Ancorsteel® 737 SH is a water atomized, prealloyed steel powder specifically developed for heat treatment by either the sinter-hardening process or conventional quenching and tempering. The primary characteristics center on excellent hardenability in conjunction with good compressibility, particularly at higher compaction pressures. This unique combination of attributes differentiates its performance and optimizes both static and dynamic strength. Low sintered growth, resulting in higher sintered densities, along with stable dimensional response are major hallmarks which enhance suitability for a wide range of demanding applications. In some instances, the exceptional hardenability provides a means of sinter-hardening without requiring accelerated cooling equipment or high percentages of admixed additions.

## Typical Analysis and Properties

### Composition (weight %) (w/o)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>Mo</th>
<th>Ni</th>
<th>O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apparent Density</td>
<td>3.00 g/cm³</td>
<td>Flow Rate</td>
<td>25 s/50 g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sieve Distribution (w/o)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Micrometers</th>
<th>+250</th>
<th>-250 / +150</th>
<th>-150 / +45</th>
<th>-45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Standard Mesh</td>
<td>(+60)</td>
<td>(-60 / +100)</td>
<td>(-100 / +325)</td>
<td>(-325)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## The Effects of Compaction Pressure on Green Properties

### Green Density

- **Compaction Pressure (tsi)**
- **Compaction Pressure (MPa)**

### Green Strength

- **Compaction Pressure (tsi)**
- **Compaction Pressure (MPa)**

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The Effects of Compaction Pressure on the Mechanical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (w/o)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphite (w/o)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ultimate Tensile Strength

Yield Strength

Apparent Hardness

Dimensional Change

All premixes were made with 0.75 w/o Acrawax C as the lubricant. All compacts were sintered at 1140°C (2080°F) in a 90 w/o Nitrogen/10 w/o Hydrogen atmosphere for 30 minutes at temperature-accelerated cooling conditions include 5 inch/minute belt speed and 60 Hz Varicool settings followed by a 200°C (400°F) temper for one hour.
Ancorsteel® 737 SH

The Effects of Tempering Temperature on the Apparent Hardness and Impact Energy

![Graph showing the effects of tempering temperature on apparent hardness and impact energy.

Ancorsteel 737 SH with a 2 w/o Cu + 0.9 w/o graphite compacted in a 44.45 mm (1.75") diameter die to a density of 7.0 g/cm³ with various part heights. Standard cooling followed by a 200°C (400°F) temper.

Jominy Hardness Profile

Hardenability Comparison

All specimens were prepared from premixes containing 0.75 w/o Acrawax C. The density of each specimen was held constant at 7.0 g/cm³. The bars were sintered at 1140°C (2080°F) with an accelerated cool. Conditions included 5 inch/minute belt speed and 60Hz Varicool settings followed by tempering for one hour.
The Effects of Compaction Pressure on the Mechanical Properties of Quench-Hardened Material

**Transverse Rupture Strength**
- Compaction Pressure (ksi)
- Transverse Rupture Strength (MPa)

**Apparent Hardness**
- Compaction Pressure (ksi)
- Apparent Hardness (HRC)

**Impact Energy**
- Compaction Pressure (ksi)
- Impact Energy (Joules, ft. lb)

**Dimensional Change**
- Compaction Pressure (ksi)
- Dimensional Change [% in 25.4mm (1 inch)]

**Sintered Density**
- Compaction Pressure (ksi)
- Sintered Density (g/cm³)

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All specimens were prepared from a premix containing 0.6 w/o graphite and 0.75 w/o Acrawax C. The compacts were sintered at 1140°C (2080°F) in a 90 v/o Nitrogen/10 v/o Hydrogen atmosphere for 30 minutes at temperature. No accelerated cooling was used. The test bars were austenitized at 860°C (1575°F) for 30 minutes followed by oil quenching. The bars were then tempered at 200°C (400°F).

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:** The data shown are based on laboratory processing standard test specimens. Results may vary from that obtained in production processing.