

Heat Treatment for Steel Materials

Name	Vickers hardness (HV)	Hardening depth (mm)	Strain	Applicable materials	Typical materials	Remarks
Through hardening	Max. 750	All	Varies according to the material.	High-C steel C>0.45%	SKS3 (JIS) SKS21 (JIS) 52100 M2 SKS93 (JIS) W1-9 1045	• Should not be used for long parts such as spindles or for precision parts.
Carburizing	Max. 750	Standard 0.5 Max. 2	Medium	Low-C steel C<0.3%	SCM415 (JIS) 8620	• Localized hardening is possible. • Hardening depth must be specified on drawings. • Suitable for precision parts
Induction hardening	Max. 500	1~2	Large	Medium-C steel C 0.3~0.5%	1045	• Localized hardening is possible. • Expensive in small volumes • Good fatigue resistance
Nitriding	900~1000	0.003~0.008	Small	Nitriding steel	SACM645	• Highest hardening hardness • Suitable for precision parts • Suitable for sliding bearing spindles
Tufftride®	Carbon steel 500 SUS 1000	0.01~0.02	Small	Steel materials	1045 SCM415 (JIS) W1-10 Stainless steel	• Good fatigue resistance and wear resistance • Same corrosion resistance as zinc plating • Not suitable for precision parts because polishing following the heat treatment is not possible. • Suitable for oil-free lubrication
Bluing				Wire rod	SWP—B	• Low temperature annealing • Enhances elasticity by removing internal stress during forming

Hardness Test Methods and Applicable Parts

Test method	Principle	Applicable heat-treated parts	Characteristics	Remarks
1. Brinell hardness	• A ball indenter (steel or carbide alloy) is used to indent the test surface. Hardness is given by dividing the test load by the surface area, which was found from the diameter of the indentation.	• Annealed parts • Normalized parts • Anchored materials	① Suitable for uneven materials and forged products because the indent is large. ② Not suitable for small or thin specimens	JIS Z 2243
2. Rockwell hardness	• The standard or test load is applied via a diamond or ball indenter, and the hardness value is read from the tester.	• Hardened parts and tempered parts • Carburized surfaces • Nitrided surfaces • Thin sheets of copper, brass, bronze, or similar materials ※ Rockwell C scale (HRC) is not suitable for materials such as narrow pins and thin sheets.	① Hardness value can be obtained quickly. ② Suitable as an intermediate test of actual products ③ Caution is required because there are many types. ※ There are many types of Rockwell hardness testers, including the A scale (HRA), B scale (HRB), C scale (HRC), and D scale (HRD).	JIS Z 2245
3. Shore hardness	• The specimen is set on a table and a hammer is dropped from a set height. Hardness is determined based on how high the hammer bounces.	• Hardened parts and tempered parts • Nitrided parts • Large parts treated by carburizing or similar process	① Extremely easy to operate. Data can be obtained quickly. ② Suitable for large parts ③ Because indent is small and not noticeable, this test is suitable for actual products. ④ Compact and light-weight. Portable.	JIS Z 2246
4. Vickers hardness	• A diamond square pyramid indenter with a vertex angle of 136 degrees is used to create an indentation in the test surface. The hardness value is found from the test load and the surface area of the indent, computed from the length of the diagonal lines of the indent. (Conversion is performed automatically.)	• Materials with a thin hardened layer created by induction hardening, carburizing, nitriding, electroplating, ceramic coating, etc. • Hardened layer depth in carburized and nitrided parts	① Suitable for small and thin specimens ② Because the indenter is diamond, this test can be used with materials of any hardness.	JIS Z 2244

Approximate Conversion Values for Rockwell C Hardness Values of Steel (1)

