



# CHRONIFER® M-15 KL

1.4123 / AISI 420Mod – Martensitic stainless steel

**Distinctive feature and main attributes** This steel is alloyed with Mo, V und N, and has a low S-content. It is ESR remelted. Its good corrosion resistance, which is better than these of the 1.4112 and 1.4125 grades, characterizes it. It features good wear and bluntness resistances as well. This steel is amenable to high quality mirrorpolishing.

**Use and application range** This steel is most suitable for the production of bearings, drills, taps, milling cutters and other tools, as well as for medical, surgical and dental instruments and general-purpose instruments in the medical field.

### Norms

Material No.	1.4123
EN 10088-3	X40CrMoVN16-2
DIN	X40CrMoVN16-2
AFNOR	X40CrMoVN16.02 [formerly Z40 CDV 16.02]
ASTM	ASTM F899
AISI/SAE	420 Mod, AMS5925 [chemical composition]
NF	S 94-090 [chemical composition]
UNS	S42025 [chemical composition]

### Chemical composition [% wt]

C	Si	Mn	P	S	Cr
0.37 – 0.45	max. 0.60	max. 0.60	max. 0.02	max. 0.005	15.0 – 16.0

Mo	Ni	V	N	Fe
1.50 – 1.90	max. 0.50	0.20 – 0.40	0.15 – 0.25	balance

### Dimensions and tolerances

- Bars  $\varnothing < 2.00$  mm: ISO h8
- Bars  $\varnothing \geq 2.00$  mm: ISO h6
- Wires  $\varnothing \geq 0.80$  mm: ISO fg7, coils for Escomatic
- Out of roundness: max.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of tolerance

Other tolerances on request

### Execution, delivery conditions and standard sizes

- Standard: in bars 3 m (+50/0 mm), coils for Escomatic
- Bars  $\varnothing \geq 2.00$  mm: annealed, groundpolished, max. Ra 0.4  $\mu$ m [N5], eddy-current check according to EN10277-1, Table 1, pointed and chamfered
  - Bars  $< 2.00$  mm: surface condition: cold drawn executione
  - Wires  $\varnothing \leq 6.00$  mm: surface condition: cold drawn, coils for Escomatic
- Other executions on request

**Availability** Standard dimensions on stock: see [product range](#)



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**Mechanical properties** Delivery condition: annealed groundpolished

- $\varnothing < 14.0$  mm: UTS / Rm  $\approx 900$  MPa
- $\varnothing > 14.0$  mm: 265 H<sub>B</sub>, (converted to UTS  $\approx 865$  MPa)

Hardening capability: up to 58 HRC

**Cutting conditions** Machinability: difficult to acceptable, build long chips

Cutting speed:  $V_c \approx 20 - 30$  m / min

Lubricant-coolant: individual choice

The optimal cutting conditions depend on the machine tool, the cutting tools, the chip dimensions, the lubricant-cooling fluid, as well as the tolerances and surface the roughness to be achieved.

Machining	Parameter	Turning	Fine turning	Milling	Fine milling
	Cutting speed $V_c$ [m / min]	65	70	65	70
	Feed rate [mm / rev.]	0.50	0.10 - 0.30		
	Feed rate [mm / tooth]			0.15	0.12
	Depth [mm]	2 - 5	0.3 - 0.5	2 - 5	0.3 - 1.5

**Forming** Warm: forging: 1'000 – 1'100°C / slow cooling, Slow heating up to 800°C, then fast up to the forming temperature

- Microstructure at the forming temperature: Austenite + carbides

Cold: Difficult, feasible after annealing at 740 – 840°C / slow cooling.

**Welding** Difficult, not recommended.

**Annealing** Soft anneal: 740 – 840°C / 2 – 4 h / slow furnace cooling down to 600°C

UTS / Rm after annealing:  $\approx 865$  MPa, about 265 H<sub>B</sub> or Hv

Intermediary annealing during cold forming: < 740°C, air cooling

Take care to either pickup or loose N content during the heat treatment procedures.

The recommended minimum amount of cold work before anneal is  $\geq 10 - 15\%$ , this to prevent an excessive grain growth.

**Quenching** Primary quenching: 950 – 1'050°C / oil, or fast air cooling or gas  
**Subzero treatment** Options: Secondary quenching by sub-zero treatment:

- -20°C / 12 – 48 h, preferably -80°C / 12 h

Or Cryo-treatment (deep cooling):

- -196°C / 6 – 12 h, progressive or step-by-step cooling to prevent any cracking.

