# STAINLESS STEEL IS OUR STRENGTH

#### WEBINAR:

Lean Duplex benefits in bus body structures



# STAINLESS STEEL LEAN DUPLEX IN BUS & COACH BUILDING INDUSTRY

- 1. Presenters
- 2. Company presentation
- 3. Stalatube in the bus & coach building industry
- 4. General info about Duplex and Lean Duplex
- 5. Mechanical properties of Lean Duplex as a material
- 6. Mechanical properties of Lean Duplex in tube form
- 7. Cutting and welding of Lean Duplex
- 8. Fatigue strength tests
- 9. Design ideas
- 10. Questions and discussions



# MEET THE PRESENTERS

#### **DAVID CORTÉS** EXPORT MANAGER

- At Stalatube since 2019
- 8 years of commercial experience in the Transport Industry



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#### LARI BRASK DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

- M.Sc (Materials Science)
- International Welding Engineer
- 11 years at Stalatube



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#### **MARKUS HÄRKÖNEN** PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER

- M.Sc. Mechanical engineering
- Mechanical design experience from process industry and from mining equipment industry



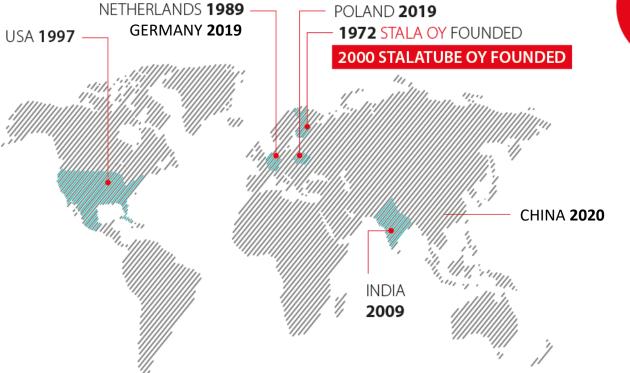
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#### **STALATUBE IN SHORT**



#### TRANSPORT

500 Kg off the bus body 630 Mpa maximum yield strength 60 % Global market share



40 % Weight savings 30 Years experience 50-Year life cycle M-650 norsok approved

ISO 9001

**OHSAS 18001** 

#### £03 么 阍

ISO 3834-2

EN 1090-1

CERTIFICATES

ISO 14001

EN 10088-5



>90%

**EXPORTS** 

**OTHER INDUSTRIES** 

Good corrosion & heat resistance

**DELIVERED TONNES** 

28 000<sup>tn</sup>

 Hygienicity, durability, strength & ductility Maintenance-free & low life cycle costs

**REVENUE AT** 

100 m€

LEVEL

Aesthetic appearance



STAINLESS STEEL

#### **SUSTAINABILITY**

1/3 of headquarters' energy needs covered with **SOLAR** PANELS

**CLOSED-LOOP** WATER SYSTEM in production

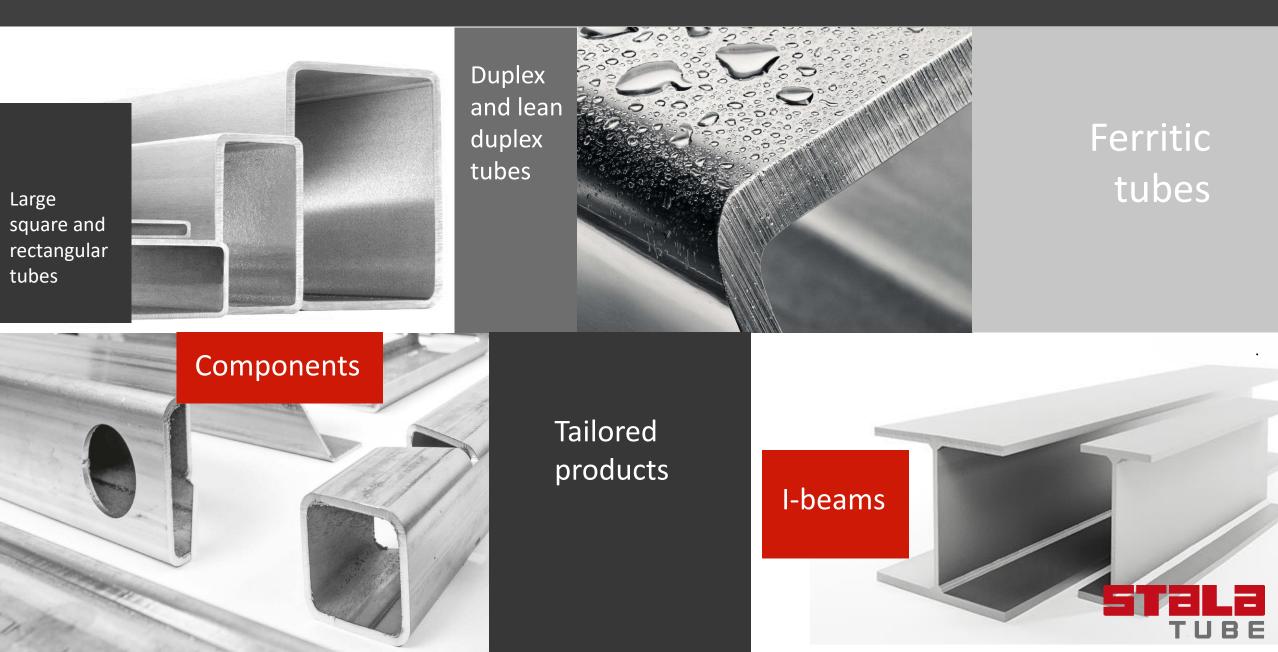
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2/3 RECYCLED raw materials

