

# Superior performance Co-Ni Alloy Product (SPRON)

**Product Catalogue** 

2014



Seiko Instruments Inc.

# SPRON Superior performance Co-Ni Alloy Product (SPRON)

# **SPRON** solves designers' problems



"SPRON" is a special metal (Co-Ni alloy) developed for mechanical watch springs, through collaboration with the Institute of Materials Research, Tohoku University.

It has the excellent characteristics of high elasticity, durability, corrosion resistance, and heat resistance allowing to be used in wide-range of fields, including medical materials, small precision springs, and metal diaphragms, as well as springs for watches.

### **CONTENTS**

SPRON100	
SPRON510	
CORROSION TEST DATA & GLOSSARY	
ENVIRONMENT & QUALITY POLICY7	
IMPORTANT	

"SPRON" is the SII brand name coined from SPRING MICRON. As the name implies, our precision springs boast outstanding material properties and are machined to a precision finish controlled to the micron level.

# SPRON100

### 

SPRON 100 is a strain age hardening type Co-Ni alloy that makes the most of the work-hardening properties of cobalt-based alloys. High mechanical strength and corrosion resistance combined with excellent precision processing technologies make it ideal for precision devices, medical precision parts, and precision screws, as well as mechanical watches.

### APPLICATIONS

- Precision springs (coils, torsion springs, flat springs, disc springs)
- Springs for measuring instruments
- Cable guides for driving robot devices
- Metal diaphragm for special valves
- Medical precision parts
- Wires for medical devices

### CHARACTERISTICS

Mechanical and physical characteristics 
Measured a wire drawing material with cold processing and age treatment>

Tensile strength	Elongation	Hardness	Density	Young's modulus	Modulus of rigidity	Linear expansion coefficient	Electrical resistivity
Up to 2156MPa (Up to 220kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	3.00%	Hv. to 600	8.3 to 8.6g/cm <sup>3</sup>	206 to 216GPa (21 to 22×10 <sup>3</sup> kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	80.4GPa (8.2×10 <sup>3</sup> kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	12 to 13×10 <sup>−6</sup> /°C (20 to 50°C)	98 to 100μΩ-cm



### Relationship between mechanical characteristics and heat treatment temperature

Relationship between heat treatment temperature and mechanical strength of SPRON 100



The above graph shows the tensile strength, hardness, and elongation when a material with 90% processing rate of wire-drawing is heat-processed at each temperature for two hours.

### S-N curves

### S-N curves of SPRON 100 processing ratio at 60%



The above graph shows the S-N curves when rolled materials with a 60% processing rate are bent for fatigue tests. The above graph also shows that the fatigue limit is 750 MPa when age treatment is performed at 500°C.

# SPRON510

## 

SPRON 510 is a strain age-hardening type Co-Ni-Cr-Mo alloy with material characteristics that are more advanced than SPRON 100. It is non-magnetic and features ultra high elasticity and high mechanical strength, as well as high durability and heat resistance.

## APPLICATIONS

- Metal diaphragms for clean valves
- Metal diaphragms and pipes for mass flow controllers
- Parts for pressure sensors (diaphragms and pipes)
- Corrosion-resistant, precision processed parts
- Precision parts for medical equipment
- Precision springs (coils, torsion springs, flat springs, disc springs)

## CHARACTERISTICS

Mechanical and physical characteristics 
Measured a wire drawing material with cold processing and age treatment>

Tensile strength	Stiffness	Elongation	Hardness	Density	Young's modulus	Modulus of rigidity	Linear expansion coefficient	Electrical resistivity	Intensity of magnetization	Poisson's ratio
Up to 2940MPa (Up to 300kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Up to 5684MPa (Up to 580kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	3.00%	Hv. to 800	8.5 to 8.7 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	216 to 225GPa (22 to 23×10 <sup>3</sup> kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	83.3GPa (8.5×10 <sup>3</sup> kg/mm²)	12 to 13×10 <sup>−6</sup> /°C (20 to 50°C)	98 to 100 μΩ-cm	0 (5kOe)	0.33



### Relationship between mechanical characteristics and heat treatment temperature



The above graph shows the tensile strength, hardness, and elongation when a material with 90% processing rate of wire-drawing is heat-processed at each temperature for two hours.



