

DATA SHEET



**LATROBE SPECIALTY
STEEL COMPANY**

Latrobe, PA 15650-0031 USA

Issue 3

LSS™ A2 Tool Steel

(ASTM A2)

Typical Composition

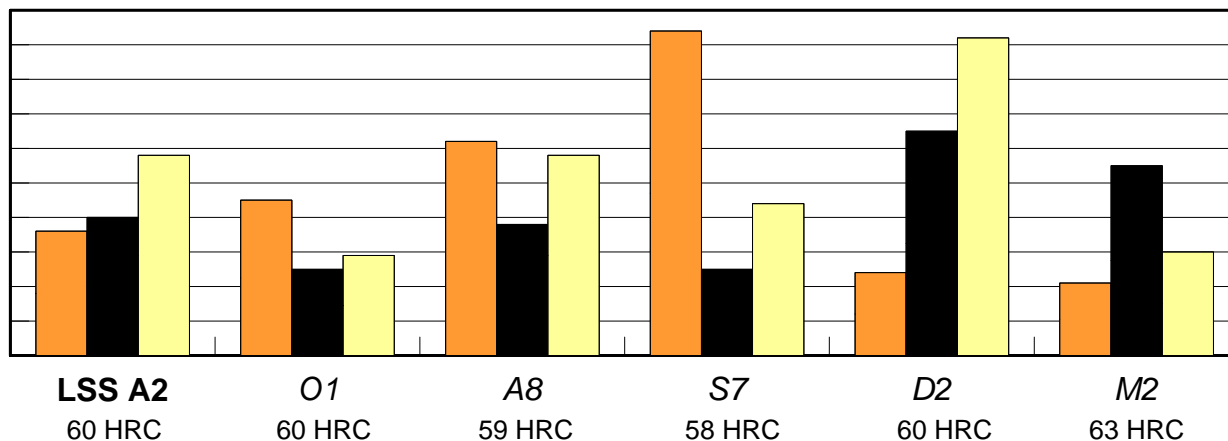
C	Mn	Si	Cr	Mo	V
1.00	0.75	0.30	5.0	1.00	0.25

LSS A2 tool steel is a versatile, air-hardening tool steel that is characterized by good toughness and excellent dimensional stability in heat treatment. LSS A2 is intermediate in wear resistance between O1 oil-hardening tool steel and D2 high-carbon, high-chromium tool steel. LSS A2 provides an effective combination of strength and toughness, tool performance, price, and a wide variety of product forms.

Typical applications for LSS A2 tool steel include punches and dies, chuck jaws, cutting tools for woodworking, tooling for plastic injection, dowel pins, hammers, industrial knives, and gages.

Relative Properties

■ Toughness
 ■ Wear Resistance
 ■ Stability in Heat Treat



Physical Properties

Density: 0.284 lb/in³ (7861 kg/m³)

Specific Gravity: 7.86

Modulus of Elasticity: 30x10⁶ psi (207 GPa W/m²K)

Machinability: 70% of a 1% carbon steel

Coefficient of Thermal Expansion: (at 62-63HRC)

Temperature, °F	in/in °Fx10 ⁻⁶	Temperature, °C	mm/mm °Cx10 ⁻⁶
200 - 500	5.91	93 - 260	10.6
200 - 800	7.19	93 - 427	12.9
200 - 1000	7.76	93 - 538	14.0
200 - 1200	7.91	93 - 649	14.2

LSS™ A2

HEAT TREATING INSTRUCTIONS

(See Tech-Topics Bulletin 102 for a more thorough explanation of heat treating.)

HARDENING:

Critical Temperature:

Ac1: 1460°F (793°C)

Preheating: Heat at a rate not exceeding 400°F per hour (222°C per hour) to 1150-1250°F (621-677°C) and equalize. Then heat to 1300-1400°F (704-760°C).

Austenitizing (High Heat): Heat slowly from the preheat.

Furnace or Salt: 1725-1750°F (941-954°C)
Soak for 30 minutes for the first inch (25.4 mm) of thickness, plus 15 minutes for each additional inch (25.4 mm).

Quenching: Air, pressurized gas, or interrupted oil to 150-125°F (66-51°C).

Note: Sizes over 3 inches (76.2mm) in cross section may not achieve full hardness by cooling in still air. It is usually necessary to increase the quench cooling rate between 1400 to 900°F (760 to 482°C) by using an air blast, pressurized gas, or an interrupted oil quench. For the oil quench, quench until black, about 900°F (482°C), then cool in still air to 150-125°F (66-51°C).

