

ABSTRACT

HMD 5 tool steel is the type of material most used in dies, one of which were dies trimming at PT Astra Daihatsu Motor. Given the large production capacity, the impact on stroke and cycle time were high caused frequent wear on the insert dies. Material on insert dies must have physical properties of hardness and good wear resistance, and needed to be treated in surface treatment on HMD 5 steel.

Surface treatment carried out in this study used by Toyota Diffusion method, intended to form a very hard carbide layer and wear resistance in a salt bath.

Vanadium carbide coating on HMD 5 tool steel were prepared by Toyota Diffusion process in molten salt bath (10% Fe-V, 3% Al, Borax) for 5 h at 1050°C. The obtained coatings were characterized by comparison with raw material through hardness, microstructure, chemical composition, layer thickness and wear resistance. Coating hardness values in TD process were 53,46 HRC, 54,82 HRC, 53,62 HRC, 54,27 HRC and 53,62 HRC. Respectively, whereas raw material hardness values were 9,62 HRC, 9,42 HRC, 10,29 HRC, 9,98 HRC and 10,08 HRC. Microstructure in raw material were dominated by pearlite. Whereas, after TD process the structure is tempered martensite and chromium carbide. Chemical composition that dominated in raw material were Fe (94.9%) and chromium (1.91%). Respectively, whereas chemical composition after TD process were Fe (95.1%) and chromium (1.88%). Thickness of the layer obtained in the TD process was 10 μm , 12 μm and 11 μm . Wear resistance in raw materials were $11707.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3 / \text{kg}$, $13655.05 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3 / \text{kg}$, $11707.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3 / \text{kg}$ and $8385.91 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3 / \text{kg}$. Whereas after the TD process were $93.66 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3 / \text{kg}$, $126.46 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3 / \text{kg}$, $55.93 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3 / \text{kg}$ and $55.93 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3 / \text{kg}$.

Keywords: *Tool steel, Surface Treatment, Toyota Diffusion, Salt bath, Vanadium Carbide, hardness, microstructure, chemical composition, layer thickness and wear resistance.*

INTISARI

Baja perkakas HMD 5 merupakan jenis material yang paling banyak digunakan pada *dies* salah satunya *dies trimming* di PT Astra Daihatsu Motor. Mengingat besarnya kapasitas produksi maka berdampak pada *stroke* dan *cycle time* tinggi sehingga menyebabkan sering terjadinya keausan pada *insert dies*. Material pada *insert dies* harus memiliki sifat fisis berupa kekerasan dan ketahanan terhadap aus yang baik, untuk itu perlu dilakukan perlakuan berupa *surface treatment* pada baja HMD 5.

Surface treatment yang dilakukan pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Toyota Diffusion*, dimaksudkan untuk membentuk lapisan karbida yang sangat keras dan ketahanan terhadap aus dengan melakukan difusi pada temperatur austenite dalam rendaman garam.

Lapisan karbida vanadium terbentuk di permukaan baja perkakas HMD 5 melalui proses *Toyota Diffusion* dalam larutan garam (10% Fe-V, 3% Al, Borak) selama 5 jam pada temperatur 1050°C. Lapisan yang terbentuk dilakukan karakterisasi perbandingan dengan raw material berupa kekerasan, struktur mikro, komposisi kandungan unsur, ketebalan lapisan dan ketahanan aus. Kekerasan lapisan yang didapat pada proses TD adalah 53,46 HRC, 54,82 HRC, 53,62 HRC, 54,27 HRC dan 53,62 HRC. Sedangkan kekerasan raw material adalah 9,62 HRC, 9,42 HRC, 10,29 HRC, 9,98 HRC dan 10,08 HRC. Struktur mikro yang terdapat pada raw material ialah didominasi oleh pearlite. Sedangkan setelah dilakukan proses TD strukturnya ialah martensite temper dan chromium carbide. Komposisi kandungan unsur yang mendominasi pada raw material ialah Fe (94,9%) dan chromium (1,91%). Sedangkan setelah dilakukan proses TD kandungan unsur yang mendominasi ialah Fe (95,1%) dan chromium (1,88%). Ketebalan lapisan yang didapat pada proses TD ialah 10 μm , 12 μm dan 11 μm . Ketahanan aus pada raw material 11707,5 $\times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3/\text{kg}$, 13655,05 $\times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3/\text{kg}$, 11707,5 $\times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3/\text{kg}$ dan 8385,91 $\times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3/\text{kg}$. Sedangkan setelah proses TD ialah 93,66 $\times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3/\text{kg}$, 126,46 $\times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3/\text{kg}$, 55,93 $\times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3/\text{kg}$ dan 55,93 $\times 10^{-9} \text{ mm}^3/\text{kg}$.