



Material data sheet

EOS CobaltChrome MP1 for EOSINT M 270 (*provisional data*)

A number of different materials are available for use with EOSINT M 270 systems, offering a broad range of e-Manufacturing applications. EOS CobaltChrome MP1 is a multi-purpose cobalt-chrome-molybdenum-based superalloy powder which has been optimized especially for Direct Metal Laser-Sintering (DMLS) on EOSINT M systems. Other materials are also available for EOSINT M 270 systems, including a special-purpose cobalt-chrome-molybdenum-based superalloy for dental veneering application, and further materials are continuously being developed - please refer to the relevant material data sheets for details.

This document provides a brief description of the principle applications, and a table of technical data. For details of the system requirements please refer to the relevant information quote.

Description, application

EOS CobaltChrome MP1 is a fine powder mixture for laser-sintering on EOSINT M 270 systems, which produces parts in a cobalt-chrome-molybdenum-based superalloy. This class of superalloy is characterized by having excellent mechanical properties (strength, hardness etc.), corrosion resistance and temperature resistance. Such alloys are commonly used in biomedical applications such as dental and medical implants (note: widely used in Europe but much less so in North America), and also for high-temperature engineering applications such as in aero engines.

The chemistry of EOS CobaltChrome MP1 conforms to the composition UNS R31538 of high carbon CoCrMo alloy. It is nickel-free (< 0.05 % nickel content), sterilisable and suitable for biomedical applications. The laser-sintered parts are characterized by a fine, uniform crystal grain structure. They fully meet the requirements of ISO 5832-4 and ASTM F75 for cast CoCrMo implant alloys, as well as the requirements of ISO 5832-12 and ASTM F1537 for wrought Co-CrMo implants alloys except remaining elongation. The remaining elongation can be increased to fulfil even this standard by hot isostatic pressing (HIP).

This material is ideal for many part-building applications (DirectPart) such as functional metal prototypes, small series products, individualised products or spare parts. Standard processing parameters use full melting of the entire geometry with 20 µm layer thickness, but it is also possible to use skin and core building style to increase the build speed. Using standard parameters the mechanical properties are fairly uniform in all directions. Laser-sintered parts made from EOS CobaltChrome MP1 can be welded, machined, micro shot-peened, polished and coated if required. Unexposed powder can be reused without restriction or refreshing.

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Typical applications:

- biomedical implants, e.g. spinal, knee, hip bone, toe and dental
- parts requiring high mechanical properties in elevated temperatures (500 - 1000 °C) and with good corrosion resistance, e.g. turbines and other parts for engines, cutting parts, etc.
- parts having very small features such as thin walls, pins, etc., which require particularly high strength and/or stiffness.

Technical data

General process data

EOS CobaltChrome MP1	
Minimum recommended layer thickness	20 µm 0.8 mil
Typical achievable part accuracy	
- small parts [1]	± 20 – 50 µm 8 - 20 mil
- large parts	to be confirmed
Min. wall thickness [2]	0.3 mm 0.012 in
Volume rate [3]	
- standard parameters (full density, maximum strength)	1.5 mm ³ /s 0.33 in ³ /h
- fast parameters	up to approx. 5.0 mm ³ /s 1.1 in ³ /h

[1] Based on users' experience of dimensional accuracy for typical geometries, e.g. ± 20 µm when parameters can be optimized for a certain class of parts or ± 50 µm when building a new kind of geometry for the first time.

[2] Mechanical stability is dependent on geometry (wall height etc.) and application

[3] Volume rate is a measure of build speed during laser exposure. The total build speed depends on the average volume rate, the recoating time (related to number of layers) and other factors such as DMLS-Start settings.

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Physical and chemical properties of laser-sintered parts

	EOS CobaltChrome MP1
Material composition	Co (60 - 65 wt-%) Cr (26 - 30 wt-%) Mo (5 - 7 wt-%) Si, Mn, Fe (each ≤ 1 wt-%) Ni max. 0.1 %
Relative density with standard parameters	approx. 100 %
Density with standard parameters	8.29 g/cm ³ 0.300 lb/in ³

Mechanical properties of laser-sintered parts at 20 °C

	EOS CobaltChrome MP1
Ultimate tensile strength (MPIF 10)	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	1400 MPa ± 40 MPa 203 ksi ± 6 ksi
- in vertical direction (Z)	1150 MPa ± 50 MPa 167 ksi ± 7 ksi
Yield strength (Rp 0.2 %)	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	980 MPa ± 30 MPa 142 ksi ± 4 ksi
- in vertical direction (Z)	880 MPa ± 40 MPa 128 ksi ± 6 ksi
Elongation at break	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	10 % ± 2 %
- in vertical direction (Z)	9 % ± 1 %
- after hot isostatic pressing (HIP)	21 - 24 %

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EOS CobaltChrome MP1	
Young's Modulus	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	210 GPa \pm 10 GPa 30 msi \pm 1.5 msi
- in vertical direction (Z)	200 GPa \pm 20 GPa 29 msi \pm 3 msi
Hardness (DIN EN ISO 6508-1)	40 - 45 HRC
Surface roughness (μm)	
- as laser-sintered	approx. R_a 10 μm , R_z 40 - 50 μm R_a 0.39, R_z 1.6 - 2.0 mil
- after polishing	R_z up to < 1 μm R_z up to < 0.04 mil

Thermal properties of laser-sintered parts

EOS CobaltChrome MP1	
Coefficient of thermal expansion (20 - 500 °C)	11.5 x 10 ⁻⁶ m/m°C 6.4 x 10 ⁻⁶ in/in°F
Coefficient of thermal expansion (500 - 1000 °C)	12.5 x 10 ⁻⁶ m/m°C 6.9 x 10 ⁻⁶ in/in°F
Thermal conductivity (at 20 °C)	11 W/mK 76 Btu/(h ft ² °F/in)
Thermal conductivity (at 300 °C)	16 W/mK 111 Btu/(h ft ² °F/in)
Thermal conductivity (at 500 °C)	20 W/mK 139 Btu/(h ft ² °F/in)
Maximum operating temperature	1150 °C 2100 °F



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The quoted values refer to the use of these materials with EOSINT M 270 systems according to current specifications (including the latest released process software PSW and any hardware specified for the relevant material) and operating instructions. All values are approximate. Unless otherwise stated, the quoted mechanical and physical properties refer to standard building parameters and test samples built in horizontal orientation. They depend on the building parameters and strategies used, which can be varied by the user according to the application.

The data are based on our latest knowledge and are subject to changes without notice. They are provided as an indication and not as a guarantee of suitability for any specific application.

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