

Designation: F899 - 10

Standard Specification for Wrought Stainless Steels for Surgical Instruments¹

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This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers the chemistry requirements for wrought stainless steels used for the manufacture of surgical instruments. The data contained in Tables 1-4 of this specification, including typical hardness values, common heat treating cycles, and examples of selected stainless steels that have been used for surgical instruments, is provided for reference only. Mechanical property requirements, heat treating requirements, hardness requirements and all other requirements except chemistry are governed by the appropriate material standards as referenced below or as agreed upon between purchaser and supplier.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

A276 Specification for Stainless Steel Bars and Shapes
A313/A313M Specification for Stainless Steel Spring Wire
A314 Specification for Stainless Steel Billets and Bars for
Forging

A480/A480M Specification for General Requirements for Flat-Rolled Stainless and Heat-Resisting Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip

A484/A484M Specification for General Requirements for Stainless Steel Bars, Billets, and Forgings

A555/A555M Specification for General Requirements for Stainless Steel Wire and Wire Rods

A564/A564M Specification for Hot-Rolled and Cold-Finished Age-Hardening Stainless Steel Bars and Shapes A582/A582M Specification for Free-Machining Stainless Steel Bars

TABLE 1 Typical Maximum Hardness for Selected Class 4 Martensitic Stainless Steels in The Annealed Condition^A

Туре	Typical Maximum Brinell Hardness ^B
410	210
410X	220
416	262
416 Mod	262
420A	220
420B	235
420 Mod	255
420X	262
420C	262
420F	262
420F Mod	262
431	285
440A	285
440B	285
440C	285
440F	285
UNS S42026	260
UNS S42010	235

A Excludes billets and bars for forging.

A751 Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products

2.2 ISO Standards:³

ISO 7153/1 Instruments For Surgery—Metallic Materials—Part 1: Stainless Steel

ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems—Requirements

2.3 American Society for Quality (ASQ) Standard:⁴

ASQ C1 Specification of General Requirements for a Quality Program

3. Classification and Type

- 3.1 *Classes*—Stainless steel material requirements for surgical instruments shall conform to one of the following classes, as specified:
 - 3.1.1 Class 3—Austenitic Stainless Steel.
 - 3.1.2 Class 4—Martensitic Stainless Steel.
 - 3.1.3 Class 5—Precipitation Hardening Stainless Steel.
 - 3.1.4 Class 6—Ferritic Stainless Steel.

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F04 on Medical and Surgical Materials and Devices and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F04.12 on Metallurgical Materials.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

^B Or equivalent Rockwell hardness.

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

⁴ Available from American Society for Quality (ASQ), 600 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203, http://www.asq.org.

TABLE 2 Typical Heat Treating Cycles and Resultant Hardness Values for Selected Class 4 Martensitic Stainless Steels