100% RECYCLABLE products

**OIL & GAS** 

#### OUR MAIN PRODUCTS



#### **REFERENCES** FROM THE TRANSPORT INDUSTRY



### STAINLESS STEEL IN THE BUS BUILDING INDUSTRY



- Stainless steel has been used decades in bus building industry
- Still only about 3%-5% of all buses are made of stainless steel
- Nowadays it is mainly ferritic EN 1.4003 stainless steel. In the US coach builders are also using 304 austenitic stainless steel
- Due to weight savings high strength Lean Duplex stainless steel is getting more and more popular

### ADVANTAGES OF STAINLESS STEEL



Maintenance Free



100% Recyclable



x250 Better Corrosion Resistance



High Strength = Weight Reduction



Less Material = Weight Reduction



Lower LCC



70-90% Better Energy Absorption



Custom Made High Versatility



Superior Elongation



Longer lasting attractive finish without treatments



### MATERIALS USED IN TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

#### AUSTENITIC

EN 1.4301 (AISI 304)

#### **STALA 350**

Min. yield strength 350MPa Min. tensile strength 600MPa Min. elongation 30% Standard yield strength 220MPa

#### FERRITIC

EN 1.4003 (S40977)

#### STALA 400F

Min. yield strength 400MPa Min. tensile strength 450MPa Min. elongation 10% Standard yield strength 320MPa LEAN DUPLEX EN 1.4162 (DX 2202) / EN 1.4062 (LDX 2101)

#### STALA 630D

Min. yield strength 630MPa Min. tensile strength 750MPa Min. elongation 20% Standard yield strength 500MPa



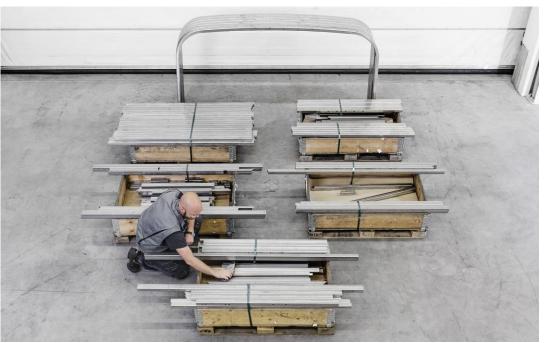
YIELD STRENGTH

**UP TO** 

630 MPa

#### COMPONENTS CASE SCANIA

- Industry: Transport
- Application: Bus body structure
- Tailored solutions, laser cut, ready-made and packed components for final assembly
- Duplex and Ferritic Stainless Steel
- Destination: Finland and Poland





