Stainless Steel 1.4305 (303) Bar



SPECIFICATIONS

Commercial	303
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Stainless steel type 1.4305 is popularly known as grade 303 stainless steel. Grade 303 is the most readily machineable of all the austenitic grades of stainless steel.

The machineable nature of grade 303 is due to the presence of Sulphur in the steel composition. Whilst the Sulphur improves machining, it also causes a decrease in the corrosion resistance and a slight lowering of the toughness. The corrosion resistance of type 303 is lower than that for 304. The toughness is still excellent as with other austenitic grades.

Property data given in this document is typical for bar products covered by EN 10088-3:2005. ASTM, 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 10088-3:2005 1.4305 Steel	
Element	% Present
Chromium (Cr)	17.00 - 19.00
Nickel (Ni)	8.00 - 10.00
Manganese (Mn)	0.0 - 2.00
Copper (Cu)	0.0 - 1.00
Silicon (Si)	0.0 - 1.00
Sulphur (S)	0.15 - 0.35
Nitrogen (N)	0.0 - 0.11
Carbon (C)	0.0 - 0.10
Phosphorous (P)	0.0 - 0.05
Iron (Fe)	Balance

ALLOY DESIGNATIONS

Stainless Steel Grade 1.4305/303 also corresponds to the following designations but may not be a direct equivalent:

UNS S30300 BS 303S31 EN 58M

SUPPLIED FORMS

This is a machining bar specification, typically supplied as round and hexagon

• Bar

GENERIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Value
Density	8.03 g/cm ³
Melting Point	1455 °C
Thermal Expansion	17.3 x10 ⁻⁶ /K
Modulus of Elasticity	193 GPa
Thermal Conductivity	16.3 W/m.K
Electrical Resistivity	$0.72~\mathrm{x}10^{-6}~\Omega$.m

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

EN 10088-3:2005 Bar Up to 160mm Dia / Thickness	
Property	Value
Proof Stress	190 Min MPa
Tensile Strength	500 to 750 MPa
Elongation A50 mm	35 Min %
Hardness Brinell	230 Max HB

APPLICATIONS

Grade 303 is used in applications that require parts to be heavily machined. These applications include: Nuts and bolts

Screws

Gears

Aircraft fittings

Bushings

Shafts

CORROSION RESISTANCE

Sulphur additions to the composition act as initiation sites for pitting corrosion. This decreases the corrosion resistance of 303 stainless steel to less than that for 304. However, corrosion resistance remains good in mild environments.

In chloride containing environments over 60°C, 303 stainless steel is subject to pitting and crevice corrosion. Grade 303 stainless is not suitable for use in marine environments.

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HEAT RESISTANCE

Grade 303 stainless steel has good resistance to oxidation when intermittently exposed to temperature up to 760°C temperatures. It also has good oxidation resistance in continuous service to 870°C. This, however, is not recommended as 303 is sensitive to carbide precipitation with continuous use at 425-860°C.

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

Type 303 is not readily cold workable. Some cold working is possible but sharp bending should not be attempted.

HOT WORKING

Fabrication methods, like forging, that involve hot working like should occur after uniform heating to 1149-1260°C. The fabricated components should then be rapidly cooled to ensure maximum corrosion resistance.

MACHINABILITY

Grade 303 stainless steel has excellent machinability. Machining can be enhanced by adhering to the following rules:

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

Grade 303 stainlesssteel cannot be hardened by heat treatment.

Solution treatment or annealing can be done by rapid cooling after heating to 1010-1120°C.

WELDABILITY

The sulphur addition present in 303 stainless steel results in poor weldability. If 303 must be welded the recommended filler rods or electrodes are grades 308L and 309 stainless steels. For maximum corrosion resistance, the welds must be annealed.

CONTACT

Web:

Please make contact directly with your local service centre, which can be found via the Address:

Locations page of our web site. www.amari-ireland.com

REVISION HISTORY

07 October 2021 Datasheet Updated

DISCLAIMER

This Data is indicative only and as such is not to be relied upon in place of the full specification. In particular, mechanical property requirements vary widely with temper, product and product dimensions. All information is based on our present knowledge and is given in good faith. No liability will be accepted by the Company in respect of any action taken by any third party in reliance thereon.

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