17-4PH

ASTM A564 / 1.4542

MATERIAL DATA SHEET

Nikon SLM SOLUTIONS

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MATERIAL

17-4PH stainless steel offers extreme resistance against corrosion, whether it is intergranular corrosion, stress-corrosion cracking, or corrosion fatigue. Covering a wide temperature range from cryogenic to more than 320 °C, 17-4PH is a versatile material for aerospace and space, (petro-)chemical, and medical applications.

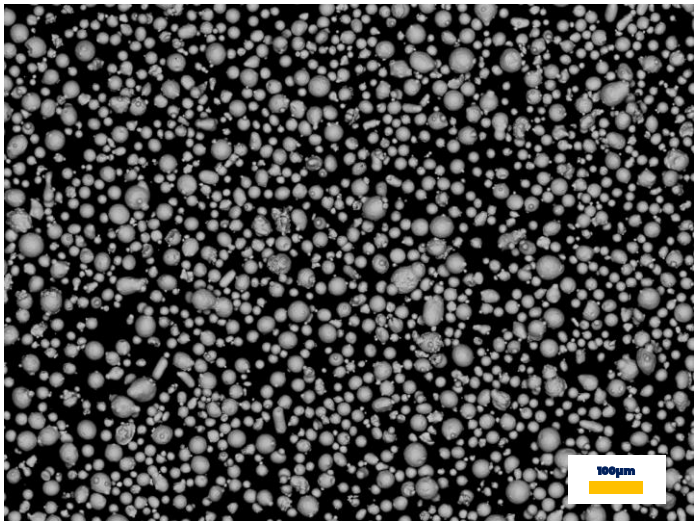
CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

ASTM A564[1]

	Fe	Cr	Ni	Cu	Mn	Si	Nb	C	P	S
Min.	Bal.	15.00	3.00	3.00			0.15			
Max.		17.50	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.07	0.04	0.03

POWDER PROPERTIES

Particle Size[1]	10-45 µm
Mass Density[2]	≈ 7.8 g/cm³
Particle Shape[3,4]	Spherical, typical batch morphology displayed below



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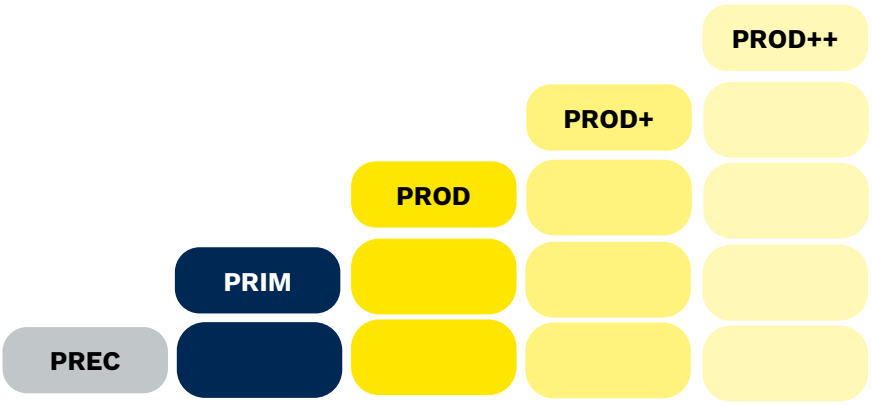
NIKON SLM® PARAMETERS

It only takes 3 tools to make you successful with metal additive manufacturing:

1. The **NIKON SLM® machine** fitting your needs,
2. The **metal powder** that defines the later purpose and functionality of a part,
3. Precisely engineered **NIKON SLM® parameters** as the missing link.

Our open parameters are the result of our vast experience in multi-laser technology and a diligent development and qualification procedure. They are key to produce fully functional parts with properties you can expect and rely on – whether you are new to AM or a large-scale production operator. We offer them to you in the following categories: **Precision (PREC)** for high-resolution complex details, **Prime (PRIM)** for balanced properties with improved productivity and **Productivity (PROD)** for the highest build rates. Pushing boundaries is in our work culture, we can also offer a new dimension of productivity on selected materials with **Productivity+ (PROD+)** and **Productivity++ (PROD++)** parameters.



MATERIAL QUALIFICATION

As one of the inventors of the selective laser melting process, we impose the most comprehensive test procedures on ourselves: hundreds of samples, multiple systems, various powder batches, numerous heat-treatments, machined vs. near-net-shape tensile specimens, several surface roughness conditions and angles, fatigue behavior, corrosion investigation, creep testing... Did we miss anything? Get in touch with us!

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SLM® 280 PRECISION

Parameter Set	17-4PH_SLM280_PREC_MBP3_V1.0 (30 µm)
Machine Compatibility	SLM® 280 2.0, SLM® 280 Production System (400W)
Validated Data Preparation	Materialise SLM Build Processor
Theoretical System Build Rate[5]	20.8 cm^3/h
Minimum Relative Density[6,7]	99.9 %

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES[8]

PROCESS GAS: ARGON

M: Mean | MIN: Minimum (95 % population coverage / 95 % confidence level)[7]

Non-heat-treated (NHT)

	Tensile strength R_m [MPa]		Yield strength $R_{p0.2}$ [MPa]		Elongation at break A [%]	
Machined	**M**	**MIN**	**M**	**MIN**	**M**	**MIN**
Horizontal	880	850	785	755	20	19
Vertical	895	760	790	760	20	17

Heat-treated (H900)[9]

	Tensile strength R_m [MPa]		Yield strength $R_{p0.2}$ [MPa]		Elongation at break A [%]	
Machined	**M**	**MIN**	**M**	**MIN**	**M**	**MIN**
Horizontal	1425	1420	1285	1275	13	12
Vertical	1430	1420	1295	1280	12	10

