



## Material data sheet

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### EOS MaragingSteel MS1

EOS MaragingSteel MS1 is a steel powder which has been optimized especially for processing on EOSINT M systems.

This document provides information and data for parts built using EOS MaragingSteel MS1 powder (EOS art.-no. 9011-0016) on the following system specifications:

- EOSINT M 280 400W  
with PSW 3.6 and EOS Original Parameter Set MS1\_Performance 1.0 or MS1\_Speed 1.0
- EOS M290 400W  
with EOSPRINT 1.0 and Parameter Set MS1\_Performance 1.0 or MS1\_Speed 1.0

### Description

Parts built in EOS MaragingSteel MS1 have a chemical composition corresponding to US classification 18% Ni Maraging 300, European 1.2709 and German X3NiCoMoTi 18-9-5. This kind of steel is characterized by having very good mechanical properties, and being easily heat-treatable using a simple thermal age-hardening process to obtain excellent hardness and strength.

Parts built from EOS MaragingSteel MS1 are easily machinable after the building process and can be easily post-hardened to more than 50 HRC by age-hardening at 490 °C (914 °F) for 6 hours. In both as-built and age-hardened states the parts can be machined, spark-eroded, welded, micro shot-peened, polished and coated if required. Due to the layerwise building method, the parts have a certain anisotropy, which can be reduced or removed by appropriate heat treatment - see Technical Data for examples.

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### Technical data

#### General process data

Typical achievable part accuracy [1], [8]	
- small parts (< 80 x 80 mm)	approx. $\pm 20 \mu\text{m}$ approx. $\pm 0.8 \times 10^{-3}$ inch
- large parts	approx. $\pm 50 \mu\text{m}$ approx. $\pm 0.002$ inch
Age hardening shrinkage [2], [8]	approx. 0.08 %
Min. wall thickness [3], [8]	approx. 0.3 - 0.4 mm approx. 0.012 - 0.016 inch
Surface roughness (approx.) [4]	
- as manufactured	
MS1 Performance (40 $\mu\text{m}$ )	$R_a$ 5 $\mu\text{m}$ ; $R_z$ 28 $\mu\text{m}$ $R_a$ 0.19 $\times 10^{-3}$ inch, $R_z$ 1.10 $\times 10^{-3}$ inch
MS1 Speed (50 $\mu\text{m}$ )	$R_a$ 9 $\mu\text{m}$ ; $R_z$ 50 $\mu\text{m}$ $R_a$ 0.47 $\times 10^{-3}$ inch, $R_z$ 2.36 $\times 10^{-3}$ inch
- after shot-peening	$R_a$ 4 - 6.5 $\mu\text{m}$ ; $R_z$ 20 - 50 $\mu\text{m}$ $R_a$ 0.16 - 0.26 $\times 10^{-3}$ inch $R_z$ 0.78 - 1.97 $\times 10^{-3}$ inch
- after polishing	$R_z$ up to < 0.5 $\mu\text{m}$ $R_z$ up to < 0.02 $\times 10^{-3}$ inch (can be very finely polished)
Volume rate [5]	
- Parameter set MS1_Performance (40 $\mu\text{m}$ )	4.2 $\text{mm}^3/\text{s}$ (15.1 $\text{cm}^3/\text{h}$ ) 0.92 $\text{in}^3/\text{h}$
- Parameter set MS1_Speed 1.0 (50 $\mu\text{m}$ )	5.5 $\text{mm}^3/\text{s}$ (19.8 $\text{cm}^3/\text{h}$ ) 1.21 $\text{in}^3/\text{h}$

[1] Based on users' experience of dimensional accuracy for typical geometries, as built. Part accuracy is subject to appropriate data preparation and post-processing, in accordance with EOS training.