### LIFE CYCLE COSTS EXAMPLE

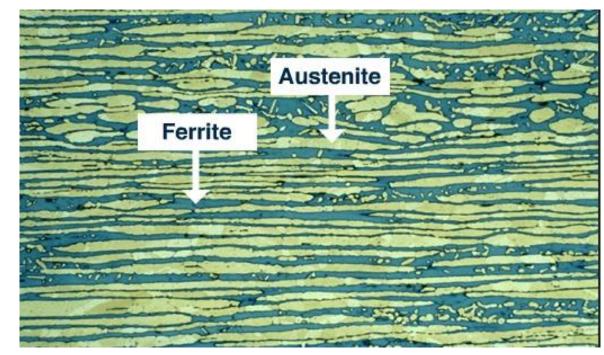
Cost	Duplex 1.4062 + Ferritic 1.4003 1350 kg/body	Ferritic 1.4003 1500 kg/body	Carbon steel 1500 kg/body
Materials	\$ 3 818	\$ 3 375	\$ 1 680
Repairs (20 years)	\$ O	\$ O	\$ 4 500
Fuel saving (citybus) per 1M km	- \$ 6 065	±\$0	±\$0
Total life cycle costs (20 years)	- \$ 2 247	+ \$ 3 375	+ \$ 6 180
Note a	lso higher passenger ca (20 tons with	apacity and lower CO2 ( DX+Fe in 1Mkm)	emissions

### STAINLESS STEEL LEAN DUPLEX IN BUS & COACH BUILDING INDUSTRY



### WHAT IS DUPLEX?

Duplex stainless steel is a mixture of austenite and ferrite. So it is like a composite material.



www.imoa.info

Ferrite is hard and austenite is tough. That makes a good combination.



#### HISTORY OF DUPLEX

Duplex stainless steels has been used almost hundred years. In the beginning they were used mainly in castings. (Weldability of those duplex grades was bad.)

> The reason for this was to avoid hot cracking in castings. (austenitics are prone to that.)

Using of duplex in other products than castings became more common in 1970s when steel refining process had improved enough, and first commonly recognized duplex grade was established. That grade was duplex 2205 / EN 1.4462. It is still the most common duplex grade in the world.

Duplex grades were mainly used in oil&gas industry. That 2205 is kind of "standard" duplex grade. After that more corrosion resistant duplex grades called super duplex grades has been developed.

Newest group of duplex grades is group of lean duplex grades. Lean duplex grades were developed to replace common austenitic grades like 304 and 316. The reason for this was high nickel price.



## MODERN LEAN DUPLEX GRADES

- Modern lean duplex grades were developed to replace common austenitic grades.
- The problem with common austenitic grades is high nickel (8 11%) content which causes price to fluctuate.
- Lean duplex grades typically have 1.5 4 % of nickel which gives much better price stability.
- Duplex microstructure also provides much higher strength compared to austenitic or ferritic grades.

Here is typical chemical composition and mechanical properties of two common lean duplex grades and two other grades for comparison:

EN -number	Cr %	Ni %	Mo %	N %	Rp0.2 [MPa]*	Rm [MPa]*	PREN
1.4162	21.5	1.5	0.3	0.22	480	680	26
1.4062	23.0	2.5	0.15	0.20	480	680	26
1.4301	18.1	8.1	-	-	230	520	18
1.4003	11.5	0.5	-	-	320	450	11

\* Minimum values for a coil

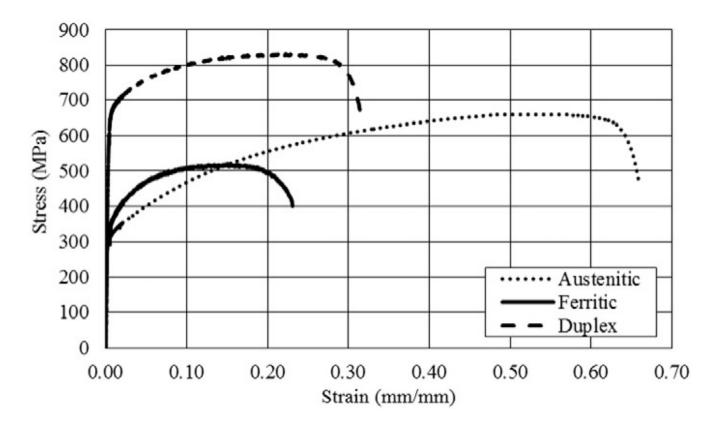
PREN = Cr% + 3.3 x Mo% + 16 x N%



### MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF LEAN DUPLEX

Lean duplex grades have much higher strength compared to austenitic or ferritic grades. Stress-strain curve of S355 is very similar to ferritic stainless steel. High strength and good elongation of lean duplex provides excellent energy absorption capacity.