HARDNESS[10]

M: Mean | MIN: Minimum (95% Population Coverage / 95% Confidence Level)[7]

	Vickers hardness HV10	
	M	**MIN**
NHT	303	261
H900[9]	455	448

SURFACE ROUGHNESS[11]

M: Mean | MAX: Maximum (95% Population Coverage / 95% Confidence Level)[7]

	Roughness average Ra [µm]		Mean roughness depth Rz [µm]	
	M	**MAX**	**M**	**MAX**
As built	8	13	58	84

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SLM® 280 PRIME

Parameter Set	17-4PH_SLM280_PRIM_MBP3_V1.0 (50 µm)
Machine Compatibility	SLM® 280 2.0, SLM® 280 Production System (400W)
Validated Data Preparation	Materialise SLM Build Processor
Theoretical Build Rate[5]	30.6 cm³/h
Minimum Relative Density[6,7]	99.9 %

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES[8]

PROCESS GAS: ARGON

M: Mean | MIN: Minimum (95 % population coverage / 95 % confidence level)[7]

Non-heat-treated

	Tensile strength R_m [MPa]		Yield strength $R_{p0.2}$ [MPa]		Elongation at break A [%]	
Machined	M	MIN	M	MIN	M	MIN
Horizontal	1030	870	780	715	18	16
Vertical	1015	860	715	525	17	15

Heat-treated (H900)[9]

	Tensile strength R_m [MPa]		Yield strength $R_{p0.2}$ [MPa]		Elongation at break A [%]	
Machined	M	MIN	M	MIN	M	MIN
Horizontal	1465	1400	1300	1220	12	10
Vertical	1470	1425	1315	1265	11	8

HARDNESS[10]

M: Mean | MIN: Minimum (95% Population Coverage / 95% Confidence Level)[7]

	Vickers hardness HV10	
	M	MIN
NHT	329	295
H900[9]	457	433

SURFACE ROUGHNESS[11]

M: Mean | MAX: Maximum (95% Population Coverage / 95% Confidence Level)[7]

	Roughness average Ra [µm]		Mean roughness depth Rz [µm]	
	M	MAX	M	MAX
As built	9	15	61	94

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DISCLAIMER

The properties and mechanical characteristics apply to powder that is tested and sold by Nikon SLM Solutions, and that has been processed on Nikon SLM Solutions machines using the original Nikon SLM Solutions parameters in compliance with the applicable operating instructions (including installation conditions and maintenance). The part properties are determined based on specified procedures. More details about the procedures used by Nikon SLM Solutions are available upon request.

The specifications correspond to the most recent knowledge and experience available to us at the time of publication and do not form a sufficient basis for component design on their own. Certain properties of products or parts or the suitability of products or parts for specific applications are not guaranteed. The manufacturer of the products or parts is responsible for the qualified verification of the properties and their suitability for specific applications. The manufacturer of the products or parts is responsible for protecting any third-party proprietary rights as well as existing laws and regulations.

MDS_17-4PH_2026-02.1_EN

CONTACT

Headquarters

Nikon SLM Solutions AG
Estlandring 4
23560 Lübeck
Germany

Phone: +49 451 4060-3000

www.nikon-slm-solutions.com

NIKON-SLM-SOLUTIONS.COM

NOTES

[1] With respect to powder material. Compositions stated as mass or weight percent.

[2] Material density varies within the range of possible chemical composition variations.

[3] According to DIN EN ISO 3252:2023.

[4] Secondary Electron Image of a typical powder batch.

[5] Theoretical system build rate = layer thickness x scan speed x hatch distance x number of lasers. The value represents a comparable indicator but remains a theoretical value after all. It does expressively not reflect true build rates, which are influenced by part geometry, ratio between hatch and contour areas, area of exposure, recoating times, and more.

[6] Optical density determination at test specimens by light microscopy according to internal specification. Relative density may vary depending on part geometry, orientation, volume, and other process factors. Population coverage: 99 %, confidence level: 99 %.

[7] Minimum or maximum values are set by using tolerance interval method, which is a statistical approach based on the input of population coverage (PC) and confidence level (CL). Tolerance intervals ensure that a certain percentage of samples within a batch will be above the minimum value or below the maximum value with a certain probability, e.g. the probability that 95% of all samples will be above the minimum value or below the maximum value (within a defined batch and tested according to mentioned specifications) is 95 %.

[8] Tensile testing was performed in accordance to DIN EN ISO 6892-1:2020 B and conducted at room temperature. Samples are either machined before testing or tested in near-net-shape without any surface finishing (geometry according to DIN 50125:2016-D6x30). Values include overlap samples, i.e. multiple lasers work simultaneously on one specimen. All data is derived from standardized SLM Solutions qualification jobs. Samples are built out of both virgin powder as well as used powder.

[9] Heat treatment according to ASTM A564 (H900). Solution annealing for 30 min at 1040 °C, then aging for 60 min at 480 °C

[10] Hardness testing according to DIN EN ISO 6507-1:2024. Measurement direction “2” according to VDI 3405 2.1. Values include overlap samples, i.e. multiple lasers work simultaneously on one specimen. All data is derived from standardized SLM Solutions qualification jobs. Samples are built out of both virgin powder as well as used powder.

[11] Roughness measurement on vertical walls according to DIN EN ISO 21920-3:2022; $\lambda c = 2.5$ mm. Glass bead blasting is an additional post-processing step after corundum blasting. Values include overlap samples, i.e. multiple lasers work simultaneously on one specimen. All data is derived from standardized Nikon SLM Solutions qualification jobs. Samples are built out of both virgin powder as well as used powder.