

DILLINGER 

Cost efficient and reliable fabrication with TM steel

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Zuid Beveland Brug, 1992

Tonnage: 800 t S460M (10-80 mm)
900 t S355M (10-100 mm)

Zandhazenbrug



Total delivery:

8.200 t

with 6.900 t S460M/ML up to 120 mm

Not only in Steel Construction...

Many other applications profit from TM Steels:

Pipelines, Offshore Platforms, Offshore Wind...

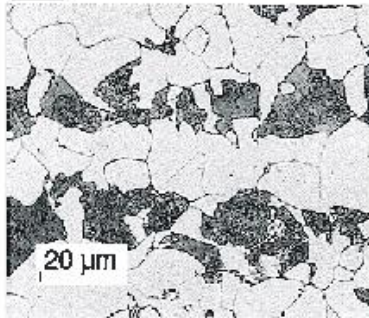
⇒ e.g. > 90 % of steel foundations for Offshore Wind built with TM Steel



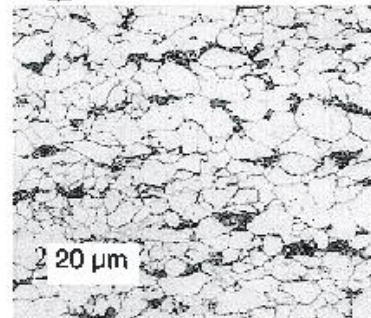
So, why is TM Steel preferable?

TM → fine grain

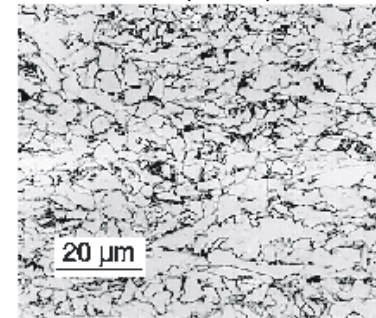
N Normalized



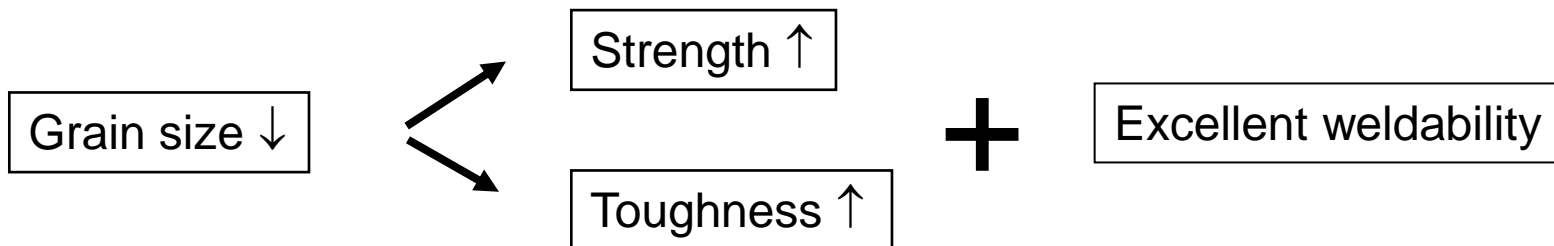
TMa TM (air)