Туре	Typical Hardening ^A Heat Treatment	Typical Hardness at Indicated Tempering Temperature ⁸			Туре	Typical Hardening ^A Heat Treatment	Typical Hardness at Indicated Tempering Temperature ⁸		
		°F	°C	(HRC)		ricat freatment	°F	°C	(HRC)
110	1850°F (1010°C) +	500	260	43	420C	1900°F (1038°C) +	300	149	58
	Oil quench	700	371	43		Warm oil quench	400	204	55/56
	or air cool	900 ^C	482	42			500	260	53/54
		1000 ^C	538	30			600	315	53/54
		1100	593	24			700	371	54/55
110X	1875°F (1024°C) +	500	260	46			800 ^D	427	55
	Oil guench	700	371	46/47	420F	1900°F (1038°C) +	300	149	52
	or air cool	900 ^C	482	48		Warm oil guench	400	204	52
	0. 4 000.	1000 ^C	538	44		Traini on quonon	500	260	50
		1100	593	31			600	315	50
416 Mod	1800°F (982°C) +	300	149	38			700	371	49
+10 Mod	Oil quench	500	260	37			800 ^D	427	49
	Oil querion				400E Mad	1000°E (1000°C) .			
		700	371	37	420F Mod	1900°F (1038°C) +	300	149	53
		900 ^C	482	35		Warm oil quench	400	204	50
		1000 ^C	538	30			500	260	48
		1100	593	22			600	315	48
416	1800°F (982°C) +	300	149	41			700_	371	48
	Oil quench	500	260	39			800 ^D	427	48
		700	371	41	UNS	1920°F	400	204	56
		_			S42026	(1050°C)+			
		900 ^C	482	36		oil quench or	500	260	54/55
		1000 ^C	538	31		pressure gas	600	315	53/54
		1100	593	26	431	1900°F (1038°C) +	500	260	42
						Oil guench	700	371	42
						·	900 ^C	482	45
							1100 ^C	593	34
420A	1850°F (1010°C) +	300	149	53	440A	1900°F (1038°C) +	300	149	56/57
12071	Warm oil quench	400	204	50	110/1	Warm oil quench	400	204	56
	waim on quonon	500	260	48	10121rC	Walli oli quellon	500	260	54
		600	315	48	CI COL		600	315	51/52
							700	371	
		700 800 ^D	371	48	rdgi		800 ^D		51
400D	100005 (100000)		427	48	T (100)	100005 (100000)		427	50
420B	1900°F (1038°C) +	300	149	52	440B	1900°F (1038°C) 4	300	149	58/59
	Warm oil quench	400	204	52	DIACTI	Warm oil quench	400	204	56/57
		500	260	50	rev		500	260	53/54
		600	315	50			600	315	53
		700	371	49			700	371	54
		800 ^D	427	49			800^{D}	427	54
420 Mod	180°F (1010°C)	350	177	56/57	9-10				
	+ oil quench or	400	204	55	10				
	pressure gas	500 0 g/sta	260	s544483c774-	cc25-462				
		600	315	53					
420X	1900°F (1038°C) +	300	149	52	440C	1900°F (1038°C) +	300	149	60
-	Warm oil quench	400	204	52		Warm oil quench	400	204	59
		500	260	50		90011011	500	260	57
		600	315	50			600	315	56
		700		49			700	371	56
			371						
240046	100005	800 ^D	427	49	440-	40000E (12000C)	800 ^D	427	56
542010	1900°F	400	204	50	440F	1900°F (1038°C) +	300	149	60
	(1038°C) + Warm	500_	260	47		Warm oil quench	400	204	59
	Oil Quench	600 ^E	316	47			500	260	57
		700	371	48			600	315	56
		850	454	48			700	371	56
					I		800 ^D	427	56

^A Time at temperature depends on section size. Controlled heat treating atmosphere or alternate quench media may be used in accordance with good commercial practice.

3.2 *Type*—Where applicable, the commercially recognized type of stainless steel is included in Tables 5 and 6.

4. Ordering Information

- 4.1 Inquiries and orders for material under this specification shall include the following information as agreed upon by purchaser and supplier:
- 4.1.1 Quantity (weight or number of pieces),
- 4.1.2 Classification, optional,
- 4.1.3 Type,
- 4.1.4 Form,
- 4.1.5 Condition (see **5.1**),
- 4.1.6 Finish (see 5.3),
- 4.1.7 Mechanical properties or hardness, and

^B Temper at least one hour at indicated temperature and air cool. Large section sizes require longer time at temperature.

^C Tempering in the range of 750/1050°F (399/566°C) results in decreased impact strength and reduced corrosion resistance.

^D Tempering over 800°F (427°C) results in reduced corrosion resistance.

^E Tempering above 600°F (316°C) results in reduced toughness.



TABLE 3 Examples of Selected Stainless Steels That Have Been Used for Surgical Instruments in Accordance with ISO 7153/1

Туре	Cutting Instruments	Non-Cutting Instruments		
303	Chisels and gouges, bone curettes	probes		
304		retractors		
410		tissue, forceps, dressing forceps, retractors, probes		
420A	Bone rongeurs, conchotomes, bone cutting forceps, chisels and gouges, bone curettes, scissors with carbide inserts	forceps, retractors, probes, forceps with bow handles, branch forceps		
420B	bone rongeurs, scissors			
420C	scissors, bone rongeurs, bone cutting forceps, conchotomes, scalpels, knives, bone curettes, chisels and gouges			
420 Mod	bone rongeurs, conchotomes, bone cutting forceps, chisels and gouges, bone curettes, scissors with carbide inserts, scissors, scalpels, knives	tissue forceps, dressing forceps, retractors, probes, forceps, forceps with bow handles, branch forceps		

