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**Implants for surgery — Metallic  
materials —**

Part 9:

**Wrought high nitrogen stainless steel**

*Implants chirurgicaux — Matériaux métalliques —*

*Partie 9: Acier inoxydable corroyé à haute teneur en azote*

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Published in Switzerland

# Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Chemical composition</b> .....	<b>1</b>
4.1 Test samples.....	1
4.2 Cast analysis.....	2
<b>5 Microstructure</b> .....	<b>2</b>
5.1 Grain size.....	2
5.2 Absence of foreign phases.....	2
5.3 Inclusion content.....	2
<b>6 Corrosion resistance</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>7 Mechanical properties</b> .....	<b>3</b>
7.1 Test pieces.....	3
7.2 Tensile test.....	3
<b>8 Test methods</b> .....	<b>4</b>

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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](http://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](http://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 of 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 [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5832-9:2007), which has been technically revised.

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

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

No known surgical implant material has ever been shown to be completely free of adverse reactions 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 9:

# Wrought high nitrogen stainless steel

## 1 Scope

This document specifies the characteristics of, and corresponding test methods for, wrought stainless steel containing a mass fraction of 0,25 % to 0,50 % nitrogen for use in the manufacture of surgical implants for which high levels of strength and corrosion resistance are required.

NOTE 1 The mechanical properties of a sample obtained from a finished product made of this alloy can differ from those specified in this document.

NOTE 2 Requirements for other stainless steels for implants for surgery can be found in ISO 5832-1.

## 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 377, *Steel and steel products — Location and preparation of samples and test pieces for mechanical testing*

ISO 404:2013, *Steel and steel products — General technical delivery requirements*

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

ISO 3651-2, *Determination of resistance to intergranular corrosion of stainless steels — Part 2: Ferritic, austenitic and ferritic-austenitic (duplex) stainless steels — Corrosion test in media containing sulfuric acid*

ISO 4967, *Steel — Determination of content of non-metallic inclusions — Micrographic method using standard diagrams*

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

## 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:

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

## 4 Chemical composition

### 4.1 Test samples

The selection of samples for analysis shall be in accordance with the provisions of ISO 377.

## 4.2 Cast analysis

The cast analysis of the steel when determined in accordance with [Clause 8](#) shall conform to the relevant chemical composition specified in [Table 1](#).

**Table 1 — Chemical composition**

Element	Mass fraction %
Carbon	0,08 maximum
Silicon	0,75 maximum
Manganese	2,00 to 4,25
Nickel	9,0 to 11,0
Chromium	19,5 to 22,0
Molybdenum	2,0 to 3,0
Niobium	0,25 to 0,80
Sulfur	0,01 maximum
Phosphorus	0,025 maximum
Copper	0,25 maximum
Nitrogen	0,25 to 0,50
Iron	Balance
Residuals	—
Each	0,1 maximum
Total	0,4 maximum

## 5 Microstructure

### 5.1 Grain size

The austenitic grain size determined in accordance with [Clause 8](#) shall be no coarser than grain size No. 5.

### 5.2 Absence of foreign phases

The steel shall have a structure free from delta ferrite, chi or sigma phases, when examined as described in [Table 6](#).

### 5.3 Inclusion content

The non-metallic inclusion content of steel, determined on representative billet or bar samples from the heat, not exceeding 150 mm thickness, and specified in [Clause 8](#), shall not exceed the limits given in [Table 2](#).

NOTE General practice is to use electroslag remelted steel to comply with these cleanliness requirements and to give other additional benefits.

Table 2 — Inclusion content limits

Type of inclusion	Inclusion content	
	Thin	Thick
A — Sulfides	1,5	1,5
B — Aluminates	2	1,5
C — Silicates	2	1,5
D — Oxides, globular	2,5	1,5

## 6 Corrosion resistance

The steel shall be capable of passing the intergranular Monypenny Strauss corrosion test specified in [Clause 8](#) when the test piece is heat-treated at 675 °C for 1 h and air-cooled prior to the test.

## 7 Mechanical properties

### 7.1 Test pieces

The selection and preparation of samples and test pieces for tensile testing shall be in accordance with ISO 377.

### 7.2 Tensile test

The tensile properties of the steel shall be tested in accordance with [Clause 8](#), and the results shall be in accordance with the requirements of [Tables 3, 4](#) or [5](#).

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 conform 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.

All retests shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of ISO 404:2013, 8.3.4.3.

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

Table 3 — Mechanical properties of bars

Condition	Diameter or thickness <i>d</i> mm	Tensile strength <i>R<sub>m</sub></i> MPa minimum	Yield strength or proof strength <i>R<sub>p0,2</sub></i> MPa minimum	Percentage elongation after fracture <i>A</i> % minimum
Annealed	≤ 80 mm	740	430	35
Medium hard	≤ 20 mm <sup>a</sup>	1 000	700	20
Hard	≤ 20 mm <sup>a</sup>	1 100	1 000	10

<sup>a</sup> Other sizes may be furnished by agreement between the producer and the purchaser.