

Centralloy® ET 45 Micro

MATERIAL DATA SHEET

Designation: **GX45NiCrSiNb45-35**

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Features

Centralloy® ET 45 Micro is an air melted nickel-base alloy consisting essentially of a Ni-Cr-Fe-Si matrix. The high chromium level, rare earth additions and primary carbide formation provide the best compromise between good high temperature corrosion resistance and high temperature creep rupture strength.

The presence of carbon leads to the formation of a series of carbides:

- Intergranularly occurring primary carbides, nitrides or carbonitrides of general form $M(C,N)$ where M is usually niobium, titanium and zirconium. These greatly affect the generation of good high temperature properties. The phase is visible in unetched micro specimens, its color varying from the orange/yellow of the nitride to the grey/mauve of the carbide.
- Chromium-rich intergranular carbides of the $M_{73}C_3$ and $M_{23}C_6$ types. These carbides have a profound influence on properties due to the decomposition and re-precipitation reactions in service producing secondary carbides in a rather uniform dispersion. By this mechanism dislocation movement is impeded with the result of significant strengthening at elevated temperatures.

Product Forms

Centralloy® ET 45 Micro was designed as centrispun tube material to meet specific design criteria in terms of carburisation and oxidation resistance, creep rupture strength and weldability. It is available as centrispun tubes, vertically spun, statically cast and investment cast product forms.

Other forms may be supplied upon request. Further information regarding these topics and maximum and minimum sizes, may be obtained from the sales department.

Chemical Composition(*)

	mass percentage
Carbon	0.45
Silicon	1.60
Manganese	1.00
Chromium	35.00
Iron	16.00
Niobium	1.00
Titanium	Additions
Zirconium	Additions
Rare earth elements	Additions
Nickel	Balance

(*) This is a typical composition which may be slightly modified according to the application.

Applications

Tubular systems requiring superior carburisation and oxidation resistance combined with high creep rupture strength and high creep resistance. No heat treatment is required for most applications of this alloy. Main high temperature applications for the material are:

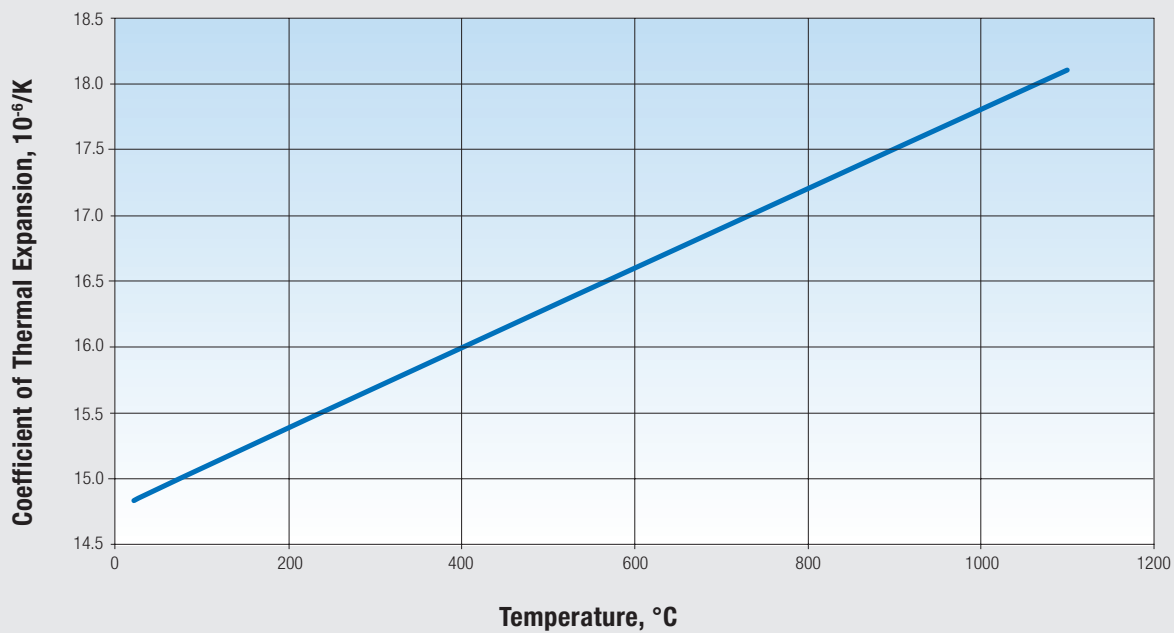
Process:	max. operating temperature, °C
Steam cracking	1150
Direct reduction of iron ore	1150