(HRC) Rockwell C scale hardness	(HV) Vickers hardness	Brinell hardness (HB) 10 mm ball Load 3000 kgf		Rockwell Hardness (3)			Rockwell superficial hardness Diamond conical indenter			(Hs) Shore hardness	Tensile strength (approximate value) MPa (kgf/mm ²) (2)	Rockwell C scale hardness (3)
		Standard ball	Tungsten carbide ball	(HRA) A scale Load 60kgf Diamond conical indenter	(HRB) B scale Load 100kgf Dia. 1.6mm (1/16 in.) ball	(HRD) D scale Load 100kgf Diamond conical indenter	15—N scale Load 15kgf	30—N scale Load 30kgf	45—N scale Load 45kgf			
68	940	—	—	85.6	—	76.9	93.2	84.4	75.4	97	—	68
67	900	—	—	85.0	—	76.1	92.9	83.6	74.2	95	—	67
66	865	—	—	84.5	—	75.4	92.5	82.8	73.3	92	—	66
65	832	—	(739)	83.9	—	74.5	92.2	81.9	72.0	91	—	65
64	800	—	(722)	83.4	—	73.8	91.8	81.1	71.0	88	—	64
63	772	—	(705)	82.8	—	73.0	91.4	80.1	69.9	87	—	63
62	746	—	(688)	82.3	—	72.2	91.1	79.3	68.8	85	—	62
61	720	—	(670)	81.8	—	71.5	90.7	78.4	67.7	83	—	61
60	697	—	(654)	81.2	—	70.7	90.2	77.5	66.6	81	—	60
59	674	—	(634)	80.7	—	69.9	89.8	76.6	65.5	80	—	59
58	653	—	615	80.1	—	69.2	89.3	75.7	64.3	78	—	58
57	633	—	595	79.6	—	68.5	88.9	74.8	63.2	76	—	57
56	613	—	577	79.0	—	67.7	88.3	73.9	62.0	75	—	56
55	595	—	560	78.5	—	66.9	87.9	73.0	60.9	74	2075 (212)	55
54	577	—	543	78.0	—	66.1	87.4	72.0	59.8	72	2015 (205)	54
53	560	—	525	77.4	—	65.4	86.9	71.2	58.6	71	1950 (199)	53
52	544	(500)	512	76.8	—	64.6	86.4	70.2	57.4	69	1880 (192)	52
51	528	(487)	496	76.3	—	63.8	85.9	69.4	56.1	68	1820 (186)	51
50	513	(475)	481	75.9	—	63.1	85.5	68.5	55.0	67	1760 (179)	50
49	498	(464)	469	75.2	—	62.1	85.0	67.6	53.8	66	1695 (173)	49
48	484	451	455	74.7	—	61.4	84.5	66.7	52.5	64	1635 (167)	48
47	471	442	443	74.1	—	60.8	83.9	65.8	51.4	63	1580 (161)	47
46	458	432	432	73.6	—	60.0	83.5	64.8	50.3	62	1530 (156)	46
45	446	421	421	73.1	—	59.2	83.0	64.0	49.0	60	1480 (151)	45
44	434	409	409	72.5	—	58.5	82.5	63.1	47.8	58	1435 (146)	44
43	423	400	400	72.0	—	57.7	82.0	62.2	46.7	57	1385 (141)	43
42	412	390	390	71.5	—	56.9	81.5	61.3	45.5	56	1340 (136)	42
41	402	381	381	70.9	—	56.2	80.9	60.4	44.3	55	1295 (132)	41
40	392	371	371	70.4	—	55.4	80.4	59.5	43.1	54	1250 (127)	40
39	382	362	362	69.9	—	54.6	79.9	58.6	41.9	52	1215 (124)	39
38	372	353	353	69.4	—	53.8	79.4	57.7	40.8	51	1180 (120)	38
37	363	344	344	68.9	—	53.1	78.8	56.8	39.6	50	1160 (118)	37
36	354	336	336	68.4	(109.0)	52.3	78.3	55.9	38.4	49	1115 (114)	36
35	345	327	327	67.9	(108.5)	51.5	77.7	55.0	37.2	48	1080 (110)	35
34	336	319	319	67.4	(108.0)	50.8	77.2	54.2	36.1	47	1055 (108)	34
33	327	311	311	66.8	(107.5)	50.0	76.6	53.3	34.9	46	1025 (105)	33
32	318	301	301	66.3	(107.0)	49.2	76.1	52.1	33.7	44	1000 (102)	32
31	310	294	294	65.8	(106.0)	48.4	75.6	51.3	32.7	43	980 (100)	31
30	302	286	286	65.3	(105.5)	47.7	75.0	50.4	31.3	42	950 (97)	30
29	294	279	279	64.7	(104.5)	47.0	74.5	49.5	30.1	41	930 (95)	29
28	286	271	271	64.3	(104.0)	46.1	73.9	48.6	28.9	41	910 (93)	28
27	279	264	264	63.8	(103.0)	45.2	73.3	47.7	27.8	40	880 (90)	27
26	272	258	258	63.3	(102.5)	44.6	72.8	46.8	26.7	38	860 (88)	26
25	266	253	253	62.8	(101.5)	43.8	72.2	45.9	25.5	38	840 (86)	25
24	260	247	247	62.4	(101.0)	43.1	71.6	45.0	24.3	37	825 (84)	24
23	254	243	243	62.0	100.0	42.1	71.0	44.0	23.1	36	805 (82)	23
22	248	237	237	61.5	99.0	41.6	70.5	43.2	22.0	35	785 (80)	22
21	243	231	231	61.0	98.5	40.9	69.9	42.3	20.7	35	770 (79)	21
20	238	226	226	60.5	97.8	40.1	69.4	41.5	19.6	34	760 (77)	20
(18)	230	219	219	—	96.7	—	—	—	—	33	730 (75)	(18)
(16)	222	212	212	—	95.5	—	—	—	—	32	705 (72)	(16)
(14)	213	203	203	—	93.9	—	—	—	—	31	675 (69)	(14)
(12)	204	194	194	—	92.3	—	—	—	—	29	650 (66)	(12)
(10)	196	187	187	—	90.7	—	—	—	—	28	620 (63)	(10)
(8)	188	179	179	—	89.5	—	—	—	—	27	600 (61)	(8)
(6)	180	171	171	—	87.1	—	—	—	—	26	580 (59)	(6)
(4)	173	165	165	—	85.5	—	—	—	—	25	550 (56)	(4)
(2)	166	158	158	—	83.5	—	—	—	—	24	530 (54)	(2)
(0)	160	152	152	—	81.7	—	—	—	—	24	515 (53)	(0)

Note (1) : Figures in blue are based on ASTM E 140, Table 1 (Jointly prepared by SAE, ASM and ASTM.)
 (2) : The units and figures shown in parentheses () following the listed value are the results of conversion from PSI figures by reference to JIS Z 8413 and Z8438 conversion tables.
 1MPa = 1N/mm²
 (3) : The figures in parentheses () are in ranges not frequently used. They are given as reference data.