

Designation	<b>X11CrNiMn19-8-6</b>	EN 1.4369	UNS (ASTM) -	AISI -	LMSA <b>D150</b>
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### Chemical composition

Fe	C	Cr	Ni	Si	Mn	P	S	N
Balance	0.070 - 0.15	17.5 - 19.5	6.8 - 8.5	0.5 - 1.0	5.0 - 7.5	≤ 0.030	≤ 0.015	0.20 - 0.30

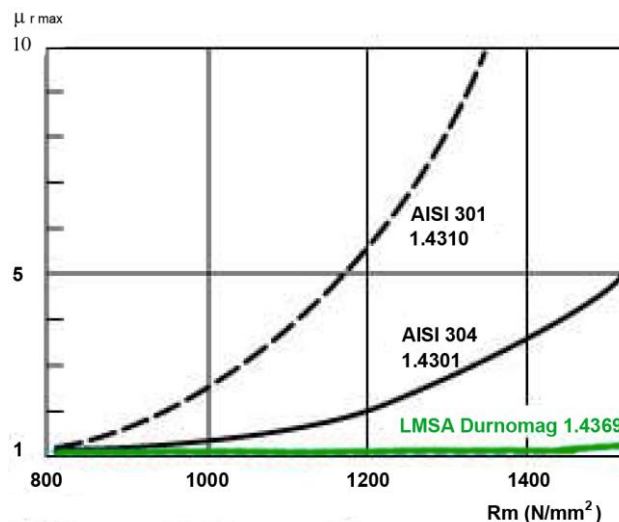
Values (Weight %). In order to achieve maximum homogeneity and consistent quality, the actual manufacturing tolerances are tighter and more precisely than the composition indicated.

### Main technical properties and features

The tensile strengths of austenitic stainless steels are average but can be increased considerably, for certain types, by cold rolling. The 1.4369, X11CrNiMnN19-8-6, is a non-magnetic stainless steel. A high mechanical strength stainless steel combined with a non-magnetic structure is unique. Its resistance to corrosion is similar to that of 1.4310, X10CrNi18-8. The high nitrogen content is known to promote corrosion resistance by pickling. However, like other austenitic stainless steels of this type, if in contact with high temperature chloride solutions, the 1.4369 can be sensitive to corrosion under tension.

The 1.4369, X11CrNiMnN19-8-6 alloy reaches very high mechanical strength through cold working. Its hardness and mechanical strength can be increased by tempering at about 480 °C for two hours. For mechanical strength over 1400 N/mm<sup>2</sup> before tempering, an increase of 100 to 200 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (30 to 70 HV) can be obtained. This heat treatment is generally applied to the finished parts. To avoid discoloration, the parts must be thoroughly cleaned before treatment. Tempering without gas-shielding will form a brownish oxide layer on the surface of the parts. The maximum operating temperature is up to approximately 250 °C. In general, tempering also has a positive effect on the fatigue strength limit and on the thermal stress relaxation.

The 1.4369, alloy in which the austenitic microstructure is very stable during cold working. Thus, it is possible to obtain mechanical properties similar to those of 1.4310, AISI 301, while maintaining its non-magnetic structure. In addition, the weak magnetic permeability is not influenced by tempering.



### Typical uses

This alloy combines high mechanical strength and non-magnetic structure that makes it desirable for the manufacturing of springs or other parts requiring high mechanical strength, such as those used in electronics and in the watch industry. It can also be used in the manufacturing of instruments to be exposed to magnetic fields, e.g. surgery under MRI. Further uses include spring components in generators or non-magnetic housing in measuring instruments.

### Typical manufacturing range

	Thickness (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)
<b>Rolled products</b> Strip in coils <sup>[1]</sup>	0.010 - 0.400	1.5 - 200.0	-
Strip as sheets <sup>[1]</sup>	0.015 - 0.400	10.0 - 200.0	100 - 3000

<sup>[1]</sup> Not all our production possibilities are presented here. Other dimensions or product forms available upon request. Some combinations of thicknesses and widths are not possible.

