

40MnB5

Boronalloyed quenched and tempered steel

Material no	-
Materialinformationsblatt	
according to	DIN EN ISO 683-2
Tensile strength class	С

General information

Steel grade 40MnB5 in accordance with DIN EN ISO 683-2 is one of the boron-alloyed quenched and tempered steels. These grades are characterized in particular by their formability in the hot rolled state and their high strength after the heat treatment. The strength characteristics after quenching and tempering are achieved in particular by the low boron content, in addition to the carbon and manganese. SZFG is current delivering manganese-boron steels from 10MnB5 to 40MnB5.

Chemical composition 1)2)

(in percent by weight)

	min.in %	max.in %
С	0.36	0.43
Si	0.15	0.35
Mn	1.05	1.45
Р		0.02
S		0.006
Cr	0.35	0.60
Ti	0.020	0.055
В	0.0008	0.0050

- 1) Heat analysis
- 2) Deviating promises may be possible by $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$ arrangement.

Typical mechanical properties³⁾

Yield strength $R_{p0,2}$ in MPa (thickness $e \le 6$ / e > 6) 390 - 800 / 380 - 700

Tensile strength R_m in MPa (thickness $e \le 6 / e > 6$) 600 - 950 / 600 - 900

Total elongation A₈₀⁴⁾ in %

Total elongation A_5^{4} in % (thickness $e \le 6 / e > 6$) $\ge 11 / \ge 9$

- 3) Tested transverse to direction of rolling.
- 4) It applies to nominal thickness e:
- e < 3 mm: A₈₀
- e = 3 mm: As

properties

The conditions of DIN EN ISO 683-2, Sections 6.3 and 8 apply to the delivery and inspection. All quenched and tempered steels

are delivered in a hot-rolled, untreated state.

widths in accordance with the SZFG delivery programme (strength class C). Additional

thicknesses are also available upon agree-

ment. SZFG uses a Ti-Cr concept. Where necessary, a statement of the required che-

mical analysis or inclusion of a customer

specification is required.

Inspection certificates in accordance with DIN EN 10204 can also be delivered in the following forms: computer medium, remote data transmission, fax, E-Mail, paper.

Available dimensions

Hot-rolled coils unpickled, mill edge

Thickness in mm	Width in mm	
2.00 - 2.24	900 -1,300	
2.25 - 2.99	900 -1,350	
3.00 - 3.99	900 -1,550	
4.00 - 6.99	900 -1,750	
7.00 - 7.99	900 -1,800	
8.00 - 12.70	900 -1,900	

Widths up tp 2,000 mm on request.

Hot-rolled slit strip

Thickness in mm	Width in mm	
2.00 - 2.99	100 - 640	
3.00 - 4.60	100 - 690	
4.61 - 6.00	140 - 740	

Delivery form

The steel is supplied as hot-rolled strip (pickled, unpickled) as well as longitudinally or transversely cut hot-rolled strip in nominal thicknesses from 2.0 to 12.7 mm in

Microstructure

In the hot-rolled state, the 40MnB5 typically exhibits a ferritic-pearlitic microstructure with a typical grain size of > 9 according to ASTM.



200:1



00:1



 $\label{eq:salzgitterFlachstahl GmbH} Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH / Eisenhüttenstraße 99 / 38239 Salzgitter FlACNE +49 (0) 53 41 21 28 90 / MAIL flachstahl@salzgitter-ag.de www.salzgitter-flachstahl.de$



In the hardened and tempered state, after suitable heat treatment the manganese-boron steels form a microstructure consisting of 100% martensite:



Hardened state, water cooled 200:1



Tempered state, water cooled 200:



Tempered state, oil cooled

200:1

Example applications

Thanks to the combination of ductility and hardness, the 40MnB5 is particularly used for agricultural products.



Example: harvester blades

Example: chopper blades

Welding

The manganese-boron steels are suitable for welding with all known welding procedures, either by hand or with automatic systems. Resistance spot welding, gas-shielded welding and laser beam welding are particularly applicable. The steels are also suitable for welding in mixed joints with other common steel grades and in different thicknesses. The quality of the welded joint, however, depends on the welding procedure, the welding conditions and the selection of the correct filler materials.

In addition, it must be noted that when welding these steels in the quenched and tempered state, tempering effects can occur in the joining zone. This can reduce the strength of the joint compared to the base material that was strongly solidified by the preceding hot-forming process.



