
**Implants for surgery — Metallic
materials —**

**Part 2:
Unalloyed titanium**

*Implants chirurgicaux — Produits à base de métaux —
Partie 2: Titane non allié*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 150, *Implants for surgery*, SC 1, *Materials*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 5832-2:1999), which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 5832 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

No known surgical implant material has ever been shown to cause absolutely no adverse reaction in the human body. However, long-term clinical experience of the use of the material referred to in this document has shown that an acceptable level of biological response can be expected when the material is used in appropriate applications.

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Implants for surgery — Metallic materials —

Part 2: Unalloyed titanium

1 Scope

This document specifies the characteristics of, and corresponding test methods for, unalloyed titanium for use in the manufacture of surgical implants.

Six grades of titanium based on tensile strength are listed in [Table 2](#).

NOTE The mechanical properties of a sample obtained from a finished product made of this metal do not necessarily comply with those specified in this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 643, *Steels — Micrographic determination of the apparent grain size*

ISO 6892-1, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature*

ISO 7438, *Metallic materials — Bend test*

ASTM E112, *Standard test methods for determining average grain size*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Chemical composition

The heat analysis when determined as specified in [Clause 7](#) shall conform to the requirements as to chemical composition specified in [Table 1](#). Ingot analysis may be used for reporting all chemical requirements except hydrogen, which shall be determined after the last heat treatment and pickling procedure.

Table 1 — Chemical composition

Element	Maximum compositional limits				
	percent mass fraction				
	Grade 1 ELI	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grades 4A and 4B
Nitrogen	0,012	0,03	0,03	0,05	0,05
Carbon	0,03	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08
Hydrogen	0,012 5 ^a	0,012 5 ^a	0,012 5 ^a	0,012 5 ^a	0,012 5 ^a
Iron	0,10	0,20	0,30	0,30	0,50
Oxygen	0,10	0,18	0,25	0,35	0,40
Titanium	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance

^a Except for billets, for which the maximum hydrogen content shall be 0,010 0 % (mass fraction) and for flat products for which the maximum hydrogen content shall be 0,015 % (mass fraction).

5 Microstructure

The microscopic structure of the titanium in the annealed condition shall be uniform. The grain size, determined as specified in [Clause 7](#), shall be no coarser than grain size No. 5.

At a magnification of $\times 100$, no inclusions or foreign phases shall be visible. Iron is a beta phase stabilizer and the allowable iron limits might be sufficient to retain beta phase which is not considered a foreign phase in the microstructure.

6 Mechanical properties

6.1 Tensile properties

The tensile properties of the titanium, determined as specified in [Clause 7](#), shall be in accordance with the requirements of [Table 2](#).

If any of the test pieces fail within the gauge limits and do not meet specified requirements, two retest pieces shall be tested in the same manner, for each failed test piece. The alloy shall be deemed to comply only if both additional test pieces meet the specified requirements.

If a test piece fails outside the gauge limits, the test is acceptable if the percentage elongation after fracture meets the requirements. If the percentage elongation after fracture does not meet requirements the test shall be discarded and a retest shall be performed.

If any of the retests fails to meet the appropriate requirements, the product represented shall be deemed not to comply with this document. However, the manufacturer may, if desired, subject the material to heat treatment again and resubmit it for testing in accordance with this document.

6.2 Bending properties

Titanium sheet and strip, when tested as specified in [Clause 7](#), shall not show any cracking on the outside surface of the test piece.