Stalatube can offer lean duplex (EN 1.4062 / 1.4162) hollow sections with **yield strength of 630 MPa** and minimum elongation of 20% (Stala 630D).



I. Arrayago et al. / Materials and Design 87 (2015) 540-552



## LEAN DUPLEX HOLLOW SECTIONS

- Lean duplex hollow sections offers possibility to reduce weight compared ferritic and austenitic stainless steel grades.
- Lean duplex hollow sections have also much better corrosion resistance compared to EN 1.4003.
- High strength and good elongation makes lean duplex an ideal material for rollover structures in a bus body.
- Weldability of these modern lean duplex grades is also very good.

Here is Stalatube's product range of lean duplex hollows sections for transportation industry:

- 25x25x1.5 mm 100x100x4 mm.
- Most of those dimensions are also available in strength class Stala 630D (Rp0.2 ≥ 630 MPa).
- Custom sizes are also possible.

## TENSILE TEST RESULTS

#### Note:True values

Profile	Sample	Thickness (mm)	Yield Strength (MPa) <sup>(a)</sup>	Ultimate Strength (MPa) <sup>(a)</sup>	Homogeneous Elongation (%) <sup>(a)</sup>	Elongation at break (%) <sup>(b)</sup>
	A-01	3	702	908	21.47%	27.26%
80x40x3	A-02	3	686	903	20.82%	26.70%
	A-03	3	708	898	19.19%	24.91%
	B-01	3	745	932	16.25%	22.15%
60x60x3	B-02	3	744	935	16.40%	22.11%
B-03		3	747	931	15.30%	21.27%
	C-01	3	687	921	22.52%	28.18%
70x50x3	C-02	3	697	924	22.41%	28.21%
C-03		3	686	922	22.52%	28.41%
	D-01	2	687	959	23.22%	27.74%
100x40x2	D-02	2	700	949	20.58%	25.39%
	D-03	2	671	949	22.89%	27.48%



### **BENDING RESISTANCE**



Single profile bending test



Double profile bending test

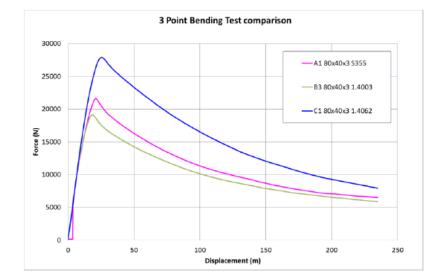


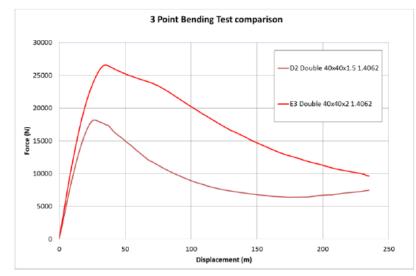
## **BENDING RESISTANCE**

· Comparison of the best profiles for each test:

Profile	Material	Sample code	IDIADA Reference	Span [mm]	F <sub>max[Kg]</sub>	M <sub>max[Nm]</sub>	Roll-bar angle <sub>max.</sub> (º)
80x40x3	S355	A1		1000	2203	5403	50°
80x40x3	1.4003	B3	DE18030086	1000	1950	4782	50°
80x40x3	1.4062	C1		1000	2843	6973	50°
2x 40x40x1.5	1.4062	D2		1000	1852	4543	50°
2x 40x40x2	1.4062	E3		1000	2708	6642	50°

• Graphical comparison of the best profiles for each test divided in single or double profiles:







#### single profiles

double profiles

# CUTTING AND WELDING

#### Cutting of lean duplex:

- Lean duplex hollow sections can be cut by conventional band and circular saws. High strength of the material may require special type of saw blade.
- Stalatube recommends laser cutting to achieve better quality and special shapes.