Physical Properties

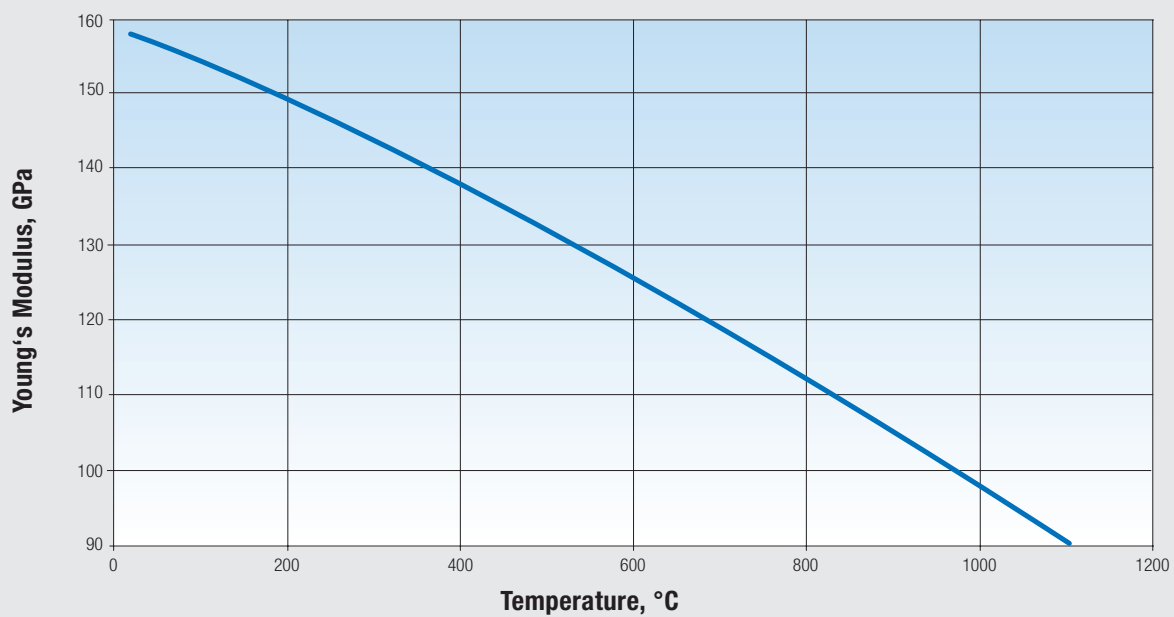
Density: 8.1 g/cm³

Thermal Conductivity (20°C): 14.0 W/mK

Mean Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion



Young's Modulus of Elasticity



Mechanical Properties

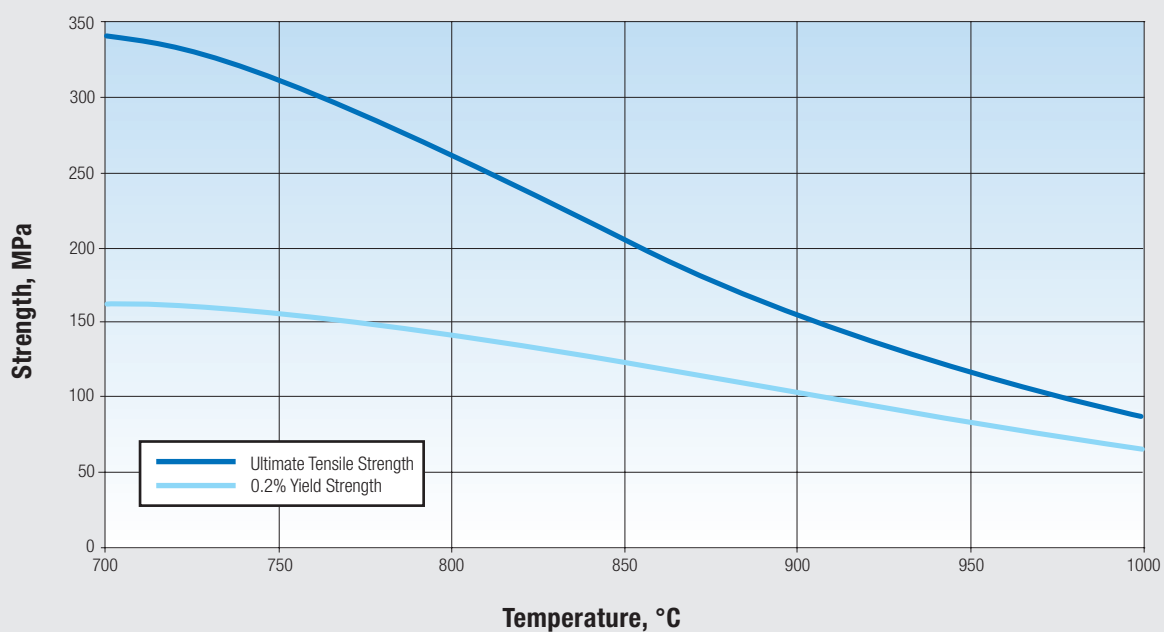
(only for wall thickness less than 25 mm in the as cast condition)