TABLE 4 Examples of Selected Stainless Steels That Have Been Used For Surgical Instruments in the United States

Type	Cutting Instruments	Non-Cutting Instruments
302	knives, chisels, gouges, curettes	cannula, forceps, guides, needle vents, retractors, specula, spreaders, tendor passers, springs
303 ^A	chisels, curettes, knives	cannula, clamps, drills, forceps, handles, hammers, mallets, needle vents, punches, retractors, rulers, screws, skin hooks, specula, spreaders, suction tubes, tendon
304		strips, tongs, tunnelers, probes cannula, clamps, forceps, holders, handles, needle vents, retractors, specula spreaders, suction tubes, tendon passers
316		specula
410	chisels, curettes, dissectors, osteotomes, reamers, scissors with inserts	clamps, clip applicators, elevators, forceps, hemostats, holders, needle holders, punches, retractors, skin hooks, sounds, spreaders, probes, dilators
410X	curettes, dissectors, rongeurs	clamps, forceps, hemostats, holders, punches, retractors
416 ^A	chisels, curettes, dissectors	clamps, punches, retractors, skin hooks, spreaders
420 ^B	chisels, curettes, cutters, bone cutting forceps, knives, scissors, rongeurs, scalpels, skin punches, conchotomes	clamps, elevators, punches, rounds, dissectors, retractors, skin hooks, needles
420F ^A	cutters	burrs
431		cheek retractors, insertion wrenches, orthopeadic instruments
440 ^C	chisels, knives, osteotomes, scalpels	drills, retractors, spreaders, tongs
420 Mod	chisels, curettes, cutters, bone cutting forceps, knives, scissors, rongeurs, scalpels, skin punches, conchotomes, ostoetomes, reamers	clamps, elevators, punches, rounds, dissectors, retractors, skin hooks, needles, cheek retractors, insertion wrenches, orthopaedic instruments, drills spreaders, tongs, screwdrivers
630 XM-16 Standa	reamers scissors at/catalog/standards/sist/4483c77	4 drills, needles 7-a774-276530604677/astm-f899-10
XM-13	reamers, rasps	
S46500	reamers, scissors, rasps, knives	Clamps, punches, impactor guides, strike plates, screwdrivers, hex drivers

^A It is not recommended that free-machining grades be used for critical portions of surgical instruments. Free machining grades should only be considered for instrument applications when appropriate steps can be taken during manufacture to minimize the inherent limitations of this class of alloys (see section 10.1)

4.1.8 Applicable dimensions including size, thickness, width, and length (exact, random, or multiples) or drawing number.

5. Manufacture

5.1 Condition—Stainless steels shall be furnished to the purchaser, as specified, in the hot-finished, cold-finished, annealed, solution-treated, solution-treated and aged, quench-hardened and tempered, or as specified by the purchaser. (Note that highly hardenable martensitic stainless billets and bars such as Types 420A, 420B, 420C, 420 Mod, 420F, 420F Mod., 440A, 440B, and 440C intended for forging are commonly annealed prior to shipment and so specified in order to avoid the possibility of thermal cracking. Other hardenable martensitic grades such as Types 403, 410, 416, 416 Mod., and 431, which also may require annealing, depending on their compo-

sition and size, are furnished suitable for cold cutting when so specified on the purchase order.)

- 5.2 *Conditioning*—Billet and bar intended for forging may be conditioned by chipping, grinding, or other suitable means to remove injurious surface defects.
- 5.3 Finish—Types of finish available for bar and wire products are cold drawn, pickled, ground, ground and polished, or as specified in the purchase order.

6. General Requirements for Delivery

6.1 In addition to the chemistry requirements of this specification, all requirements of the current editions of Specifications A276, A313/A313M, A314, A480/A480M, A484/A484M, A555/A555M, A564/A564M, A582/A582M, and A751 shall apply where applicable, as agreed upon between purchaser and supplier.

^B Types 420A, 420B, 420C, or UNS S42026 may be used depending on instrument design and application.
^C Types 440A, 440B, or 440C may be used depending on instrument design and application.