Tempering: Temper immediately after quenching. Hold at temperature for 1 hour per inch (25.4 mm) of thickness, 2 hours minimum, then air cool to ambient temperature. The typical tempering range is 350 to 500°F (177 to 260°C)

To minimize internal stresses in cross sections greater than 6 inches (152.4 mm) and to improve stability in tools that will be EDM'd after heat treatment, a soaking time of 4 to 6 hours at the tempering temperature is strongly recommended.

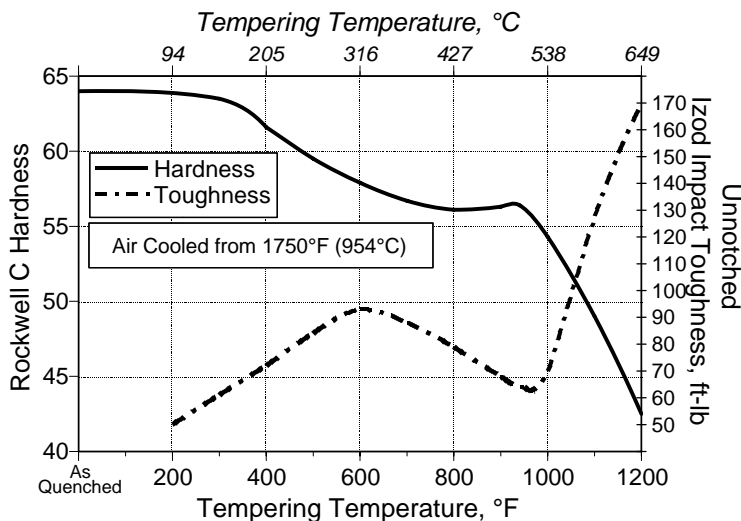
Cryogenic Treatment: Some prefer to do cryogenic treatment as an extension of the quench from the austenitizing treatment. Others prefer to cryogenically treat after tempering.

ANNEALING: Annealing must be performed after hot working and before rehardening.

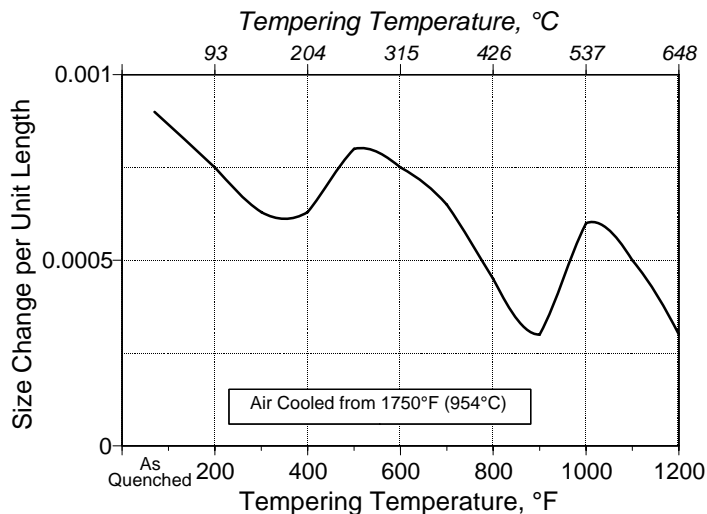
Heat at a rate not exceeding 400°F per hour (222°C per hour) to 1550°F (843°C), and hold at temperature for 1 hour per inch (25.4mm) of maximum thickness; 2 hours minimum. Then cool slowly with the furnace at a rate not exceeding 50°F per hour (28°C per hour) to 1000°F (538°C). Continue cooling to ambient temperature in the furnace or in air. The resultant hardness should be a maximum of 235 HBW.

HEAT TREATMENT RESPONSE

As Air Cooled from	HRC
1700°F (927°C), 30 minutes	63
1725°F (941°C), 30 minutes	63.5
1750°F (954°C), 30 minutes	64
1775°F (968°C), 30 minutes	64
1800°F (982°C), 30 minutes	63.5



Size Change During Hardening



The data presented herein are typical values, and do not warrant suitability for any specific application or use of this material. Normal variations in the chemical composition, the size of the product, and heat treatment parameters may result in different values for the various physical and mechanical properties.