Tensile properties

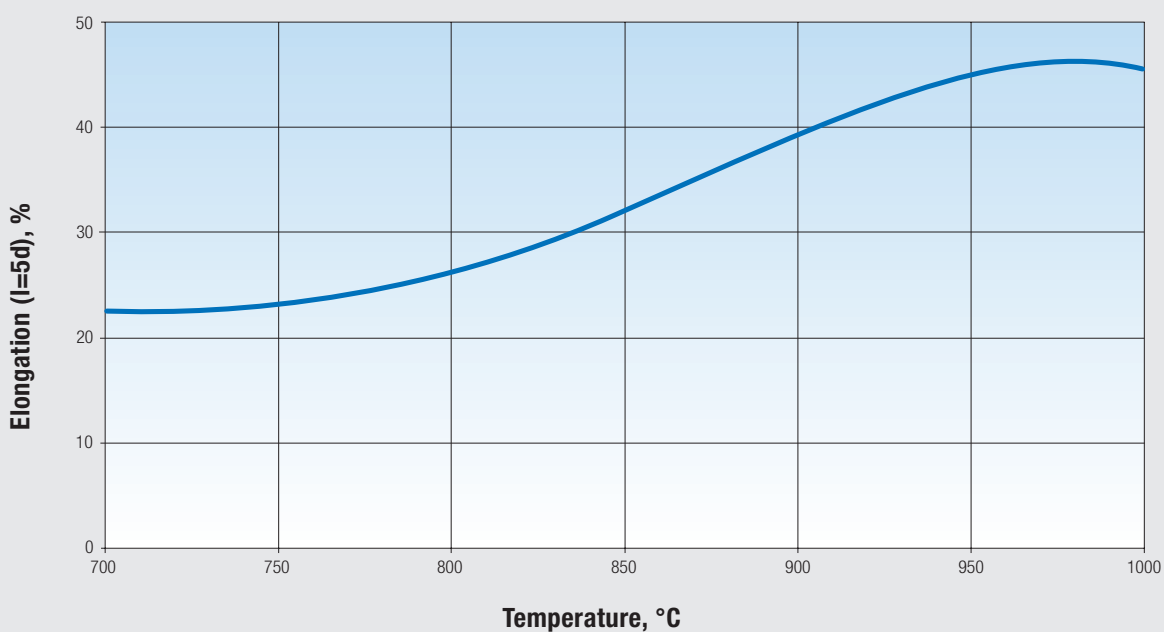
Minimum tensile properties at 20°C:

0.2% Yield strength:	245 MPa
Ultimate tensile strength:	450 MPa
Elongation (l = 5d):	6% for centricast tubes 3% for static castings

