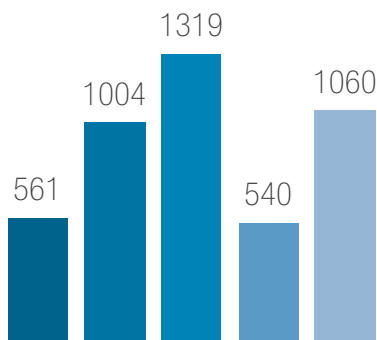


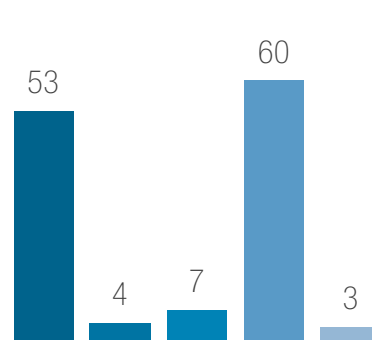
Comparison Sheet

Ultrafuse® Metal Filaments Comparison 316L and 17-4 PH

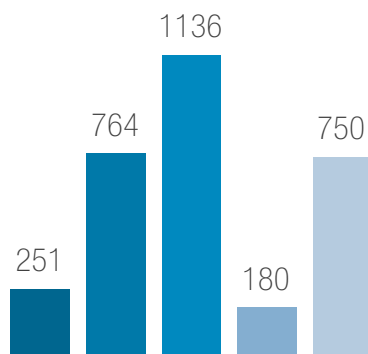
Tensile Strength (MPa)



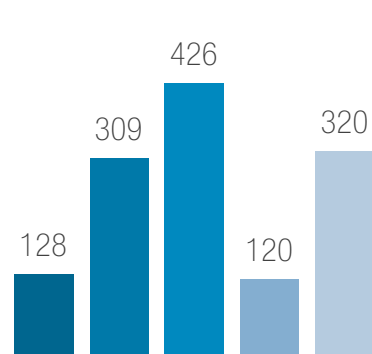
Elongation at Break (%)



Yield Strength, $R_{p0.2}$ (MPa)



Vickers Hardness HV10



■ Ultrafuse® 316L ■ Ultrafuse® 17-4 PH ■ Ultrafuse® 17-4 PH H900 ■ Catamold 316L ■ Catamold 17-4 PH

Composition after Sintering

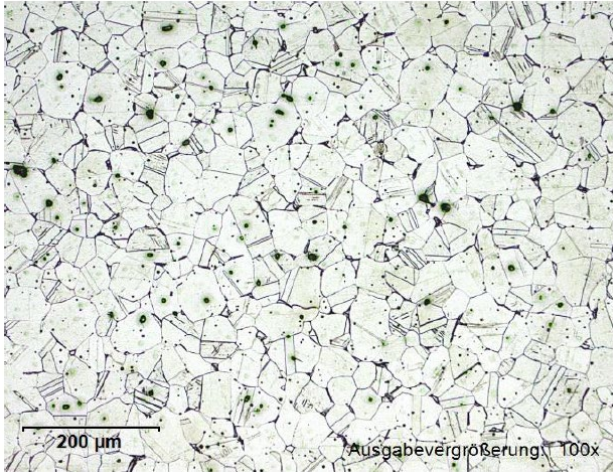
Ultrafuse® 316L

C %	Cr %	Ni %	Mn %	Mo %	Si %	Fe %
≤ 0.03	16-18	10-14	≤ 2	2-3	≤ 1	Balance

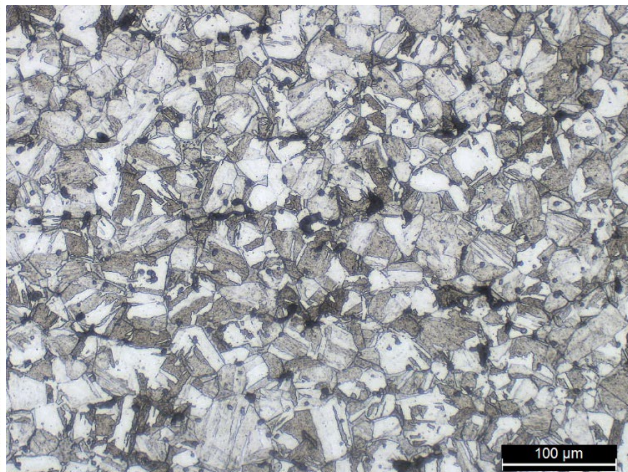
Ultrafuse® 17-4 PH

C %	Cr %	Ni %	Cu %	Nb %	Mn %	Si %	Fe %
≤ 0.07	15-17.5	3-5	3-5	0.15-0.45	≤ 1	≤ 1	Balance

Microstructure as Sintered



Ultrafuse® 316L



Ultrafuse® 17-4 PH

Benefits at a Glance

Ultrafuse® 316L	Ultrafuse® 17-4 PH
excellent corrosive resistance	heat treatable stainless-steel parts
temperature stability	increased strength and hardness by precipitation hardening
austenitic	martensitic
non magnetic	magnetic
ease of use	
Low barrier easy and affordable way of metal 3D printing	
compatible with open source FFF printers	
wide range of post-processing options	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • robust green parts • weldable and machinable sintered parts 	
attractive total cost of ownership	
support material available – Ultrafuse® Support Layer	
Debinding and Sintering support available	