

Invar 36[®]

ASTM F1684 / DIN 1715-1 / 1.3912

MATERIAL DATA SHEET

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MATERIAL

The *invariance* of changing dimensions at various temperatures gives Invar 36® its name. The nickel-iron alloy has an extremely low coefficient of thermal expansion and, therefore, offers exceptional dimensional stability. Invar 36® is suited whenever utmost precision is required at changing temperatures, such as in optical systems, aircraft controls, and parts in cryogenic atmospheres.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

DIN 1715-1 ¹					
	Fe	Ni	Mn	Si	C
Min.		35.00			
Max.	Bal.	37.00	0.50	0.50	0.10

POWDER PROPERTIES

Particle Size ¹	10 - 45 µm
Mass Density ²	≈ 8.1 g/cm ³
Particle Shape ³	Spherical

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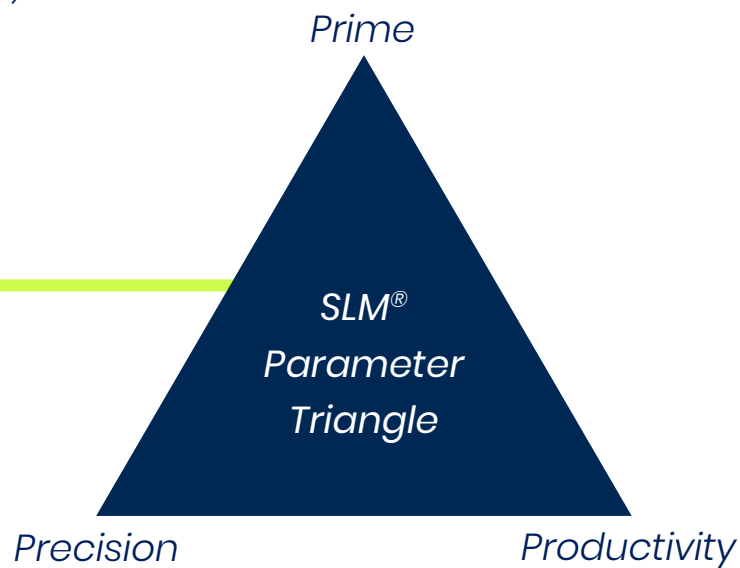
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SLM® PARAMETERS

It only takes 3 tools to make you successful with metal additive manufacturing:

1. The **SLM® machine** fitting your needs,
2. The **metal powder** that defines the later purpose and functionality of a part,
3. Precisely engineered **SLM® parameters** as the missing link.

Our open parameters are the result of our vast experience in multi-laser technology and a diligent development and qualification procedure. They are key to produce fully functional parts with properties you can expect and rely on – whether you are new to AM or a large-scale production operator. We offer them in three categories to you: from high-resolution complex details (**Precision**) up to the highest build rates (**Productivity**) or right in between (**Prime**).



MATERIAL QUALIFICATION

As one of the inventors of the selective laser melting process, we impose the most comprehensive test procedures on ourselves: hundreds of samples, multiple systems, various powder batches, numerous heat-treatments, machined vs. near-net-shape tensile specimens, several surface roughness conditions and angles, fatigue behavior, corrosion investigation, creep testing... Did we miss anything? Get in touch with us!

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PRIME

Parameter Set	Invar_36@_PRIM_MBP3_V1.0 (30 µm)
Machine Compatibility	SLM® 280 2.0, SLM® 280 Production Series (400 W)
Validated Data Preparation	Materialise SLM Build Processor
Theoretical Build Rate ⁴	20.0 cm ³ /h (Twin)
Minimum Relative Density ⁵	99.8 %

Mechanical Properties⁶

M: Mean | SD: Standard deviation

Non-heat-treated (NHT)

	Tensile strength R _m [MPa]		Yield strength R _{p0.2} [MPa]		Elongation at break A [%]	
	M	MIN	M	MIN	M	MIN
Machined						
Horizontal	505	15	400	5	31	5
Vertical	440	15	350	5	35	5