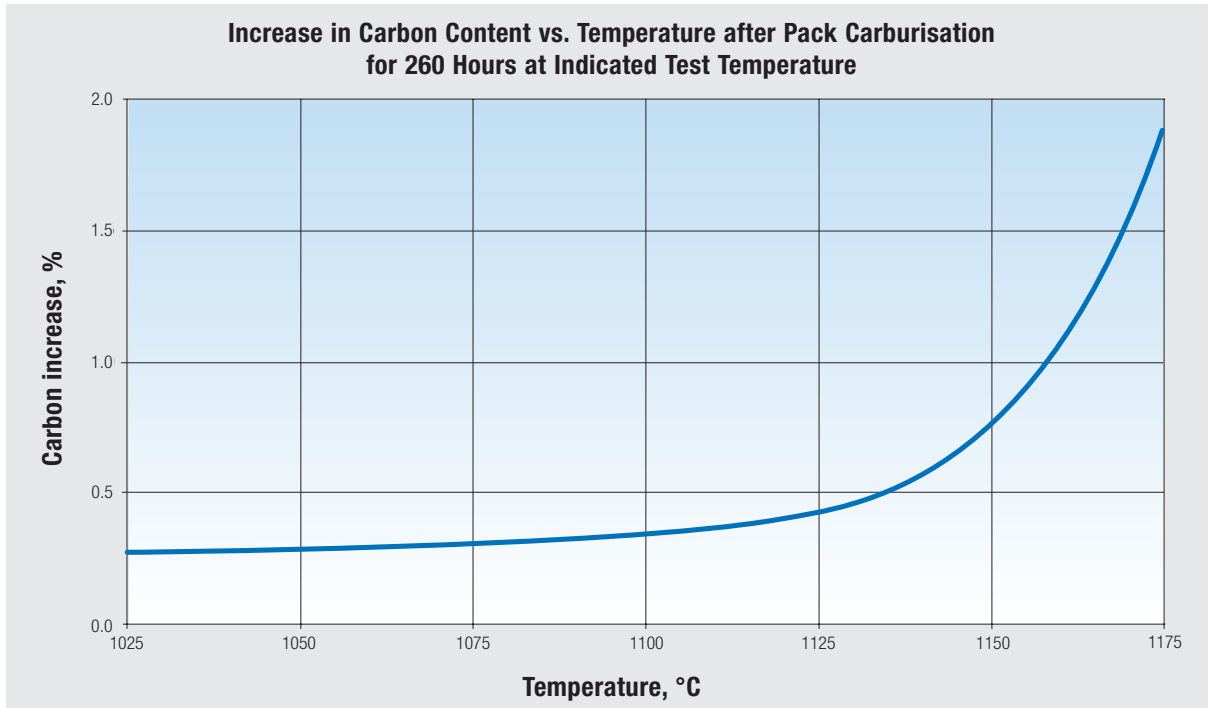
Typical Tensile Strength and 0.2% Yield Strength vs. Temperature



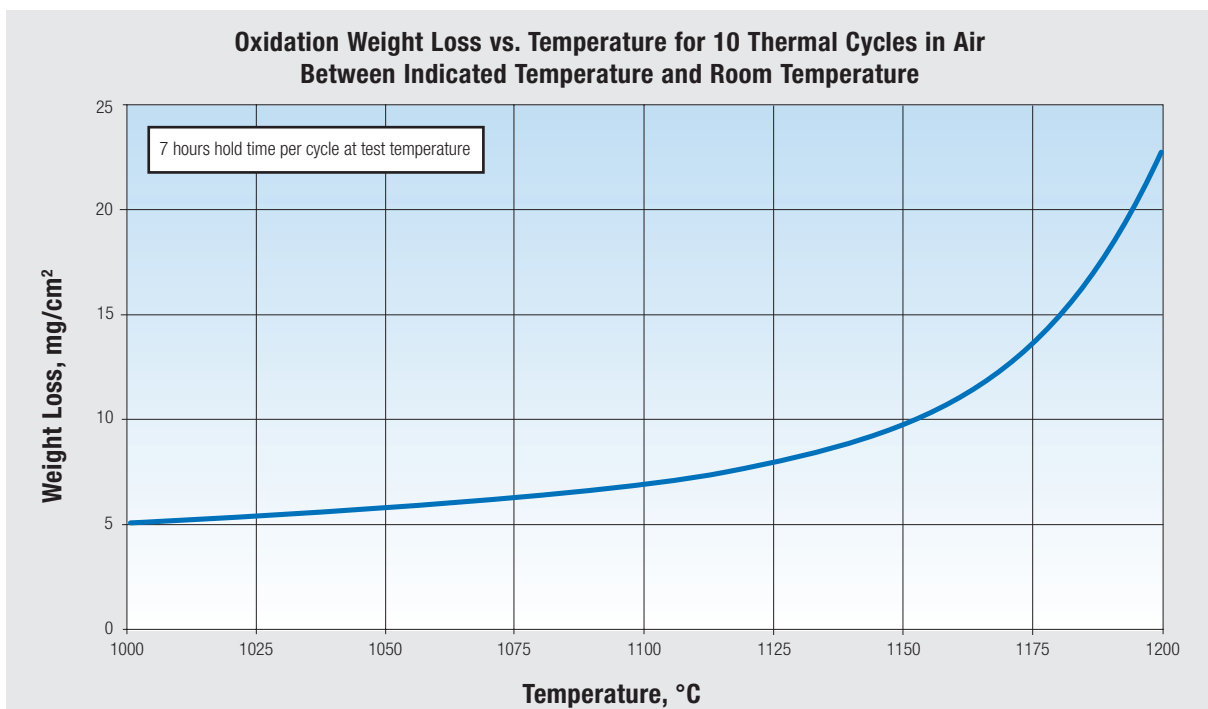
Typical Tensile Test Elongation vs. Temperature



