

SPECIFICATIONS

Commercial	430
EN	1.4016
US	430

Stainless steel type 1.4016 is also commonly known as grade 430. Type 430 stainless steel combines good corrosion resistance with good formability and ductility. It is a ferritic, non-hardenable plain Chromium stainless steel with excellent finish quality. Grade 430 also has excellent resistance to nitric attack, which makes it well suited to use in chemical applications. The most popular applications for 430 are in domestic appliances and decorative trim. Property data given in this document is typical for flat rolled products covered by EN 10088-2:2005. ASTM, EN or other standards may cover products sold. It is reasonable to expect specifications in these standards to be similar but not necessarily identical to those given in this datasheet.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

EN 10088-2:2005 1.4016 Steel	
Element	% Present
Chromium (Cr)	16.00 - 18.00
Silicon (Si)	0.0 - 1.00
Manganese (Mn)	0.0 - 1.00
Carbon (C)	0.0 - 0.08
Phosphorous (P)	0.0 - 0.04
Sulphur (S)	0.0 - 0.02
Iron (Fe)	Balance

ALLOY DESIGNATIONS

Stainless Steel Grade 1.4016/430 also corresponds to the following designations **but may not be a direct equivalent:**

UNS S43000
BS 430S17
EN60

SUPPLIED FORMS

- Sheet
- Strip
- Tube
- Bar
- Fittings & Flanges
- Pipe
- Plate

GENERIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Value
Density	7.75 g/cm ³
Melting Point	1425-1510 °C
Thermal Expansion	10.4 x10 ⁻⁶ /K
Modulus of Elasticity	200 GPa
Thermal Conductivity	23.9 W/m.K
Electrical Resistivity	0.60 x10 ⁻⁶ Ω .m

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

EN 10088-2:2005 Sheet Up to 8mm Thick	
Property	Value
Proof Stress	260 Min MPa
Tensile Strength	450 - 600 MPa
Elongation A50 mm	20 Min %

Properties listed above are for 1.4016 Sheet / Plate

EN 10088-2:2005 Plate Over 8mm to 13.5mm / Thick	
Property	Value
Proof Stress	240 Min MPa
Tensile Strength	450 - 600 MPa
Elongation A50 mm	18 Min %

Properties listed above are for 1.4016 Sheet / Plate

EN 10088-2:2005
Plate
Over 13.5mm to 25mm Thick

Property	Value
Proof Stress	240 Min MPa
Tensile Strength	430 - 630 MPa
Elongation A50 mm	20 Min %

Properties listed above are for 1.4016 Sheet / Plate

APPLICATIONS

430 stainless steel is typically used in:

Low cost sinks
Decorative trim
White & Brown Goods (washing machines, dishwashers, cookers)
Refrigerators
Stove element supports
Scientific apparatus
Fasteners
Flue linings

CORROSION RESISTANCE

Type 430 stainless steel has good corrosion resistance to a large variety of media including nitric acid and some organic acids. The corrosion resistance of type 430 is optimal when it has a highly polished surface. As with other ferritic grades, resistance to stress corrosion cracking is very high.

HEAT RESISTANCE

Grade 430 stainless steel has good resistance to oxidation in intermittent service to 870°C and in continuous service to 815°C. After prolonged heating at 400-600°C, type 430 stainless steel may become brittle and require annealing.

FABRICATION

Fabrication of all stainless steels should be done only with tools dedicated to stainless steel materials. Tooling and work surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned before use. These precautions are necessary to avoid cross contamination of stainless steel by easily corroded metals that may discolour the surface of the fabricated product.

COLD WORKING

Stainless steel grade 430 is readily cold workable but is not quite as ductile as 304 stainless. The advantage of 430 over 304 is that the 430 does not work harden to the same extent.

HOT WORKING

Fabrication methods, like forging, should occur after uniform heating to 816-1038°C. The component should then be air cooled to room temperature and annealed. Grain growth will occur due to prolonged exposure to forming temperatures. This should be avoided as excessive grain growth can cause an 'orange peel' texture on the surface of the material. As grade 430 is commonly used in aesthetic applications, surface finish is extremely important.

MACHINABILITY

Type 430 stainless steel is relatively easily machined. Machining can be enhanced if the following rules are adhered to:

- ~ Cutting edges must be kept sharp. Dull edges cause excess work hardening.
- ~ Cuts should be light but deep enough to prevent work hardening by riding on the surface of the material.
- ~ Chip breakers should be employed to assist in ensuring swarf remains clear of the work
- ~ Low thermal conductivity of austenitic alloys results in heat concentrating at the cutting edges. This means coolants and lubricants are necessary and must be used in large quantities.

HEAT TREATMENT

Type 430 stainless steel cannot be hardened by heat treatment.

Annealing is done by heating to 815°C, soaking for 30minutes per 25mm of thickness, furnace cooling to 600°C, then quickly air-cooling.

The component will become brittle if slow cooled from 540-400°C.

WELDABILITY

Grade 430 can be readily welded by all fusion methods but preheating to 150-200°C is recommended. Annealing at 790-815°C can relieve embrittlement of the heat-affected zone.

Depending on the application, recommended filler rods or electrodes are grades 430, 308L, 309 310, or 312 stainless steels.

CONTACT

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REVISION HISTORY

Datasheet Updated 13 March 2020

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