The sub-zero treatment should always be made as quickly as feasible after the primary quenching.

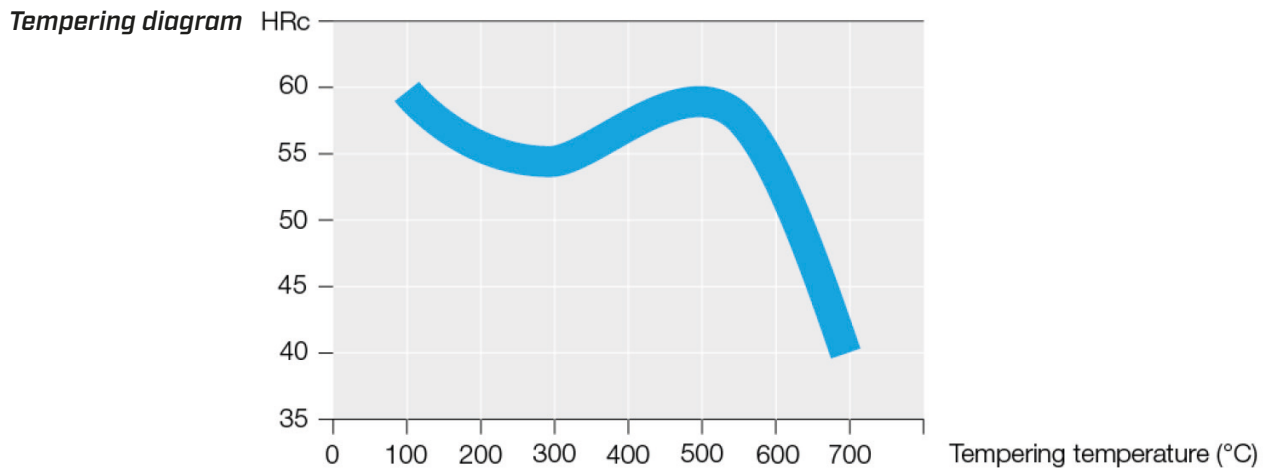
A sub-zero treatment can lead to an additional hardening. It equalizes the internal stresses of the quenched martensite. [more Info](#)



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**Tempering** Tempering: according to requirements, see Tempering diagram.  
Not recommended temperature range: 400 – 580°C, Tempering in this temperature range can lead to brittleness, and to a reduction of the corrosion resistance.



**Microstructures** Delivery conditions: "annealed" and "annealed + cold formed": Ferrite + carbides

- Microstructure in the cold worked condition: Ferrite + carbides
- Microstructure for machining: Cold worked ferrite + carbides
- Microstructure for hard machining: Martensite or Tempered martensite
- Optimal condition for mirrorpolishing: Stress relieved martensite
- Condition for polishing: Stress relieved martensite or Tempered martensite

**Polishing** Well adapted to mirrorpolishing.  
Optimal when tempered at temperature < 200°C.

**Laser marking** The heating of the Heat Affected Zone (HAZ) can locally affect the microstructure by depleting partially its N content, and thereby reduce its corrosion resistance and strength.  
[more info](#)

**Pickling and passivation** It is strongly recommended to select adequate pickling and passivation procedures and products, adapted to the treatment of martensitic stainless steels.  
In order to avoid any "flash back" phenomena, it is strongly recommended to always pickle the surface prior to its passivation. [more info](#)

**Corrosion resistance** Optimal: Clean surface in the heat treated condition + finepolished + passivized



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### Superficial oxidation

- The formation of a colored oxidation or scaling on the surface during heat treatment can significantly reduce the corrosion resistance.
- These oxidations or scales must always be eliminated, is it mechanically, or chemically by pickling. [more info](#)

### Elementary precautions

- The simplest and elementary precautions is to always keep the parts clean, free of working residues, polished, and correctly dried.
- Use only chlorine free disinfection, cleaning and washing solutions and products.

### Physical properties

Property	Unit	Temperature [°C]				
		20	200	300	400	500
Density	g cm <sup>-3</sup>	7.70				
Young modulus E	GPa	195				
Electrical resistance	Ω mm <sup>2</sup> m <sup>-1</sup>	0.8				
Thermal expansion	m m <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup> 10 <sup>-6</sup>	20–100°C 10.4	20–200°C	20–300°C 10.5	20–400°C	20–500°C 10.8
Thermal conductivity	W m <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>	30				
Specific heat	J kg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>	460				
Melting range		–				
Magnetism		Ferromagnetic, can be magnetized. <a href="#">more info</a>				

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