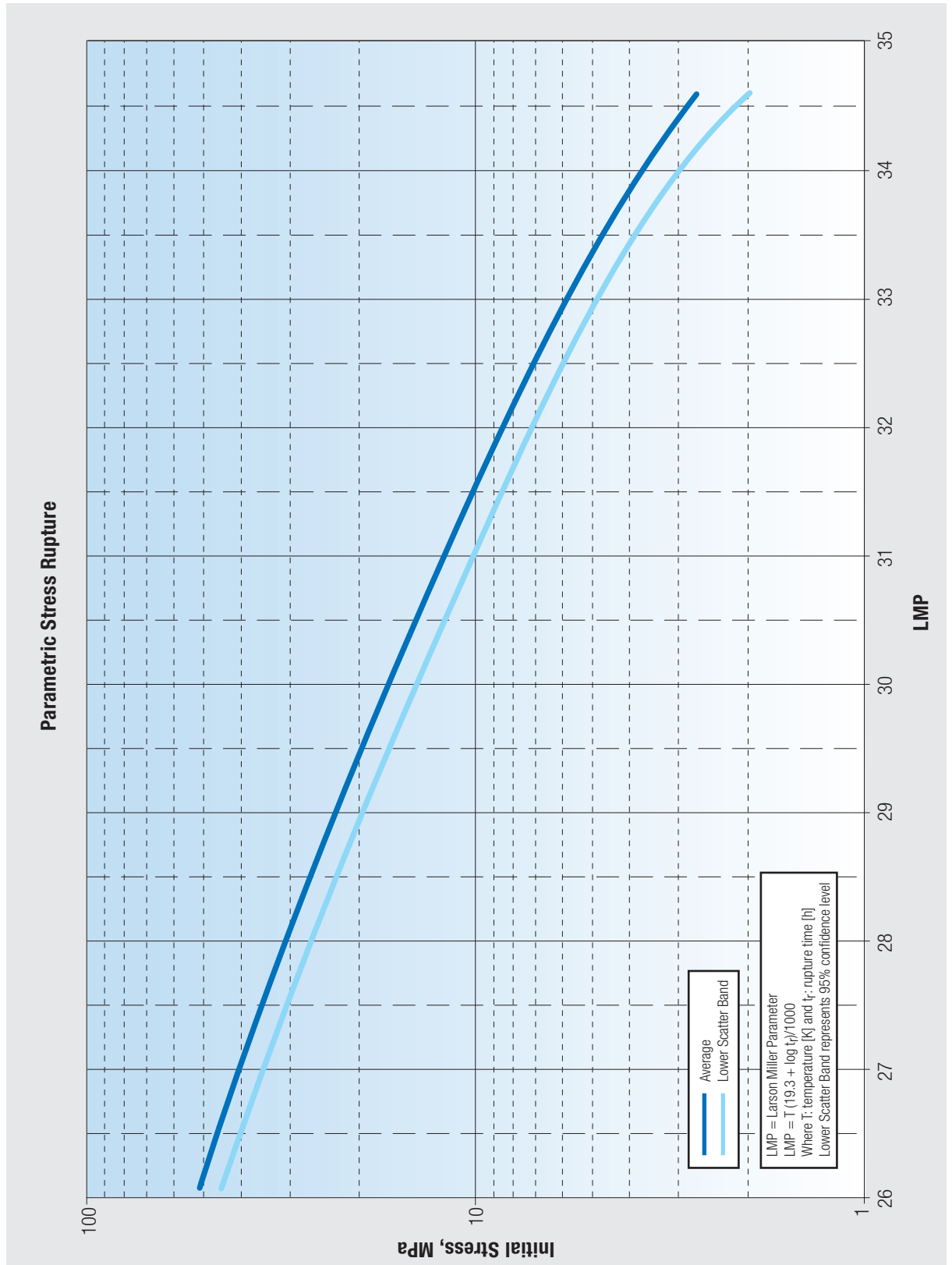
Carburisation Resistance



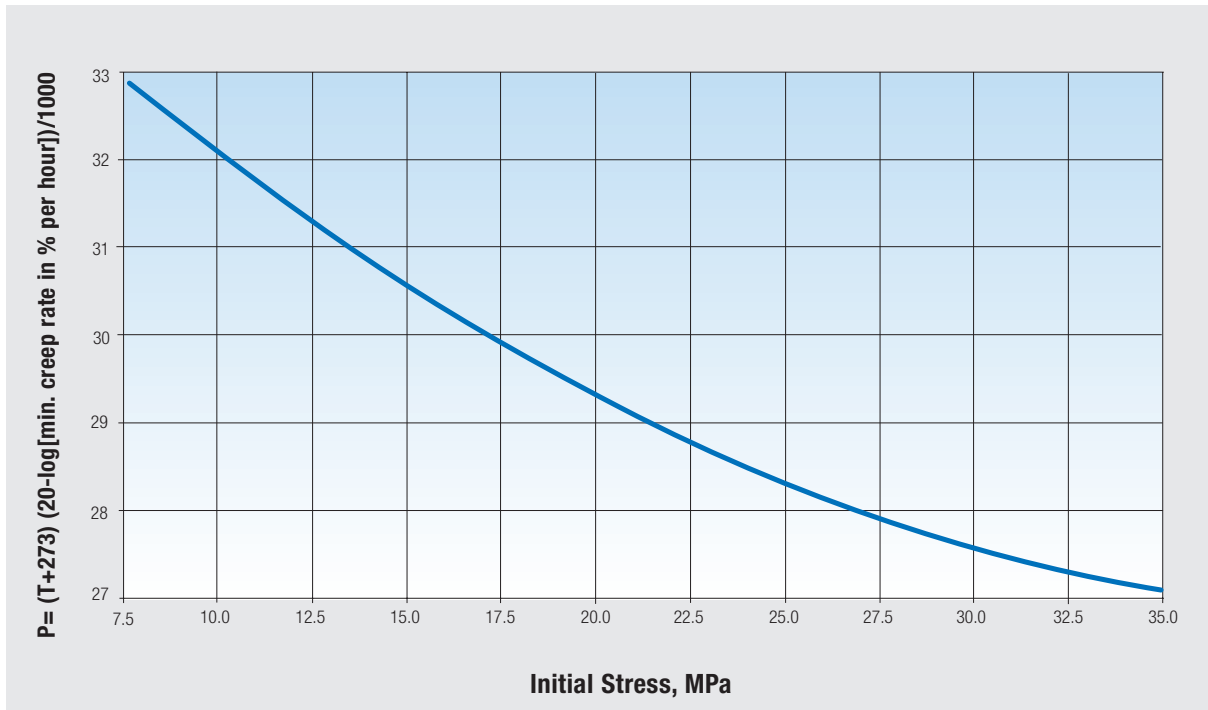
Oxidation Resistance



Parametric Stress Rupture Strength



Parametric Minimum Creep Rate



Manufacturing Characteristics

Machining

In general terms the machinability of Centralloy® ET 45 Micro is similar to that of other heat resistant alloys.

Welding

For critical, highly stressed and corrosion resistant joints coated electrodes, flux cored wire and bare filler material are commercially available. These welding consumables have high strength properties at elevated temperatures with good retained ductilities. Besides fillerless PAW, TIG and MAW have been used satisfactorily for component fabrication or repair welding. Pre-heating and postweld heat treatment of the joint is not necessary. For dissimilar weld joints to austenitic materials the same filler materials are recommended. Further information will be supplied upon request.

Health and Safety Information

The operation and maintenance of welding equipment should conform to the provisions of relevant national standards for the protection of personnel.

Mechanical ventilation is advisable, and under certain conditions in confined spaces, is necessary during welding operations in order to prevent possible exposure to hazardous fumes, gases, or dust that may occur.

Nickel- and iron-base materials may contain, in varying concentrations, elemental constituents of chromium, iron, manganese, molybdenum, cobalt, nickel, tungsten and aluminium. Inhalation of metal dust from welding, grinding, melting and dross handling of these alloy systems may cause adverse health effects.

The information in this publication is as complete and accurate as possible at the time of publication. Variations in properties can occur to production and process routes. However, no warranty or any legal liability for its accuracy, completeness and results to be obtained for any particular use of the information herein contained is given. Where possible the test conditions are fully described. Where reference, is made to the balance of the alloy's composition it is not guaranteed that this balance is composed exclusively of the element mentioned, but that it predominates and others are present only in minimal quantities. The creep rupture data are frequently insufficient to be directly translatable to specific design or performance applications without examination and verification of their applicability and suitability by professionally qualified personnel. The primary units for property data are based on those of the SI-system.

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- Training of customer personnel
- Welding supervision

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