

Material Data Sheet

Ferritic corrosion resisting steel

Materials Services Technology, Innovation & Sustainability

Page 1/4

Steel designation Name Material No.

X6Cr17 1.4016

Scope

This data sheet applies to hot and cold-rolled sheets/plates and strips, semi-finished products, rods, wire, sections and bright products for general purpose.

Application

Rail and road vehicles, container building, warehouse and transport devices for the sugar industry, sound absorber, coal mining. The steel is resistant to intergranular corrosion.

Chemical composition (heat analysis in %)

Product form	С	Si	Mn	Р	S	N	Cr	Ni
C, H, P	≤ 0.08	≤ 1.00	≤ 1.00	≤ 0.040	≤ 0,015		16.0 – 18.0	_
L	≥ 0.00	≥ 1.00	≥ 1.00	2 0.040	≤ 0,0301)	_	10.0 – 18.0	-

 $C = cold \ rolled \ strip; \ H = hot \ rolled \ strip; \ P = hot - rolled \ sheet; \ L = semi-finished \ products, \ rods, \ rolled \ wire \ and \ profiles$



Particular ranges of sulphur content may provide improvement of particular properties. For machinability a controlled sulfur content of 0.015 % to 0.030 % is recommended and permitted. For weldability, a controlled sulfur content of 0.015 % max. is recommended.



Mechanical properties at room temperature in solution annealed condition

	Thickness t	Yield st	•	Tensile strength $$R_{\rm m}$$	Elongation min. in %	
Product form	or diameter ⁵⁾ d mm	d N/mm² N/mm² N/mm² N/mm²		A _{80 mm¹⁾ < 3 mm thickness}	A ²⁾ ≥ 3 mm thickness	
	max.	(longitudinal)	(transverse)		(longitudinal and transverse)	(longitudinal and transverse)
С	8	260	280	450 until 600	2	0
Н	13,5	240	260	450 unu 600	18	
Р	25 ³⁾	240	260	430 until 630		0
L ⁴⁾	100	240	-	400 until 630 20 (lo		itudinal)

Values apply for test pieces with a gauge length of 80 mm and a width of 20 mm, test pieces with a gauge length of 50 mm and a width of 12.5 mm can also be used.

Minimum values of the 0.2 %-Yield strength of ferritic steels at elevated temperatures

	Heat	0,2 %-Yield strength at the temperature °C						
	treatment	100	150	200	250	300	350	400
	condition ¹⁾	14			N/mm² min.			
C, H, P, L	+A	220	215	210	205	200	195	190

^{1) +}A = annealed

Reference data for some physical properties (for guidance only)

Density at 20 °C	Modulus of elasticity kN/mm² at		Thermal conduc- tivity at 20 °C	Specific thermal capacity at 20 °C	Specific electrical resistivity at 20 °C		
kg/dm³	20 °C	200 °C	400 °C	500 °C	W/m K	J/kg K	Ω mm 2 /m
7.7	220	210	195	-	25	460	0.60

Mean linear thermal expansion coefficient [10-6 K-1] between 20 °C and

100 °C	200 °C	300 °C	400 °C	500 °C
10.5	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.0

Guidelines on the temperatures for hot forming and heat treatment¹⁾

Product	Hot fo	rming	Heat treatment		
form	Temperature	Type of cooling	Annealing 2)	Type of cooling	Microstructure
C, H, P	1100 – 800 °C	air	770 – 830 °C	air, water	Ferrite
L	1100 – 800 °C	air	770 – 850 °C	air, water	Ferrite

 $^{^{\}scriptsize 1)}$ For simulative heat treated test pieces the temperatures for solution annealing have to be agreed.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny 2)}}$ Values apply for test pieces with a gauge length of 5,65 $\sqrt{S_o}$.

³⁾ For thicknesses above 25 mm the mechanical properties can be agreed.

⁴⁾ For rolled wires, only tensile strength values apply.

⁵⁾ Width across flats for hexagon.

³ If heat treatment is carried out in a continuous annealing furnace, usually the upper area of the mentioned temperature range is preferred or even exceeded.



Processing/Welding

For these steel types can be considered the following welding processions:

TIG-welding Arc welding (E)

MAG-welding solid wire Submerged-arc-welding (SAW)

MAG-welding cored wire

Process	Filler metal	Filler metal					
		similar	higher alloyed				
TIG	Thermanit 17		Thermanit JE 308L				
MAG solid wire	Thermanit 17		Thermanit JE 308L Si				
MAG cored wire	Thermanit 17	ummo (1500 TOSC) Tipo	Thermanit TG 308L Thermanit TG 308L PW				
Manual arc (E)	Thermanit 17		Thermanit JEW 308L-17				
SAW	Thermanit 17		Thermanit JE 308L				

This steel can be weld well by all types of welding processes (except gas welding)

Processing

Cold forming with low amount of deformation is easily feasible above room temperature. Sharp chamfers parallel to the direction of rolling have to be avoided. Sheets with greater thicknesses and/or higher amount of deformation should be preheated up to 200 - 400 °C. If applicable, a hot forming at 700 - 900 °C can be necessary.

The corrosion resistance is affected by annealing colors, which occur after hot forming or welding, or scalings. These have to be removed by pickling (pickling solution), grinding or sand blasting. It is only allowed to use iron-free tools for these workings.

Machining does not differ from machining of non-alloy carbon steels with comparable or corresponding strength.

Remark

According to DIN EN 10095, appendix D material 1.4016 is deemed to be heat resisting.



Editor

thyssenkrupp Materials Services GmbH Technology, Innovation & Sustainability (TIS) thyssenkrupp Allee 1 45143 Essen Germany

Reference

DIN EN 10088-2:2014-12 DIN EN 10088-3:2014-12 DIN EN 10095:1999-05 Welding filler materials Beuth Verlag GmbH, Postfach, D-10772 Berlin

Böhler Schweisstechnik Deutschland GmbH, Hamm

Important Note

Information given in this data sheet about the condition or usability of materials respectively products are no warranty for their properties, but act as a description.

The information, we give on for advice, comply to the experiences of the manufacturer as well as our own. We cannot give warranty for the results of processing and application of the products.