### Mechanical properties of strips

Temper	R <sub>p0.2</sub> (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	R <sub>m</sub> (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	A <sub>50mm</sub> <sup>[2]</sup> (%)	Hardness HV
C750 soft	300 - 600	750 - 950	40	170 - 290
C1000 ¼ hard	800 - 1100	1000 - 1200	10	250 - 375
C1200 <sup>[1]</sup> ½ hard	900 - 1200	1200 - 1400	7	310 - 440
C1300 <sup>[1]</sup> hard	1050 - 1350	1300 - 1600	2	410 - 500
C1600 <sup>[1]</sup> extra hard	1300 min.	1600 min.	-	480 min.

<sup>[1]</sup> Additional mill tempering can be ordered for these tempers

<sup>[2]</sup> Valid only for a strip thickness ≥ 0.1mm

### Physical properties

Modulus of elasticity	kN/mm <sup>2</sup>	190
Poisson ratio		0.29
Density	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	7.90
Melting point / Melting range	°C	1400 - 1450
Linear dilatation coefficient	10 <sup>-6</sup> ./ °C	18
Thermal conductivity at 20°C	W/m °K	15
Electrical resistivity	μΩcm	70
Electrical conductivity	MS/m	1.4
Specific heat at 20°C	J/(kg. K)	460
Magnetic properties		Non-magnetic in soft and cold worked tempers μ = 1.002, 1.2 (annealed, cold worked temper)

### Tolerances (strip and foil)

Thickness	Thickness (mm)		Lamineries MATTHEY			
	≥	<	LMSA Standard	LMSA Precision	LMSA Extreme	
<p>The table shown is an outline of our typical thickness tolerances available. They are tighter than industry standards.</p> <p>Our "LMSA Precision" and "LMSA Extreme" tolerances are available upon request.</p>	-	0.025	-	-	± 0.001	
	0.025	0.050	± 0.003	± 0.002	± 0.0015	
	0.050	0.065	± 0.004	± 0.003	± 0.002	
	0.065	0.100	± 0.006	± 0.004	± 0.003	
	0.100	0.125	± 0.008	± 0.006	± 0.003	
	0.125	0.150	± 0.008	± 0.006	± 0.004	
	0.150	0.250	± 0.010	± 0.008	± 0.004	
	0.250	0.300	± 0.012	± 0.008	± 0.005	
	0.300	0.400	± 0.012	± 0.009	± 0.005	
	0.400	0.500	± 0.015	± 0.010	± 0.006	
	0.500	0.600	± 0.020	± 0.012	± 0.007	
	0.600	0.800	± 0.020	± 0.014	± 0.007	
	0.800	1.000	± 0.025	± 0.015	± 0.009	
	1.000	1.200	± 0.025	± 0.018	± 0.012	
	1.200	1.250	± 0.030	± 0.020	± 0.012	
1.250	1.500	± 0.035	± 0.025	± 0.014		
<b>Width</b>	Our width tolerances "Standard" is +0.2, -0.0 (or ± 0.1 mm upon request). They are available for slit widths < 125 mm and thicknesses < 1.00 mm. Special tolerances upon request.					
<b>Camber</b>	Width (mm)		Camber max. (mm/m)			
<p>Our tolerance "LMSA Standard" respects the EN Standard 1654 (Length of measurement 1000 mm). Other tolerances upon request.</p>	>	≤	LMSA standard		LMSA extreme	
			≤ 0.5 mm	> 0.5 mm	≤ 0.5 mm	> 0.5 mm
	3	6	12	-	6	-
	6	10	8	10	4	5
	10	20	4	6	2	3
20	250	2	3	1	1.5	
<b>Surface</b>	Special surface qualities upon request					
<b>Flatness</b>	Special requirement on the longitudinal or transversal flatness upon request					

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