The above graph shows the S-N curves when 0.13mm-thick materials with a 73% processing rate of roll drawing are bent for fatigue tests. The above graph also shows that the fatigue limit is 850 MPa when age treatment is performed at  $500^{\circ}$ C.

# SPRON510



Fatigue due to both statistical and dynamic loads is very small, thus achieving large spring load by a fine spring. High fatigue strength against repetition makes it resistant to fatigue breaking.



The above shows that SPRON 510 features excellent characteristics in both low and high temperature ranges.

# **CORROSION TEST DATA & GLOSSARY**

### **Corrosion Test Results**



Surface condition of sample: Polished using #1000 paper 21



Annealing temperature of sample: 1100°C × 2 hours

All data, dimensions, characteristics and values shown in this catalogue are for reference only. Please contact your local Seiko Instruments Representative for current detailed specifications.

### GLOSSARY

Pure titanium

Term	Unit	Description
As rolling		Roll drawing has completed
Stress	MPa	Stress value in fatique test
0.000	ini u	Degree of cold deformation processing, such as wire drawing and rolling. Also known as cold working ratio
Rate of work		The working ratio is the quotient of the sectional area divided by the difference between the sectional areas
Nate of work		of the material before and after working, expressed in percentage (%)
	Hv.	The quotient of the force applied for the indent divided by the surface area of the indent which was produced
Vickers hardness		on the test piece by an indenter (diamond square cone of which angle of opposite faces is 136°)
Strength		Mechanical strength such as tensile strength and hardness
Cycle number to fallure	N	Number of repetitions for fatigue test
Stiffness		Maximum stress value in transverse test
Electrical resistivity		
	μ32-011	Magnetia flux density in a 5 KOa magnetia field
	G	Magnetic flux delisity in a 5 KOe magnetic field
Aging treatment		The rate of devices in the sustant of the sectional area difference of restarial before and ofference in the sustant of the sectional area difference of restarial before and ofference of the section of
Rate of wire drawing		I he rate of drawing is the quotient of the sectional area difference of material before and after working,
	4.114 (4.100)	divided by the sectional area of pre-worked material, expressed in percentage (%).
Coefficient of linear expansion	1/K (1/°C)	The rate of length change in accordance with the temperature change
Durability		Fatigue characteristics (characteristics resistant against repeated loads)
Corrosion resistance		Durability against corrosive gases and solvent
Heat resistance		Resistance to degredation of characteristics, such as mechanical strength, in a high temperature environment
Young's modulus	GPa (kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Proportional constant existing between vertical stress and vertical strain
Elasticity		Young's modulus and modulus of rigidity
Heat treatment		Heat application and cooling of metallic materials in appropriate conditions to gain desired characteristics
Non-magnetic material		Property of barely being influenced, if at all, by magnetism
Tensile strength	MPa (kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Maximum stress value for tensile test
Modulus of relaxation		Relaxation degree due to repeated loading by tensile coil spring model
Bending stress	MPa	Force in specified area that arises when material is bent
C N our coo for the heading fatigue		Graph showing the results of bending fatigue test
S-IN curves for the bending fatigue		(Stress and repetition counts are logarithmically expressed in the vertical and horizontal axes, respectively.)
Modulus of rigidity	GPa (kg/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Proportional constant between stress and shear strain when shear force is applied
Cold working		Deformation processing performed at normal temperature
Deine rela retia		The ratio of the lateral contraction strain to the longitudinal extension strain when a material is stretched
Poisson's ratio		elastically uniaxially.

\* The above glossary was created based on terms appearing in the SII catalogues and does not certify the contents and products.



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Micro-Energy Division who manufactures the products described in this catalog holds the ISO 9001 quality management system certificate, and the ISO 14001 environmental management systems certificate.



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