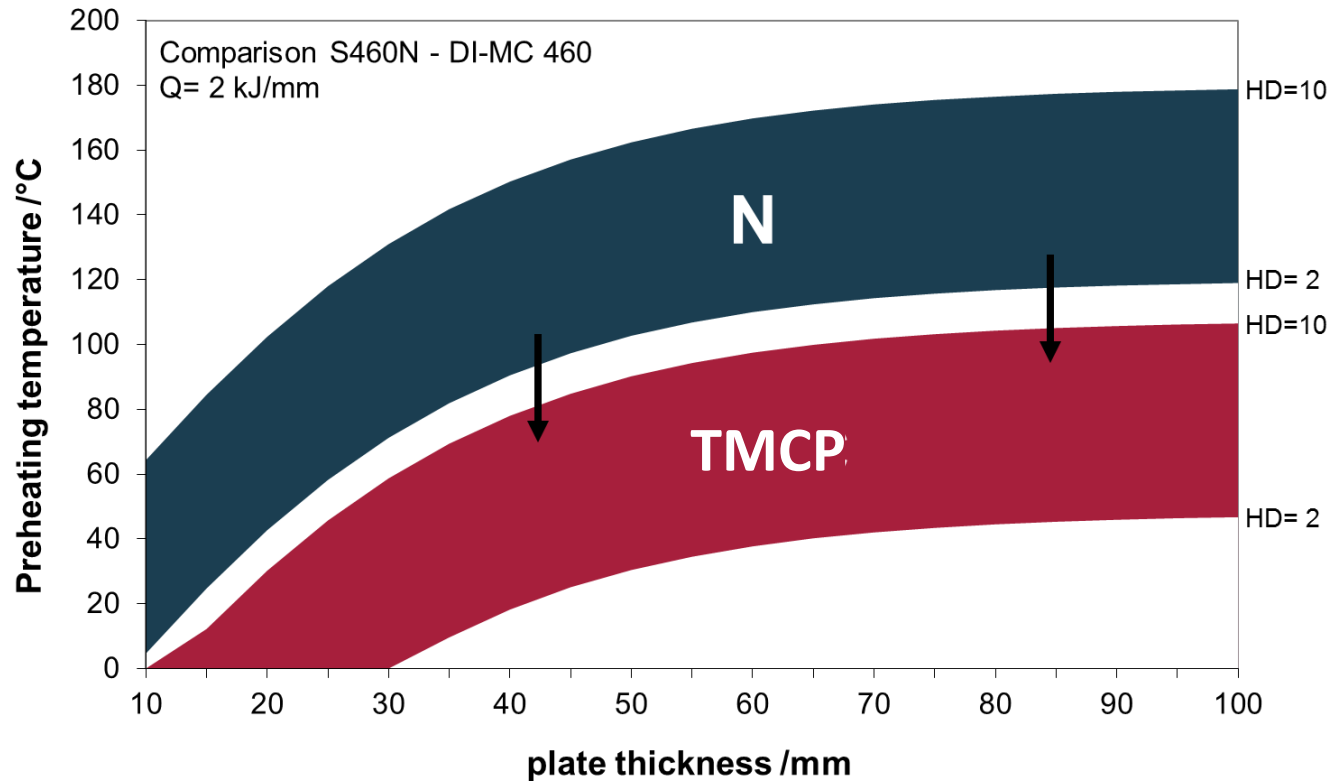
TMb TM (ACC)



Hall-Petch relation:



Reduction of preheating according to EN 1011-2 method B



- ⇒ reduced fabrication time
- ⇒ less energy needed
- ⇒ HIGH COST-EFFECTIVENESS

Flame cutting

(e.g. typical DI-MC 460 (~ Gr. 65) with plate thickness ~ 50 mm)

Recommended temperature management for flame cutting

Steeltype

DI-MC

Plate thickness [mm]

50.0

Chemische Elemente

S Sulphur

<= 0.025

C Carbon (<= 0.80)

0.075

Mn Manganese (<= 2.10)

1.6

Mo Molydenum (<= 1.50)

0.014

V Vanadium (<= 0.4)

0.0010

Cu Copper (<= 0.80)

0.029

Cr Chromium (<= 3.00)

0.237

Ni Nickel (<= 9.50)

0.052

B Boron (<= 0.0035)

0.0030

Preheating temperature or minimum temperature during flame cutting [°C]

RT*

*RT= room temperature

extracted from E-Service Tool from Dillinger Hütte Website

Cold forming:

- Excellent behaviour due to high toughness values

Hot forming:

- No classical hot forming possible due to formation of new grain structure
- but medium-hot forming up to 580 °C

Stress relief heat treatment:

- Temperature: 530 -580 °C
- Soaking time: max 4 h



TM → lower carbon equivalent

- ⇒ excellent weldability
- ⇒ no or less preheating
- ⇒ cost as well as time savings

TM → high toughness

- ⇒ toughness buffer for secure fabrication
- ⇒ additional construction safety

TM → improved surface quality