Heat-treated (ANN)⁷

	Tensile strength R _m [MPa]		Yield strength R _{p0.2} [MPa]		Elongation at break A [%]	
	M	MIN	M	MIN	M	MIN
Machined						
Horizontal	505	15	395	15	33	5
Vertical	440	5	350	5	34	5

Hardness⁸

M: Mean | SD: Standard Deviation

	Vickers hardness HV10	
	M	SD
NHT	149	2

Surface Roughness⁹

M: Mean | SD: Standard Deviation

	Roughness average Ra [µm]		Mean roughness depth Rz [µm]	
	M	SD	M	SD
As built	13	3	82	21

Thermal Expansion¹⁰

M: Mean | SD: Standard Deviation

	Coefficient of Thermal Expansion α [10 ⁻⁶ /K]			
	-30 °C... +70 °C		+15 °C... +35 °C	
	M	SD	M	SD
ANN ⁷	1.9	0.02	1.44	0.08

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DISCLAIMER

The properties and mechanical characteristics apply to powder that is tested and sold by SLM Solutions, and that has been processed on SLM Solutions machines using the original SLM Solutions parameters in compliance with the applicable operating instructions (including installation conditions and maintenance). The part properties are determined based on specified procedures. More details about the procedures used by SLM Solutions are available upon request.

The specifications correspond to the most recent knowledge and experience available to us at the time of publication and do not form a sufficient basis for component design on their own. Certain properties of products or parts or the suitability of products or parts for specific applications are not guaranteed. The manufacturer of the products or parts is responsible for the qualified verification of the properties and their suitability for specific applications. The manufacturer of the products or parts is responsible for protecting any third-party proprietary rights as well as existing laws and regulations.

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CONTACT

Headquarters

SLM Solutions Group AG
Estlandring 4
23560 Lübeck
Germany

Phone: +49 451 4060-3000

www.slm-solutions.com



NOTES

¹ With respect to powder material. Compositions stated as mass or weight percent.

² Material density varies within the range of possible chemical composition variations.

³ According to DIN EN ISO 3252:2001.

⁴ Theoretical build rate for each laser = layer thickness x scan speed x hatch distance.

⁵ Optical density determination at test specimens by light microscopy according to internal specification. Relative density may vary depending on part geometry, orientation, volume, and other process factors.

⁶ Tensile testing was performed in accordance to DIN EN ISO 6892-1:2017 B and conducted at room temperature. Samples are either machined before testing or tested in near-net-shape without any surface finishing (geometry according to DIN 50125:2016-D6x30). Values include overlap samples, i.e. multiple lasers work simultaneously on one specimen. All data is derived from standardized SLM Solutions qualification jobs. Samples are built out of both virgin powder as well as used powder.

⁷ Heat treatment for stabilization of thermal expansion. Annealing for 0.5 h at 880 °C, followed by water quenching. Then annealing for > 1 h at 300 °C, followed by air-cooling. Finally, heating to 100 °C and furnace cooling for 48 h.

⁸ Hardness testing according to DIN EN ISO 6507-1:2018. Measurement direction "2" according to VDI 3405 2.1. Values include overlap samples, i.e. multiple lasers work simultaneously on one specimen. All data is derived from standardized SLM Solutions qualification jobs. Samples are built out of both virgin powder as well as used powder.

⁹ Roughness measurement on vertical walls according to DIN EN ISO 4288:1998; $\lambda_c = 2.5$ mm. Glass bead blasting is an additional post-processing step after corundum blasting. Values include overlap samples, i.e. multiple lasers work simultaneously on one specimen. All data is derived from standardized SLM Solutions qualification jobs. Samples are built out of both virgin powder as well as used powder.

¹⁰ Coefficient of thermal expansion measurement according to ASTM E381. Heating rate: 5 K/min with 3 cycles per sample.