#### Welding of lean duplex:

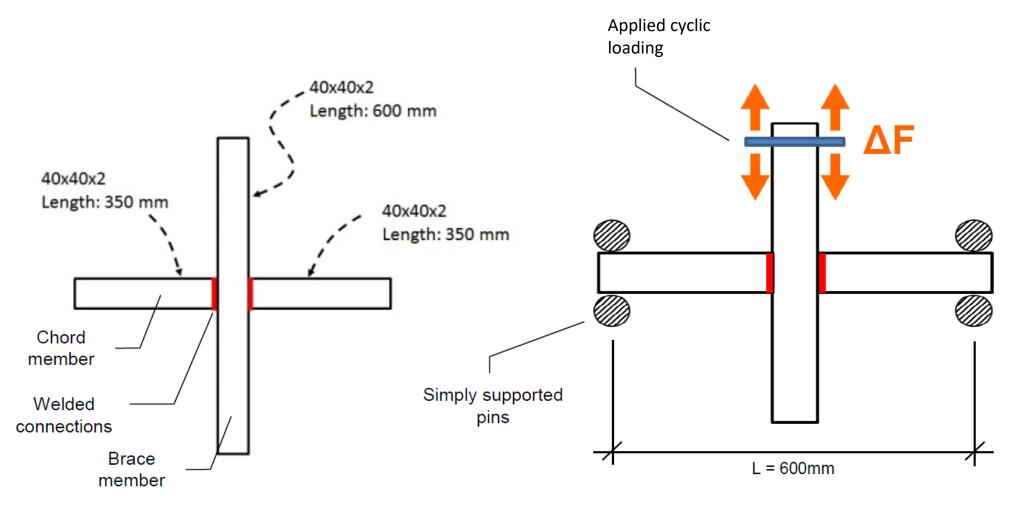
- Lean duplex can be welded with all conventional welding processes.
- For bus and coach manufacturing Stalatube recommends pulsed arc MAG —welding. Common welding wire what can be used is ER309L-Si. It can be used for dissimilar welds as well (Lean duplex + Carbon steel or Lean duplex + Ferritic stainless steel). Duplex wire ER2209 offers higher strength than 309L-Si but it is more difficult to weld and it has worse availability.
- Recommended shielding gas for MAG –welding is Argon + ~2% CO2 or O2. Please consult your local welding gas supplier which one they offer.



### FATIGUE TESTS WITH LDX



### TEST SET-UP



Schematic view of the cross-joint (left) and of the experiment (right), designed and performed with the aim of evaluating the fatigue performance of the joint configuration.



#### RESULTS

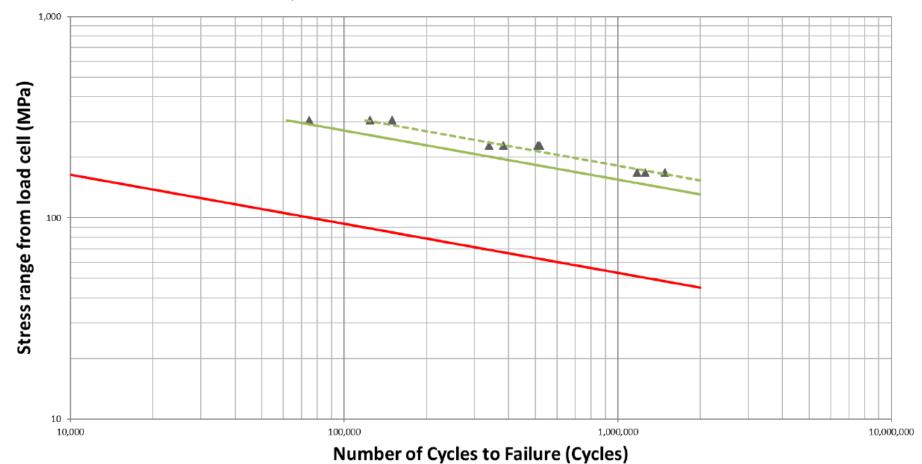


Different views of tested samples after fatigue failure takes place. Note that crack initiation is located at weld seams' toes (stress concentration areas) and grow longitudinally towards the opposite corners. All the specimens showed the same damage pattern.



#### RESULTS

Experimental data --- FAT50% ---- FAT95% ---- FAT45



Fatigue test results: average (FAT50%), characteristics (FAT95%) S-N curves of EN 1.4062 steel cross-joint from the samples, using a nominal stress approach. A slope m ~ 4.10 has been obtained. Fatigue class 45 (FAT45) curve has been added for comparison purposes.

