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The quoted values refer to the use of these materials with EOS M 290 systems according to current specifications (including the latest released process software PSW and any hardware specified for the relevant material) and operating instructions. All values are approximate. Unless otherwise stated, the quoted mechanical and physical properties refer to standard building parameters and test samples built in vertical orientation. They depend on the building parameters and strategies used, which can be varied by the user according to the application.

The data are based on our latest knowledge and are subject to changes without notice. They are provided as an indication and not as a guarantee of suitability for any specific application.

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