[2] Ageing temperature 490 °C (914 °F), 6 hours, air cooling

[3] Mechanical stability is dependent on geometry (wall height etc.) and application

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- [4] Due to the layerwise building, the surface structure depends strongly on the orientation of the surface, for example sloping and curved surfaces exhibit a stair-step effect. The values also depend on the measurement method used. The values quoted here given an indication of what can be expected for horizontal (up-facing) or vertical surfaces.
- [5] Volume rate is a measure of build speed during laser exposure of hatched areas. The total build speed depends on the average volume rate, the recoating time (related to the number of layers) and other geometry- and machine setting-related factors.

### Physical and chemical properties of parts\*

Material composition	Fe (balance) Ni (17 - 19 wt-%) Co (8.5 - 9.5 wt-%) Mo (4.5 - 5.2 wt-%) Ti (0.6 - 0.8 wt-%) Al (0.05 - 0.15 wt-%) Cr, Cu (each $\leq$ 0.5 wt-%) C ( $\leq$ 0.03 wt-%) Mn, Si (each $\leq$ 0.1 wt-%) P, S (each $\leq$ 0.01 wt-%)
Relative density	approx. 100 %
Density	8.0 - 8.1 g/cm <sup>3</sup> 0.289 - 0.293 lb/in <sup>3</sup>

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### Mechanical properties of parts at 20 °C ( 68°F )\* [8]

	As built
<b>Tensile strength [6]</b>	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	typ. 1200 ± 100 MPa typ. 160 ± 15 ksi
- in vertical direction (Z)	typ. 1100 ± 150 MPa typ. 160 ± 22 ksi
<b>Yield strength (Rp 0.2 %) [6]</b>	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	typ. 1100 ± 100 MPa typ. 1xx ± 22 ksi
- in vertical direction (Z)	typ. 930 ± 150 MPa typ. 145 ± 22 ksi
<b>Elongation at break [6]</b>	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	typ. (12 ± 4 ) %
- in vertical direction (Z)	x
<b>Modulus of elasticity [6]</b>	
- in horizontal direction (XY)	typ. 150 ± 25 GPa typ. 22 ± 4 Msi
- in vertical direction (Z)	typ. 140 ± 25 GPa typ. 20 ± 4 Msi
<b>Hardness [7]</b>	typ. 33 - 37 HRC

[6] Tensile testing according to ISO 6892-1:2009 (B) Annex D, proportional test pieces, diameter of the neck area 5mm (0.2 inch), original gauge length 25mm (1 inch).

[7] Rockwell C (HRC) hardness measurement according to EN ISO 6508-1 on polished surface. Note that measured hardness can vary significantly depending on how the specimen has been prepared.

[8] Hint: these properties were determined on an EOSINT M 280-400W. Test parts from machine type EOS M 290-400W correspond with these data.

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### Thermal properties of parts\*

	As built	After age hardening [2]
Thermal conductivity	typ. $15 \pm 0.8 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ typ. $104 \pm 6 \text{ Btu in/(h ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F)}$	typ. $20 \pm 1 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ typ. $139 \pm 7 \text{ Btu in/(h ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F)}$
Specific heat capacity	typ. $450 \pm 20 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$ typ. $0.108 \pm 0.005 \text{ Btu/(lb }^\circ\text{F)}$	typ. $450 \pm 20 \text{ J/kg}^\circ\text{C}$ typ. $0.108 \pm 0.005 \text{ Btu/(lb }^\circ\text{F)}$
Maximum operating temperature		approx. $400 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ approx. $750 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

### Abbreviations

typ.	typical
min.	minimum
approx.	approximately
wt	weight

\*Part properties are provided for information purposes only and EOS makes no representation or warranty, and disclaims any liability, with respect to actual part properties achieved. Part properties are dependent on a variety of influencing factors and therefore, actual part properties achieved by the user may deviate from the information stated herein. This document does not on its own represent a sufficient basis for any part design, neither does it provide any agreement or guarantee about the specific properties of a material or part or the suitability of a material or a part for a specific application.

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