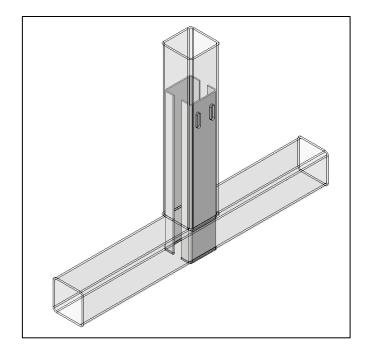


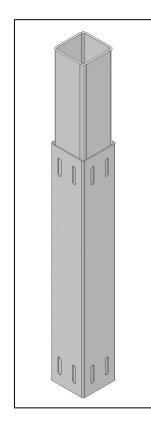
#### DESIGN DIFFERENCES



#### **Reinforced** joints

Helps to incease fatigue resistance without increasing the size of the joint



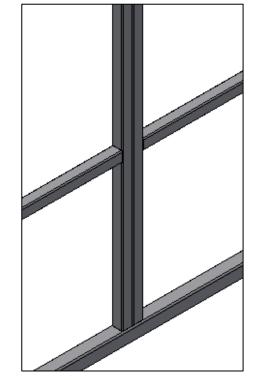


#### Tube in a tube

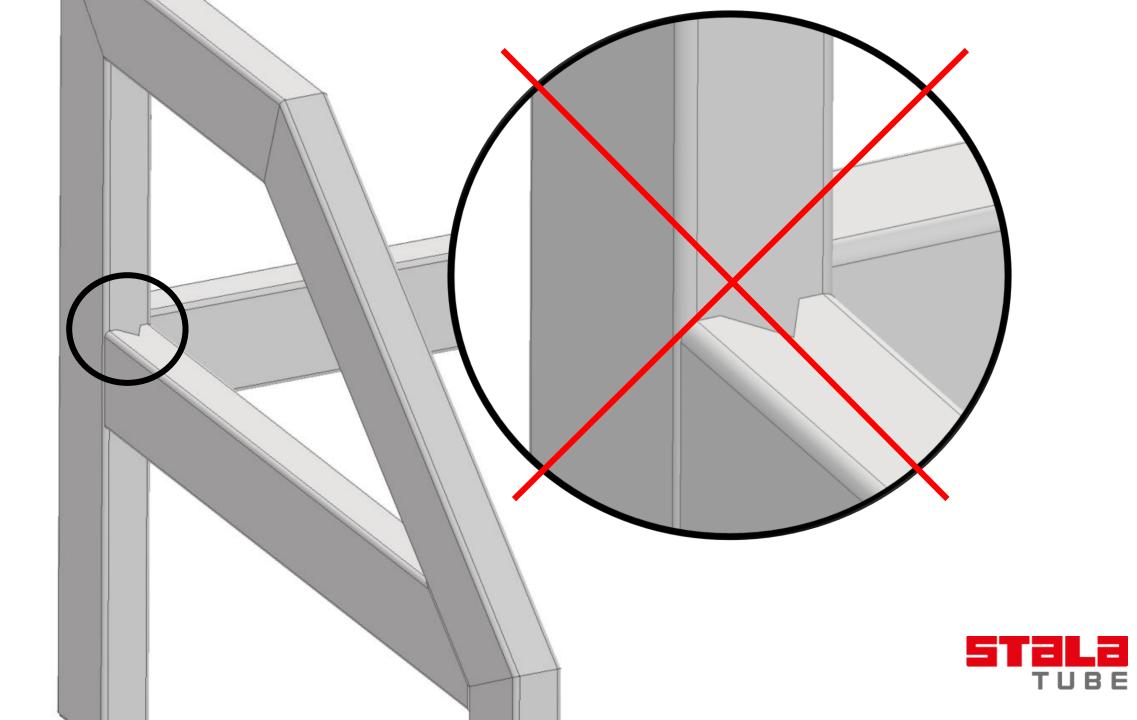
In cases where the largest wall thickness of certain tube isn't enough, the moment of inertia can be increased with placing another tube inside the outer tube.

#### Tube by tube

Even thought the moment of inertia would be the same with a single tube, tube by tube construction increases the buckling resistance and performs better at plastic deformation situations.







### YOUR BIGGEST CONCERNS BEFORE THE WEBINAR



# Any more questions?



# THANK YOU!

# USE OUR STRENGTH

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